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THREE TIMES A WEEK

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PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TEN TEAMS HAVE ENTERED PANHANDLE FIREMEN'S MEET

Plainview Fire Department Expects from Six Hundred to Thousand Visitors During Convention.

Already, Dick Estes, Vice President of the Panhandle Firemen's Association, has received letters from ten volunteer firemen's associations in the Panhandle, Oklahoma and New Mexico stating that they have teams working on the races and will enter the contests which the Panhandle Firemen's Association will conduct during their convention, which will be held in Plainview September 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1915. It is expected that from six hundred to one thousand firemen will attend the convention.

The Panhandle Firemen's Association includes all volunteer companies between Dalhart, Texas, and Bowie, Texas, east and west, and between Woodward, Oklahoma, and Roswell, New Mexico, and as far south as San Angelo, Texas.

W. H. Fuqua, of Amarillo, who was one of the men instrumental in founding the association, and who is the donor of the handsome loving cup held each year by the winner of the coupling race, is expected to be in attendance at the convention.

There are a number of prizes offered to the competitors in the races. The Fuqua silver loving cup goes to the team winning the coupling race; a silver nozzle, donated by the Young Men's Business Club of Vernon, Texas, is offered to the team winning second place on the Stamese coupling; the Plainview organization has donated a trumpet, which is held by the winner of second place in the coupling race; \$100 cash for first, \$50 for second and \$25 for third are prizes offered in the reel race.

The Plainview Volunteer Firemen's Company, which is to be the host of the Panhandle Association, have decided to act in conjunction with the officials of the Hale County Fair Association. Ben O. Sanford, J. A. Perit, George Hutchings and O. C. Miller have been appointed a committee three of which are to act in conjunction with the finance committee of the Hale County Fair Association. B. Hatchell is the committee from the firemen on amusements and Fairis Frye on auditing.

Wayland College Holding First Term Examinations

Wayland College's second term will begin December seventh. Term examinations are on in full blast now. During the past week six new students have been enrolled, preparatory to entering for the second term's work. Quite a number of new pupils are expected for the second term.

The enrollment for the first term in all departments has been 235. The holidays for Christmas and New Year's will probably begin December 19 and continue two weeks.

Unidentified Body Found By Boys Near Sweetwater

SWEETWATER, Texas, Dec. 1.—The body of a dead man was found this afternoon in the Newman pasture, about four miles southeast of this city, by some boys who were hunting. They went to a nearby house and phoned to town and Sheriff Jack Yarborough and Justice of the Peace W. T. Hoghtower, together with several others, went out in automobiles.

The body was without a particle of clothing and was in a badly mutilated condition from decomposition. It could not be determined whether death had resulted from foul play or from natural causes. It was evident that the man had been dead for a number of days. It was impossible to tell whether he was a white man or a negro, but it is believed he must have been a negro. It is said that about ten days ago, as a special train of race horses was passing through, a negro jumped from the train and disappeared during the night. The employees of the railroad at the station are of the opinion that the body is that of the negro who jumped from the train.

UNCLE SAM NOW DEMANDS STAMPS TO BE AFFIXED

Two Classes of Stamps; Documents Require Special Stamp; One for Proprietary Articles and Wines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—There are two classes of stamps for the payment of the stamp taxes which went into effect December first. One will be for use of proprietary articles and wines, the other for documents. The proprietary stamps range from 1-8 cent to 20 cents, and the documentary stamps from 1-2 cent to \$1,000.

The adhesive stamp taxes are the ones which in most cases will fall directly on the average citizen. Following is the official schedule of the stamp tax which goes into effect today:

Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness by any association, company or corporation, new issues, \$100 par value, 5 cents each.

Sales or agreements to sell stock, \$100 par value, 2 cents each.

Agreement of sale of products or merchandise on exchanges, each \$100 1 cent.

Promissory notes, except bank notes for circulation and renewals, each \$100 2 cents.

Bundles shipped by freight or express 1 cent.

Telegraph and telephone companies, on each message over 15c, 1 cent.

Senders of telephone and telegraph messages, on each over fifteen cents, 1 cent.

Certificates of profits of corporations, etc., and transfers thereof, face value each \$100, 2 cents.

Damage certificates, etc., 25 cents.

Other certificates required by law, 10 cents.

Broker's note or memorandum of sale, 10 cents.

Deeds or realty transfers, valued between \$100 and \$500, 50 cents.

Deeds not exceeding \$500 value, 50 cents.

Deeds, exceeding \$500 value, \$1.

Entry for withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Insurance of property, new or renewed policies, each dollar, 1-2 cent.

Policies of insurance or bond of nature of indemnity for loss, each dollar, 1 cent.

Passenger tickets by sea to foreign port costing less than ten dollars, \$1.00.

Passenger tickets, not exceeding \$60, \$3.00.

Passenger tickets, exceeding \$60, \$5.00.

Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc., vase-line, hair dyes, tooth washes, graded in values of five cents up to 15 cents, each 5 cents, 1-3 cent.

Same as above, valued from 15 to 25 cents, 5-8 cent.

Same as above, each additional 25 cents retail value, 5-8 cent.

Chewing gum, etc., valued less than \$1.00 a unit, 4-10 cent.

Chewing gum, each additional \$1.00, 4-10 cent.

Voting powers or proxies, 10 cents.

Power to convey real estate, protests, 25 cents.

Palace or parlor car seat or berth, 1 cent.

The Government was not intending to prosecute any one subject to war tax for failing to do so at the proper time through a failure to secure stamps, and the officials so notified the collectors tonight. Thousands of persons in many cities are much alarmed today through their inability to get the stamps, fearing possible prosecution. The Internal Revenue office is swamped with demands it is unable to supply.

"Policy Holders Do Not Pay War Tax"—Attorney General

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 2.—The attorney general's department has advised the fore insurance commission that the insurance companies could not charge the amount of the cost of the war revenue stamps attached to a policy to the policy holder or assured, nor can it add the same to the premium and collect it from the policy holder.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

J. C. King to Jessal Hardman.

W. P. Nittler to Ella Mae Ritchey.

KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND



LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Official Press Bureau announced today that King George had gone to France last night to visit the general headquarters of the British expeditionary forces. The King was accompanied by his private secretary, Baron Stamfordham, and his equerry, Major Wigram.

LONDON, Dec. 1, 3:09 a. m.—A Renter dispatch from the north of France says that King George arrived from England Monday, after a very rough passage. The King was received by the Prince of Wales and paid a visit to the hospitals.

Revolt in Africa Denied By French Foreign Office

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The French embassy has received to-day dispatches from its foreign office denying an alleged revolt against conscription in Morocco and Algeria. "German news agencies," the message says, "are spreading the information that the situation in Morocco is very bad and that severe fighting had taken place in which the French have suffered heavy losses. The French government desires it known that this is absolutely false and without foundation and that conditions in the colonies are good."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

J. C. Turner to J. F. Garrison and D. Hefflinger, lots 1-8 in block 56, lots 1-3 in block 55, C. P. C. Addition. Chas. H. Core to I. H. Zane, 140 acres in W. F. Baker homestead. Consideration, \$4,000.

T. C. Shepard to Chas. Malone, lot 9 in block 30. Consideration, \$1,500.

A. G. Smith to John Smith, west half of section 18, block C.

W. F. Slaughter to R. E. Faris, lot 3, block 3, Central Park Addition. Consideration, \$1,000.

S. S. Lees to E. F. Caldwell, lots 8 and 9 in block 77, Abernathy. Consideration, \$250.

E. A. Girard to L. A. Harrel, 29a, section 20, block W.

J. H. Wayland to I. E. Boren, lots 9 and 10 in block 90, College Hill Addition. Consideration, \$400.

Oscar Donaldson to Mrs. M. D. Clark, one-third interest in West section 27, block A1. Consideration, \$1,740.

E. Harlan to Geo. J. Boswell, lots 7, 8, 9 and 10 in block 22, Lakeside.

PLAINVIEW WOODMEN ATTEND LODGE WITH OLTON CAMP.

A company of twenty composed of a team of Woodmen of the World officers and member who attended a meeting of the Olton lodge from here Thursday night. A dozen candidates were initiated into the Olton lodge. The visitors from Plainview report a cordial reception and a good time.

Roy Irick is suffering from a carbuncle on his hand.

Supreme Court Holds Jim Crow Law Constitutional

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The Oklahoma Jim Crow Law, enacted by the First State Legislature, has been sustained by the Supreme Court, upon the ground that the negroes who brought the action failed to establish that they had been denied their constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The case was brought by E. P. McCabe, former negro educator of Oklahoma Territory, now a resident of Chicago, and other negroes against the Santa Fe and other Oklahoma railroads.

MILL RUNS DAY AND NIGHT TO SUPPLY DEMAND ON PLAINS.

The demand for flour, bran, meal and chops has become so great on the Plains that the Harvest Queen Mills here are running full force on a double shift.

BIRTHS.

Born, on November 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Phillips, nine miles southwest of Plainview, a girl.

Born, on November 30, to Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Osborne, five miles southeast of Plainview, a boy.

Government Investigating Manufacture of Submarines

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The United States Government has made formal inquiry into the intended construction of submarines for use of any of the belligerent powers of Europe. Chas. M. Scwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, agreed to make a statement to the Government, telling to what extent his company was engaged, in the course of a few days, but would make no statement at the time examined.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Dec. 3.—There are under construction here eight submarines. A company owned by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is manufacturing them. The submarines will be shipped in sections. Their destination is not known.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS SHOW INCREASE OVER 1913

Exports for November, 1914, Show Increase of Sixty Millions Over Same Month Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, has produced some definite backing for the claims that prosperity is dawning again in this country.

According to the secretary, the exports from this country for the month of November, just past, show an increase of approximately \$60,000,000 over the export figures for October, which, in turn, were greatly in excess of those for September.

Big Increase in October.
There was an increase of more than \$39,000,000 in October exports over September, although the total was almost \$78,000,000 below October, 1913. Imports in October fell off more than \$1,000,000 from the September trade, but were \$4,100,000 more than in October last year.

To turn a decrease of \$78,000,000 in the October exports (compared with October, 1913) into a November increase of \$60,000,000 shows prodigious strides in business, partly, of course, attributable to the war purchases, which are constantly increasing and which are working many factories overtime.

From Port of New York.

As showing the increase in exports of general merchandise for the first three weeks of November, the figures from the official statement of the port of New York, as compared with the corresponding weeks in 1913, show:

Week ended—	1914.	1913.
Nov. 21.	\$19,885,938	\$13,219,049
Nov. 14.	24,189,270	17,532,272
Nov. 7.	17,980,211	15,585,130

Figures of the port of New York show there has been a steady increase in exports through that place.

CHESTER DOUTHITT KILLED BY HORSE NEAR OLTON.

Kick from Horse Over Heart Fatal to Young Man Living in Olton Community.

The funeral services of Chester Douthitt were held in Olton yesterday.

Tuesday the young man started from Plainview with a load of cotton seed cake. His team was stuck in the mud a few miles out. A passer-by lightened the load, carrying some of the cake on his own wagon. Upon his return he found that young Douthitt was dead. The print of a horse's hoof on his breast over the heart indicated that the young man had met death from a kick from one of the horses.

FLOYDADA MERCHANT DEAD.

A. A. Newell died at Floydada Wednesday morning.

Mr. Newell has been a member of the firm operating The Fair store at Floydada. He had lived in Floyd County seven years, and was well known throughout this section. He was thirty-eight years old.

A wife and three children survive him.

