

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

VOLUME 26, NUMBER 116

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914

SECTION ONE

YOU MUST PARK YOUR AUTO ON STREETS NOW

CITY PASSED ORDINANCE REQUIRING ALL AUTOS PARKED IN BUSINESS DISTRICT.

MUFFLERS ARE REQUIRED

All Cars Must Be Equipped With Mufflers and Muffler Cut-Outs Must Be Closed.

"And what is the prisoner at the bar charged with, officer?" "Violating Traffic Ordinance No. 95, Your Honor."

Sounds like a regular municipal court proceeding, doesn't it?

You must park your automobile while down town now or you will be fined. The fine may be one dollar and it may be any amount between that and ten dollars. You cannot leave your car standing in the street more than five minutes at a time now, unless you drive head toward the curb and leave your car within at least twenty inches of the curb. You may stop your car anywhere in the streets after seven o'clock in the evening until seven o'clock in the morning.

The ordinance relative to the parking of cars applies to the following streets only: The streets around the Square; West Main Street one block, to its intersection with Eureka Street; North Pacific Street one block, to its intersection with Third Street, and North Covington Street one block, to its intersection with Third Street.

It is also unlawful for anyone to drive or operate any automobile or motorcycle or other motor vehicle on any street within the corporate limits of Plainview without having same equipped with a muffler and the muffler cut-out closed.

The ordinance relative to the parking of cars is an emergency measure, and went into effect immediately after its passage, December seventh.

In addition to passing traffic ordinance No. 95, the City Council heard reports from the officers. Every councilman was present.

By proxy, Dr. E. F. McClendon, city health officer, reported that there was not a case of contagious disease in Plainview. He further reported that the meat markets of Plainview have agreed to screen their meats.

The City Secretary reported that he had collected \$517.97 in sewer and water rents during November, and from miscellaneous sources \$4.35.

Three city poll taxes have been paid, according to the report of the City Marshal. There has been \$80.76 paid on current taxes during November; \$18.70 has been collected in fines and costs.

The nightwatchman stated that during the month he had found a number of doors to stores open. The streets have been orderly during the nights. Defective lights on some of the streets were reported, and the Council ordered them repaired.

The proposition of buying a fire truck, motor drawn, for the City of Plainview was discussed at length and the matter referred to a committee. This committee has been empowered to secure propositions for the installation of such a truck from the various companies manufacturing trucks, to find out prices, terms, cost of upkeep, quality, etc., and to make a report to the Council on the advisability of purchasing a truck.

City Attorney L. R. Pearson was instructed to collect a number of old accounts for water and sewer rents several months past due.

PLAINVIEW CHICKENS WIN IN FOUR OUT OF EIGHT.

Mrs. J. C. Goodwin picked out eight chickens from her pens last Monday and sent them to the Panhandle Poultry Show, at Amarillo. Out of the eight entries, her chickens won four prizes. They were not prepared for display. The winnings were second prize for cockerel, second prize for hen, third prize for cockerel, third prize for pen. Only eight birds, White Wyandottes, were entered.

The winner of the first places had twenty-five entries and was on the ground with his birds.

J. W. Pipkin entered six White Orpington chickens.

Fred Moore arrived this week from El Paso.

NOW HAVE TRIPLE TELEPHONE SERVICE LUBBOCK AND SOUTH

Southwestern Telephone Company Has Connected New Toll Lines With Lubbock Exchange.

Plainview now has three times as good connection by telephone with points in Central and South Texas as it had at the beginning of the week. D. E. Autrey, district plant chief for the Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company, superintended the final connection of the new toll lines Tuesday night, and at three o'clock Wednesday morning the last case of trouble was cleared.

Heretofore calls through Lubbock have been delayed because there were not sufficient lines to take care of the business. The old lines have been improved by the construction of a new phantom circuit and a number twelve copper wire circuit. This increases the capacity of the lines between these two points one hundred per cent.

Plainview is a relay station, and all rings to points north or south must be handled through this office.

Colo. Mine Strike Has Been Declared Off by Miners

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 10.—The Colorado coal miners' strike has been declared off, effective to-day. This action was taken by the convention of District No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America by a unanimous vote after an all-day session. It ratifies the report of the international executive board introduced to-day recommending a termination of the strike.

BUSINESS COLLEGE STUDENTS SPENDING DAY IN CANYONS.

Today is being spent in the canyons by the students of Farmer's Business College. Four cars left early this morning conveying the crowd.

General Beyers, Boer Rebel Leader in Africa Is Killed

PRETORIA, Dec. 10.—While endeavoring to escape from a troop of Loyalist Guards in the region of the Vaal River, General Christian Frederick Beyers, leader with General DeWet of the South African rebellion, was killed.

General DeWet also was captured, and is expected to be court martialed and shot.

JENKINS ENTERTAINS BAND.

Honoring the members of the Plainview Band, of which he is director, Z. E. Jenkins entertained at the Crystal Cafe with a five-course dinner last night.

SETH WARD STUDENTS HOLD DEBATES SATURDAY EVENINGS.

W. E. Nelson is president and Esther Schlueter secretary of the Seth Ward Democratic Debating Club, which meets every Saturday evening in the chapel of Seth Ward College.

Saturday evening, December 12, the subject for debate will be, "Resolved, that co-education is better than segregation in secondary schools." Green and McCrory will speak on the affirmative and White and McLauren on the negative side of the question. The speakers are allowed fifteen minutes, and the affirmative a five-minute rejoinder.

LIBERTY WILL SEND FUNDS TO SUFFERERS IN BELGIUM.

The people of the Liberty community are going to send funds to the sufferers of Belgium Christmas. Next Saturday night there will be a box supper at the school house, the proceeds of which will be sent to the "Christmas Cheer Fund" of the Christian Herald.

Mrs. E. Van Deventer and little daughters, Helen and Dorothy, returned yesterday from Missouri and Kansas, where they have been visiting relatives.

Mr. Goodfellow Here Are Fifteen Opportunities For Christmas Giving

"Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these ye did it not to me."—Matthew 26:45.

Do you want to be a "Goodfellow"? One does not have to go to the large cities to find destitute people. There are cases which require attention in the rural communities. In the small city like Plainview charity work is often overlooked. Lack of closely-organized charity work often leaves the poor in the smaller cities in worse circumstances than the poor of the large cities, who are kept from absolute want by the united charities.

The United Charities of Plainview, the Benevolent League, is far-reaching in its work. It is entirely un denominational. People of all creeds who are charitably inclined have made donations. Mr. Busy Business Man, you do not have time to attend to the details of charity work. You cannot hunt out the families in destitution. But you would willingly help. Your prosperity is ample. The unfortunate fellow man or woman who is in need will meet ready response from you.

Here are fifteen definite cases which have been ferreted out by the Benevolent League. All of them are worthy. Many of these people are self supporting. They lack the blessings of plenty, however, and their Christmas will be just as every other day, if they are not assisted. Fruits, nuts, groceries, coal, will help make their Christmas brighter.

There are two cases which are in no way self-sustaining. One, No. 2, is a dependent woman with two young children. To supply her needs and the needs of the children twelve dollars a month are required. Number fifteen is a widow with three children. She is afflicted with tuberculosis.

Any undue exertion causes hemorrhages of her lungs. She can do nothing to help herself. Medicine, clothing, groceries and fuel are needed. Some generous person is now contributing toward her support the medicine required. The Benevolent League has been buying her fuel. Fifteen dollars a month are required for this dependent family.

Here are two splendid opportuni-

"CHARITY MAN,"
Plainview Evening Herald,
Plainview, Texas.
Enclosed find \$..... for relief and charity work under supervision of the Benevolent League (united charities). Please apply this to Charity Opportunity No.
(Signed) "Goodfellow."
Please call at (for check) (order for provisions).

JUDGE PENRY PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO DECEASED ELKS

B. P. O. Elk Annual Memorial Services at Elk Home Sunday Were Impressive.

Sunday afternoon the B. P. O. Elk Lodge held their annual memorial services in their hall. The program printed in Saturday's Evening Herald was carried out in full.

The feature of the program was the memorial address of Judge L. C. Penry. It follows:

Exalted Ruler, Brother Elks and Visiting Friends:

It is a pleasure to speak to those who are familiar with the principles upon which the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is founded, because their very enumeration calls forth a responsive heart throb from every loyal Elk.

To speak to those unfamiliar with its tenets is likewise a pleasant privilege, because this order is founded upon the idea of the Fatherhood of God, and the necessary correlative idea—the brotherhood of man. And we have attempted to build upon this foundation, binding our membership with that same pledge imposed by Abraham upon Lot, when he said: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between

my herdsmen and thy herdsmen; for we be brethren." We recognize this world-old statement as a divine truth, and to its observance we are bound by the most solemn vows.

It is, therefore, meet that as the season of the falling leaves returns each year, this great brotherhood should assemble as we have, to pay some fitting tribute to our departed brothers, and call to our remembrance afresh the certainty of the passage of all things mortal, and to renew our vows to those among us.

No tribute of honor, however glowingly spoken, can add a single ray of lustre to the life record of Lacy Dalton and George Bailey, already closed.

No word of love, though spoken in tears, can stir the heart-beat stilled in death.

But these solemn truths do not
(Continued on Page 1, Section 2.)

DR. FLAMM LOCATED IN AMARILLO NOW.

The Herald is in receipt of a letter from Dr. W. H. Flamm, formerly of Plainview, but now located in Amarillo. The title of the new firm that has been formed there is Drs. Murphy & Flamm. Dr. G. S. Murphy is his partner.

Mrs. Bob Bonner, of Amarillo, is the guest of Mrs. L. A. Knight.

Mrs. W. M. Rodgers, of Milford, is visiting her father Leroy Wright.

HOLIDAYS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL BEGIN DEC. 23

December 23 to January 4 Will Be Holidays for Plainview Public School Pupils.

"Holidays for the Plainview Public Schools will begin on the twenty-third of December and continue until the fourth of January," said Prof. B. M. Harrison this morning to a Herald representative. "Our examinations will begin on January 11 and continue for one week. Half the day will be spent on each examination. From the fourth of January to the seventh the teachers will give review work."

One may be exempt from examination on one subject in the Plainview Public Schools if his grade in that course has averaged ninety. If the general average of all work taken is not less than eighty, one may be exempt from examination in all subjects. A perfect grade in attendance is required, however, for exemption.

The school is now closing the third week of the fourth month.

At a recent meeting of the school board it was decided to have the heating plant of the Central High School Building overhauled during the holidays. More sections will be added to the boiler. Sidewalks have made the muddy, disagreeable weather easier for the school children. Last winter there were no concrete walks.

Students Will Give Play.

Between now and the close of school for the holidays the students of the High School will give a play at one of the Plainview theatres, if the plans now laid do not go awry. Miss McGillivray is coaching the play. This play is in addition to the annual senior class play.

WAYLAND COLLEGE BOARD PLEASSED WITH TERMS WORK

Baptist Secondary Schools Will Profit by Action of State Convention at Abilene.

The board of trustees of Wayland College met Saturday. Talks were made on the administrative and financial affairs of the college by members of the board. The appreciation of the board of the efficient management of the college was expressed. This is considered the best year in the history of the school. The policy of the school in regard to inter-collegiate athletics was upheld by the board.

There was a spirit of general good feeling and co-operation between the members of the board and the administration.

Dr. I. E. Gates, the president, spoke at length of the convention which has recently been held at Abilene. He considers the fusion of the two boards—Educational and Mission—as one of the most significant moves of the church from the standpoint of its denominational secondary schools.

COUNTY COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Four cases were tried in the County Court this week.

In the case of Plainview Buggy Co. versus the Panhandle and Santa Fe Railway, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, with judgment for \$19. A judgment for plaintiff to the amount of \$91 was rendered in the case of L. G. Pearce versus the Panhandle and Santa Fe Railway. Sewell Grocery Company was given a judgment against the Busy Bee Cafe by default. C. S. Fields sued for \$312 rent due by the Egge-Corlett Auto Company. Defendant in the suit admitted claim for rent. Decision for the defendant rendered and judgment of \$50 for illegal suing out of a distress warrant was given. The court allowed \$225 for damage occasioned by a bad roof on the building.

The court was adjourned until Monday morning, December 14.

BENEVOLENT LEAGUE.

The Benevolent League met yesterday afternoon, at the City Hall. Bills for the past month for groceries and other supplies furnished the poor of the city by the League were allowed and paid. Work for the League in assisting the poor during Christmas was planned.

Paul Barker and Beal Pumphrey were in Matador Tuesday on business.

ALLIES ADMIT GERMAN VICTORIES AT LODZ

DEFINITE PROGRAM BEING CARRIED OUT BY GERMANS IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

RUSSIANS ARE PURSUED

British Claim Three-Quarters of Best Equipment of German Army Was Left in Poland.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—There have been but few changes in the situation in both theatres of the war as compared with last week. In the western theatre the Allies have made numerous attacks, but have been repulsed.

A report from headquarters says "Everything is proceeding to our program." This seems to indicate that the plans laid by the Germans are being carried out. The capture of Lodz, one of the most important German victories of the war, was one of the steps planned, and was made possible only by the network of railroads on the German side, which permitted the speedy moving of troops. Following the capture of Lodz, in the center of the battle line in Russian Poland, the Germans have scattered out the wedge which concentrated at Lodz and are now engaging both flanks of the Russian army.

In Flanders and North France the Allies have succeeded in hampering communications between Metz and points further west. That some decisive action will soon be taken is evident. The signal defeat of the Germans in Poland, where they were almost bottled up and retreated only after a heavy loss of men and guns, and the rapid reorganization of the German army after the withdrawal, seems to indicate that a well-planned program of German activity has been mapped out and is being rigidly adhered to.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The great battle for possession of Poland continues. The front extends along 300 miles, and victory over a part of it at least appears to have fallen to the Germans, while the Russians are pressing upon Cracow, in the south.

That Lodz is in the possession of the Germans seems undoubted, and a Russian official report just issued apparently is preparing the public mind for the news by referring to the difficulty of defending the city which gives to the Russian front an abnormal contour, and forecasts a reforming of the line.

Rev. Barnes Has Closed Pastorate in Plainview

Rev. S. A. Barnes completed his second year as pastor of the First Methodist Church of Plainview last Sunday. In his final report, Rev. Barnes stated that during the two years there had been four hundred conversions, three hundred ninety-six additions to the church, a net gain in membership of three hundred, a net gain in the Sunday School of two hundred fifty. For all purposes, in notes and cash, the members of the church during the two years have raised one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars. The pastor reports that during the two years he made sixteen hundred pastoral visits, baptized 26 babies, conducted sixteen funeral services and performed twenty marriage ceremonies.

Rev. Barnes has been transferred to the North Texas Conference, and his assignment for the next year's work is Ervay St., Dallas. His successor will be appointed at the session of the Northwest Texas Conference now in session at Sweetwater. It is probable that the appointments will be read Monday evening.

OKLAHOMAN WILL MOVE TO PLAINVIEW COUNTRY.

The Evening Herald has a letter from G. M. Tate, of Okeon, Oklahoma, stating that he will move to the Plainview country and occupy his farm of eighty acres, east of Plainview, after February first. He has ordered the Herald, that he might keep posted on the development of the country.

Dr. R. R. White, of Temple, is here looking after his extensive farming and live stock interests.

**HORSE AND MULE
RAISING IN THE SOUTH.**
Prepared in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

There is no single factor in agricultural production on the average farm that is of greater importance than good horse or mule power. This power can usually be furnished more cheaply by the production of needed animals in that particular locality than by purchasing them from remote localities. In home production there is also the added advantage of possessing animals which are thoroughly acclimatized. Therefore if you are the owner of a good mare do not fail to breed her either to a good stallion or a good jack.