WANT PIANO FOR OLTON PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Saturday night the people of Olton will give a box supper at the Olton School House for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of a piano for the public school.

LOCKNEY EDITOR GETS APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

Ben F. Smith has just returned from Temple, where he has been conferring with Governor-Elect James E. Ferguson. Mr. Smith has been appointed to the office of rate clerk in the insurance department at a salary of \$1,800.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS HERE.

Professor Williams, lecturer and scientist, arrived to-day at noon. He will appear at the Methodist Church to-night in a lecture, illustrated with special apparatus. Electricity will be the subject demonstrated.

A. B. Dickerson, who lives near Lockney, went to Springfield, Mo., to-day to visit home folks.

AUSTRIANS HAVE TAKEN SERBIAN CAPITAL CITY

SERVIANS EVACUATE BELGRADE AND AUSTRIANS WALK INTO SERB CAPITAL.

GERMANS TAKE 80,000 RUSS

Germans Have Escaped Russian Forces Which Were Closing in on Them in Poland.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Austrian forces are now occupying Belgrade, which has been until recently the capital of Serbia. The Serbians have evacuated. This is considered one of the most important successes of the war.

In Poland, the Russian army has failed to hold the German army, which with the aid of reinforcements has escaped from the ring the Russians had forced around it. They have formed a new front and at some points have eumed the offensive. In this maneuver the Germans say that they have taken eighty thousand Russian prisoners. The Russians insist that they have captured a number sufficiently large to more than offset their losses. All are agreed that there has been a heavy loss. As yet the battle is undecided. The Allies had been anticipating a great victory on the part of the Russians in Poland.

The Russian advance in Poland has been resumed. In Galicia they are almost upon Cracow, is an unofficial report. The Germans have evacuated a number of small villages and are moving to new positions, where their forces are concentrating.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The Reichstag today voted a war credit of five billion marks, approximately one and a quarter billion dollars. There was only one dissenting voter, a Socialist member of the Reichstag. The president of the chamber commented upon the patriotism, loyalty and fidelity of the Germans to their country. The number of members of the Reichstag fighting at the front shows how the call to arms has been responded to. In regard to the progress of the war, he said:

"Japan joined the enemy from a desire to seize as booty the monument to German culture in the Far East, and, on the other hand, we found an ally in Turkey. All Moslem people desire to throw off the English yoke and shatter the foundations of England's colonial power. Under the banner of our army and fleet, we continue our struggle."

Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg said that the responsibility for this greatest of all wars rested with the Russian people, while the real responsibility falls upon the British government. If at the outset the Russian government had been given to understand by the British government that they would not permit a continental war as the outcome of the Austro-Serbian conflict, the war would have been averted. France would have been restrained from undertaking warlike measures.

Austria Has Renewed Treaty of Arbitration With U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A conference of the governing board of the Pan-American Union has been called for Tuesday, December 8, to arrive at a settlement of grave controversies between the nations of South America and the belligerents of Europe. Secretary of State Bryan is ex-officio chairman. Suggestions that the South American republics exclude all belligerent warships from the waters of those republics will be considered.

Austria Has Renewed Treaty of Arbitration With U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Foreign office dispatches to the Austro-Hungarian embassy here have announced ratification of the renewal for five years of the arbitration treaty with the United States by the Hungarian House of Deputies in a session which "gave a splendid picture of the harmony of all factions." Renewal of the treaty was ratified by the United States last summer.

SUBSTITUTE HOGS FOR COTTON IN OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS.

United States Government Advises Farmers to Grow Live Stock as a Money Crop.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Four measures are being recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the farmers of the South in order to remedy the conditions created by the collapse of the cotton market. These are:

1. Reduction of expenses by the production of more food for the family and more grain and forage for the live stock.
2. The substitution of other money crops for part of the cotton acreage.
3. The raising of more live stock.
4. The addition of humus to the soil in order to make fertilizer less expensive.

The first thing to be done, say the Government specialists, is to plant winter crops to be used partly for winter and spring grazing, partly for spring hay and grain, and partly for cover crops to be turned back into the soil for fertilizing purposes. These crops should include oats for grain, and oats, barley, or rye for hay, and any one of these for winter and spring grazing or for humus value. Although October and November are the best months for planting these crops in the cotton country, the time may be extended into the winter. The winter crops should be followed by summer legumes such as cowpeas, soy beans, etc. Fall and winter vegetables should be planted for home use and for the market.

Hogs are recommended as the best form of live stock to grow. Immediate steps should be taken to increase the profits from hogs and hog products by the planting of crops for winter and spring grazing, to be followed by summer and fall crops for the same purpose. Growers are also warned to take rigid precautions against hog cholera. If strict quarantine measures are adopted and if the animals, when threatened, are inoculated with anti-hog-cholera serum, growers should suffer little loss from this source.

Cotton farmers in Texas and Oklahoma have many crops with which they can replace a part of their cotton. Among these may be mentioned corn, kaffir, milo, sorghum, alfalfa, millet, wheat, oats, cowpeas, rape and Bermuda and Sudan grass. Corn,

however, should be planted only on the best lands of the central and southern parts of this area. Elsewhere it should be replaced by kaffir, milo, and feterita. On many cotton farms wheat will prove profitable if grown in rotation with other crops.

Oats, alfalfa, and practically all of the other crops already mentioned are adapted very generally to the cotton belt.

Texas and Oklahoma farmers, however, will probably find the most profitable use they can make of these crops is to turn them into pork. The initial investment required for hog raising is smaller than that demanded for most other forms of stock raising, and there is also less need for skill and experience.

A. & M. WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

That although financial conditions are such as to make all talk of bond issues for road improvement impractical, Texas should turn her attention to spending wisely the money received from road tax and other funds in the improvement and maintenance of earth roads, is the statement of George D. Marshall, road expert in the joint employ of the United States Government and the A. & M. College.

"There are 150,000 miles of highway in Texas. How can they be maintained? Why not turn our attention from depressing business conditions to the solution of this problem. While millions of men in Europe are engaged in the destruction of life and property, the people of Texas can add millions to property values by construction and maintenance of roads.

"When the war is over the world will be crying for our products. Prices will be high, but how can we take advantage of these conditions with impassable roads between the farm and market. We have lost thousands of dollars in past years by not getting the best price for our farm products because mud was our master. Profits depend upon a quick, sure market. Now is the time to cut the distance to shipping point in half by improving our roads. There should not be a road grader or drag idle in the State. Unless your road is rocky or sandy, drag it after every rain, shower or cloudburst. All over Texas there are sections of road that have been built with a smooth, hard surface by continuous use of the drag. Don't try to drag sand until clay has been spread and harrowed in with disc and spike-tooth harrows. Don't try to drag a rocky road. Throw the rocks out, and save

wear and tear on mules and wagons. Clay, sand-clay, or sand-loam will yield to dragging, because the drag smears the surface when it is wet, pulls ruts and holes and makes a crown that will shed water.

"Every day we read in the papers of the campaign in Austria, in France and other countries. What Texas needs is road maintenance campaigns.

If we have invested a lot of money in highway improvement, now is the time to secure that investment by the use of the drag. If the roads have not been dragged, the use of the drag will make them 100 per cent better. During hard times we can prepare for good times sure to follow by dragging roads, draining them properly, and repairing culverts and bridges.

"Nehemiah was one of the greatest statesmen and generals that ever lived, but he could never have rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem if every man had not worked on the section near his own home. A similar campaign of road maintenance in Texas, with every man dragging and otherwise improving the sections of highway near his own home, would put us in a position to market crops when prices are highest at greatly reduced cost."

EFFECT OF EUROPEAN WAR IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.

Since there is almost no direct trade between the United States and Chungking, as reported by this office from time to time, it naturally follows that war conditions affect American commerce in this district only in an indirect way. This statement applies to a great extent even to foreign trade as a whole. As a prominent Chungking merchant recently said: "All imported articles used in this district are bought in Shanghai, and there is no direct trade with foreign countries." The local dealers instruct their agents to purchase certain goods at Shanghai on their behalf, and these agents by to the best advantage, without special regard to the country in which the goods originate. If European articles at present are very scarce or high in price, there will naturally be a greater demand for American products.

Limited Facilities for American Trade.
As American merchants have done very little toward establishing direct trade with Chungking during the years when it was possible to do so, they can not expect at a moment's notice to rush in and take over the trade which for a long time has been in other hands. There are no through connections, banking facilities, credit ar-

rangements, or established agencies. Even during normal times, there is an impression abroad that American goods are excessively high in price, and there is every prospect of a rise in price during the present disturbances. Local merchants, also, are accustomed to buying on a credit basis, and few American exporters are prepared to do business on these terms. Even during ordinary times the difficulties of remittance are almost insuperable. They are even greater now. There is no foreign bank in Chungking. One of the leading merchants stated recently that the only way in which the United States can sell goods now in Chungking would be by sending them on commission. Since, however, there is such an unprecedented demand for American goods elsewhere, it is not probable that such a proposition would be in the least inviting.

Szechwan Products Sold Through Hankow and Shanghai.

Nearly all Szechwan products sent to America are purchased through either Hankow or Shanghai. A large exporter here has recently said: "There is no direct trade with foreign countries from here." Szechwan goods will continue to be exported in the usual manner and the agents who receive them at Hankow and Shanghai will dispose of them according to conditions created by the war. There is no doubt that a great deal of this business will be diverted to America. Hitherto the bulk of exports from Szechwan has been sent to continental Europe and Great Britain, but a great deal of this trade will now be stopped.

The principal exports and imports of this district were enumerated and dealt with at considerable length in the annual trade reports which have been sent from Chungking in the last few years (the most recent one appearing in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for October 26, 1914). They change very little from year to year, although fluctuations in the amount have been recently caused by revolutionary and other disturbances. Even at present the trade of this district is very much disorganized by disturbed local conditions; to quote a prominent local merchant: "The robber-ridden state of the country has practically stopped all business with the interior." This, of course, means that both imports and exports are seriously affected. The volume of each is bound to decrease. There is now a shortage of nearly all exports. The production of wool has been curtailed on account of disturbances along the Tibetan border, and goods which originate in Szechwan have been similarly affected.

POETS EXPELLED FROM SCHOOL.

Southey, Byron and Shelley Furnish Company for Dismissed Boys.

From the London Tit-Bits.
A good deal of comment was aroused lately by the dismissal of a boy from Eton, his mother contending that it would be a standing disability to him in all his future career. But he is in remarkably good company, for quite a number of men who have made their mark on the world began their careers by being "sacked" from school.

Robert Southey, who became poet laureate of England, was dismissed from Westminster School by the famous Doctor Vincent. The school at that time had a magazine called the "Flagellant," and in this the budding poet published an article on flogging which quite failed to please the chief administrator of corporeal punishment. In fact, it incensed him to such a degree that Southey was expelled.

It is a most amazing fact that poets have had quite a penchant for getting "sacked," as they call it at Harrow. Byron was expelled from Harrow three times for being rebellious and defiant. Shelley was "sent down" from Oxford. To-day the poet who wrote the great "Ode to a Skylark" is the chief glory of University College.

Clive, the conqueror of India, to whom we chiefly owe the British ascendancy in that vast empire, was expelled from a school at Market Drayton. In fact, he was always changing schools, and finished up at Merchant Taylors'. Many things contributed to his expulsion from Market Drayton. He was always in mischief. It is said that he climbed the steeple of the church, sat astride a gargoyls representing a dragon, and gazed calmly down upon the gaping and horrified townsfolk, who expected every moment to have the job of picking up his mangled body in pieces.

TRUCK SEASON OPENS.

SAN BENITO, Texas, Nov. 28.—Cabbage, beans, egg plant, peppers, tomatoes and other vegetables are being shipped from here daily in large quantities. The first carload shipment of cabbage left recently and it brought the growers a good price. The season opened a little earlier than usual this year, and prospects for a profitable one are bright.

Call The Herald for Cut Cards.

LADIES

What about Christmas---Let us suggest some useful gifts such as:

- BATH ROBES
- SMOKING JACKETS
- FUR GLOVES
- WARM SLIPPERS
- INITIAL HANDKERCHIEF
- MOTOR WRAPS
- MILITARY BRUSHES
- TRAVELING CASES
- AND MANY OTHER SUITABLE AND USEFUL ARTICLES

Join the S. P. U. G. Society and buy

AT

REINKEN'S

Next Count of Pony Votes Saturday Evening Dec. 5

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

The First National Bank

Plainview, Texas

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

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Your business solicited, appreciated and protected.

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

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

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AFTER BARGAIN DAYS.

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT SUPREME

Head This Year's List With the



It's the ideal inexpensive car as well as the ideal Christmas remembrance. Wouldn't it be far more sensible to buy the family a Ford than to buy each member of the family a present of doubtful utility? The Ford is a 365 day gift; giving full value service every day of the year.

Don't save for five or six years to purchase a more expensive car; buy a Ford now and get the use of it during the period you would otherwise be without a car.

There isn't a member of the family who will not agree that the Ford will make the ideal gift. Have you ever shared in the profits of anything you ever bought?

The Ford profit-sharing plan offers you this opportunity. To date over \$2,000 has accumulated in profits to be paid in cash to those who have purchased Fords from

BARKER & WINN, Agents

Winter Care of the Garden

Timely Suggestions from the United States
Department of Agriculture

POTTED PLANTS FOR THE LIVING ROOM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Many lovers of flowers who have not the time to bother with an indoor window-box enjoy keeping a number of potted plants in the living room during the winter. Some, in fact, have turned a bay window into a small conservatory or winter garden merely by an attractive arrangement of plants in separate pots. When a window-box is filled, the plants must be in the same general character to be successful, but if one's winter garden is made up of plants in separate pots a greater variety may be kept, as each plant may receive different treatment in the matter of light, watering, soil, etc., and palms, rubber plants, and cacti, which call for special handling, may be added. Begonias, ivy, smilax, and "aspidistra," all good plants for indoor culture, demand more or less the same treatment, as was explained in a previous article sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, describing the indoor winter-box.

Those who do not have gardens would do better to get potting soil of the nearest florist for their potted plants. Good potting soil may be prepared at home, but it usually takes considerable care and forethought. Those willing to take the trouble may prepare it by using one part compost, one part good loam and one part sand. The compost should be cow manure and good turf rotted together for a year and turned two or three times in the interim. Well decomposed leaf mold would answer as a partial substitute for the compost. One-twentieth part bone meal is a good addition

to the mixture. If the loam is very heavy, containing much clay, its proportion should be somewhat diminished. If the loam is light and sandy, reduce the amount of sand, or, in some localities, omit it altogether.

Potted plants should be examined occasionally to see whether or not the plant requires repotting. This is done by holding the hands over the top of the pot, inverting plant and all, tapping the edge of the pot so as to loosen it, then lifting the pot off. This cannot be done unless the soil is moderately moist. If the ball of earth is completely covered with roots, the plant should be put in a slightly larger pot, with new potting soil "firmed" about the old ball of earth by "firming" with the fingers. Then wet thoroughly.

The housewife who desires a few potted plants but does not possess the regulation flower pots, may prepare tin cans that will be quite satisfactory. A small hole should be made in the bottom of the can and a piece of broken crockery or a few stones put in the bottom of the can before the earth is added, in order to give the proper drainage. The stones or crockery should be also used in the regular flower pot.

Hanging baskets may be used advantageously to make an indoor winter garden attractive. They should be hung near a light window.

Geraniums.—If geraniums are potted so that the root growth is restricted, and if they are kept fairly dry, they may be forced to bloom during the winter. Geraniums are attractive in the ordinary window-box because of their foliage alone. They should not be placed in a window-box with the expectation that they will bear

flowers.

Ferns.—Ferns as they come, from the florists prepared for indoor culture should be placed in a strong light, though they grow well without sunlight. They should be watered sparingly but should be kept moist at all times. Improper watering, especially keeping the plant soaked or permitting it to get dry, is the foundation of most fern difficulties. It is especially difficult not to overwater when the fern is in a jardiniere, where drainage is necessarily poor. In spring and summer they will require three times the water necessary in fall and winter.

It is well occasionally to put them in the bath tub and give them a bath with weak soap suds made from a good grade of soap. The soap must be thoroughly rinsed off immediately. Great care must be exercised not to injure the fronds, as they are very tender. Mealy bug is one of the worst enemies in house culture. This is a white, woolly insect that works close to the bottom of the fronds. If found, the plant should be examined every day and all insects removed by a splint or toothpick. If the pest is very bad, cut off the top of the fern within an inch of the ground, treat thoroughly each day till all insects are exterminated, when a new top can be grown.

Red spider is a minute sucking insect that thrives in a dry atmosphere. It can be kept in check by spraying the top with clear water. In living rooms this is frequently impracticable. The next best thing is repeated baths. The aphid or green fly is also eradicated by washing.

Ferns should be fed once in two to four weeks in the place of ordinary watering with dilute nitrate of soda (heaping teaspoonful to a quart of water), ammonia water (a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart) or manure leachings. Prepared plant food or a little sprinkling of ground bone and wood ashes also give satisfaction.

(No. 7 of this series, entitled "Tropical Plants for Indoor Winter Garden," will follow shortly.)

NOTICE!!!

Let us call to your attention that the electric current rate is 5c when supplied for use of the many needful electric appliances now being shown by the Conner Electric Company and the Plainview Plumbing and Electric Company.

This rate is much lower than similar rates in most cities and towns and make it possible to enjoy all time and labor-saving electrical appliances at an extremely low cost.

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C. F. LAYNE, Manager

Plainview, Texas

SILAGE IN THE

PLACE OF COTTON.

A. K. SHORT, Substation Number Five.

The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1913 gives the following figures on acreage and yield of cotton and corn in Texas. The corn acreage was 6,800,000 acres, with a yield of 163,200,000 bushels, valued at \$133,824,000, or an acre value of \$19.68. During the same period Texas grew 12,597,000 acre of cotton, with a yield of 3,943,000 bales, valued at (10 cents per pound) \$166,150,000, or an acre value of \$15. These comparisons are not exceptions, but are something near an average, and the present year will show much more favorable for the production of corn. When corn can be produced so much cheaper and in so much shorter time than can cotton, and when all statistics show that the average value is much greater, it is quite a puzzle why corn has not replaced more cotton in former years.

I think it safe to estimate the price of the cotton land in Texas at least \$50 per acre. Statistics show that the acreage yield of lint cotton in Texas for 1913 was 150 pounds per acre. Now with these facts to figure the cost to produce a bale of cotton, we have:

Interest on 3 acres of cotton at 10 per cent	\$15.00
Breaking and preparation at \$2 per acre	6.00
Cost of seed and planting	1.75
Chopping 3 acres at 75c	2.25
Plowing 3 times at 50c per acre	4.50
Picking 1,500 lbs. at 75c per cwt.	11.25
Cost of ginning, estimated	3.50
Total cost of one bale	\$44.25

These figures may be too high in some instances, and they are also low in some, yet they will prove to be near an average, and point clearly to the fact that with the small addition of the value of the seed cotton must be sold at eight cents per pound to break even on the transaction. On the other hand, if the acre production should be increased to 500 pounds line per acre, the farmer would be able to realize a profit at any price above five cents per pound.

The question arises how the increased yield may be made and what crops may take the place of at least a part of the cotton. All agriculturists are now offering suggestions of every nature to remedy the present situation. Out of all the suggestions offered there will be many good ones, and the farmer should be able to find

some that may be worked into his system of farming.

Of one thing we are positive, that is, that the number of cattle in the United States has diminished greatly in the past few days, and the recent "triangular debate" in Europe has forced the people to call on the American packing houses for enormous supplies of meat. This indicates that those countries are using their activities for war instead of producing the necessities of life. This further indicates that there is but little possibility for the price of meat-producing animals to decline for several years to come.

The cotton land of Texas that is producing only one-third of a bale per acre will produce about 10 tons of silage. This acre of silage will cost:

Interest on 1 acre, \$50 per acre	\$ 5.00
Breaking and preparation	2.00
Seed and planting	1.50
Plowing	1.50
Put in silo, at 85c per ton	8.50
Total cost	\$18.50

Experiments have shown that this silage is worth at least \$7 per ton for feeding, or a value of \$70 per acre. This leaves a profit of \$51.50 per acre. There is, of course, the expense of building the silo, yet it will take 20 acre to fill a 200-ton silo. This will cost around \$500. Now if only \$5 per ton was realized from the silage this would pay for the silo and leave a net profit of something near \$6.50 per acre the first year.

Take another view of the situation. If one-half the cotton acreage of 1913, or 6,000,000 acres, was planted to silage crops, it would produce 60,000,000 tons of silage. This valued at \$5 per ton would give a total valuation of \$300,000,000, or practically twice the valuation of the entire cotton crop of 1913. Again, this 60,000,000 tons of silage would finish about 20,000,000 head of beef cattle and net the feeders \$15 or more per head, or a total profit of \$300,000,000 or more.

These figures are large and incomprehensible, and this amount of silage on Texas beef cattle would reduce the market price just as we have done in cotton production, yet there is no imminent danger of the Texas cotton farmer glutting the market with silage nor prime beef animals. The farmer may rest assured that when he assured the commission men that he has the silage they will see that he obtains the cattle. He may also rest assured that when he has a large supply of good silage on hand some feeder will give him a good

price for it, and when the manure is returned to the field one acre will yield far more than two have ordinarily yielded.—Farm and Ranch.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

From the New York Press.

There is a story told of an old veteran of the First Napoleon who lived until 1865 in the French village of Savary and who had a wooden leg, a wooden arm, a glass eye, a silver place on the top of his head, and yet died peacefully in his bed. Compared with such men the proverbial nine-lived cat is nowhere. As one reads the stories of great wars of the past the manner in which famous generals have played touch-and-go with death is little short of miraculous.

The wonderful escapes of Napoleon and Wellington were proverbial. Though bullets grazed them and riddled their clothes, and both had horses shot under them, yet both passed through a life of battle and anger with two or three slight wounds apace.

Marshal Ney, the bravest of the brave, was continuously fighting for twenty-eight years, yet escaped with only a few slight wounds to meet a traitor's doom at the hands of the Bourbon king. He headed countless charges, had five horses shot under him in a single battle, eagerly courted death when leading the Old Guard at Waterloo, and yet was never seriously wounded.

Few cases are more remarkable, however, than that of General Skenszynski, who got thirty bullets through his cloak during the Battle of Ostrolenka, in the Polish insurrection in 1831; or Sir D. Lacy Evans, whose ear was perforated by a bullet during the Carlist War of 1837. Garibaldi, too, had many narrow shaves, but none closer than when resting one day at Voltorno. While drinking from a pail of water a splinter from a ricochet shell grazed his thigh and killed some people near.

How To Give Quinine To Children.

FEBRILINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not nauseate nor cause nervousness nor ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for Zouace original package. The name FEBRILINE is blown in bottles. 25 cents

Cabbage \$2.25 per 100, Onions \$2.50 per 100, Spuds \$1.75 per 100. Car on Mill Track.