If the mare is of light type, breed her to a good stallion of one of the light breeds; and if of a draft type, breed her to a draft stallion. The progeny of a light mare bred to a draft stallion or of a draft mare to a light stallion is usually a nondescript that is not fitted to any particular field and will not command the price of either a high-class light or a high-class draft horse. By the light type is meant horses of the Standardbred, Thoroughbred, American Saddle, and similar breeds; by the draft type is meant horses of the Percheron, Belgian, Shire, Clydesdale, and similar breeds. In breeding to a jack, mares of almost any kind may be used if sound, the best mules, as a rule, being produced from mares with the most weight and finish. The production of inferior animals of any kind is seldom profitable.

The destruction of horses in the countries now at war is enormous, and when peace is declared and for many years thereafter there will be no doubt be a great demand for horses for agricultural and other work. The farmer who has surplus horses at that time will be in a position to obtain good prices. Keep your best mares to work on the farm and raise colts at the same time. You will thus be in position not only to raise horses for your work but also to take advantage of the home and foreign markets.

Care of the Brood Mare and Foal.
Many brood mares are overworked, while many others are kept too closely

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.

confined. The mare may be safely worked to within two weeks of foaling if good care is used to see that she is not overworked or injured in some other way. It is not unusual for mares which have been worked to the date of foaling to foal successfully. It is safer, however, to diminish the work gradually so that during the last few weeks only the lightest kind of work is done.

If pasture is available, the mare may be turned out about two weeks before foaling. If pasture is not available, she should be given a good, roomy box stall. There need be no radical change in the feed, except that the ration of the mare should be lightened before foaling and made more laxative. For this purpose an addition of bran and a decrease of other grain feeds is very satisfactory.

When the mare is again put to work the foal may either be left in the stable or allowed to follow. If left in the stable, it will be necessary to return the mare in the middle of the forenoon and likewise in the afternoon for the colt to suck. Never allow the foal to suck when the mare is very warm, for the milk at that time is quite apt to cause digestive disorders in the colt. The foal should be allowed access to the dam's grain, in order that it may learn to eat as soon as possible. The foal may be weaned at 6 months of age, and if it has previously been eating grain no great setback will occur.

The mare can usually be bred with greater certainty of success in the ninth day after foaling than at any subsequent date.

Care of the Foal After Weaning.
As exercise is of prime importance for the proper development of young animals, the foal should have pasture or a paddock in which to exercise. Access to a barn or shed should be provided as a protection against storms.

The feed of the foal may be similar to that which the mare was receiving before the foal was weaned. The weaned foal should have 2 to 3 pounds of grain per day and what hay it will eat. A grain mixture consisting of two parts of ground oats, two parts of corn meal, and one part of wheat bran, by weight, may be fed. If oats and bran are not available, a mixture consisting of seven parts corn meal and one part cottonseed meal may be substituted. All of the leguminous hays, if of a good quality, such as alfalfa, clover, and cowpea hay, are good for the foal. As the foal becomes older a more liberal grain ration should be provided. A yearling

foal, to grow properly, will need 4 or 5 pounds of grain per day in addition to what hay will be eaten.

Feeding the Work Horses and Mules.
The selection of a ration for horses and mules depends largely upon the kind of feed available, the prices of the same, and the amount and character of the work. For a 1,000 or 1,100 pound horse at moderate work a daily ration of from 10 to 12 pounds of grain and from 12 to 14 pounds of hay should be ample. At light work the grain ration should be less, and at particularly heavy work the amount of grain should be increased. For a horse at moderate work weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds the following rations will be found satisfactory. These rations are to be divided into three feeds. Nearly one-half of the roughage should be fed at night, and the remainder divided between the morning and noon feeds. The grain may be divided into three equal portions, to be fed morning, noon, and night.

- 10 pounds oats.
- 14 pounds mixed hay (Bermuda, lespedeza, etc.)
- 10 pounds shelled corn or corn meal or 12½ pounds ear corn or corn-and-cob meal.
- 14 pounds cowpea hay.
- 8 pounds shelled corn or corn meal or 10 pounds ear corn or corn-and-cob meal.
- 1 pound cottonseed meal.
- 10 pounds alfalfa hay.
- 2 quarts molasses.
- 8 pounds shelled corn or 10 pounds ear corn or corn-and-cob meal.
- 1½ pounds cottonseed meal.
- 14 pounds mixed hay (Bermuda, lespedeza, etc.)
- 6 pounds shelled corn or corn meal or 7½ pounds ear corn or corn-and-cob meal.
- 2 pounds gluten.
- 1½ pounds cottonseed meal.
- 6 pounds cowpea hay.
- 10 pounds corn stover.

The above rations are offered as suggestions, and will have to be altered to suit conditions. If an animal is not doing well and is thin in flesh, add more grain.

It may be found desirable to feed ear corn instead of shelled corn or corn meal. The ear corn, if desirable,

(Continued on Page Seven.)

CHRISTMAS AGAIN!

Once more the hallowed, gracious Christmas time is upon the earth. At last the long year of toil over tools and arts and industries is all but ended. The Christmas festival, dedicated to happiness and good will, has come. This morning the whole city has awakened to quadruple joy. The very atmosphere of our earth is rosy, stained with the rich colors of the heart. All windows are bright with holly and evergreen. Parents have discovered that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Joy runs riot in the heart of little children. Youth overflows with animal spirits. Suddenly the aged have shed their years and become young again. Before the light had fully dawned the carols had begun to be heard in the churches. And every passing hour will be held larger multitude thronging to these temples of the soul. All feel that no flowers are sweet enough, no songs bright enough, no gifts rich enough for the Christmas day. For once all strife and enmity have disappeared from the market place.—Rev. Newell D. Hillis, D. D.

THE BIG CHRISTMAS

The trust magnate was breakfasting sitting opposite his handsome, haughty looking wife. The room was done in oak and tapestry, and in the great fireplace a fire of Yule logs burned. He was iron gray, thin, tired looking, with an occasional attractive twinkle in his eye. She was inclined to be stout; her hair was snow white, elaborately dressed. A shadowy sweetness lingered in the corners of her mouth. "Do you remember one Christmas day, so many years ago," she questioned him, "when we were so poor we had no dinner?" "Clearly. And now we have no digestions," he remarked. "And one Christmas when you were so ill and we were in a hotel and so uncomfortable?" He nodded cheerfully. "You are forgetting the big Christmas," he remarked. "We've had so many of them together," she said. "It makes me feel quite old and a little bit sad."

"Think back," he said, "to one Christmas night that we were together in a sleigh on the old mill road. There were stars in the sky, and it was cold. You were snuggling close to me?" "Why, Harry, we weren't engaged then."

"You were one of those snugglesome girls, Mary. I repeat, you were crowding me some, but I didn't mind it. You wore a red knitted hood tied under your chin and a tippet—yes, that's it, a tippet of white fur with little black specks on it like a cat." "Ermine, you foolish boy."

"And suddenly we bumped over something and you were scared, and the next thing—you had kissed me."

"It was you that kissed me. The idea—why?"

"How could I? I was driving. You deliberately kissed me, Mary. Don't deny it after all these years."

"I don't remember it, Harry."

"I remember it distinctly, for I had always wanted to; but, being a modest youth, I was afraid. But that delightful bump in the road broke the ice. I dropped the reins and asked you to marry me. You said yes. You remember now, don't you?"

She was blushing faintly, and the shadows that had been dimples deepened at her lips. She nodded her head.

"The horse jumped. Over went the sleigh, and we tumbled into a big snow-drift, not quite knowing what was the matter. The horse, being the one lively stable hack in the place, was used to lovers, so he just stood still, looking back at us while I righted the cutter and lifted you in. We were the happiest two in the world, weren't we?"

"Yes," she said softly. "That was the big Christmas, Mary."

A CHRISTMAS ARMFUL



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 a big book store in Houston and is the greatest bookseller in Texas, is the man.

Readers, students and bibliophiles, watch out for him. —Adv. tt.

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character.

"Quality First" Tires

Safety and Service Guaranteed
We don't sell prices, but Good, De-
pendable Merchandise

Brown Motor Co.

HIGH CLASS MOTION PICTURES—the
kind the whole family enjoy. Combine
business and pleasure and we'll all be
happy.
Matinees daily 2:30 to 5:30
Evening 7:15 to 10:00
Admission, 5c and 10c

THE MAEL THEATER
Across the street from New Grant Bldg.

If your combined purchases from all the merchants whose
names appear on this page, equals the amount opposite the
town you are from we will pay your railroad fare both ways,
or from any town in Texas on same basis. This offer holds
good from now 'until Christmas.

Be sure to purchase Round Trip Ticket, also be sure to
ask for a card from the first merchant you trade with; who
will take pleasure in explaining fully the details.

Plainview in the heart of the South
Plains, invites you to do
your Fall trading and Christmas
shopping in Plainview. In ac-
cepting this invitation you will be
pleased to find the largest stocks
of "Up-to-the-minute" merchandise
of great assortment, lowest prices
and 153 experienced sales-people
to serve you.

	Purchase Necessary		Purchase Necessary		
Floydada	\$1.45	\$29.00	Tulia	\$1.35	27.00
Lockney	90	18.00	Happy	2.20	44.00
Hale Center	75	15.00	Canyon	3.10	62.00
Kress	75	15.00	Littlefield	4.45	89.00
Abernathy	1.65	33.00	Hurley	6.05	121.00
Lubbock	2.55	51.00			

**SPECIAL—Make Your Plans Now to Exhibit at Hale
County's Big 1915 Fair. Dates Will Be Announced Soon.**

Everything for the Home
FURNITURE,
RUGS, CURTAINS,
STOVES

New and Second-Hand
We pay the freight on \$5 or more.

W. E. WINFIELD

Christmas Gift Goods

Drugs, Sundries, Toilet Articles,
Cigars, Hot and Cold Drinks

Duncan's Pharmacy

SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS,
LAP ROBES

The Right Kind of Goods

Graves Saddlery Comp'y

**LARGENT'S
BARBER
SHOP**

New and Sanitary
LET - US - DO - YOUR - WORK

Warren and Scudder

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

We pay freight on orders
for \$10 or more

Herald Publishing Co.

HIGH-CLASS JOB PRINTING

No job too small
No job too large

Plainview Hardware Co.

Hardware, Stoves, Paints,
Wall Paper, Sporting Goods
SEE OUR CHRISTMAS LINES

Ben's Shop

Plainview's Popular
Barber Shop

WE WANT YOUR TRADE

The Christmas Store

Gifts for every member of the family—
Toys, Games, Etc., for Children
Useful Articles for the Older Folks

Necessity Store

E. R. WILLIAMS

FURNITURE and
FLOOR COVERINGS
Across Street from Post Office

—Go to—

Willis Drug Co.

—for—

EVERYTHING IN THE
DRUG LINE

**Elk Barber
Shop**

Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting,
Massaging, Baths
CIGARS - AND - MAGAZINES

Carter - Houston's

The Store Where

"Goods Speak for Themselves"

Best Standard Brands of

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
...FURNISHINGS...

**Carter-Houston
Dry Goods Co.**

AUTO SUPPLIES and ACCESSORIES

"DIAMOND" TIRES

VULCANIZING GUARANTEED

Plainview Rubber Comp'y

Santa Claus Headquarters

NOVELTIES, DISHES, CROCKERY,
NOTIONS, TINWARE AND
GLASSWARE

J. F. Coan & Son

**R. C. Ware Hardware
Company**

STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS
GENERAL HARDWARE

Telephone 178

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

When in the city don't fail to visit
our store. Let us show you our lines
of Rochester Ware.

Robeson Cutlery and Carvers
1847 Rogers Silverware
Libbey Cut Glass
Pitkin Brooks Cut Glass
Fern Dishes and Vases
O'Cedar Mops and Polish
Art Brass Bathroom Ware
Wear-Ever Aluminum Ware
Automobile Supplies

Besides everything you would expect
to find in a first class hard-
ware store

Donohoo-Ware Hardware Co.
Northeast Corner Square Phone 80

Allegretti Candies

Package and Bulk Confections
Cigars and Tobacco
Hot and Cold Drinks

The B. & K.

EAT WITH US WHILE IN TOWN

Best the Market Affords

Crystal Cafe

D. B. Watson

SECOND-HAND STORE

South Side Square
Everything in
FURNITURE AND HARDWARE
All kinds of Repair Work done. We
pay freight on \$5 or up.

A PIANO

The Xmas gift of all gifts for the
home is a
PIANO OR PLAYER PIANO.
Terms to suit you. See us.

Adam Schaaf
Established in 1873

We Invite You to Visit Our New Home Northeast Corner Main and N. Pacific Sts.
3rd--NATIONAL BANK--3rd



This Sale is for Cash Only

Men's Sweaters	
\$6.50 Sweaters at	\$5.85
5 Sweaters at	4.50
4 Sweaters at	3.25
3.50 Sweaters at	2.75
3 Sweaters at	2.50
2.50 Sweaters at	2.00
1.50 Sweaters at	1.25

Men's Wool Shirts	
\$1 Wool Shirts	\$.90
1.25 Wool Shirts	1.00
1.50 Wool Shirts	1.29
2 Wool Shirts	1.48
2.50 Wool Shirts	1.95
3 Wool Shirts	2.48

The Door is Open

WALK Right in and Get the Benefit of Our 10 Days' Christmas Sale Beginning

Saturday, Dec. 12th

This is Intended as a S. P. U. G. Idea

The SOCIETY for PROMOTION of USEFUL GIVING does not expect you to confine your giving to breakfast shawls, ironing boards, foot warmers, and such things--for they would be useless to most people. The thing to do is to study the needs and wishes of those to whom you will give and present them not with the things you desire yourself but with articles for which they will find a use. Every article in the crystal cases and on the shelves and racks of this good store was made for a purpose--So fit the gift to the need of the recipient and you'll be blessed.

MOST UNUSUAL CHRISTMAS SALE

WE'VE EVER HAD IS NOW IN PROGRESS AND IT HAPPENS IN THIS WISE:

When the European War was declared, we had already placed large orders for fall and holiday merchandise; you know the outlook at that time was very promising, and of course we had to accept all the goods we had bought.

The effect of the war on business you well know. We did not have as big a business as we had anticipated, so that now we must sell at greatly reduced prices the good things we bought for you when times were at their best.

TO LET EVERY ONE PROFIT

BY THIS WONDERFUL SALE

Every Article in the House

will be on **SPECIAL SALE** and at prices unusually lower than common.

We will try to mention a few of the Big Bargains you will find at this good store during the **NEXT TEN DAYS**.

A Big Special in Men's work pants regularly \$1.25 grade, heavy Austrian cloth, well made, a splendid value, at **85c**.

Men's Pants at 25 per cent discount from Regular Price.

THIS SALE IS FOR CASH ONLY

Carter-Houston Dr

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All \$37.5
All 32.5
All 27.5
All 22.5
All 20.5
All 17.5
All 15.0
All 12.5
All 8.5
One lot

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Women's Suit Sale

WE have fifteen suits left, all good stylish suits ranging from \$15 to \$35 to close out at choice \$10.00.

WOMEN'S COATS

Our stock of Women's coats comprise the most stylish models and fabrics at low prices. Our selections are good. Prices count; money is scarce. We want you to know about the good values we have for you.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1 \$37.50 ladies coats sale price | \$22.75 |
| 1 32.50 ladies coats sale price | 19.50 |
| 1 27.50 and \$30.00 coats sale price | 17.75 |
| 1 22.50 and 25.00 coats sale price | 15.75 |
| 1 20.00 ladies coats sale price | 13.50 |
| 1 17.50 ladies coats sale price | 11.50 |
| 1 15.00 ladies coats sale price | 9.40 |
| 1 12.50 ladies coats sale price | 8.90 |
| 1 8.50 and \$10.00 coats sale price | 6.95 |
| 1 lot special \$7.50 values sale price | \$3.75 |

THIS SALE IS FOR CASH ONLY

SPECIAL SALE PRICES ON ALL CHILDREN'S COATS

HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!!