Let us be your Santa Claus

Saturday, December 5th and Continuing Until Christmas

We will conduct one of the most unique and most liberal SPECIAL SALES ever attempted in Plainview.

STUPENDOUS PRICE REDUCTIONS

WE SHALL GIVE AWAY Hundreds of Dollars worth of Merchandise, consisting of Dolls, Wagons, Books, Guns, Mechanical Toys, Play Tables, Other Toys, etc. Also Cut Glass, Brassware, Chinaware, Lamps, and other useful and appropriate Holiday Presents, too numerous to mention in detail.

The Store Will Be Closed Saturday Morning, Dec. 5 Until 9 O'clock

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PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

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THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

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WIND-BREAKS FOR THE PLAINS.

Occasionally one will see on the South Plains a wind-break of trees. In the winter time the stock on pastures will be seen lying on the ground on the lea side of the trees.

The immediate value of wind-breaks in protection to live stock is readily seen. There are few farms which cannot use fence posts. Thus a wind-break is profitable. Its protective value more than pays for the ground it occupies, to say nothing of the timber yield.

The Government forest service has devised the following decalogue for the use of farmers:

1. Place the wind-break at right angles to the direction of injurious, prevailing winds.
2. Devote from one-eighth to one-fifth of the farm to timber. Its protective value more than pays for the ground it occupies, to say nothing of the timber yield.
3. Plant only species suited to wind-break use, to the region and to the locality.
4. Plant rapid growers for quick results; but underplant with slower growing species, which are usually longer lived and more valuable.
5. Supplement a deciduous wind-break with evergreens, to afford protection in winter.
6. Separate trees by the spacing proper to the species used.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Extracts from Address by George Otis Smith, Director, United States Geological Survey.

Four constituents enter into the reaction that we term industry. Two of these, brain and brawn, are organic compounds, and two are perhaps to be regarded as inorganic—money and material. None of these components is wanting here in the United States, and indeed their abundance affords the best reason for an optimistic outlook upon the present industrial situation. Of these four constituents, labor, capital and brain are all more easily transported generally than the crude materials upon large tonnages of which the industry must depend. Thus, cheap coal attracts manufacturers just as cheap land attracts farmers.

With distribution of raw material is linked the influence of markets upon the location of the industry. The development of transportation systems

Lines to Be Remembered

We see always what we are looking for, and if our mind has become trained to look for trouble and difficulty and all dark and dreary things, we find just what we seek. On the other hand, it is quite easy to form the habit of looking always for beauty, for good, for happiness, for gladness, and here, too, we shall find precisely what we seek.

—J. R. Miller.

The trees should be close enough to produce a dense wind-break and to yield good poles, but should not be so crowded as to produce spindling growth.

7. Make the wind-break thick from the bottom up, especially on the side toward the wind. This may be done by using species which branch near the ground, by planting outside rows of low-growing trees, by encouraging natural reproduction, and by under-planting.
8. Cultivate the plantation thoroughly while it is young.
9. Do not allow excessive grazing where reproduction is desired.
10. Do not thin the woodlot too heavily or take out the best trees for minor uses. Remember that a timber tract should be improved by use and that each clearing should leave it in better condition than before.

makes the problem of markets a more complex one. The industrial independence of the small community of a century ago has given way to a system under which your dinner table may represent the tribute from several continents. Even in a country so diversified as ours in its natural bounties, domestic production of everything consumed is not desirable nor profitable. Exchange of commodities with foreign countries becomes necessary, so it follows that industrial independence is the goal toward which a nation should face, but not a goal which it should have either the intention or desire to attain.

To increase industrial prosperity, this country needs to export finished rather than crude products and to import raw materials rather than manufactures. It is the product of American labor rather than the bounty of our natural resources that preferably should go into the world's markets. As the engineers of America study this matter of expansion of manufac-

COMPENSATION.

By FLORENCE M. McCLELLAND.

Who meets misfortune face to face
With cheerful mein and heart of grace
And murmurs not at fate,
However dark his night may be,
Shall find the heaviest shadows flee,
And looking past the clouds shall see
Some good to compensate.

Who does his work as to the Lord
And utters no complaining word
When sick and sore distressed,
Although he toils from sun to sun
Finds joy in every victory won,
And knows when earthly toil is done
There cometh to him rest.

Who gives—and gives unsparingly,
However scant his store may be,
And grudges not to share,
What though his fare may be but ill,
Tastes his own portion sweeter still,
And every grain increased until
He e'en has more to spare.

Lord, give me strength that I may be
Courageous and full patiently
My heaviest crosses bear;
Teach me to know my neighbor's need,
Help me to be Thy child indeed,
And from all selfish thoughts be freed—
This is my earnest prayer.

turing, it becomes evident that the distribution of raw material and of power is the key to industrial opportunities.

Petroleum and natural gas in their distribution in some degree supplement coal. Thus, the largest oil field both in present production and probable reserve is in California, a State with only negligible coal resources. Taken together, these mineral fuels constitute a national asset comparable with the soil resources of this country, but the larger part of the value of the natural gas, petroleum, and coal to the nation is in their relation to manufactures.

The wide distribution of ores of the principal metals sufficiently rich and extensive to be mined in large quantities means that the metallurgical industry is important on both the Pacific and the Atlantic seaboard, in most of the Rocky Mountain States as well as in several of the Middle States. Even in the two metals which, at once suggest to us centralization—copper and steel—there is widespread production. In the mining of copper last year 23 States contributed, and no less than 28 States furnish iron ores to the furnaces of the country.

The raw material resources of this country are so widely distributed that industry has been developing at this rapid pace at many points. The tendency is away from geographic centralization of industry rather than toward it. A few opportunities for expansion need only to be suggested: The South with its happy combination of coal and iron ore in the same districts makes pig iron production possible at minimum cost; the West with its hydro-electric possibilities available as a source of relatively cheap power for chemical and metallurgical industries; the Rocky Mountain region with its vast unutilized sources of sulphuric acid and equally great unmined stores of phosphate rock.

The ingredients necessary for producing prosperity appear at hand. The new financial system already promises more mobile credits. A more sympathetic attitude of the public toward big industrial operations is indicated. The efficiency of American labor and American engineering was never questioned.

In any estimate of American ability to make the most of the present opportunities for industrial expansion, no better measure of the inventive genius of this country can perhaps be found than in a moment's review of what is making the European war so terrible. Strictly neutral may we be, yet from the heights above to the depths below we find American inventions "at the front"—the aeroplane, the magazine rifle and machine gun, the barbed wire, and the submarine and its torpedo. Can not our Nation lead as well in fashioning the tools of peace as in designing the machines of war?

TEXAS INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

HOUSTON.—The Armstrong Packing Company, which is having constructed here a large fertilizer factory, will bear the distinction of being the first local concern to use the Houston Ship Channel for commercial purposes since deep water has been secured. A vessel carrying a cargo of phosphate, which will be used in the manufacture of the plant's product, will arrive here December 5th and discharge its commodity. The arrival of the ship will mark the opening of two new enterprises—the Houston Ship Channel and the Armstrong Packing Company.

MINERAL WELLS.—A hotel that will compare favorably with any of a similar type built anywhere in the country is being planned by the Lamar Wells Company for this place. The structure will be eight stories high and will have a roof garden. Three street fronts will be built into the edifice. The exterior of the building will be of golden brown mat-faced brick, and the inside work will consist of marble and other elaborate trimmings and decorations.

DALLAS.—Orders from the warring nations continue to pour into Texas, and a local concern has recently closed a contract with a belligerent country for leather pistol and bayonet scabbards for more than 100,000 men. In addition to bringing a large sum of money into this city, the deal will afford employment to several workmen for some time.

COLEMAN.—The construction of a gas plant here is being planned by a Galveston man, and the matter has been given every encouragement possible by the local Chamber of Commerce. The promoter of the project has recently completed a plant at Santa Anna, and he proposes to extend the pipe line on into this city at once and commence work on his plant here. The supply of gas originates at the Trickham fields.

GAINESVILLE.—The plans which were recently started here for the building of a large oil refinery in this city have about matured, and it is



Letters to Santa Claus

Ellen, Texas, Dec. 16, 1914.

Mr. Santa Claus.

Dear Santa Claus: I am sending for some things: 1. A watch. 2. An automobile. 3. A velocipede. 4. Farmer's black ebony knife. 5. Stock car.

CECIL RICHARDSON.

Plainview, Texas, Dec. 1, 1914.

Dear Santie Clause:

Bring me a football; also a little wagon and fifteen cents of firecrackers. I am a B. Rosser, Jr., a little boy of eight years old, and live on First and White Streets, 400.

A. B. ROSSER, JR.

expected that actual work on the project will be started within a short time. A large pipe line will be constructed from the Healdton oil field, near Ardmore, to supply the plant with its raw material.

BEAUMONT.—When J. E. Pew recently bought 154 acres of land on the outskirts of this city and fronting the Neches River, it meant that Beaumont would soon receive one of the biggest industries ever located in Texas. The property will be utilized by an English syndicate for a big oil refinery site. Oklahoma oil will be piped to the refinery, and with the completion of this work and the construction of the plant here a total of about \$15,000,000 will have been expended. The plant alone will cost \$3,000,000, and will afford employment to at least 1,500 men, adding about 5,000 people to the population of the city.

MEXIA.—Pipe for the gas line in course of construction between the fields here and Corsicana is arriving daily, and work is being rapidly pushed on this project.

PICKED UP IN THE ORCHARD.

Dressing of Wood Ashes Beneficial to All Fruit Trees; Bones Promote Growth and Vigor.

A dressing of wood ashes around the fruit trees and grape vines is a benefit. It supplies the loss of the alkalis, which are largely consumed by fruit, destroys the acidity in the soil and tends to sweeten all kinds of fruit.

Bones, old leather, refuse plaster and soap suds, all constitute good fertilizer for the fruit trees.

Bones appear to be the best of all to promote permanent growth and vigor in a tree. A handful of bone dust mixed with the soil at the roots of a tree or grape vine will show its beneficial effects for a number of years. When grapes or berries are too ten-

der and will not stand up in first-class condition to pick and market, it shows that the soil on which they grow is deficient in potash.

The custom of summer pruning of young trees so as to ripen the fruit early is not approved by the most skillful fruit growers, and is only allowable when the intention is to throw the whole force of the sap into those particular branches that it is desired to train in some particular direction.

No fruit ripens so well nor has so fine a flavor when the foliage is injured by summer pruning. This fact is observable in our apple, peach, and pear orchards when the worms have consumed the leaves on a limb. You will always find the fruit on such a branch of poor quality and inferior flavor.

The leaves are the lungs of a plant, and are required to perform an important function in ripening the fruit.

Carbon Paper at The Herald.

PLAINVIEW NURSERY has the largest and best stock of home-grown trees they have ever had; propagated from varieties that have been tested and do the best. We make a specialty of propagating the varieties which seldom get killed by late frosts. We have some nice Christmas trees. Put in your order now.

PLAINVIEW NURSERY—Adv. Thurs. only—4t-pd.

The high-class and attractive musical number given in costume will be an important feature on the program given by the students of Wayland College. You cannot afford to miss it. This will be a "double header" program. Watch for announcements.—Adv. 2t.

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

SOCIETY

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Episcopal Guild will meet at the Guild Hall Monday afternoon.

The B. P. O. Elks will hold their annual memorial service, at the Elk Hall, at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The public is invited to attend.

MISS KNIGHT HOSTESS AT TWELVE-COURSE DINNER.

Elaborate Dining at Home of L. A. Knight Follows Thanksgiving Dinner Given by B. P. O. Elks.

Beautiful decorations of cut flowers, autumn leaves and fruit made the L. A. Knight home especially attractive to Misses Allie Ware, Jo Keck, Annie Maud Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Alley, of Hale Center, E. L. Doland, Ellis Carter, Bob Malone, Beal Pumphrey and Tom and Dutch Malone, of Lubbock, who were the guests of Miss Bettie Knight at a midnight dinner following the Thanksgiving dinner given by the B. P. O. E. at their home. The ladies were in evening dress and wore bouquets of violets. The gentlemen were in full dress and wore chrysanthemums.

Before dinner was announced, games and dancing were indulged in.

An elaborate twelve-course dinner was served to the guests. The table was attractive with autumn leaves and fruit.

Messrs. Tom Malone and E. L. Doland were toastmasters.

In the wee sma' hours of the morning the guests departed, grateful to the hostess for the most elaborate dining of the Thanksgiving season.

Miss Clara Weber and Mrs. Wm. Arnold returned to Carrollton, Mo., today, after a visit of six weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Clements.

Miss Aileen Hall returned yesterday from Snyder, where she has been visiting Miss Flora Mae Scudder.

W. A. Shofner returned yesterday from Kileen.

Mrs. Chas. Hanbury, who has been visiting Mrs. R. A. Long, left yesterday for her home, in Channing.

RHINE RIVER IN GERMANY

FEATURE OF STUDY SATURDAY.

Travel Study Club Will Study Russian Customs and People After Study of Germany.

The selection of Germany and Russia as the course of study for the season of 1914 for the Travel Study Club was made last summer, before the war began. Events have made the study of this club intensely interesting.

Saturday at the club rooms Miss Edna Mayhugh led the club, in the absence of Mrs. B. H. Towery, the appointed leader. The course of the Rhine River was traced, papers on the countries traversed by the river, on Baden-Baden, on the Black Forest, on Heidelberg Castle and the University, on the vineyards along the Rhine, were read by members of the club.

When the study of Germany is completed, the club plans to study Russian customs, places of interest, and the people of Russia.

ADNAH ORINNE BARNES ENTERTAINS ON BIRTHDAY.

Fourteen Little School Girl Friends Attend Birthday Party; Make Doll Clothes.

Fourteen little school girls played dolls to their hearts' content Tuesday afternoon at the home of Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Barnes, honoring little Miss Adnah Orinne on her ninth birthday. The little girls came from school to their friend's home, and were surprised upon finding a small Christmas tree loaded down with fruits, etc., and a doll for each girl.

Scraps in abundance gave the little misses plenty of material from which to make dresses. After the dresses were made and games were being played, Mrs. Barnes, assisted by Mrs. R. E. Cochrane, served sandwiches and chocolate to the guests.

Mrs. G. F. Hoffman left yesterday for Floydada.

Ben O. Smith and family, of Lockney, were here yesterday.

WEST SIDE PUPILS OBSERVED THANKSGIVING WITH PROGRAM.

Thanksgiving was observed with appropriate programs in three of the rooms at the West Side Building.

All the rooms were decorated with Pilgrim, turkey and Indian posters, blackboard pictures of the "Mayflower," Pilgrims, log cabins, Indian corn, etc. The tables were piled high with "fruits of the harvest," and the two sand tables showed the landing of the Pilgrims, their log houses and the wigwams of the Indians.

On Tuesday afternoon the Third Grade pupils of Miss Susie Glenn rendered a good program, consisting of songs, short plays and readings. The pupils were well trained and acted their parts well. There was a large number of patrons and friends present.

Wednesday at 2 o'clock the primary pupils of Miss Maxie Speer gave their program of Thanksgiving exercises, acrostics, etc. Their "Tom Brown's Indians" were especially pleasing, and all the little folks did well and showed careful training on the part of both teacher and pupils.

After recess on the same afternoon the visitors were invited into Mrs. Prudie A. Wright's room, where her Second and Fourth Grade pupils gave a very interesting program. In the first part the Pilgrims had the floor, and with pretty songs and exercises told of the landing of the Pilgrims and the first Thanksgiving Day. Eight fourth-grade girls, dressed in long red slips to represent "jam pots" and labeled as different kinds of jam, sang a song, "Where the Jam Pots Grow." Then came the most interesting part of the program, which was a dramatization of our parts from Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha." The childhood and manhood of Hiawatha and "The White Man's Foot" were given by the pupils in a way that would have been a credit to much older pupils. "Hiawatha's Fasting" was read by Effie Murphy, after which the pupils sang Whittier's "Corn Song" and the Second Grade boys, in Indian costume, danced the Indian's harvest dance. There was a real wigwam in one corner of the room, and limbs of trees fastened to the floor made a real forest for the setting of this beautiful and instructive school-room play.

The "Pilgrim's Harvest" came after the play, and all the pupils sang "America," which closed the program.

There were about fifty visitors present at each of the programs Wednesday. A VISITOR.

Lookout! Danger! Lookout!

Whatever you do, be sure to see our line of HOLIDAY GOODS before you make your purchases.

We have heretofore enjoyed the reputation of having the most complete line of gifts in the city. This Christmas our stock is replete with beautiful, snappy, up-to-the-minute articles, highly appropriate as expressions of regard and affection for your friends and loved ones.

Next week we will give you, through the columns of this paper, an extensive list of suitable gifts for Sweetheart, Lover, Relatives and Friends, at which time our mammoth stock will be on display.

TAKE WARNING! Don't make your purchases until you see our line, and get our prices.

Duncan's Pharmacy "The Holiday Shoppers Paradise"

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

Carter-Houston's

Blanket Special

Hundreds of pairs of cotton and wool finished blankets in grey, tan and white with various colored borders.

\$1.25 for our regular \$1.50 Cotton Blankets

\$1.50 for our regular \$1.75 Cotton Blankets

\$1.75 for our regular \$2.00 Cotton Blankets

\$1.95 for our regular \$2.25 Cotton Blankets

\$2.15 for our regular \$2.50 Woolnap Blankets

Right at this time when Jack Frost is sounding the first loud blasts of winter comes this blanket sale. The right goods at the right time at the right price. That's the way we do business; the kind of service we give to you.

PROGRAM FOR TRAVEL STUDY CLUB, DECEMBER TWELFTH.

1. Commercial value of the Rhine.
2. Ehrenfels: Mouse Tower.
3. Bingen on the Rhine: National monument.
4. Bacharach.
5. Schonberg.
6. St. Goar.
7. Castles of Seven Brothers.
8. Falkenburg.
9. Coblenz.
10. Stolzenfels.
11. Euis.
12. Königstuhl, or King's Seat.
13. Drachenfels.
14. Rolandseck.
15. Bonn.
16. Cologne: Cathedral.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

We have our usual services next Sunday.

Rev. W. M. Baker, of Hereford, will preach for us morning and evening. In the absence of the pastor, Brother Baker will preach on the subject of Christian Education Sunday morning, but no collection or subscription will be taken at the service for this purpose.

All are invited to attend these services. S. PARK.

JACOB YOUNGER JOHNSON.

Jacob Younger Johnson died Wednesday morning, December second, at eleven o'clock. He had been suffering for several months with dropsy, and about a month ago moved to Plainview with his family for medical treatment.

Mr. Johnson was born in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1867, and grew to manhood in that State. Some fifteen years ago he moved to Texas, and January 30, 1913, was married to Miss Maggie Luchsinger, who with one child survives him.

Brother Johnson was a member of the Friends Church, and was raised a Quaker. He was a man of moral worth, and in all things was a Christian gentleman, and maintained his faith in Christ's redeeming grace until the last. He was a good neighbor, an affectionate husband, and a loving father. We pray the blessings of heaven upon the bereaved ones. S. PARK.

Rev. A. C. Scott of Dallas, was here this week on business for the Courier, of Dallas.

HEAD OF COLLEGE HERE.

Mr. F. A. Farmer, president of the Farmer's Business College, came in Tuesday. He will be here the next few days working for the interest of the college. Mr. Farmer expects to enroll many new students while here.

PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Texas, Dec. 2.—Our box supper was fine Saturday night. We made more than \$50 to buy our library.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Charles Barrett is quite sick and is now in the Sanitarium in Plainview. We hope that she may be able to return home soon.

Our Ladies' Circle meets with Mrs. Jas. Barrett next Thursday. Mr. E. G. Foster and family visited in Briscoe County Sunday.

Miss Clara Randolph, of Wayland College, visited her brother, Will, Saturday and Sunday.

The Thanksgiving dinner at Mrs. Palmer's was well attended, and all report a nice dinner and a jolly good time.

Miss Erma Boedeker leaves to-day for Central Texas to visit for some time.

Two men came in Saturday from New Mexico to purchase E. C. Dodson's Hereford cattle, but arrived too late, as Mr. Dodson had sold out before they came.

John Fry and family attended church in Lockney Sunday.

Mrs. Will Bates mother came in Monday from Ohio to visit, perhaps the rest of the winter, with her daughter.

Mrs. Will Randolph spent last week at the home of H. C. Randolph.

Miss Flora Bell Livingston, of Lockney, was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Hutchinson, Saturday night and Sunday.

Byron Brown left yesterday for Amarillo on business.

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR.

The ladies of the Episcopal Guild will hold their annual Christmas Bazaar at Paxton & Oswald's December 11 and 12. —Adv. Nos. 114 and 116.

E. H. Fullwood, salesman for the Wear-Ever Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co., has returned to Plainview and expects to be here during this month. Phone 630. —Adv. 1t-pd.

PRAIRIE AVENUE.

PRAIRIE AVENUE, Texas, Dec. 2.—Earl Raper visited his uncle last Sunday.

Quite a crowd took in the box supper at Providence last Saturday night.

Mrs. Caldwell is visiting at Lockney this week.

Miss Nellie Williams gave a dinner last week to a few of her friends, on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. and Mrs. McComas, of Halfway, visited over Sunday at the Joe Barrett home.

The P. L. C. will meet this week with Mrs. Joe Barrett.

Mrs. W. A. Bates' mother arrived Monday to spend the winter here with them.

Mr. Thomas was up from Floydada Saturday night to see his daughter, Mrs. Helen Barrett, who is at the Guyton-Nichols Sanitarium, in Plainview.

CARD OF THANKS.

The members of the Plainview Fire Department wish to express their thanks to the ladies of the Plainview Baptist Church for their hospitality to them on Thanksgiving Day, and to thank the pastor for the invitation to the Thanksgiving services.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Shell, of Nampa, Idaho, who have been visiting W. S. Carter, left to-day for Pine Village, Indiana. Mr. Shell is with the Government Reclamation Service as a gate keeper near Nampa.

SAN ANGELO.—The rabbit shipping season has started here in earnest, and the initial consignment of "cotton tails" left San Angelo a few days ago, en route to New Orleans. About 2,000 carcasses were shipped, and they netted the shippers \$2.50 per dozen.

Today's Markets

STOCK YARDS, FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000, including 500 calves. The market is steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500. The market is 5 to 10 cents lower, quality common. Top, \$6.90; bulk, \$6.50 to \$6.85; light, \$6.35 to \$6.80; mixed, \$6.70 to \$6.90; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, none. Daggott-Keen Com. Co.

Call The Herald for Job Printing.