A handsome line of dress trimmings for silk and wool goods, plain bands, appliques, medallions, etc. Why not change the appearance of your old gown with a little money.

One lot of extra heavy novelty costuming especially good for Mackinaws and Balmain coats. **33 1-3c discount.**

One lot Novelty Wool Suiting, short lengths and remnants go in this sale at **Half Price.**

Special Shipment of White Quilts, Scalloped Edge, Cut Corners just arrived. Especially suitable for Holiday Gifts. Ask to see them. On **Special Sale.**

One lot Ladies', Misses' and Children's heavier Coats **Half Price.**

One lot Ladies' Flannelette Dressing gowns, regular price 50c to 65c go in this sale at **29c.**

Everything Goes in This Sale; Nothing Reserved

Dry Goods Co.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

Christmas Gifts

for

**Mother, Sister, Wife, Daughter
or Sweetheart**

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Coats | Suits | Down Comforts | Silk Hosiery |
| Dresses | Furs | White Quilts | Hand Bag |
| Neckwear | | House Shoes | Suit Cases |
| Table Linens | | Bath Robes | Traveling Bags |
| Linen Napkins | | Kid Gloves | Cut Glass |
| Wool Blankets | | Box Handkerchiefs | French Ivory |
| | | | Sterling Silver |

Christmas Gifts

for

**Father, Brother, Husband, Son
or Sweetheart**

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|---------------|----------------------|
| Suits | Hats | Hair Brushes | Neckwear |
| Shoes | Gloves | Mackinaws | Collar and Cuff sets |
| Mufflers | | Overcoats | Hose Supporters |
| Stick Pins | | Sweater Coats | Military Brushes |
| Belts | | Silk Hose | Dressing Combs |

This Sale is for Cash Only

Special Prices on all Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX and 'Frat' make 1 lot men's suits, good weights, half price.

All men's suits and overcoats regularly sold at \$25 and \$27.50 now on sale **\$19.75**

All men's suits and overcoats regularly sold at \$22.50 now **\$17.50**

All men's suits and overcoats regularly sold at \$20.00 now **\$14.75**

All men's suits and overcoats regularly sold at \$17.50 now **\$12.25**

All men's suits and overcoats regularly sold at \$15 now **\$10.00**

All men's suits and overcoats regularly sold at \$12.50 now **\$8.50**

THIS SALE IS FOR CASH ONLY



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

ABOUT DISINFECTANTS, GERM LIFE, AND THE FARMER.

By J. W. CHEWNING,
Assistant Chemist, Texas Experiment Station, at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

While modern sanitation has been concerning itself with the problem of making human life safer in our cities, the farmer has been able to maintain the attitude of an indifferent observer. Indeed, in far too many cases he has scoffed at the "germ theory," or else has remained ignorant of the causes of disease and of preventive measures. But the farmer who is alive to his best interests at the present time is likely to find that a general knowledge of germ life, and of methods by which it may be checked or controlled, is of most vital concern to him. These organisms effect his pocketbook, as well as his health and happiness. And a farmer who is making a serious effort to conduct his farm on sound business principles should learn all he can about them.

With respect to their effect on animal life, bacteria are divided into two classes: (1) Disease producing (pathogenic); (2) those which cause no disease (non-pathogenic). Members of the first-mentioned class are responsible for the majority of our most dreaded diseases among men and higher animals—such as typhoid, tuberculosis, hog cholera, chicken cholera, etc. In the latter class we find many organisms which man may disregard, and some which are very beneficial to him. The members of both classes are legion. They are minutely classified by the bacteriologist. It is against the pathogenic forms that disinfectants are ordinarily used.

Bacteria are also classified in accordance with conditions under which they grow: (1) Those which grow only in the presence of oxygen; (2) those which grow in the absence of oxygen, and which are in many cases destroyed by its presence. To this latter class many of the disease-producing forms belong. Hence, we see why it is that all oxidizing agents—including fresh air—are usually such good disinfectants.

If the farmer wishes to fight pathogenic bacteria successfully, he must make use of all his available knowledge concerning conditions under which they thrive. It is essential that he exclude them, as far as possible, from his premises by keeping things clean, well aired, and sunned.

IN THE GERMAN TRENCHES IN BELGIUM.



© 1914, by American Press Association.
Note the two dead soldiers who were killed while using their rifles. The other soldiers are proceeding about their deadly work without paying any attention to their fallen comrades.

portant. Where he cannot eliminate all conditions favorable to the growth of portant. Where he cannot eliminate all conditions favorable to the growth of the organisms, he should apply only the best chemical disinfectants, and apply them freely.

A great many chemical substances are more or less effective as germicides. Some of them have been too highly recommended. They all act locally, and each of them is limited in its application. Conditions under which it must be used will determine which one is best. Hence the necessity for each individual making a study

of the subject. We will mention some which should become more or less familiar to every farmer. They fall into three classes: Oxidizing agents, metallic salts, and organic substances. Some of the best oxidizing agents are sulphur, chloride of lime, permanganate of potash, and Sodium peroxide. The practice of burning sulphur to disinfect rooms is commonly understood. It is not without value, but more effective measures should be used where possible.

When sulphuric acid is added to a solution of permanganate of potash, oxygen is set free. This newly-formed

oxygen is much more active than ordinary oxygen of the air, and it attacks bacteria vigorously. Chloride of lime also yields oxygen in a water solution. If acidified with a strong mineral acid, chlorine is evolved, which is itself a germicide, and which reacts with water and liberates more oxygen.

Among the numerous metallic salts recommended for disinfecting purposes, we will consider only copper sulphate and mercuric chloride—two of the most effective ones. A solution of 1 in 100 of copper sulphate will destroy most bacteria, while 1 in 1,000 of mercuric chloride is effective.

Coal tar preparations are the organic substances most commonly used as disinfectants—especially carbolic acid, "crystalic," and creosote. They are very valuable for treating wounds, etc., but should be classed as antiseptics rather than disinfectants. The difference between an antiseptic and a disinfectant should be clearly understood. Antiseptics retard the growth of bacteria, while disinfectants destroy them. A solution of carbolic acid stronger than 1 per cent may be considered as a disinfectant. Very

weak solutions of many other disinfectants may act only as antiseptics. Any substance possessing a marked, characteristic odor, as carbolic acid, is likely to attain popular favor as a disinfectant by virtue of this odor, which may obscure the disagreeable odors of putrefaction. But it should be remembered that odors do not kill bacteria, nor does the removal of disagreeable odors necessarily mean that germ life is destroyed. Some disinfectants absorb the odors of putrefaction, example, salts of copper, but not all deodorants are disinfectants. Charcoal is an effective deodorant, but kills no bacteria. It may partially remove them from water when used as a filter.

Cardboard at The Herald.



The Telephone Joy of Farm Life.

Life on the farm is made pleasanter and more secure by Bell Telephone Service.

Pleasanter, because it brings messages of cheer and companionship from friends far away, more secure because it brings help immediately when there is need.

Write our nearest office for information.

The Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company



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.

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.

Otus Reeves Realty Co.
PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

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

SPECIAL WAR OFFER TO OUR READERS

We have just secured the rights to offer the

NEW WAR BOOK

"European War at a Glance"

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

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

DO YOU KNOW

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

THE TRUTH ABOUT

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

THIS WORLD'S WAR?

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



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

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

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

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

Name _____
Address _____

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR TRADE

WE HAVE OPENED A BRANCH COAL YARD WITH AN OFFICE AT THE PUBLIC SCALE. WEIGHING WILL BE DONE ON THIS SCALE

CAR PRICES ON COAL

PREVAIL AT BOTH MY YARDS WHETHER A CAR IS ON THE TRACK OR NOT

E. T. COLEMAN COAL AND GRAIN DEALER
PHONE 176

WELL IRRIGATION

Layne **S**TEEL SHUTTER GREEN

Layne **P**ATENT PITTLESS UMP

LAYNE & BOWLER CO.
C. F. LAYNE, Manager Plainview, Texas

**HORSE AND MULE
RAISING IN THE SOUTH.**

(Continued from Page Two.)

may be ground and fed as corn-and-cob meal. One hundred pounds of ear corn or corn-and-cob meal is equivalent to about 80 pounds of shelled corn or corn meal.

For horses at light work the grain in the above rations should be reduced and the roughage increased in amount.

For wintering horses which have little, if any, work to do, the foregoing rations may be used, with the grain reduced one-half or three-fourths, or the grain may be entirely eliminated if the hay is of good quality and the horses are easy keepers.

Salt should be provided so that the horse may have access to it daily.

Horses should not be fed or watered when they are hot. If a horse comes in very hungry it is better to allow him to eat hay for half an hour before he is given his grain. If he takes the sharp edge off his appetite on hay he will take more time to eat his grain, and will masticate it better. In hot weather horses should be watered in the morning, in the middle of the forenoon, before and after their dinner, and before and after their evening meal.

If possible, after the horses have finished their evening feed, they should be turned out in a lot where they can roll and get water at will

during the night. This applies especially during hot weather.

As pointed out previously, the selection of a ration and the general care of horses depends quite largely on local conditions, and if the reader will get in touch with the county demonstration agent the latter may be of considerable assistance in advising the best methods of handling the stock. In case there is not an agent in your county, write to your State agricultural experiment station for information regarding the most economical rations to be fed in your locality.

The following farmers' Bulletins may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

No. 170. "Principles of Horse Feeding."
No. 619. "Breeds of Draft Horses."

**WINTER COVERS MAINTAIN
THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.**

The following answer was made by G. S. Fraps, State Chemist and Chemist to the Experiment Station at the Texas A. & M. College, to an inquiry concerning the use of winter cover crops for maintaining soil fertility:

"Winter cover crops are important, especially on sandy soils, for the purpose of preventing the loss of plant food. If a legume is used for a cover crop, there is the additional advantage of taking up nitrogen from the air, and adding to the soil fertility.

The vegetable matter produced by such crops is also very necessary to the soil. It is, therefore, important to begin the use of legume cover crops during the winter. Furthermore, if live-stock farming is practiced, legume cover crops afford some material for use during the fall and spring months.

"Most of the soils of Texas need crop rotation more than they do fertilizer. That is to say, they need, first, the vegetable matter to be added to their soil, and, second, they need the nitrogen which would be taken up by legumes. Nitrogen is too expensive to purchase the entire quantity needed for crops and to maintain soil fertility in the form of commercial fertilizers. The greatest defect of Southern agriculture is the lack of a proper crop rotation, and I hope that the farmers of the South will be impelled by the present condition of the cotton market to put in a crop rotation that will build up soil fertility.

A good rotation consists of oats followed by cowpeas, or peanuts followed by oats as a cover crop, followed by cotton, followed by corn with peas or peanuts between the rows, followed by a cover crop of oats or some similar crop."

A Christmas Acrostic:
Many wish you joy and gladness
Everywhere on Christmas day,
Rich and poor, in smiles or sadness,
Reach a hand and good words say,
Yours and mine may be the pleasure;
Care and woe our neighbors share,
Have we not in our hearts treasure
Riches such as we can spare?
Is there not a tender feeling,
Something more than "That's too bad?"
Think how much we need when kneeling
Morn and noon and night, how glad
And joyful is our portion here.
Since overflowing in our cup
Amid our sins of doubt and fear,
Not that we're worthy, but we sup
Daily with our Lord and Saviour,
And how kind are his attentions,
How ungrateful our behavior
And how sinful our inventions,
Pray that he may still show kindness
Pardon us our lack of love,
Yearly blessing us, what blindness
Not to ever faithful prove!
Even now we may start living;
We may live as from the dead.
You and I may live by giving,
Even lift a drooping head,
And we'll have a happy day
Right along through all the way.

The True Christmas Spirit.
Chime on, ye bells! In every clime
The angels' strain uplift.
It is the spirit, not the time
That sanctifies the gift.
The Christ Child with the children comes
To every Christmas tree
To bring the spirit to our homes—
"Ye do it unto me."
Oh, holly branch and mistletoe,
And Christmas chimes where'er we go,
And stockings pinned up in a row—
These are thy gifts, December!
—St. Nicholas.

**A CHRISTMAS
LEGEND**
BY ELIZABETH
STUART
PHELPS

I like that old sweet legend
Not found in Holy Writ
And wish that John or Matthew
Had made Bible out of it.

But, though it is not a gospel,
There is no law to hold
The heart from growing better
That hears the story told:

How the little Jewish children
Upon a summer day
Went down across the meadows
With the Child Christ to play

And in the gold green valley
Where low the reed grass lay
They made them mock mud sparrows
Out of the meadow clay.

So, when these all were fashioned
And ranged in flocks about,
"Now," said the little Jesus,
"We'll let the birds fly out."

Then all the happy children
Did call and coax and cry
Each to his own mud sparrow,
"Fly, as I bid you—fly!"



THE LITTLE SPARROW WENT SOARING TO THE SKY.

But earthen were the sparrows,
And earth they did remain,
Though loud the Jewish children
Cried out and cried again.

Except the one bird only
The little Lord Christ made.
The earth that owned him master,
His earth heard and obeyed.

Softly he leaned and whispered,
"Fly up to heaven, fly!"
And swift his little sparrow
Went soaring to the sky.

And silent all the children
Stood awestruck looking on
Till deep into the heavens
The bird of earth had gone.

I like to think for playmate
We have the Lord Christ still
And that still above our weakness
He works his mighty will.

That all our little playthings
Of earthen hopes and joys
Shall be by his commandment
Changed into heavenly joys.

Our souls are like the sparrows
Imprisoned in the clay—
Bless him who came to give them
Wings
Upon a Christmas day.

Most Liberal Christmas Givers.
The big private banking houses of Wall street are the most liberal rewarders at Christmas. Just as they are the heaviest salary payers throughout the year. The greatest house in the street has been known to give 100 per cent bonus to all employees at New Year's—that is, double pay for the entire year. In that firm New Year's is the greater day. Nobody has ever explained exactly why it is preferred to Christmas. Often the house gives 40 per cent. But like other private banking firms, it never lets it get out what bonus it will pay for fear that the size of the gift will be taken by the world to indicate the state of prosperity of the firm's preceding year. Every year the amount of the bonus naturally does leak out afterward through the people who get pieces of it and who lunch with benefited ones from other banking houses. So it is that almost everything in Wall street leaks out through the amiable weaknesses of luncheon gossip.

The "Little People's" Christmas.
Long ago, in Merry England, the popular belief was that the "little people" of the forest come at Yule time to join in the Christmas festivities with mortals. Now, it is well known that the "little people" do not like to be seen and will not venture where there is any possibility of prying human eyes finding them. So, in order to please their sprightly little guests, rich and poor provide the tiny friends with hiding places of thick, green wreaths and festoons, where they can look on the revelries unseen.

**CHRISTMAS MORNING'S
NO TIME TO SLEEP**



FAMILY CARES.

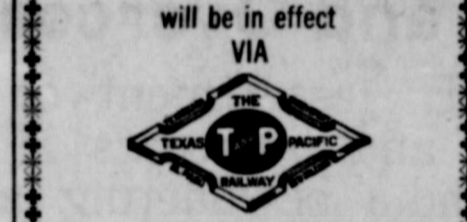
This Information May Be of Value to Many Mothers in Plainview.

When there is added to the many cares inseparable from the rearing of children that affliction of weakness of the kidneys and auxiliary organs, the mother's lot is far from a happy one. This condition has often been corrected by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. When relief comes the mother's burden will be lighter and her home happier.

Mrs. W. J. Mitchell, W. California Ave., Plainview, Texas, says: "I can say that Doan's Kidney Pills are a good remedy for those afflicted with weak kidneys. We got our supply from the Long Drug Co. and gave them to a child who had trouble with the kidney secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills were the only remedy that brought beneficial results."

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

**THE USUAL
Christmas
Holiday
Excursion
Rates**



will be in effect
VIA
TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD

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.



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

Want Ads

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

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

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

REMOVAL NOTICE.

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

The Presbyterian ladies will hold their annual bazaar, Saturday, December 5, at Paxton & Oswald's. Ad. 4t.

FOR SALE—Practically new Kimball piano. W. E. WINFIELD. Ad. 4t.

Two large south rooms, nicely furnished, for light housekeeping. West side; close in. Phone 586. Adv. 2t.

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

LOST: Drawer of bird's-eye maple and tools for Singer sewing machine. Phone 195. —Adv. 5t-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. tf.

FOR SALE.

Thirty head high-grade ewes. ELMER SANSOM. —Adv. tf.

**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.

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 2-ounce original package. The name FEBRILINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

DRS. 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 pd. or pleasure.

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

**Service
that serves!**

With its own rails reaching all the principal cities in Oklahoma and Texas, the Katy Lines can serve you best, either as a traveler or as a shipper of freight



The Choicest Gifts

are those artistic portraits in the latest style folders. Our portraits are not merely maps of your face. We show you in graceful pose and proper lighting. We make you look your best. Call 352 RIGHT NOW and make an appointment.

The Cochrane Studio

And Now Our Minds Are Turning Christmasward



HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Kuppenheimer Clothes

AT a saving a complete selection of the latest models in suits and overcoats, raincoats and slippers in good fall and winter weights at a discount of 20 per cent.

One Lot of Full Fashioned Mens and Boys Underwear

IN natural and good heavy weights at one half price.

Lowered Price in Boys Suits and Overcoats

ALARGE assortment of boys suits and overcoats all new patterns and a bewildering assortment at a discount of 20 per cent.

Special Lot of Mens and Boys Caps

AT 25 cents the throw were 50c, 75c and \$1.00 values.

All Hamilton-Brown, E. P. Reed, and Burley and Stevens Shoes at Half Price

THERE are many splendid gift suggestions in our lines of mens and boys Hats, Belts, Shirts, Slippers, Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes, Traveling Goods, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs, Pajamas, Hosiery and Sweaters.

If Its for a Man and to Wear We Have It

MEN and women who are buying gifts for men and women will naturally look to a man and womans store and if their attention is directed our way the question of "what shall it be" is easily solved for you will find the gift that suits them at the price that suits you at our store.

Here you will find merchandise of 2-tone quality; things that will render a full measure of service and in every department whether your purchase be great or small a greater value will always be in evidence.

We have done our buying with a thorough and intimate knowledge of men's and women's wishes and in all of your selections you may have the satisfaction of knowing that the gift you will buy will be a sensible and useful GIFT, one which the recipient will appreciate.

Throughout our entire stock in order to reduce it before our annual inventory sale we have gone through and in most departments lowered the price which denotes the saving of practically 1-4th to you on your purchases and when you have compared these offerings with the best offerings of other stores you will find that a greater value and quality is always in evidence at our store.



Best Bargains for HOLIDAY PURSES

Ladies Coats and Coat Suits

ALL new fall and winter weights in correct models and fabrics to please the woman of particular taste and by far the largest stock in town at a saving of 20 per cent.

A NICE LOT OF LADIES AND MISSES SCARFS

DISPELLING RICH, QUIET, REFINED PATTERNS AT ONE HALF PRICE

A NICE SELECTION OF LADIES SWEATERS, 1-2 PRICE

SPECIAL REDUCTION ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FURS

ONE LOT OF LADIES CORSETS IN GOOD MODELS and STYLES All at Half Price

WE have about 40 of the seasons best patterns in ladies and misses skirts that we will close out at a discount of 20 per cent.

WE have a few ladies and misses novelty and plain house dresses that we will close out at half price.

LADIES street frocks dispelling good taste and all new patterns in good fall and winter weights rare values all at a discount of 20 per cent.

If It's From **The Plainview Mercantile Company** It Must Be Right

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

VOLUME 25. NUMBER 116

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914

SECTION TWO

WAR SEPARATED FRIENDS; LETTERS ARE INTERESTING

LETTER FROM A CAPTAIN TO A
FRIEND DURING CIVIL WAR
FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST.

COPY OF CIVIL WAR LETTER

Hope, Confidence, and Respect for
Authority of Soldiers in Camp
Predominant Notes.

An interesting letter of the Civil War era is copied below. This letter is prized very highly by one of the prominent citizens of the town, who has requested that we leave the names of the corresponding parties blank:

Camp Near Petersburg, Virginia,
February 10th, 1865.

Dear friend,
I have just received your letter of the 4th inst. when after two long and irksome months, during which not a solitary line had reached me from any one, your kind favor of the 24th ult. arrived. I gladly received it (for I had anxiously awaited its arrival), eagerly tore open the envelope, and with deep interest read its contents. On the evening of the fifth I had just taken my seat with my paper on my lap, and written your name, when I received the very familiar, though very disagreeable, order to get my company ready to march immediately.

The weather was intensely cold, even for Virginia latitude; you will therefore imagine it was with some reluctance I laid aside my "writing tackle," left my comfortable little fire and began the execution of the order. Unwelcome as the order was, however, there was no evading it, for military orders, especially when induced by military necessities, are imperative.

Well, preparations being made, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, we marched a few miles to the right amid mud and sleet and bivouached for the night. Meanwhile the hoarse boom of artillery, varied by the sharp crack of the death-dealing rifle, in the direction of our extreme right, gave unmistakable evidence that the enemy was trying another of his oft-repeated efforts to turn our right and get possession of the Southside Railroad; hence the cause of our unceremonious and hasty departure from our winter quarters. When morning dawned we received intelligence that the enemy had abandoned his purpose, and with glad hearts and cheerful countenances we began to retrace our steps. Our hopes, however, were destined soon to vanish like the bubble upon the wave or "the flitting shadow upon the wall." Ere we had remarched half the distance to our quarters the order was countermanded, we "about faced" and marched at the "double-quick step" a distance of four miles, to a small creek called "Hatcher's Run," formed in a line of battle under fire and ordered "Forward—guide right!" The enemy had returned to the attack, and were driving Gordon's men (Early's old corps) rapidly before them. When we (Mahone's division) charged them, firing rapidly and yelling like lemons, they paused, delivered a volley or two, wavered and then retreated to their works. Here they made a stand and delivered with fearful accuracy a continuous fire for some minutes, but the onward rush of our division was too impetuous for Yankee valor to withstand. As we



December 25, 1914.

Dear Santa Claus:

I want a cowboy suit and a target and some oranges and candy and a fire wagon and a auto and a whistle.
A. T. BOSWELL.
P. S.—I want also four boxes of shells.

approach the works they begin to down their arms and fly to the rear. This adds enthusiasm to our cheer and impetus to our charge. Up to the works rush the "Rebs," away go the "Yanks," as usual like a herd of sheep from the wolf, many of them falling, pierced in the back by the leaden messengers of death, sped on its unerring flight by the faithful Enfield in the hand of some browned and feather-beaten Southron. Our victory was complete. The enemy, being driven from his strong position, abandoned his purpose, and during the succeeding night and day drew off his forces, consisting of the 3rd, 5th and 9th corps, and returned to his original position, nearer Petersburg. We accordingly returned to our quarters, and

Floydada, Texas, Dec. 10, 1914.

Dear Old Santa Claus:

Please send me cornet, drum, little goldfish, air gun, some big red apples, oranges, candy, and some nuts. I will be a good boy. Hope you won't forget me. Goodbye; I am going to bed.
AULTON HARREL.

are now enjoying the pleasures of rest, which I assure you we are prepared to appreciate after the fatigue of our march and the dangers of a battle during the most unpleasant winter weather I ever experienced. The casualties on our side were very slight. My company had the good fortune of going through the fight without loss, and only one man (P. D. Lee) slightly wounded.

The result of our Peace Commissioners' conference with Lincoln and Seward has had a very salutary effect upon our army. The men have resolved again never to give up the struggle until Southern Independence is achieved. Indeed, there is no alternative left us but to fight. War is now our business. We can not reconstruct. We will not submit to a condition worse than abject slavery; hence we can do naught but fight.

Your kind letter having been written on Christmas Eve recalled to my memory in panoramic succession delightful scenes in which I participated before the shrill tocsin of war had called me to the profession of arms—a profession by no means congenial to my inclination, but which I follow in preference to seeing my native land and those I love reduced to a condition too humble for the imagination to contemplate.

arrived here a few days since, and has entertained me several times with a very pleasing description of your pleasure parties during the Christmas holidays. I do not envy your enjoyments, but you will no doubt believe me when I say I wish I were in a condition to participate in them. Not permanently while the war continues, but only for a little while. In brief, I would love very much to visit St. Clair now on leave of absence. I see no chance now, however, as I am alone with the company and will very probably remain so for some time yet, as I understand Capt. Wyatt's health is very bad yet. I may "draw a wound furlough" this spring, however, but I think I had rather not go home if that is the only condition on which I can go. This, however, is beyond my control.

You leave the placing of your name on my list of correspondence entirely at my discretion. I therefore most gladly write it there, and indulge the fond hope that nothing will transpire while I am in the army to interrupt or discontinue our correspondence. I am sure it will constitute one of my chief sources of enjoyment to receive letters from you often. I, of course, can not know that mine will be the same to you, but will cherish the hope that they will at least not give you offense or be disagreeable. I can not forbear alluding again to the past; I hope, therefore, you will pardon the allusion. I hope, too, that you will pardon my frankness when I say that you are always associated with the most pleasant recollections of my life. When I knew you as my student I was just verging upon manhood, and, like all other youths who have aspirations and dreams of future distinction, I was sensitive. But it seems now that I was sensitive in the extreme. Very little things were calculated to render me almost miserable for several days. A slight altercation with a student was almost too much for my sensitive nature. I earnestly desired the good will of every one who knew me, but

how to procure and retain that good will in every instance consistent with what I conceived to be a faithful, unswerving discharge of duty was a problem I could not solve. But in all our acquaintance my association with you was in every instance, to me, of the most pleasant character. You can never know (because you can not fully know my character) how profound my regard was for you, nor how many pleasant recollections your name has often called up in my memory. Years have passed since we met in the school room—long, dark, eventful years have passed since we met under any circumstances. The last time I remember seeing you was the day of the presentation of the banner to the old "Ashville Guards"—but I still remember you as one for whom I once did and still entertain the most profound regard. The fear of being misunderstood and giving offense kept my lips sealed in the past, and prevented my saying so much to you. The same fear must now stay my pen.

You need not fear that your letters will fail to interest me, for if I wished a correspondence alone for abstract form or literary entertainment I am myself by no means sufficiently qualified to find fault with or criticize the letters of one whose power of composition are equal or superior to yours. But such was not my design in asking a correspondence. I would not have you think so for a moment.

But I must remember that my letters are a great deal longer than yours, and lest you do not approve of long letters I will desist. I must ask you, however, to excuse this letter. I am aware that you will find it very defective in the mechanical part, and somewhat so in rhetoric and grammatical construction.

May I hope to receive a long letter from you soon?
I am, as ever,
Truly your friend,
(Signed) _____

JUDGE PENRY PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE TO DECEASED ELKS.

(Continued from Page 1, Section 1.)
make these occasions unprofitable. But they bid us, in the words of the poet—

"When thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a
blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud and
pall,
And breathless darkness, and the nar-
row house,
Make thee to shudder, and grow sick
at heart—
Go forth under the open sky, and list
To Nature's teachings, while from all
around—
Earth and her waters, and depths of
air—
Comes a still voice: Yet a few days,
and thee
The all-beholding sun shall see no
more
In all his course; nor yet in the cold
ground
Where thy pale form was laid, with
many tears,
Nor in the embrace of ocean shall
exist
Thy image.
So live that when the summons comes
to join
The innumerable caravan, which
moves
To that mysterious realm, where each
shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of
death,
Thou go not like the quarry-slave at
night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sus-
tained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy
grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of
his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant
dreams."

The fact that since this lodge was organized, more than four years ago, only twice has the last great enemy invaded our ranks—only two of our number have passed from us into that valley called death—should not lull us into a sense of false security, but should cause us the more valiantly to strive to "Do noble deeds, not dream them all day long. And so make life, death and that vast forever one grand, sweet song."

The names of our departed ones are graven on yon bronze tablet, kept for the purpose, but their deeds of love, justice and charity are written in a more enduring book—the book of fond remembrance.

Let us ever, as to those that sleep,

SEVEN CARS LAST WEEK'S RECORD OF FORD SALES.

Barker & Winn sold seven Ford cars last week. R. L. Goforth of Beverly, Carl Goodman of Abernathy, J. B. Linnville of Spring Lake, W. C. Fyffe of Plainview, T. P. Bouldin of Matador, J. E. Burlison of Silverton and R. E. Donnell of Silverton were the purchasers.

and those that soon shall follow, be guided by the motto of our order: "The faults of our brothers we write upon the sand; their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory."

Ours is a secret order, for, to make our ceremonies known to all would hamper our efficiency in giving to our membership the benefits first flowing to them. Yet the uninitiated are not excluded from the benefits naturally emanating from an organized band who take for their watch-word: Justice, Brotherly-Love, Charity and Fidelity.

Neither are we ashamed for the world to know our doings. Shall we be ashamed who, in his daily life, deals out justice to all mankind, remembering mortal frailty? Shall one seek to hide from his fellow man the fact that in his daily struggle with all manner of misunderstanding and distrust, he holds before his thought the command of the Christ, "Love thy neighbor as thyself?"

Shall one blush as he strives to exemplify unflinching fidelity to himself and his brother?

Or, shall one crimson flush mantle the brow of him who, prompted by Justice, Fidelity and Brotherly-Love, exalts in his daily life that virtue which St. Paul placed above all others, Charity?

We do not teach a charity accomplished by the giving of alms. This is the least and basest signification attaching to the word as engrained in our motto. We teach that "Charity means kindness, the relief of distress, sympathy with the afflicted, and love of man for man."

Of Brotherly-Love, we teach that "the passing moments are ours long enough to grasp the hand in friendship, to lighten each others' burdens, to bring rest to the weary, and to comfort those who mourn."

We teach that Justice is not vindictive, but is exacting, and that "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

With us, Fidelity embraces the other virtues. It demands that we be faithful to ourselves. And there is impressed upon each member this thought:

"This above all, to thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,

Thou canst not be false to any man."

Our benefits and privileges are offered to all who will pledge themselves to this high standard of life—and to none other. Hence, while all may not measure up to the standard, we delight to practice toward all those struggling for a higher plain of life the principles of our order—conscious of our own shortcomings, grateful for the benefits we have experienced from honest effort to do the right.

None need come to join our ranks who seek a cover for unholy or illegal acts. Not only are all bound alike by solemn vows to protect each other, their homes and firesides, but, mindful that sacred firesides are the foundation stones of a nation's greatness, we weave into our ceremonies the thought of loyalty to Nation and Flag. Indeed, the Flag is held forth as the most fitting emblem of fidelity. We hold that "The gentle breezes with lingering caress kiss the folds of no flag which can compare with it in beauty. There is no such red in budding rose or falling leaf or sparkling wine; no such white in April blossom, in crescent moon or mountain snow; no such blue in woman's eyes, in ocean's depth or heaven's dome; and no such pagantry of clustering stars and streaming light in all the spectrum of the sea and sky."

In this solemn hour, assembled as we are, in memory of brothers who no longer stand among us in physical form, we search our memory for only those tender words of love and deeds of charity which marked their journey among us—forgetting such of their faults as frail mortality may have caused to flit across their brief span of earthly sojourn.

Let us renew again our vows of love one to another—of fidelity to our order, our neighbor and our flag.

AUCTION BOOK SALE

2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

in the Donohoo Building

Ladies Are Especially Invited

SALE A FEW DAYS ONLY

Stock embraces thousands of fine books and sets of books.

Encyclopedias, Dictionaries Bibles, Atlases, Standard works of fiction and history, late copyrights, fancy gift books, childrens books and everything good to read will go at auction recklessly.

BOOK LOVERS COME

This is a chance of a lifetime to buy a good library.