Three Methods of Retiring Rural Highway Bonds

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—In a recently issued bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Highway Bonds," the specialists of the Office of Public Roads, in collaboration with Professor James W. Glover, of the University of Michigan, discuss in detail the various methods by which a community, having issued bonds to pay for highway improvements, can most easily meet those bonds at maturity. The sinking fund annuity, and serial bond plans are discussed at length, with elaborate interest and amortization tables, which will enable the county commissioners to determine easily the amount of money that must be raised yearly, as well as the total cost of any given loan.

The following is a summary of some of the conclusions:

Annual Payments Which, With Interest at 3, 3½ and 4 Per Cent, Compounded Semi-Annually, Will Amount to \$1,000 at the End of a Term of Years.

Years.	3 per cent.	3½ per cent.	4 per cent.
5	\$188,2699	\$186,3672	\$184,4796
10	87,1402	85,1208	83,1366
15	53,6780	51,7080	49,7928
20	37,1306	35,2499	33,4426
25	27,3469	25,5696	23,8829
30	20,9428	19,2739	17,7113

There are objections to the sinking-fund method of retiring highway bonds. It may not be possible to obtain continuously the requisite rate of interest on the sinking fund to discharge the debt at maturity. The existence of the sinking fund is a constant temptation to municipal officers to use it for purposes other than the purpose originally intended. If a county, for example, issues bonds for a second object, it is easy to argue that the sinking fund already accumulated may be used to purchase the new securities, and the finances of the community are in a way to become much confused. This is particularly true since the officers in charge of such operations are frequently changing. Sinking-fund tax levies may be deferred through carelessness or under pressure of other needs. The sinking fund always requires careful attention, because it does not progress automatically in most cases. It has sometimes been entirely neglected. The total cost of a bond issue will be greater in the end than the cost of

the same bond issue made by either the annuity method or by the serial method.

Sinking-Fund Bonds.
The majority of highway bonds now outstanding have been issued as straight terminable bonds to be retired by sinking funds. The term of these bonds varies from 10 to 40 years, with an average of nearly 25 years. The fund to retire these bonds is accumulated by annual installments paid by the taxpayers, and is supposed to draw interest continuously and to accumulate a sufficient amount to discharge the debt at maturity. The interest which the sinking fund draws is usually from 1 to 2 per cent less than the interest paid for the loan. Five per cent highway bonds are common, with the sinking fund calculated to draw 3½ per cent interest.

The following table shows the annual payments:

Annual Payments Which, With Interest at 3, 3½ and 4 Per Cent, Compounded Semi-Annually, Will Amount to \$1,000 at the End of a Term of Years.

Years.	3 per cent.	3½ per cent.	4 per cent.
5	\$188,2699	\$186,3672	\$184,4796
10	87,1402	85,1208	83,1366
15	53,6780	51,7080	49,7928
20	37,1306	35,2499	33,4426
25	27,3469	25,5696	23,8829
30	20,9428	19,2739	17,7113

the same bond issue made by either the annuity method or by the serial method.

Annuity Bonds.
By the annuity method of issuing bonds, both the principal and interest are discharged by constant annual or semi-annual payments. The amount of each payment or installment is determined by the term of the bond. It usually is necessary to subdivide the bond issue into individual bonds of \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 each. The resulting periodic payment of principal and interest must vary slightly because of this adjustment. The following table shows in detail the schedule of principal and interest repayments upon a loan of \$100,000 for 20 years, retired by this plan at 4 per cent per annum. It will be seen that the amount of principal retired is small at first and constantly increases, while the interest charge decreases. The sum of interest and principal remains constant, and this is an advantage, as the tax is then uniform.

Table Showing the Repayment of a 4 Per Cent \$100,000 Loan, Including Both Principal and Interest, by a Uniform Annual Payment of \$7,358.175 for 20 Years.

Years.	Principal owing at beginning of year.	Interest for year.	Principal repaid at end of year.
1	\$100,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,358.18
2	96,641.82	3,865.67	3,492.50
3	93,149.32	3,725.97	3,632.21
4	89,517.11	3,580.68	3,777.49
5	85,739.62	3,429.59	3,928.59
6	81,811.03	3,272.44	4,085.73
7	77,725.30	3,109.01	4,249.17
8	73,476.13	2,939.05	4,419.12
9	69,057.01	2,762.28	4,595.90
10	64,461.11	2,578.44	4,779.73
11	59,681.38	2,387.26	4,970.92
12	54,710.46	2,188.42	5,169.75
13	49,540.71	1,981.63	5,376.55
14	44,164.16	1,766.57	5,591.60
15	38,572.56	1,542.90	5,815.28
16	32,757.28	1,310.29	6,047.88
17	26,709.40	1,068.38	6,289.80
18	20,419.60	816.78	6,541.39
19	13,878.21	555.13	6,803.05
20	7,075.16	283.01	7,075.16
Totals		\$47,163.50	\$100,000.00

Serial Bonds.
The serial bond differs somewhat from the annuity bond, because, instead of keeping the annual payment of both principal and interest constant, the principal alone retired each year year remains fixed. This type of bond has become common for highway purposes in recent years, and during 1912 and 1913 the number of serial issues exceeded the number of issues for any other single given term. The Office of Public Roads received reports for

Schedule of Interest and Principal to Retire a Loan of \$100,000 at 4 Per Cent (Serial \$5,000 Annually).

Years.	Principal outstanding at beginning of year.	Interest for year.	Principal repaid at end of year.	Total.
1	\$100,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$9,000
2	95,000	3,800	5,000	8,800
3	90,000	3,600	5,000	8,600
4	85,000	3,400	5,000	8,400
5	80,000	3,200	5,000	8,200
6	75,000	3,000	5,000	8,000
7	70,000	2,800	5,000	7,800
8	65,000	2,600	5,000	7,900
9	60,000	2,400	5,000	7,400
10	55,000	2,200	5,000	7,200
11	50,000	2,000	5,000	7,000
12	45,000	1,800	5,000	6,800
13	40,000	1,600	5,000	6,600
14	35,000	1,400	5,000	6,400
15	30,000	1,200	5,000	6,200
16	25,000	1,000	5,000	6,000
17	20,000	800	5,000	5,800
18	15,000	600	5,000	5,600
19	10,000	400	5,000	5,400
20	5,000	200	5,000	5,200
Totals		\$42,000	\$100,000	\$142,000

Comparison of Serial, Annuity, and Sinking-Fund Bonds.

It will be noticed that the total expense to the community under the serial plan is somewhat less than under the annuity plan. The expense by Total Cost of a Loan of \$100,000 for 20 Years, Compounded Annually.

Interest (per cent)	3	3½	4	Annuity.	Serial.
4	\$154,440	\$150,720	\$147,160	\$147,152	\$142,000
4½	164,440	160,720	150,160	153,752	147,300
5	174,440	170,720	167,160	160,490	152,500
5½	184,440	180,720	177,160	167,359	157,750
6	194,440	190,720	187,160	174,369	163,000

It is an unfortunate fact that most highways do not have a life of 30 years, and it is now quite evident that the life of the highway and not the apparent economic term of the bond should determine the length of the loan. Many miles of natural soil roads are annually built by 30-year bond issues. There is usually no provision for repair and maintenance charges, and little business organization in the county road system. This practice is financially dangerous. No gravel road surface can last 30 years, and apparently the only road surfaces for which a 30-year life is recorded are surfaces of far more expensive construction than are usually built under the bond issues reported.

There is a further advantage in the annuity or serial bond for highway construction, because it is more likely under such a bond that the road surface will be paid for before it is entirely worn out. If an annuity or serial bond begins to mature immediately, this is not considered a serious objection among bankers. From the nature of the annuity or the serial form of highway bonds it is never necessary to issue new or refunding bonds at the end of the term. The main advantage, however, of both of these types of bonds is that the community saves more money than under the sinking fund plan, because it avoids paying a higher rate on borrowed money than it can obtain on money that it loans.

Both the annuity and the serial bond have the advantage that they accomplish with one financial operation all that the sinking-fund type of bond can accomplish. These types of bonds are particularly adapted for financing operations which by their very nature

either method is, however, considerably less than the expense under the sinking-fund plan. For the purpose of comparison, the total expense to the community under each plan is assembled in the following table:

Total Cost of a Loan of \$100,000 for 20 Years, Compounded Annually.

Interest (per cent)	3	3½	4	Annuity.	Serial.
4	\$154,440	\$150,720	\$147,160	\$147,152	\$142,000
4½	164,440	160,720	150,160	153,752	147,300
5	174,440	170,720	167,160	160,490	152,500
5½	184,440	180,720	177,160	167,359	157,750
6	194,440	190,720	187,160	174,369	163,000

involve a wasting of the property. A highway is in part a wasting property, and it is desirable to have established a margin of safety in highway financing. Railroads frequently issue serial equipment bonds for a period of 10 years with which to purchase rolling stock. The amount of bonds required annually is carefully adjusted so that the retirement is faster than the depreciation of the rolling stock. The difference between the outstanding bonds and the value of the equipment in any year is the margin of safety.

Special Form of Annuity Bond.

In the operation of the annuity bond both principal and interest are discharged by a series of equal installments, usually semi-annual. Each installment contains interest on the amount outstanding at the beginning of the interval, and the balance is applied to retiring the outstanding principal on the bonds. The effect of this method is to diminish steadily the investment of the purchaser. If, however, the nominal rate of interest paid on such bonds is not greater than can be earned by a sinking fund such as, for example, with Government bonds and a few State issues, the borrower might arrange to set aside in a sinking fund a portion of each installment paid, equal in amount to that devoted to the reduction of the principal in the first installment, and the effect would be to leave the total investment of the purchaser undisturbed until the sinking fund had accumulated to the amount of the loan. When the proportion of the installment applied to the sinking fund is thus taken arbitrarily, the term of the bond is absolutely determined, and a modified sinking-fund plan results.

COMING TO PLAINVIEW

about the 1st to 5th of December, a BIG BOOK SALE, FOR A WEEK.

The stock will consist of the best books of many publishers, and they will be sold at bargains. Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Bibles, works of History, Poetry, Travel, Adventure, Fiction and many others too numerous to tell will be brought right to you.

L. Rutledge, who has for years had



Photographs for Christmas

There is more of the true spirit of Xmas in a photo of yourself than in any other gift you could purchase. A dozen artistic gifts for a nominal sum and always appreciated. Come now before the rush begins.

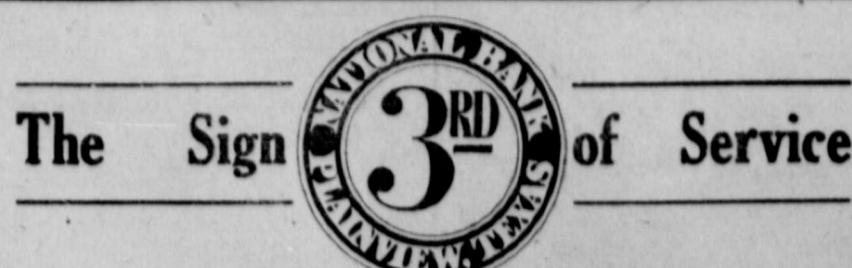
Artistic Framing and Kodak Finishing

Cochrane Studio

KAFFIR AND MAIZE UP.

The local market for kaffir and maize has advanced about a dollar a ton during the past two weeks.

Cabbage \$2.25 per 100, Onions \$2.50 per 100, Spuds \$1.75 per 100. Car on Mill Track.



WE WANT YOU
To open on 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

A LAND BARGAIN

FOR SALE—160 acres unimproved land, shallow water on easy terms, or will take good wagon and team as cash payment and give good terms on balance.