L. Rutledge

AMERICA MAKES TOYS OF WOOD.

Dolls of Basswood the product of a Philadelphia Factory.

Several manufacturers in the United States are turning out dolls by the thousands, and they are of a good type. One large factory in Philadelphia is making under special process a type of indestructible doll from basswood, which is a light and easily worked material and is not likely to split or break. Those who have made a study of this manufacture, in connection with the study of the wood-using industries of the State of Pennsylvania, predict that dolls of the type made by this and other similar factories can gain first place for America in this branch of manufacture. Thus, the new trade slogan, "Made in the U. S. A." which is being taken up more extensively since the European war began, will have a direct bearing in shifting the center of doll manufacture from Europe to America.

The following toys are now made in this country from American woods: Toy animals, blocks, boats, cannon and forts, children's chairs, circus sets, dolls, doll furniture, games, Christmas tree holders, Swing jumpers, children's pianos, pastry sets, babies' play yards, toy shooting galleries, hobby horses, popguns, toy wagons, toy motor cars and wheelmarrows. Basswood is the principal material for wooden toys and for wooden parts of metal toys.

The basswood doll in particular is ingenious. All parts of it are made of wood and are artistically carved and enameled in color. It is difficult to tell that it is made of wood when it is finished. The various parts of the body are joined with steel bands which not only give great flexibility and freedom of movement, but together with the wood make the doll practically indestructible.

Next to boxwood, sugar maple, beech, birch and white pine are the principal woods used for toys, although elm, oak, chestnut, ash, yellow poplar and others enter into toy manufacture. Pennsylvania, which stands first among the states in toy manufacture, alone uses the equivalent of nearly 6 1/2 million board feet of timber for toys, with a total value of \$182,000 each year. The total amount of wood used annually in the United States for toy manufacture is nearly 29 million feet.—Kansas City Star.

A CHRISTMAS PRODUCT.

"Some things can only be seen at Christmas," sentimentally remarked Mr. Skids.

"That's a fact," agreed the practical Mr. Skittles. "For instance, the dust the janitor brushes off your arm."

TURKEYS! TURKEYS!!

Two thousand turkeys wanted Saturday, December 12, at car near freight depot. L. D. RUCKER PRODUCE COMPANY. —Adv. 11.

ODD CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS.

If you were to visit one of our Southern States on Christmas Day you would wonder if you had not in some way got your calendar twisted, and if it was not really the Fourth of July instead!

The stores are full of firecrackers at this time, and every child in the South has his firecrackers and cannons and horns and the like. The noise starts at midnight Christmas Eve, and all day long the crackers and toy cannons are fired. The bands march around playing the Southern songs, "Dixie" and "My Maryland," and the soldiers march the streets to the strains of the music, stopping now and then to fire salutes. This is the happiest time of the whole year to the Southern children, for they have all the fun of the Fourth of July and Christmas, both in one day.

Santa Claus visits them just as he does the children in the North, though of course there is no snow for him to travel on with his reindeer, so he uses a horse and carriage, unless he is a very rich Santa, when he has a motor car.

Among the Pennsylvania Dutch you never hear of Santa Claus. If you were to be there at Christmas and talk about him the children would ask you who you were talking about. The "man with the pack" who visits them is called Pelznickel, and the mother of bad children often threatens them with the saying:

"You'd better be good or Pelznickel will catch you!"

Some old man in the neighborhood always plays the part of Pelznickel on Christmas Eve, and dresses up so the children will not recognize him and starts out. On his back is a large bag of toys, which he holds in place with one hand, and in the other hand he holds a switch. Then he comes to the door and asks the mother if the children have been good. To those whom she says have been good he gives presents, and the bad ones he catches—if he can—and playfully strikes them with the switch he carries.

Among the descendants of the old Spanish settlers we find that they observe a week in the celebration of Christmas. This begins one week before Christmas. In the daytime they have dinners at each other's homes, and in the evenings they give a series of parties at the different houses. In the evening the young folk go to the home of one of their number and knock, and then all begin to sing. Those within the house ask, "Who is there?" and the answer is, "The Virgin Mary and St. Joseph seek lodging in your house." To carry out the Bible story, they are at first refused admittance, and then the door is opened wide and they are all given a hearty welcome.

On Christmas Eve the old and young all join together and have a big celebration. In a large hall they fix up one side to represent the manger, and here they very solemnly give a little play in which many take part, the

HOLIDAY GREETINGS AND THANKS TO OUR CUSTOMERS

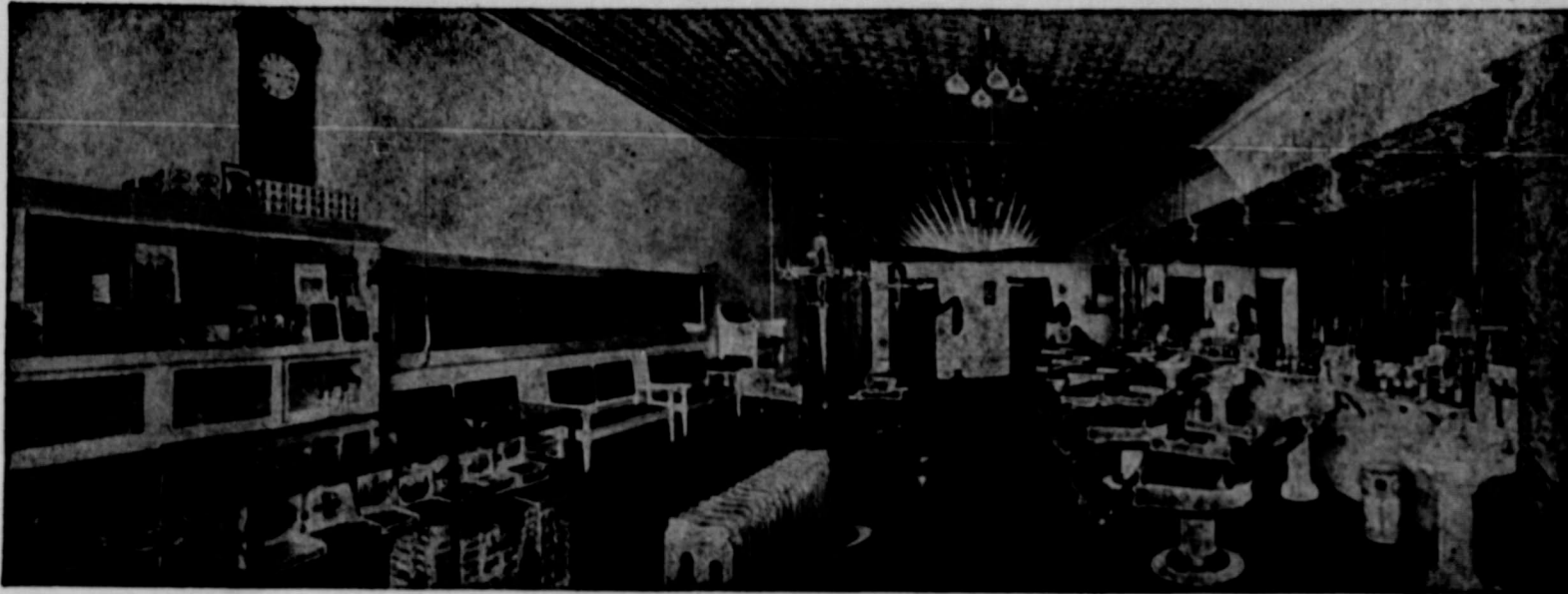


OUR EQUIPMENT AND SERVICE ARE OUR BEST RECOMMENDATION

Our shop is Modern and Sanitary in every respect. 5 chairs—3 baths with dressing rooms—Ladies Shampoo Parlor—drinking fountain—electric massage—shine stand—News and cigar stand, with agency for Curtis Publishing Co., and six leading metropolitan papers.

We solicit your patronage,

ELK BARBER SHOP



characters being Mary and Joseph, the wise men, the shepherds and the angels. This play is very real to them, and they all play their parts with a reverent spirit.

MAKING HANDKERCHIEFS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Here is an idea for the woman with many Christmas gifts to make. A dainty handkerchief edge with the added advantage of quickness of execution—an item of importance as holiday time draws nearer—can be made this way:

Roll a small hem and, using mercerized embroidery cotton in some attractive color, overcast around the hem first in one direction and then in the other. The threads will then be crossed, giving a pretty effect with very little work. The stitches should be from 1-8 to 3-16 of an inch apart.

A thread may be pulled about an inch from the edge and a colored thread run in if desired. The line of color inside the overcasting makes a very attractive handkerchief. But if this thread is to be run in it should be done before the hem is put in.—Annabell Turner, instructor in home economics, University of Wisconsin, Extension Division.

SUEZ CANAL A DISAPPOINTMENT.

From the London Chronicle.

In some respects the Suez Canal was a disappointment. It was to cost 8 million pounds, and be wide enough to take two vessels at any point. The bill at the end of ten years actually came to 16,633,000 pounds and the canal was only wide enough for the passage of a single vessel except at certain sidings. For political reasons, De Lesseps avoided the direct route and gave his canal an eastward turn when a few miles from the old town. And many visitors expressed surprise that the "Suez" Canal never went to Suez at all!

WHY SNOW WARMS OUR HANDS.

The Brain Sends the Blood Running to Help the Chilled Skin.

From "The Child's Book of Knowledge."

It is very wonderful that our hands should become warm after playing with snow, for it must be perfectly certain that the cold snow takes heat away very quickly from our warm hands.

The warmth of our hands is derived entirely from the blood, except at times when something hot is actually shining upon them. Therefore, for some reason or other, a very much larger amount of blood than usual

must be flowing through our hands. The blood is no warmer in itself, or the whole of the body would notice it, but what really happens is that the hands are getting a richer and quicker supply of it.

The effect is just the same, really, as the delightful glow that we feel after a cold bath. The brain has the duty of taking care of the skin, as of every other part of the body. Now, when the skin has been chilled its life has been heavily taxed, and it will suffer unless it is compensated. So the brain orders the small blood vessels in the skin, wherever it has been chilled, to relax and widen so that the warm blood is able to circulate quickly through them.

YULETIDE CHEER

We are thankful to our customers for their liberal patronage. In keeping with our policy of securing the best for our trade we have kept your wants in mind in the selection of useful articles for the Christmas season. We know of no better gift we could suggest than a

CONKLIN Self Filling Fountain Pen

The demand for confections for Christmas time is best met with

King's Candies for American Queens

At all seasons of the year you will find our stock of the renowned

Rexall Remedies

complete in every detail. Incidentally, there are useful things which might be selected from the Rexall line as remembrances of the season.

THE J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO.

Phone 44 The Rexall Store Grant Bldg.



A FULL CARLOAD OF APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS FURNISHINGS will reach our store this week.

In it are many articles suitable for sensible, useful gifts. Artistic pieces and sets of furniture which will brighten the home, bring Christmas cheer and prove useful in years to come.

Don't buy until you can inspect our stock with the splendid new additions which the car will bring.

A Rocker makes a nice gift and we are showing some splendid values.

E. R. Williams

Interiors and Undertaking

POULTRY-RAISING SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SOUTHERN FARMER.

(Prepared in the Bureau of Animal Industry.)

The Southern farmer, by virtue of his location and climate, is splendidly situated for the production of fowls and eggs. The mild winters and early springs make the production of eggs an easy matter when prices are high.

On many farms throughout the country the money derived from the sale of poultry and eggs buys the groceries and clothing for the entire family. Every Southern farmer can do as well, and should aim to keep at least 50 hens for laying purposes and home consumption. Select some of the American breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, or the Rhode Island Reds. The Orpingtons are also a good general-purpose breed.

Housing the Poultry.
On almost any farm there can be fitted up, with very little, if any, cost for new material, a poultry house that will answer all the purposes of more expensive buildings for keeping poultry. The essentials to success in housing are fresh air, sunshine, a dry floor, and a building that is free from drafts. The house must be free from drafts or the birds will catch cold. Colds are forerunners of roup and other diseases.

Feeding the Flock.
It takes a healthy, well-fed flock to produce eggs. Fowls must not be allowed to become too fat, as but few eggs will be laid by hens in such condition. To prevent their getting over-fat, it is best to make them work for most of their feed by scratching in a litter composed of about 4 inches of dry straw, leaves, or chaff. The following rations will give good results when proper care is given to their feeding:

- Grains—
- 1 pound oats.
- 2 pounds corn.
- and
- Mash—
- 2 pounds corn meal.
- 1 pound rice bran or wheat bran.
- 1 pound cottonseed meal.
- Grains—
- 1 pound oats.
- 8 pounds corn, kaffir corn, or milo

- maize.
 - 1 pound broken rice or peanuts.
 - and
 - Mash—
 - 2 pounds corn meal.
 - 2 pounds rice bran.
 - 1 pound cottonseed meal.
 - Grains—
 - 1 pound oats.
 - 1 pound wheat or barley.
 - 1 pound corn or kaffir corn.
 - and
 - Mash—
 - 2 pounds wheat bran.
 - 2 pounds wheat middlings.
 - 2 pounds corn meal or corn chop.
 - 1½ pounds cottonseed meal.
- Ten per cent or less of beef scrap may be added to the mash in all of the rations with good results. Skim milk or buttermilk is excellent for poultry. Green feeds, such as cabbages, mangel beets, alfalfa, or clover, should be added to these rations when grass is not available.

How to Set a Hen, and Her Care While Sitting.

When it is noted that a hen sits on the nest for two or three nights in succession, she is ready to be transferred to a nest, which should be prepared for her beforehand. This nest should be in a box and composed of straw, hay, or chaff for nesting material. Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder each week while she is sitting. In applying the powder, hold the hen by the feet, head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest. The nest should be in some quiet, out-of-the-way place on the farm, where the sitting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at night. Put a china egg or two in the nest where she is to sit and place a board over the opening, so that she can not get off. Toward evening of the second day leave some feed and water and let the hen come off the nest when she is ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding, remove the china egg or eggs and put under her those that are to be incubated. In cool weather it is best to put not more than 10 eggs under a hen, while later in the spring one can put 12 to 15, according to the size of

the hen. If eggs become broken while the hen is sitting, replace the nest with new, clean material, and wash the eggs in lukewarm water so as to remove all broken-egg material from them.

Testing the Eggs.

Many eggs are laid that are infertile. For this reason it is advisable to set several hens at the same time. After the eggs have been under the hen for seven days they should be tested to see whether they are fertile or infertile. Infertile eggs should be removed and used at home in cooking or for omelets, and the fertile eggs should be put back under the hen. In this way it is often possible to put all the eggs that three hens originally started to sit on under two hens and reset the other hen again. A good home-made egg tester or candler can be made from a large shoe box, by removing an end and cutting a hole a little larger than the size of a quarter in the bottom of the box, so that when it is set over a common kerosene lamp the hole in the bottom will be opposite the blaze. A hole the size of a silver dollar should be cut in the top of the box to allow the heat to escape. An infertile egg, when held before the small hole with a lamp lighted inside the box, will look perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one, while a fertile egg will show a small dark spot, known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins extending in all directions if the embryo is living. The testing should be done in a dark room.

Care of the Hen and Chicks.