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PLAINVIEW, TEXAS



Christmas Holiday Excursion

Excursion rates to all points in Texas during the Christmas and New Years Holidays at fare of one and one third for the Round Trip. Tickets on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31 and Jan. 1st 1915 good for return limit Jan. 4th, 1915.

For further information phone 224.

R. F. Bayless, Agent

Beautiful Christmas Greeting Cards

Embossed Cards in Splendid Quality with Daintily Colored Christmas Designs for

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We will print your own greetings on these cards thus avoiding the old stereotyped phrasing. Make your message expressive of yourself.

These Cards Are the Fad of The Season

They are Inexpensive, Expressive, and make Delightful Remembrances.

If you can't afford Expensive Gifts Don't neglect your friends entirely---buy Greeting Cards

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Herald Publishing Co.

PHONE 72

ACTS AS CLEARING HOUSE.

Geological Survey Go-Between for Producers and Consumers Where European War Has Affected.

The war in Europe has developed at least one new line of governmental activity wherein the United States Geological Survey is now acting as a bureau of information and clearing house for over 90,000 American mineral producers and manufacturers.

The interference with shipping on the beginning of hostilities called sharp attention to the fact that the United States had been importing many minerals and mineral products the raw materials of which exist in large and workable deposits in the United States. It had been, however, a little easier, or possibly a little cheaper, to import such ores than to develop them at home. The shutting off of the imports immediately raised such questions as "Have we magnesite?" or "Have we ferromanganese?" or "What clays have we in the United States?" and the public statements at once given out by Secretary of the Interior Lane and by the Geological Survey regarding our American mineral reserves naturally resulted in inquiries from thousands of American firms.

A heavy correspondence has grown out of this condition, and often a single mail brings requests from certain manufacturers to be placed in touch with producers of raw material, and also statements from the producers themselves that they are ready to supply the demand for raw material.

Like many business offices, the Geological Survey places a file number on each letter as it is received, and it is an interesting coincidence that the other day a letter which was stamped No. 371353 was from a firm of wholesale druggists asking for the names of manufacturers who are taking up the subject of making from American petroleum the medicinal oils formerly imported from Russia, while the very next letter, No. 371354, was from an oil-refining company stating that while this company had been the largest importer of oils of this character, immediately after the war it equipped its plant and is now producing oil equal to the product formerly imported, a sample of the American product being forwarded for inspection.

It is now a daily occurrence for the Geological Survey to answer scores of letters from consumers inquiring for the names of the producers of particular articles. The names furnished in

reply to an inquiry of this sort may be only one or two or may comprise as many as 200 or 250.

FACES.

Arthur Symons, in the English Review. Faces, as one sees them in the streets, are rarely vivid with any great emotion; and it is, after all, emotion that creates the finer beauties of expression. There are certain emotions which can never find beautiful expression, others which act quite differently on different faces, and some few, perhaps, which must always bring out whatever charm there is in any kind of face. Hate, when it is intense enough, can be magnificent in its effects on the features, lifting them into a sudden distinction; while everyone, alas! has seen love (which should be, indeed, the one transfiguring emotion) come up into the face in so lovingly an aspect as to shame the loved ones with its homage.

Anger makes most faces more sprightly; and when a woman, shocked or startled, thinks to herself, "What a fright I am looking!" she is generally at her best, because quickened out of the sloth of use. Ecstasy, which can illuminate visibly, can also blot out the whole outer light, so that most people listening to music have a look bordering on imbecility. I only know one emotion of which the effect on everyone is invariable; that is gratitude. Just that look is so charming, on purely esthetic grounds, because it brings into the face, first of all, an expression of pleasure, and pleasure (when not acute enough to become grotesque or a grimace) always sets the face alight somewhere; and not of pleasure only, but of kindness, which, coming up suddenly and unchecked, gives just that humanizing touch which we are so apt to demand from beauty before it can strike the heart. It is because gratitude is made up of those two feelings, pleasure in oneself and kindness towards another, each a feeling likely to translate itself beautifully on the face, that its union of them, in which each is tempered and modified to more refined issues by the other (all self for once evident and unselfish), comes to be so singularly attractive as an expression, bringing together into one all those scattered or underlying beauties of which a face is capable.

WANTED—Girl to do general house work. Inquire at CHAS. REINKEN'S CLOTHING STORE. —Adv. 11.

TOTAL COST OF A ROAD KEPT GOOD UNTIL THE BONDS ARE PAID OFF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—While it is frequently easy for a county to issue bonds and borrow money for improving the local highways, the raising of the money to retire those bonds at maturity is often not so simple. Many counties, in borrowing money for bonds, figure that the amount of money raised represents the total cost of the road, forgetting that the road must be maintained and repaired if, at the end of the term of the bonds, the county is to have anything to show for its investment.

The question of financing country road building is discussed fully in Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 136, entitled "Highway Bonds," which is written by the Office of Public Roads in collaboration with James W. Glover, Professor of Mathematics and Insurance, University of Michigan. In this bulletin the authors discuss fully the various methods of financing road building and retiring debts for road construction, and also deal frankly with the actual total cost of a road during the life of the bonds. On the total cost of a road, the authors cite the following two examples as affording at least a basis for estimating the total minimum cost of a mile of road:

Total Cost of a Mile of Road Built With 20-Year Bonds.	
BITUMINOUS-MACADAM.	
Cost of construction (\$10,500) under 5 per cent serial bond with interest for 20 years	\$16,012.50
Cost of annual repair and maintenance (\$600) for 20 years	12,000.00
Total cost for 20 years	\$28,012.50
BRICK.	
Cost of construction (\$18,500) under 5 per cent serial bond with interest for 20 years	\$26,426.73
Cost of annual repair and maintenance (\$300) for 20 years	6,000.00
Total cost for 20 years	\$32,426.73

The authors point out that the actual cost of building and maintaining a specific highway can be determined only after the character and volume of traffic and actual wear and tear have been studied for a series of years. The figures quoted above, of course, will not apply to ordinary macadam, gravel or clay roads, but in all these cases the interest on the bonds must

be met, and there must be expenditures to maintain them in condition. The poorer the drainage and the less permanent the character of the road foundation, the greater must be the percentage that repair costs will bear to the first cost. Similarly, the question of whether the actual surfacing is designed to withstand the character of traffic and weather to which it is subjected also has an important bearing on what it will cost the county to keep the road in such shape that when the bonds are paid the locality still will have a valuable property to show as a result of its borrowing and repayment.

GENERAL VON ZWEHL OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

Irwin S. Cobb, in the Saturday Evening Post.

Out in front, upon the open crest of the rise, staff officers were grouped about two telescopes mounted on tripods. An old man—you could tell by the hunch of his shoulders he was old—sat on a camp chair with his back to us and his face against the barrels of one of the telescopes. With his long dust-colored coat and the lacings of violent scarlet upon his cap and his upturned collar he made you think of one of those big gray African parrots that can talk so fluently and bite so viciously. But when, getting nimbly up, he turned to greet us and he introduced the resemblance vanished. There was nothing of the parrot about him now.

Here was a man part watch dog and part hawk. His cheeks and the flanges of his nostrils were thickly hairlined with those little red and blue veins that are to be found in the texture of good American paper currency and in the faces of elderly men who have lived much out of doors during their lives. His jaws were heavy and pendulous like a mastiff's. His frontal bone came down low and straight so that under the flat arch of the brow his small, very bright agate-blue eyes looked out as from beneath half-closed shutters. His hair was clipped close to his scalp and the shape of his skull showed, rounded and bulgy; not the skull of a thinker, nor the skull of a creator, just the skull of a natural born fighting man. The big ridgy veins in the back of his neck stood out like window cords from a close smocking of fine wrinkles. The neck itself was tanned to a brickdust red. A gnawed white mustache bristled on his upper lip. He was tall without seeming to be tall, and broad without appearing broad, and he was old enough for a grandfather and sly enough for his own grandchild. You know the type. Our own Civil War produced it in numbers.

At his throat was the blue star, the very highest honor a German soldier can win, and below it on his breast the inevitable black and white striped ribbon. The one meant leadership and the other testified to individual valor in the teeth of danger. It was Excellency Von Zwehl, commander of the Seventh Reserve Corps of the Western Army, the man who took Maubeuge from the French and English, and the man who in the same week held the imperiled German center against the French and English.

JOIN THE FIRE PREVENTION ARMY.

By S. W. ENGLISH, Austin, State Fire Marshal.

The fire demon is no respecter of persons. The place of the great and the humble cot of the poor all look alike to him. He is ever on the alert to collect his tolls. And whenever he levies tribute, the wealth of the world contributes, for he is the great destroyer of material things.

Once he lays his clutches on property, he clings tenaciously to his food.

He is hard to conquer, but he can be out-generated and that without strategy.

He can make a long siege, but as long as care and caution are exercised in a common-sense way, he cannot batter down the citadel. If you want to feed the fire demon, you must be his ally. As long as you keep your line of defense intact, use prudence and let your hands, as well as your wits, have play, the fire demon is forced to delay his attacks.

Clean up! Don't put off until tomorrow. It may be too late. Waste and trash and litter are fire promoters.

And they also are first aids in keeping fire insurance rates at the top notch.

WORDS FROM HOME.

Statements That May Be Investigated; Testimony of Plainview Citizens.

When a Plainview citizen comes to the front, telling his friends and neighbors of his experience, you can rely on his sincerity. The statements of people residing in far-away places do not command your confidence. Home endorsement is the kind that backs Doan's Kidney Pills. Such tes-

timony is convincing. Investigation proves it true. Below is a statement of a Plainview resident. No stronger proof of merit can be had.

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

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

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.

WANT ADS
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TRY THEM RESULTS THEM TRY
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H WANT ADS D

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, 239.

WINDMILL AND PUMP WORK New or Repair —See— S. S. SLONEKER All Work Guaranteed. Phone 276

THE USUAL Christmas Holiday Excursion Rates

will be in effect VIA THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY



To the SOUTHEASTERN STATES, to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, etc. and to points in TEXAS, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA, ETC.

When Planning Your Holiday Trip Consult T. & P. Ry. Agents or write

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

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.

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

Want Ads

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

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

Now is the time to visit COCHRANE'S STUDIO, before the Holiday rush. —Adv. 11.

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.

The Presbyterian ladies will hold their annual bazaar, Saturday, December 5, at Paxton & Oswald's. Ad. 41.

FOR SALE—Practically-new Kimball piano. W. E. WINFIELD. Ad. 11.

Two large south rooms, nicely furnished, for light housekeeping. West side; close in. Phone 586. Adv. 21.

LOST—Hudson auto starting crank. Please leave at Herald. —Adv. 21.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, two blocks from square. Cheap. Phone Herald. —Adv. 11.

Seven-room house, well and windmill, small barn, two or four lots, 4 1/2 blocks from public square. Will sell or trade or give good terms, or sell on installment plan. Address Owner, Box 51, Phone 428, Plainview, Texas. —Adv. 31-pd.

Modern five-room house, furnished, for rent. Call 85 for particulars. —Adv. 11.

TO TRADE FOR HOGS—Farm wagon, 3 inch. KIRBY SCUDDER. —Adv. 11.

FOR RENT: For winter, furnished house. Six rooms and bath. Phone 172. —Adv. 11.

LOST: Drawer of bird's-eye maple and tools for Singer sewing machine. Phone 195. —Adv. 51-pd.

FOR SALE.

Fully equipped Ford runabout, with brand new engine. Car is in splendid shape. Three hundred dollars takes it. Good terms will be made. See JAMIE OWENS, in Eller's Garage. —Adv. 11.

DR. SMITH & SMITH Will be at Dr. Owens' Office in Plainview every Tuesday. Specialists in the Treatment of PILES, FISSURES, —and all— RECTAL DISEASES. No cutting, tying and cauterizing. Treatment safe and sure. No detention from business or pleasure.

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

It Pays to Read Vickery's Ads

Were you one of the fortunate ones last week to receive 18 pounds of sugar for \$1.00. This was advertised in the Herald last week.

For This Week and Until Christmas We Will Sell You

25 Pounds of Granulated Sugar for \$1.00

With Every \$10.00 Worth of Other Groceries Bought at Our Store

Our Stock Is the Most Complete of Any in West Texas

Fresh Fish and Oysters at all Times

It Sure Pays to Trade With

Vickery-Hancock Grocery Co.

Phone 17

XMAS DEC. 25, 1914 ONLY 18 MORE DAYS

LET CHRISTMAS CHEERS drive away your thoughts of trouble and and war. Meantime keep in mind the fact this year of all years the **SENSIBLE, USEFUL GIFT** will be the most acceptable GIFT, and in the light of present conditions it will kindle the brightest flames of joy.

We have not loaded our floors with the flimsy gew-gaw toy-like gifts, but we have searched for those which are distinctive, uncommon, particularly useful, unusually quaint, and exceptionally beautiful, which will impress upon the recipient the good taste and discernment of the giver.

And our helpful salespeople will cheerfully answer questions about the merchandise and give the benefit of their experience if desired.

And don't forget that we are still offering a saving of **20%** on all Men's and Boys' Suits, Ladies' Coats and Coat Suits, and Underskirts.

Remember that we give nice useful Premiums with each and every cash purchase.

Plainview Mercantile Company

"A DRY GOODS STORE IN A BLOCK TO ITSELF"

KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET IN DETAIL.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Dec. 3.—The cattle market closed last week firm, and with good promise for the coming week. Receipts to-day were 19,000 head, but the market is slow and steady to weak on cows and medium to common killers, steady to strong on stockers and feeders, 15 to 25 cents lower on good to choice killing steers.

There was a large number of pretty good fed steers here to-day, and the market has a limited capacity for that kind. Medium and common cattle are needed to fill contracts for foreign shipments of meat, but sales of dressed beef are cut down more than usual this year by poultry, which is retailing at reasonable prices. Prime quality beef steers will have an outlet for the Christmas trade, but the middle class steer may be a disappointment till after the holidays. However, the weakness to-day should not be taken as evidence of the collapse of the fat steer market, but rather merely that buyers are taking advantage of a chance to gain concessions. The fat cattle market is more a question of the relations between supply and demand for the moment, as nobody is fortified with a large stock of beef.

Some fed natives brought \$9.80 to-day, indicating lack of prime quality. Prime natives brought \$11.05 here last week. Some fed quarantine steers brought \$7 to-day, but the 33 cars that arrived from below the quarantine line were mainly common stuff, canner cows at \$4.60 to \$5.25, and low-priced steers, \$5.25 to \$6.25.

Kansas and Missouri are proving themselves able to hold up the market on stockers and feeders, sales steady to strong to-day, largely at \$6.50 to \$7.50, a few cattle both above and below these figures.

Colorado had some cattle here this week, but few will come from the mountain section after this week.

Hogs arrived to the number of 19,000 head to-day, market 20 to 25 cents lower. Order buyers paid the top, \$7.45, but packers stopped at \$7.35, and their droves cost around \$7.30, bulk of sales \$7.20 to \$7.35. Chicago is expected to be able to ship hogs east by to-night, but there is a hitch in the program, and unless permission is secured from Washington by tomorrow, large orders will be filled here, and prices may jump up.

Quarantines are about to be lifted

from the various States, and when Iowa is turned loose there will be a flood of hogs marketed from that State. Hence hog prices for the immediate future are a big gamble.

Sheep and lambs sold steady to-day, top lambs \$9.10, lacking 10 cents of being first rate quality. The Chicago market closed 25 cents lower to-day, with best lambs selling at \$9.25. Lamb values are about as high as shippers can reasonably expect them to go at this time. Yearlings sell up to \$7.75, fed ewes \$5.00 to \$5.25, feeding lambs \$6.75 to \$7.50.

J. A. RICKART,
Market Correspondent.

FIRST CARLOAD SHIPMENT OF PECANS LEAVES CORSICANA.

CORSICANA, Texas, Nov. 30.—Although the pecan production in some sections of the State this year has not been up to the standard, it was the biggest crop ever produced. The first carload of these nuts to ever leave Corsicana was recorded a few days ago, when 40,000 pounds were shipped to a St. Louis firm.

The pecans were the best ever grown here, and their flavor is of an excellent quality. Fancy prices were received for the lot. Another carload shipment is being prepared for the same Missouri firm.

CO-OPERATE IN SHIPPING HOGS.

BELTON, Texas, Nov. 28.—A carload of hogs was recently shipped from here under the co-operative plan by farmers in this section. The plan is for each farmer that is a member of the organization and who has a few hogs for sale to assemble the porkers at a point, holding them until a carload is secured, and then the shipment is made. The plan is a frugal one, and has proved to be very profitable to the farmers in this territory. Country Agricultural Agent Thomas Youngblood, acts as sales agent without charge.

The people of Plainview enjoy good plays and should be interested in the one to be given by the students of Wayland College. It is tense and dramatic, with plenty of comedy. There is a good cast, including some of Plainview's most talented young people. The date and place will be announced later. Watch for the announcements.

—Adv. 2t.

TEXAS SUPPLIES NEW ORLEANS WITH TURKEYS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 28.—A carload of fine turkeys arrived here to-day from Texas. The birds were consigned to a local dealer, who soon disposed of them to the retail trade of the city.

The demand for turkeys in this city is exceedingly large, according to local dealers, and some difficulty is being encountered in getting hold of sufficient fowls to supply the local trade.

The dealers are depending largely on Texas growers to furnish Christmas birds.

WHEAT MOVING TO GALVESTON.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 3.—Following the lifting of the wheat embargo on Galveston, a string of 300 loaded cars, which had been held in the Fort Worth yards since the embargo was announced, began to move south. Strings of empty cars began to move into Fort Worth for distribution on the various elevator tracks.

It is said that Fort Worth grain shippers have asked the Santa Fe for 300 cars for immediate loading. These cars will be loaded and shipped out for Galveston within the next three days.

TELL GERMANS' WHY OF WAR.

England Will Furnish Its Prisoners With Official Information.
From the London Times.

Messrs. R. Gilchrist & Co., of Liverpool, recently wrote to the board of trade suggesting that German prisoners should be furnished with official information as to the origin of the war. They have received the following letter from Sir Eyre Crowe, showing that the suggestion is to be adopted:

"Foreign Office—I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge, with an expression of his thanks, the receipt of your letter addressed to the board of trade, suggesting that the correspondence relating to the outbreak of war published by his majesty's government should be distributed among the German prisoners in England and France.

"In reply, I am to inform you that the correspondence has already been translated and that the question of its distribution amongst the German prisoners has already been gone into and will be arranged."

INVESTIGATION INTO PROCESSED FERTILIZERS.

Department of Agriculture Issues Results of Tests with Treated Nitrogenous Trade Wastes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The fact that a number of manufacturers are now using treated nitrogenous trade wastes, such as hair, fur, garbage, and other animal and vegetable matter as bases for fertilizers has led the Bureau of Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to investigate the effect of processing on these substances.

These substances in their raw state contain a certain amount of nitrogen, but in a form which it is difficult for the bacteria of the soil to break up and make fully available for plant use. Hair and such substances are especially resistant to the nitrogen transforming or ammonifying bacteria natural to the soils. The manufacturers, therefore, have been treating these raw products with sulphuric acid, strong alkalis, or similar chemicals, with the idea of making these materials more readily available for plant use.

Such treated fertilizing materials have been tried out in the Department's laboratory, and, in general, the conclusion is that treatment of nitrogenous trade wastes transforms the material into a form more easily attacked by the bacteria in the soil, and also renders certain substances in it more directly available for use by the plant.

TORPEDOES FROM ZEPPELINS.

German Ordnance Experts Working on Marine Projectiles for Air Craft.

Norman Draper, in Collier's Weekly.

The German Government has several of its ordnance experts assigned to do nothing else but experiment with high explosives, projectiles and guns. These experts, who spend the great majority of their time at the Krupp plant, have been laboring for two years on a device that will enable the Zeppelin airships to successfully launch marine torpedoes.

The army men have worked with the employees of the Zeppelin concern and with the employees of Krupp's. Several tests have been made, but, so far as is known, none of them has been successful.

The apparatus used in the tests was

manufactured at the Krupp plant as far as it was possible to do so. Germany would protect a device of this kind, as it did the siege gun. At Krupp's the government is sure its secret would be safe.

GOTHAMITES ORDER TEXAS TURKEYS.

TEMPLE, Texas, Nov. 28.—An order for 7,000 dressed turkeys has been received by a local poultry packing plant from New York, and a large force of men and women are busily engaged in preparing the birds for the Gothamites. During the last few weeks the plant has been deluged with orders for turkeys, both dressed and undressed, and on account of the scarcity of the fowls in this section a few orders have gone unfilled. Fancy prices are being received for the turkeys.

FOREST NOTES.

A great deal of the oak used on the Pacific coast comes from the eastern part of Asia.

To guard against repair fakers, or quack tree surgeons, the Massachusetts Forestry Association will inspect the shade trees belonging to its members, free of charge.

The Sihlwald, the city forest of Zurich, Switzerland, adds to the town's revenues \$7.20 per acre a year, reducing the amount needed to be raised by taxation by more than \$32,000.

In Northern Idaho and Montana, which had many fires during the past summer, 35 per cent of the fires on national forests were caused by railroads, 26 per cent by lightning, and 10 per cent by campers. The remainder were due to brush burning and other miscellaneous or unknown causes.

A mountain lion recently killed in the Grand Canyon game preserves, which adjoins the Tusayan national forest, measured ten feet from nose to tail. Mountain lions and other beasts of prey, such as wolves, coyotes, and wild cats, are killed by forest officers and game wardens because they are a menace to stock and to game animals.

FOR SALE.

Wagon sheets, household and kitchen furniture. Call mornings. E. E. ROOS.



RED CROSS STAMPS ON SALE.

Red Cross Stamps are now on sale at many of the stores in Plainview. The receipts from the sale of Red Cross seals are devoted to the purpose of fighting tuberculosis. The money raised in each district is expended in that district.

HAY QUARANTINE MODIFIED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The regulations governing the shipment of hay, straw, and similar articles from States quarantined on account of the foot-and-mouth disease have been modified so that hay cut before August 1, 1913, may be moved freely without reference to the time when it was baled. Hitherto it was required that, in addition to being cut before August 1, the hay should have been baled before October 1. The provision, however, that since being cut the hay should have been stored away from all cattle, sheep and swine remains in force.

In the case of hay that has been cut since August 1, or which has not been kept away from contact with any possible source of infection, disinfection under Federal supervision is required. This disinfection should be accomplished by fumigation with formaldehyde gas.

WAYLAND COLLEGE NOTES.

Mrs. Isabelle, of Lamesa, is visiting her sister, Miss Viva Clark, who is attending school in Wayland College.

Mr. H. L. Faulkner, a missionary from China, was at the College Wednesday morning and gave the students a very interesting discourse on China.

Mrs. John Greer, who has been visiting Mrs. M. C. Hancock, returned to-day to her home, in Paris, Tennessee.

—Adv. 1t.