If the eggs hatch unevenly, those which are slow in hatching may be placed under other hens, as hens often get restless after a part of the chickens are out, allowing the remaining eggs to become cooled at the very time when steady heat is necessary. Hens should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, a feeding tends to keep them quiet; otherwise many hens will leave the nest. In most cases it is best that the hen remain on the nest and brood the chickens for at least 24 hours after the hatching is over. Chickens hatched during the winter should be brooded in a poultry house or shed while the outside weather conditions are unfavorable; after the weather becomes

BEST STOCK OF CHRISTMAS GIFTS IN TOWN

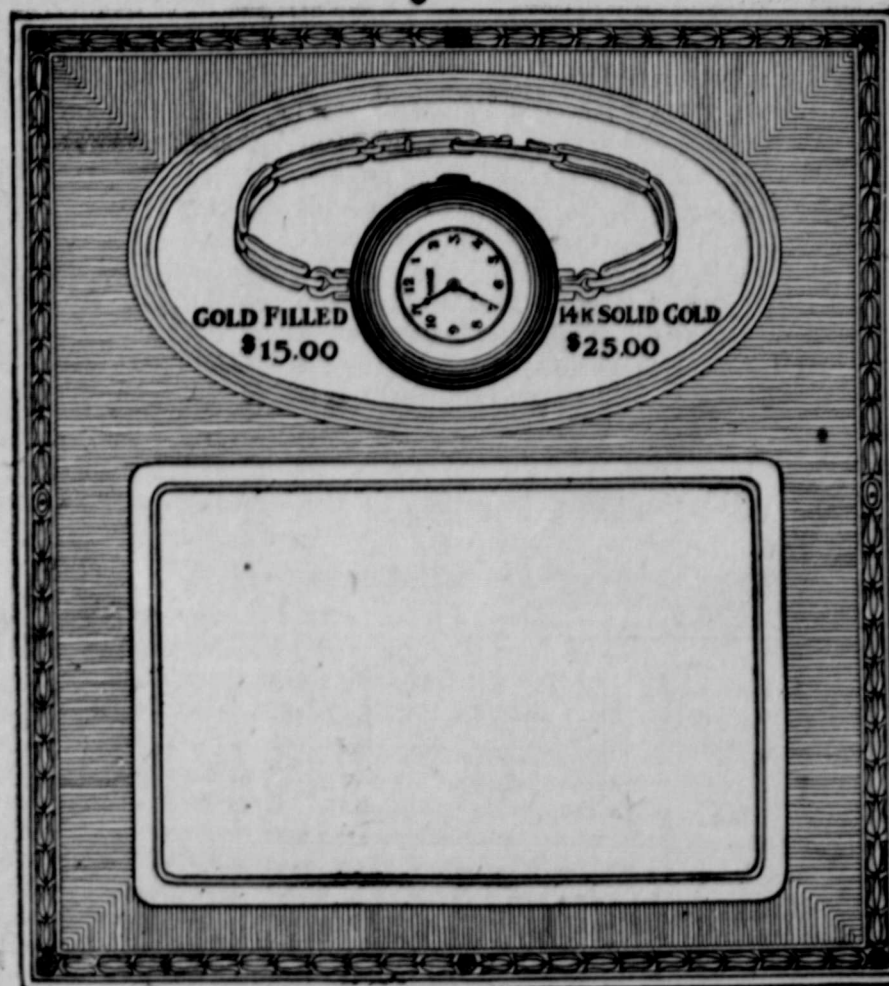
A Few Christmas Suggestions

For Ladies

- BRACELET WATCHES
- CAMEO BROOCHES
- CAMEO RINGS
- LOCKETS AND CHAINS
- BRACELETS
- CAMEO STICK PINS
- HAT PINS
- CUT GLASS
- LAVALLIERES
- BAR PINS
- HAND PAINTED CHINA
- HALLMARK STERLING

For Gentlemen

- WATCHES AND FOBS
- WATCH CHARMS
- CUFF LINKS
- SCARF PINS
- WATCH CHAINS
- TIE CLASPS



Wilbert Peterson
Jeweler and Optician

The
HALLMARK
Store

APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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ARE taking advantage of our large stock of practical gift furniture

In selecting gifts for the holidays there is nothing more appropriate than small or large pieces of furniture of high quality. In our Gift Section we have arranged a large assortment of attractive pieces that have a moderate price and an expensive appearance, which will appeal to the most fastidious.

We Especially Recommend The McDougall Kitchen Cabinet

THE McDougall saves miles of steps. It will save steps in your home. It saves supplies; it saves waste; it saves time and energy. Nothing you could put in your home will do so much for your wife or mother as this wonderful new McDougall Cabinet.

ALL articles purchased for Christmas will be held and delivered at any given time. The early shopper will have quite an advantage in choosing the most attractive patterns.

W. E. Winfield
The Bargain House of Plainview

settled, they should be reared in brood coops out of doors. Brood coops should be made so that they can be closed at night to keep out cats, rats, and other animals, and enough ventilation should be allowed so that the hen and chicks will have plenty of fresh air. Hens will successfully brood 10 to 15 chickens early in the breeding season, and 18 to 25 in warm weather, depending upon the size of the hen.

The hen should be confined in the coop until the chicks are weaned, while the chicks are allowed free range after they are a few days old. Where hens are allowed free range and have to forage feed for themselves and chicks they often take them through wet grass, where the chicks may become chilled and die. Then, too, in most broods there are one or two chicks that are weaker than the others, and if the hen is allowed free range the weaker ones often get behind and out of hearing of the mother's cluck and call. In most cases this results in the loss and death of these chicks, due to their becoming chilled. The loss in young chicks due to allowing the hen free range is undoubtedly large.

Chickens frequently have to be caught and put into their coops during sudden storms, as they are apt to huddle in some hole or corner, where they get chilled or drowned. They must be kept growing constantly if the best results are to be obtained, as they never entirely recover from checks in their growth even for a short period. Hens should be left with the chicks as long as they will brood them.

Feeding Young Chicks.
Young chickens should be fed from three to five times daily, depending upon one's experience in feeding. Undoubtedly chickens can be grown faster by feeding five times daily than by feeding three times daily, but it should be borne in mind that more harm can be done to the young chickens by over-feeding than by under-feeding, and at no time should they be fed more than enough to satisfy their appetites—and

to keep them exercising—except at the evening or last meal, when they should be given all that they will eat. Greater care must be exercised not to overfeed young chicks that are confined than those that have free range, as leg weakness is apt to result.

The young chicks may be fed any time after they are 36 to 48 hours old. The first feed may contain hard-boiled eggs, johnnycake (1 dozen infertile eggs to 10 pounds of corn meal; add enough milk to make a pasty mass, and one tablespoonful of baking soda), stale bread, pinhead oatmeal, or rolled oats. Dry bread crumbs or rolled oats may be mixed with hard-boiled eggs, making about one-fourth of the mixture eggs. Feed the bread crumbs, rolled oats, or johnnycake mixtures five times daily for the first week, then gradually substitute for one or two feeds of the mixture finely-cracked grains of equal parts by weight of cracked wheat, cracked corn, and pinhead oatmeal or hulled oats, to which about 5 per cent of cracked peas or broken rice and 2 per cent of charcoal, millet, or rape seed may be added. A commercial chick feed may be substituted if desired. The above ration can be fed until the chicks are two weeks old, when they should be placed on grain and a dry or wet mash mixture. Mashies mixed with milk are of considerable value in giving the chickens a good start in life, but the mixtures should be fed in a crumbly mass and not in a sloppy condition.

As soon as the chickens will eat whole wheat, cracked corn, and other grains, the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds, the chickens' growth can be hastened if they are given sour milk, skim milk, or buttermilk to drink. Growing chickens kept on range may be given all their feed in a hopper, using a grain mixture two parts by weight of cracked corn and one part of wheat, and for a mash mixture any of those given for laying hens. If beef scrap is to be fed, it is advisable to wait until the chicks are 10 days old.

Chickens confined in small yards should be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa, or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required.

Some Poultry Hints.
Allow hens free range. Wire the garden, not the hens.

Stronger fertility is secured from birds on range.

Remove the male birds from the flock as soon as the hatching season is over, so as to produce infertile eggs.

Infertile eggs are produced by hens having no male birds with them.

Infertile eggs keep much better than those that are fertile.

The male bird has no influence on the number of eggs laid.

The hen's greatest profit-producing period is the first and second years.

February and March are the best hatching months. Chicks hatched during these months are freer from sore head than those hatched later.

Do not allow sitting hens to remain in the hen house. By so doing many eggs are started to incubate, which renders them unfit for use at home or to market.

If possible, place the brood coops near the cornfield, which furnishes both shade and fresh ground.

The free use of kerosene or crude petroleum on the roosts, dropping boards, in the cracks, and around the nests will exterminate mites. White-wash is also good.

Spray the brood coops once a week with some of these solutions and remove to fresh ground.

Be sure and feed the table scraps to the fowls. Milk is one of the best feeds for egg production.

For additional information on poultry, get in touch with your county agent and State agricultural college.

Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletins on poultry. They are free for the asking.

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The Christmas Spirit

Christmas! One dayspring of cheerfulness and freedom from cankering care and selfishness and envy in a year of toil and strife and consuming unrest. Christmas, marvelous boon to humanity, springing legitimately from the brief, eventful life of the carpenter's Son, is a fixed institution. The twentieth century could not spare it if it would; wouldn't if it could. The Christmas spirit is everywhere pervading the world for this brief, blessed day. Leveling rank, silencing selfishness, dwarfing care, ignoring toil, forgetting creed and cult and birth and environment, it makes peace and good will not only possible, but inevitable. The gifts it bears are the spontaneous fruit of the omnipotent, all pervading spirit of Christmas—a wellspring in the desert, a sunbeam on a wintry day, a single exception to a steadfast rule. The spirit of Christmas never eludes. We cannot have too much of it. Morning, noon and night, for breakfast, dinner and supper, the first thing on awaking and the last thing on going to sleep, every hour of every day of every week of every month of the year we want the spirit of Christmas, for it is the spirit of ministration, of giving, of service, of doing for others.

"Not to be ministered unto, but to minister"—this motto lived out on every day of the year would dispel the sorrows of the world, smooth out its wrinkles, abolish its poverty, soothe its pain, comfort its heartaches, heal its diseases, make it a heaven. This is what is typified by every Christmas tree and every gift it bears, by every bulging little stocking that hangs in the chimney corner, by every wreath of holly, by every greeting and merry wish.

INASMUCH.

"Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these."—Matt. 26:45.

You prosperous business men who have been successful in life, who have reared a happy family which has never known the keener pangs of hunger nor the suffering of destitution—you young men of buoyant hope, whose means are ample for your needs, upon whom there are not those dependent—remember at this season the unfortunate brother who started in life with the same buoyant hope, with the same joy in his family group, but who, even perchance through his own weakness, has fallen, or failed in the battle of life—remember at this season which we celebrate as the birthday of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these"—remember in sympathy the unfortunate brother; share with him and his prosperity which has been yours.

There are fifteen opportunities in Plainview for you to be a "Goodfellow." Fifteen destitute families, most of them with widows at the head, are calling to you to be their "Big Brother."

SHOULD THIS BE A "MERRY CHRISTMAS"?

Brotherhood of mankind demands sympathy in times of hardship. At no period in the history of the world possibly has there been greater need for sympathy than in the era through which the nations of the world are now passing. Nations in the throes of war are filled with suffering people of the rank and file. Serious situations compel serious thought, and problems of the nature presented by the European war demand the best planning and the gravest consideration.

Commercial and industrial conditions from an international standpoint are grave. Nations having the highest civilizations have seen war a necessity to protect their national honor, satisfy their national pride or further the plan of their nation as opposed to the plan of another nation. Entangling alliances, deemed necessary to maintain the balance of power in Europe, have culminated in a serious conflict, entailing untold suffering and hardship upon

A YULETIDE THOUGHT.
Wouldst thou learn thy Lord's meaning in this thing? Learn it well. Love was his meaning. Who showed it thee? Love. What showed he thee? Love. Wherefore showed it he? For love. Hold thee therein and thou shalt learn and know more in the same. But thou shalt never know nor learn therein other thing without end.—Julliana of Norwich.

the peasantry of Europe.

One has asked us, "Will not this be the saddest Christmas of all the nineteen hundred years?" The question may well be asked. But dark as the hour is, foreboding as the future looks, there are still centers of light and gladness that remain, and toward which we will do well to turn our eyes. A million little children in our own land will awake, thank God, with merry hearts next Christmas morning. No war across the sea can put out the Christmas light that will be burning in their childish hearts. Their turn will come to bear the burden and the pain, but it will be some other year. To these we must still cry, "A Merry Christmas," and every one of them we must make glad up to the measure of our power.

Then, in humility, conscious that it is not because we are any better than other lands that we for the moment are at peace, we must sing our songs of thanksgiving for the absence from our borders of the grastly specter of war, and with eagerness use our advantage here to make less hard the lot of our suffering kinsmen upon whom these dreadful days have fallen.

The people of the countries at war need our sympathy as human beings. The brotherhood of mankind demands it. Industrial and commercial activity are degenerated, and to an extent demoralized. Our gravest thought, most earnest and unselfish endeavor are demanded to meet the situation. But there is no reason why ours should not be a merry Christmas; not a Christmas of merriment, but a season of joy and good fellowship, of light, happy cheerfulness.

As a God-honoring Nation, ac-

cepting the Christian doctrines, the "Glory to God in the highest" spirit of the season set aside to commemorate the natal day of the Christ child of Nazareth, whose coming was heralded as indicative of the spirit of fellowship and brotherhood and whose mission was to restore "Peace on earth and good will toward men"—as a Nation at peace with the world, we should make this season one filled with the true Yuletide spirit. Let's make it a "Merry Christmas."

HOW WILL THE ARMIES SPEND CHRISTMAS?

The Christmas season and the ideas for which it stands are recognized in some form by nearly all nations. How will the armies of the Allies and of the Alliance spend Christmas? Will they discontinue the fighting? Will the spirit of Christmas, of universal brotherhood, and the customs of the races induce a calling a halt in the operations of war? Will action thus taken reveal the professed belief of the nations and mode of operation in vogue as contradictory? Is the spirit of Christmas, this indescribable feeling of brotherly relation, right? Is "Peace on earth, good will toward men" to be interpreted literally?

What is Christmas to the armies?

Best Editorial of the Day

EVERLASTING HATE?

Reports more than once confirmed from London and Berlin reveal a hatred between the British and Germans that is almost incredible—"a holy hate" (en heiliger Hass), as a writer in one of the German reviews expresses it. It extends to all circles of society, but is especially noticeable among the more enlightened and highly favored.

Members of the royal families have renounced honorary titles and returned decorations. Learned professors have resigned positions of distinction and profit. There are boycotts upon music, drama, literature and art, to say nothing of awful oaths that never again shall there be any commercial or social intercourse between the two peoples.

War, of course, is the highest expression of national anger, but it is not often accompanied by such childish manifestations as these. In most cases war is waged with peace in view; yet there never can be any peace if hatred is to be eternal.

Enmity between nations has rarely survived war except where the conqueror has been harsh and unjust in the imposition of terms. Powers which have oppressed weaker states have merely sown the seeds of future strife, but those which have made peace on reasonable terms have disarmed malice and revenge.

England and Germany are just near enough of kin to hate fiercely. They are now exaggerating each other's faults. While the lust for carnage is upon them they probable believe that, however the present conflict may end, they will always be foes, refusing to recognize each other and never neglecting an opportunity to inflict an injury.

It is morally certain that this spirit is as mistaken as it is venomous. There will be more wisdom, if not more charity, on both sides before this war is ended, and it is safe to say that when it is ended the implacables of royalty, aristocracy, art and letters will not make the settlement. As brave men quit fighting when they lay down their arms, London and Berlin will be surprised in due time to notice how much virtue each has overlooked in the other. Nations cannot hate forever.—New York World.

A MESSAGE FROM BRYCE.

From the Review of Reviews. [There is no one whose views about world conditions could be more welcome to our readers, or could have more influence with them, than the views of Lord Bryce, who, as British Ambassador at Washington, played so

valuable a part in the final settlement of various outstanding questions between Great Britain and the United States. Not only does Lord Bryce understand the peoples and conditions of the English-speaking world better perhaps than any other man, but there is no higher authority than he upon international politics. He was long ago the recognized authority in the English ministry upon the Balkan states and the problems of Turkey and the near East. He has always been appreciative of the German people and their contributions to science and civilization. The informal letter, therefore, which he sends at our request and which follows herewith, will be felt by our readers to have weight and meaning in every line because of the rare intelligence, deep sincerity and philosophic breadth of the distinguished statesman who writes it.—The Editor.]

November 5, 1914.

Dear Dr. Shaw:

I would gladly have written something for you regarding the Century of Peace between Britain and the United States had I not already assigned my reflections upon that subject in an Introduction written by me several months ago for the book of our friend, Professor Dunning, in which a historical sketch of that century has been given with great clearness and impartiality.

If, however, I were writing that Introduction now, three months after the outbreak of the present European War, I would have added some remarks suggested by the circumstances of that outbreak. Its most striking features were its frightful suddenness, and the fact that in the three Empires—Austria, Russian, and Germany—everything was done by three monarchs, and the people had no chance of expressing their will.

The War of Monarchs.

The whole thing was over almost before they knew. Had there been time for deliberation, had the people—or peoples—of Austria-Hungary been given an opportunity of forming and expressing an opinion, War would probably have been avoided. For the issues between Austria on the one hand, and Serbia on the other, might have been adjusted by a week or two of negotiations. Sir Maurice de Bunsen's well-known despatch shows how likely this was.

If the German people had been allowed an opportunity of considering the position, and of making known their views, (1) as to whether Austria ought to be supported in her extreme demands on Serbia, and (2) as to whether the guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium should be broken, is it not probable that they would have answered both questions, or at any rate the latter, in the negative? The lapse of time sufficient to enable public opinion to express itself would certainly have given a chance for mediation and compromise.

Had the German people been in the habit of controlling their foreign policy through their representatives instead of leaving it entirely to their government, they might well have recoiled from a course which (as we have reason to believe) many of their best minds would condemn did they not fear to seem unpatriotic to do so now, in the midst of a life and death struggle. The invasion of Belgium was the act of a small military group, the heads of that military caste which has been so lamentably powerful in Germany during recent years. Such a caste is a danger to any country in which it exists, for it lives for War, loves War, believes in War as a good thing.

Britain Fights for Belgium.

You may ask me whether Britain also was not swiftly hurried into war, although her Ministry is controlled by the people. Doubtless the British decision was swift, because the case was urgent. But the point on which the decision turned was one admitting of a clear, simple, prompt determination. All turned upon the violation of Belgian neutrality; and upon that point public opinion expressed itself within a few hours.

If the question had been whether Britain should go to war to maintain the so-called Balance of Power, or because she had reason to believe that Germany meditated an attack on her a little later, there would have been strenuous controversy, and so much opposition that war might well have been avoided. Anyhow, time for possible pacific adjustment would have been secured. But when the question was seen to be whether Belgium should be defended against attack, the nation

thought for itself, and decided promptly.

Safety in Popular Rule.

These dangers—haste in mobilizing and declaring war—and the want of popular control, never arose to become causes of a rupture between the United States and Britain. There was always time for the people to declare their will: there was always a recognition that it was the people's will that must prevail. It is in the main owing to the good sense and self-control of the two peoples that our century of unbroken peace has been due.

No doubt peoples are sometimes swept away by passion. They may be misinformed. They may be misled. All nations have their moments of unwisdom, and all forms of government their faults. But free popular government, if it does not always avert war, proves in four cases out of five an efficient safeguard for peace.

So the moral of this Hundred Years' Peace between Britain and the United States is: Give time. Give opportunity for discussion. Give popular control. And another moral of high significance may be drawn from the fact that since the agreement of 1817 neither nation has had any naval armaments on the Great Lakes. Their absence has been a powerful factor for peace. So may it ever be.

American Opinion Valued.

I must not forget to say how much pleasure it gives me to hear what I do regarding American sentiment in the matter of the European War. We value American sympathy, not merely because you are nearest of kin to us, but also because your judgment is given on moral grounds, because it is the judgment of a reflective people, which, standing outside the rivalries and suspicions of Europe, can see things coolly and fairly.

The moral support of American opinion strengthens our conviction that we are fighting for a worthy cause; and I need hardly tell you how sincerely we desire that the struggle shall be conducted with as little inconvenience as possible to neutral nations. Questions of international law arise—such as those that have often arisen regarding contraband, and the ultimate destination of cargoes—questions which may need to be discussed between our respective administrations. But you may rely upon it that any such questions will be discussed by us in a reasonable and conciliatory spirit.

We desire that the free course of neutral trade shall be interfered with as little as possible, and that all doubt-

ful points of law be remitted to courts whose competence, and whose wish to be guided by accepted rules and usages, cannot be disputed.

Planning for a Better Future.

Many of us have hope, and in that hope you will, I think, join: that when this war reaches its end, plans will be considered by the States of the world for amending the usages of war so as to alleviate the lot of non-combatant citizens, and for strengthening those provisions of the Hague Convention which seem to have been recently disregarded (especially in Belgium). Still more do we hope that measures for preventing a recurrence of the frightful calamities which have now descended upon Europe will be adopted and enforced.

These are matters in which the United States, though she stands outside the present conflict, is deeply interested. No country has done more, perhaps none so much, for the extension of the authority of international law, and for the spread of the principle of arbitration. The friends of peace here trust that when these matters come before the Great Powers of the world, the United States will be willing to take an active part in settling them. No other nation has equal opportunity for rendering service in this way to the progress and welfare of mankind.

I am,

Very faithfully yours,
JAMES BRYCE.
Hindleap, Forest Row, Sussex.

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220 acres land about half way between Plainview and Lockney. Four-room house, barn, windmill, milk house and cellar, chicken house and sheds. Small orchard. All land fenced and has been under cultivation. Liberal terms and long time, with good title and taxes paid. Can give possession if sold soon.

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Hagerman, New Mexico.
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CLOTHING AND SHOE STORE

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EAST MOUND.

EAST MOUND, Texas, Dec. 10.—Our box supper Thanksgiving evening was quite a success. Everybody had an enjoyable time and we realized \$32, which we will use toward our library. We had a nice program, which was rendered by our pupils, assisted by Judge Lewis, Mr. Peace and little Miss Juanita Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Peace, Miss Mary Cox and Mrs. John Tuttle and family were our visitors from Plainview at the box supper.

Mrs. Johnson spent Thanksgiving with her brother, Mr. Welsh, at Mr. Winslow's.

P. W. Jackson, S. Jackson, Mr. Pore and Mr. Simon took Thanksgiving dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Winslow.

Elvin Jackson has returned from Sentinel, Okla., where he was called by the serious illness of Mrs. Jackson's brother, Merle Caldwell, whom we are glad to say is much improved and will soon accompany Mrs. Jackson home.

Mr. Marlin and Wade Wallace spent several days hunting in the sand hills last week.

Mr. Anderson and son, Jim, and

Bob King were dinner guests at Dick Estes' Thanksgiving.

Mrs. John Tuttle and children have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Horne for several days.

F. V. Scneider, of Denver, is visiting on his farm six miles east of Plainview. Dick Estes is now living on this place.

Mr. Anderson and his men have been working our roads from the school house to the county line, east, and from the school house south to the railroad. This is certainly a much-needed improvement, and we are very glad that Mr. Anderson visited our neighborhood.

Mr. Scneider has just completed a modern chicken house, an implement shed, and a hog lot and shed on his place.

D. W. Wallace and son, Ollie, left Wednesday for a three weeks' hunting trip.

Mr. Bradford Cox was in town Monday.

Miss Myrtle Cox returned Monday. Mrs. Waddill was in Plainview Wednesday.

from Childress, where she has been visiting for several months.

Leon Conley was in town Monday. Wade Wallace was in town Tuesday. Mr. Scneider and Dick Estes were in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin were in town Wednesday.

PRAIRIE AVENUE.

PRAIRIE AVENUE, Texas, Dec. 8.—The young people from here attended the singing at Liberty Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dodson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Barrett Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Barrett is home again from the Guyton-Nichols Sanitarium, much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Mercer have moved down to the Meteor settlement, and Mr. Harper, of that locality, will move on the Mercer place.

Mr. Frank Eiring was in Plainview Monday evening.

Providence ladies are preparing for a big time here Christmas.

G. W. Brooks and mother will leave Sunday for a month's visit in Central Texas.

The Providence Ladies' Club met last week with Mrs. Joe Barrett, and the next meeting will be at Mrs. Bates'

Mr. George Bryant left Tuesday for Sweetwater, to the conference. His family is here with Mrs. Bryant's parents, near Meteor.

Mrs. Caldwell is visiting her brother Mr. Mercer, in the Meteor locality.

Jessie Bryant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bryant, was brought home last week from Plainview. She is gaining rapidly from typhoid fever.

We are having a general mixture of weather this week.

Providence took quite an interest in Plainview last Saturday. Most everybody and their wives were there, and even their dogs.

AUCTION BOOK SALE! Adv. 1t.

SUDAN GRASS.

The greatest producer of hay and forage on semi-arid land known. Grows 6 to 10 feet high. One pound of seed plants an acre. If you want certified seed at reasonable prices see me at once.

Prepaid, 30 cents per pound.

E. VAN DEVENTER.

Adv. 3t-pd.

Go to the BOOK SALE. Adv. 1t.

TULIA.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Oliver were shopping in Tulia Monday.

Mrs. Jim Jordan went to Plainview Thursday to visit relatives.

Bob Brooks shipped ten cars of cattle this week to Olpe, Kansas.

Tom Maples was looking after business affairs at Plainview Saturday.

Judge A. B. Martin left this week to look after legal affairs at Sherman.

District Judge L. S. Kinder and District Attorney George L. Mayfield were in the city Wednesday.

A. A. Hogan and Edwin Frye returned Sunday morning from the South Plains, where they received a bunch of cattle.

R. A. Underwood left Tuesday for Amarillo to meet his wife, who had been visiting her parents, in Missouri, for the past six weeks.

Mrs. J. C. Frye had the misfortune of getting her hand severely cut while dressing a chicken Monday. The wound, however, is healing rapidly.

Mrs. J. D. McElroy, of Happy, and Mrs. Walter Fogerson, of Silverton, are visiting at the home of their brother, W. W. Stephenson.

Mrs. A. B. Martin left Monday to visit relatives at Whitesboro. Mrs. Martin was called home from a visit to Whitesboro on account of the illness of Mr. Martin, hence her return at this early date.—Tulia Herald.

CROSBY COUNTY PAPER NOW UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Avery Cooney, who recently bought the Crosbyton Review. J. W. Burton is the new editor of the paper. The initial issue is a clean, readable, newsy sheet, and a credit to Crosby County.

Have you been to the BOOK AUCTION?

—Adv. 1t.

WANTED—Auto for span of mares, in foal, and two geldings. Will take late model Ford in good running order.

D. JAY OUTT, Missouri House.

—Adv. 1t.

WANTED—Auto for span of mares, in foal, and two geldings. Will take late model Ford in good running order.

D. JAY OUTT, Missouri House.

Phone 239.



L. A. Knight, Pres. R. W. O'Keefe, Vice Pres. J. M. Oakes, Cashier
 W. A. Donaldson, Vice Pres. L. G. Wilson, Vice Pres.
 Geo. B. Doubleday, Assistant Cashier
 A Condensed Statement of the Condition of

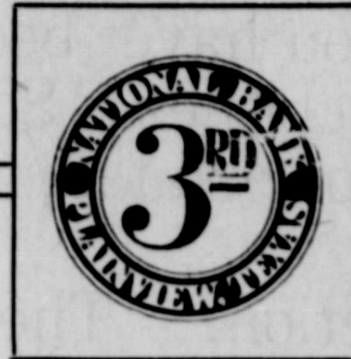
THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK
 Of Plainview, Texas

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

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$229,715.03	Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
United States Bonds	100,000.00	Surplus and Profits	31,101.08
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	10,443.70	Circulation	98,750.00
Cash and Exchange	72,919.51	Bills Payable	35,000.00
	\$413,078.24	Deposits	\$413,078.24

The above statement is correct.

J. M. OAKES, Cashier.



**WE THANK YOU FOR
 THE VERY LIBERAL PAT-
 RONAGE WHICH HAS
 BEEN ACCORDED US
 SINCE WE HAVE MOVED
 TO OUR NEW QUARTERS**

Give That Boy or Girl of
 Yours a Dollar and a Third
 National Bank Book for a
 Christmas Present. : :

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK
 OF PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

We Pay Interest on Time
 Deposits; Your Checking
 Solicited Whether Large
 or Small. : : : : :

**GEOLOGIST SEES ERA
 OF PROSPERITY IN U. S.**

Extracts from Address by George Otis
 Smith, Director, U. S. Geological
 Survey, American Mining Congress.

Europe's war finds its echo in America's industry. What contrast could be greater; on the one shore of the Atlantic all activity seemingly destructive in purpose; on the other shore, every energy directed along constructive lines; absolute waste of life and property as opposed to production of wealth and betterment of life.

Even though it is at a distance that we view the terrible disaster that threatens the whole continent of Europe, optimism seems a lost art. Yet sooner or later this epoch of catastrophe must be followed by a period of repair, and the longer this period is delayed the greater will be the needs involved in the reconstruction and replacement. Where war has torn down at terrific speed, peace must build up slowly.

The interruption of international trade stopped our exports of cotton and copper and our imports of dyestuffs and potash, whereby several important industries were well nigh paralyzed. Yet startling as has been this disturbance of the whole balance of industry, certain fundamental facts and laws remain for us to build upon, and, indeed, the lower course of foundation stones for optimism has already been laid.

Evidence of business betterment is before us on every hand, and the reasons for optimism are many. The United States farmer has harvested a five-billion-dollar crop and there is a high-price market for all our surplus food-stuffs; already our grain is pouring across the Atlantic. The millions of men who are fighting are not working, and yet these hordes of soldiers must be clothed and equipped as well as fed. Foreign orders have started factory operation which at once tends to relieve the stagnation in the steam-coal trade, the steel situation has turned from serious depression to rapid improvement, and the whole mineral industry may soon expect to share in this general business improvement.

Today the financial horizon is so nearly cloudless that the prophets of bad weather have little upon which to base their predictions. The new Federal banking system makes the money reserves mobile as never before, and extension of credit is now possible, without the veto power remaining in

the hands of a small group of big men. Still another reason for belief in business betterment is the recognition, now becoming widespread, of the general interdependence of big business and the general public. On the one side, the people are realizing that they are and have been in reality the silent partner in big business, and now that there has come the promise of some regulation that will in large part prevent monopolistic centralization, the people are interested in getting their share of returns that can come only with operation at a profit. On the other hand, the managers of the large corporations, the trustees of the investing public, are beginning to see that a certain financial security goes with public confidence, and that the attitude to the public so tersely expressed 30 years ago by a pioneer in railroad financing does not pay dividends to-day.

Of course, optimism is apt to go to extremes. Already we are hearing such expressions as "trade boom," or "opportunity unparalleled in history" and "avalanche of prosperity," and even hard-headed business men are quoted as thus characterizing the present situation. All this kind of talk indicates that a period of over-stimulation may threaten us, a condition that is somewhat symptomatic of the American temperament. The four months' record, however, can be summarized thus: While European countries have been mobilizing their armies and calling to the field of battle their reserves of soldiers, America has mobilized its credit and begun to send forward to the market place its vast reserves of food-stuffs and mineral products.

Secretary Redfield recognizes three periods of business condition as naturally following the declaration of war on August 1 last—those of shock, stimulation and readjustment. These three must be expected to affect in the same order all branches of American business, though the transition from one period to the next may not be simultaneous in all branches. Thus for several weeks after war was declared, the exportation of wheat felt the shock and thousands of carloads accumulated at Eastern ports. With cotton the period of shock has been longer, but stimulation of export has now begun. With copper the resumption of sales to Europe seems slow in coming, but come it must, for in the modern world, whether at war or at peace, the red metal is a necessary of life.

As we look toward the south we find that our commerce with South America for the last four years has been

one-sided to the extent of an unfavorable annual trade balance averaging more than 80 millions of dollars. The fact that the balance of trade is against the United States in two of the three "A B C" countries should be taken only as an invitation to export more, and that 80 millions suggests the chance for further development of trade relations. We need meat and hides from Argentina, tin ore from Bolivia, rubber and coffee from Brazil and Venezuela, nitrate from Chile, platinum from Columbia, cacao from Ecuador, wool from Peru and Uruguay. What can we export in exchange?

To increase industrial prosperity country needs to export finished rather than crude products and to import raw materials rather than manufactures. Betterment of industrial conditions can come best through expansion of manufacturing. The increase of the element of labor in the product exported will mean that we are using these resources as a basis simply for the expenditure of labor, which renews itself.

Coming down to bottom facts, the United States will profit by the European war only as the Nation makes larger and wiser use of its mineral resources. Foreign markets in the main can be won and held only as the quantity or quality of the "Made in America" products rivals that of the goods offered by the other producing nations. The buyer, whether he be in the Far East or in South America, wants the most and the best for his money. Yet it would seem a safe rule of national conduct that industry should begin at home, and therefore every industrial opportunity in America should be improved. If these opportunities are recognized and grasped, every one of us can indulge in optimism.

**KANSAS CITY STOCK
 MARKET IN DETAIL**

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS,
 Dec. 10.—The slumpy cattle market of the middle of the week has given place to firmness, and commission men are wiring to shippers that prospects are good for next week. Only 1,000 cattle came in to-day, but beef steers sold stronger, some at \$8.25, considered 20 to 30 cents above Tuesday.

The release of a large number of quarantined counties in various States turned loose a flood of live stock that resulted in irregular prices at the markets receiving stock from those sections, though receipts here have been moderate since Monday. Some cattle receiving offers of \$8.15 and

\$8.25 here Monday sold at \$7.90 in Chicago and \$7.60 in St. Joseph, respectively, after being forwarded to those markets, illustrating the depression in beef steers at market centers this week. Cows and butcher grades, with the exception of bulls, have not declined as much as steers, and stockers and feeders have continued to sell firm.

Killers say that one feature of the bad beef trade, aside from unseasonably high temperatures, is the question of educating retailers to buy a slightly better class of beef than they used when cheaper cattle were running from the range, incident to the transfer from grass to fat corn-fed cattle. Prices will probably be disturbed by the marketing of the excess live stock from released sections for two or three weeks ahead, though this will have a minimum effect here. Receipts of cattle here this week are 14,000 head less than last week.

Heavy shipments of hogs from released districts have had fully as much of an effect in breaking the market as in the case of cattle. There is evidently a large crop of hogs maturing, as minor markets, such as Cleveland, Milwaukee and St. Paul, have been receiving very heavy supplies, and Chicago was buried Wednesday and Thursday. Receipts here are only 3,000 to-day, which supply was immediately seized upon by order buyers, who paid 10 to 15 cents higher prices, top \$7.15, bulk \$6.80 to \$7.10, including some common hogs sold to packers. Packers here have been bidding right up with order buyers most of the time this week, paying top for heavy hogs yesterday, but the order buyers made a runaway market of it to-day.

Sheep and lambs are a quarter lower this week, best lambs closing the week worth \$8.75, at which price a string of pea-fed Colorado lambs sold Thursday. Best ewes brought \$5.50 this week, some ewes from Fort Collins selling at \$5, plain ewes \$4.75, top yearlings \$7.50, feeding lambs \$6.90 to \$7.25. The market is closing about 25 cents higher than the lowest time of the week.
 J. A. RICKART,
 Market Correspondent.

FOREST NOTES.

White pine and yellow pine are the woods most used for boxes, and each contributes more than a billion feet to the box industry annually.

The annual cut of British Columbia timber is approximately two billion feet. There are 420 mills and 790 logging camps in the province, employ-

ing about 60,000 men.

The Massachusetts Forestry Association offers as a prize the planting of fifty acres of white pine, to the town which gains first place in a contest for town forests.

The Boise national forest, in Idaho, had 30 fires during the past summer, yet 28 were held down to less than 10 acres, and of these 15 were less than one-quarter of an acre. The supervisor says this success was due to a

lookout tower, and to efficient telephone and heliograph service.

Because of the war, English manufacturers and consumers of wood pulp have been caused considerable uneasiness. Production is at a standstill in the countries at war, and in Norway and Sweden, principal sources of supply, mills have been greatly hampered because of a lack of coal and of chemicals. England has practically no domestic sources of pulp.



**FOR THE BEST
 IN PLAINVIEW COAL**

Call and Try It

The Price at the Yard is---

- DOMINO LUMP COAL \$8.00**
- DOMINO NUT COAL \$7.50**
- DAWSON EGG COAL \$7.50**
- DOMINO PEA COAL \$5.50**

For delivery prices add 50c per ton

Alfalfa Lumber Co.

The Christmas Table



FOR the woman who likes to entertain Christmas offers many opportunities. The social obligations of months may be paid off at this time with little extra trouble or expense. Decorations, of course, must be seasonable, although the Christmas table may be decorated in a number of ways.

Christmas bells covered with holly will give a festive appearance to any dining room. Strong wires wrapped around with ribbon and draped with greens should be fastened to the chandelier and bent to form the support of the bells. Each small bell is then suspended by a loop and bow of red ribbon to fall in front of a plate.

A large bell hangs a little higher in the center. From each tongue of the small bells is fastened a place card by means of baby ribbon. Around each plate there is a garland of evergreen fastened with a bow of red ribbon. This makes a very pretty table.

Tree Decoration.

For a variation in the way of table decoration set tiny Christmas trees at the four corners of a large mirror and a larger tree in the center. The frame of the mirror and the tree stands should be covered with green moss, over which asbestos snow should be piled. The trees should be decorated with tinsel and ornaments, and the center tree may have small candles.

The Basket Centerpiece.

The hostess who prefers a simpler decoration may perhaps find something to her liking in the following suggestion of a tasteful combination of holly and ribbon: A silver basket—or if a silver basket is not at hand any basket of a fancy weave of straw—filled with holly may form the centerpiece for the dinner table. A bow of red ribbon should be tied on the handle with one end trailing on the table. Bank holly around the basket, coming to points on the white table cloth.

Candlestick Arrangement.

Candlesticks should stand at each point bearing white tapers, with dainty shades of white lined with red. The places may be designated by dolls' stockings caught with bows of red ribbon and should be filled with nuts and bonbons. If desired red ribbon may stretch from each stocking to the basket, where, concealed by holly, it may be attached to some gift, to be drawn out at the end of the dinner.

Christmas Candles.

Christmas candles make suitable favors for the Christmas dinner or for the children's Yuletide party. The candles should be placed in fancy boxes, of which a wide assortment shown in the shops at the holiday season will serve as inspiration for those who wish to make their own. After all, with a little gay paper, some card board and a jar of paste very creditable substitutes may be prepared in case the hostess does not wish to purchase boxes.

Candy Recipes.

Some simple Christmas candies may be prepared as follows:

Cocoanut Snowballs.—Form some cooked or uncooked fondant into balls of uniform size, roll lightly in grated cocoanut and place on glazed paper to harden. These are especially attractive for children's Christmas boxes and for parties.

Christmas Stars.—Cook two pounds of sugar and one pint of water until when a little is poured into cold water can be formed into a ball; then remove from the fire and add a pound of grated cocoanut. Stir with a wooden spoon until it looks white, pour into a shallow pan and when nearly cold cut into stars with a tiny cake cutter. These may be colored yellow to look like gilt stars.

Appropriate Sweets.

Holly Balls.—Boil two cupfuls of granulated sugar, a saltspoonful of cream of tartar and a cupful of water until it threads when poured from the spoon. Remove from the fire and beat until it begins to cream slightly; then add the beaten whites of two eggs and half a teaspoonful of lemon juice and beat until nearly cold. Season with a teaspoonful of vanilla or half a teaspoonful of orange extract. Drop on a buttered platter and form into balls into each of which press a conserved cherry. Pecan, English walnut or almond kernels may be substituted for the cherries if preferred.

Mince Bars.—Into plain fudge work a mixture of ground cinnamon, nutmeg extract, minced nut meats, conserved ginger, cherries and raisins. With the hands work it to a paste and then form into a loaf and let it stand until slightly hardened. Cut the bars and serve in fancy boxes or on a tray surrounded with a wreath of holly.

CHICKEN DINNER.

- Bouillon in Cups
- Roast Chicken, Giblet Gravy
- Mashed Potatoes
- Boiled Onions
- Cranberries
- Brown Bread
- Mince Pie
- Nuts
- Raisins
- Coffee

below the joint and long hairs on the body removed by singeing. Do this by holding over a burner of the gas range or by lighting a small saucer of alcohol and holding the fowl over it. There is then no danger of smoking the skin.

Drawing the Turkey.

The turkey is then ready for drawing. Make an incision in the skin below the breastbone and with the hand remove the gizzard, heart, intestines and liver, being very careful not to break the gall bag, which is attached to the latter, as it would cause the parts with which it came in contact to have a very bitter taste. Remove the lungs, which lie on either side of the backbone; also the kidneys, windpipe and crop.

Wipe the bird well both inside and out. If there seems to be any indication that it has been kept too long wash with water in which a little soda has been dissolved and put a small piece of charcoal in the body to absorb any possible odor.

Trussing the Fowl.

Next truss the turkey as follows. Draw the legs up close to the body and fasten in place with a skewer run through both drumsticks and the body. Do the same with the wings, skewering them so that they lie flat. Cut the neck off close, fold the skin under and fasten it down with a small skewer.

Cut a slit in the skin just above that made for the removal of the intestines and pull the tail through the slit, fastening it in place with a long string that the opening may be concealed. Now take the same string and twist it round the ends of the skewer that holds the legs, cross the string over the back of the bird and fasten to the other skewer so as to hold all four joints in place and keep them from slipping.

Prepared For Roasting.

There are several ways of getting the turkey ready for roasting. It may be trussed and roasted without being stuffed at all, the pure flavor of the bird being thus preserved, or it may be served with any one of a dozen different dressings. When it is served unstuffed it should be sent to the table on a dish garnished with watercress. The only sauce needed is its own gravy.

Most persons, however, prefer the turkey stuffed. It may be stuffed with bread or cracker crumbs which have been seasoned with sage, thyme, salt and pepper.

CHRISTMAS BREAKFAST.

- Grapefruit
- Fried Smelts
- Corn Muffins
- Creamed Potatoes
- Coffee

THE CHRISTMAS TURKEY



THE turkey is of course the most important item on the Christmas dinner menu, and the choice of the fowl is one of the most delicate tasks which the housewife has intrusted to her.

It is wise to economize on anything but the turkey. When buying she should go to a first class dealer and see that he gives her the best fowl he has in stock.

There is less danger of getting a cold storage turkey than a chicken, for advanced methods are in vogue in poultry raising, and the dealers are not often overstocked with turkeys since only enough to supply the trade from season to season are raised.

Keeping the Fowl.

Do not keep the turkey in so cold a place that it will freeze. Freezing impairs the flavor. It should be cleaned and dressed as soon as possible after being killed. Pinfeathers are best removed with a small knife.

To draw the tendons from the drumstick make an incision lengthwise between the bones of the leg below the joint while the foot is still attached to the body. Next, take a strong, thin skewer and pick up the tendons one at a time through the incision, hold the skewer with the tendon on it with the first two fingers and give a vigorous pull. There are seven small and two large tendons. If these are removed the drumstick will be as tender as a portion of the bird.

The feet may now be cut off a little

TABLE ORNAMENTS.

Novelties For Beautifying the Christmas Table.

The appearance of the Christmas table is an important question. If the housewife is expecting guests she desires something more elaborate than the dish of ferns, vase of flowers or dish of fruit which is quite elaborate enough to please the family. If she gives a Christmas dinner party there are favors to be thought of. Attractive tables may be got up with crape paper.

A large bunch of holly placed in the center of the table in a low vase or fern dish may be tied with a flowing bunch of scarlet ribbon.

The napkins may be crimped around the edges rolled and wound with a



SPUN SUGAR BONBON BASKETS.

spray of holly instead of napkin rings. Spread the cover and arrange a piece of holly on the cloth in front of each plate. The ends of these sprays may be joined to form a circle of green around the table.

The turkey also may be elaborately garnished with holly, while nothing could present a more attractive picture than a dome of creamy white potatoes smoothed high in a tureen and mounted with a touch of green leaves.

No Christmas dinner is quite complete without a dish of fruit and nuts piled high. To pyramid a fruit dish is quite an art. First fill in the bowl with oranges and apples, ranging bananas around the rim in such a way that the heavier fruit will hold them in firmly. Fill in the small spaces with lady apples, figs, dates, raisins and nuts. The picture shows two bonbon baskets made of spun sugar.

THINGS LITTLE GIRLS CAN MAKE FOR CHRISTMAS.

A BOOK MARK.—Take a full-sized linen envelope and cut out the upper right hand corner, making the piece four inches long, and one and a half inches wide. The bookmark will then fit the corner of the leaf of a book like a cap. Write on it with a pen or use your paints to put on the words, "A Fresh Mind Keeps the Body Fresh," or some other appropriate motto.

CHAMOIS FOR EYEGASSES.—Cut two round pieces of chamois and bind the edges with narrow ribbon, then fasten together with a bow of the same ribbon. Print on it in color to match the ribbon the words, "I Make All Things Clear," and you have a useful gift.

BOOK FOR CLIPPINGS.—Take a half dozen large envelopes and make a book of them, tying the sealed edges together with two bows of ribbon. With your paints, label the book "For Clippings." This will make a nice gift for father, or you can paint on it "Recipes" and give it to mother.

Typewriter Paper at The Herald.

Our CHRISTMAS THANKS for YOUR PATRONAGE THE PAST YEAR

It Pays to Read Vickery's Ads

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

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

Remember Us in Your Christmas Culinary Plans.

We have everything necessary for your Christmas baking, including fruit cake ingredients.

FRESH FRUITS, NUTS AND VEGETABLES

as well as a big assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries

It Sure Pays to Trade With

Vickery-Hancock Grocery Co. Phone 17



A Adam Schaaf Piano or Player Piano. That's a Christmas Gift

Make Good Your Promise to Wife or Daughter. Nothing Better for a Gift Than a Piano. Terms to Suit You.

Adam Schaaf, Plainview, Texas

GIFTS

DIAMONDS!

THE MOST ACCEPTABLE OF GIFTS
We Sell Them on Easy Payments

DUNCAN'S PHARMACY

WE WISH YOU
A MERRY
CHRISTMAS

SOCIETY

Telephone Number 72

MRS. BURCH OPENS SERIES OF ENTERTAINMENTS FOR BRIDE.

Burch Home, 215 West First Street, Scene of Brilliant Reception Honoring Miss Knight.

The first of a series of brilliant social functions in honor of the approaching marriage of Miss Elizabeth Knight was given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Hugh Burch and her daughter, Miss Annie Maud Davidson. The advent of Yuletide and the ringing of wedding bells were remembered in the attractive appointments throughout the rooms. Autumn leaves, trailing vines of green, and vases of late chrysanthemums added much to the beauty of the occasion.

After the assembling of the large concourse of friends, a musical program was given, which was a fitting prelude to the pretty scene which followed. While the strains of the last number were still echoing through the rooms, there was a ring at the door announcing the entrance of little Katherine Malone, a niece of Robert Malone, the groom-to-be, who said she had an express package for Miss Bettie Knight. With becoming gravity, the fairy-like little maiden advanced to the bride-elect pulling a little express wagon decorated in white and heaped high with dainty packages. She handed a book to Miss Knight, asking her to sign her name. This proved to be a bride's book, in which the guests registered before leaving.

With the assistance of Miss Celestine Harp, the popular little bride delved into the mysteries of the numerous packages, bringing forth gifts of love from her many friends. While this was going on, grape punch was served, accompanied by delicious little cakes. The punch was served from a hand-painted punch bowl surrounded by autumn leaves and clusters of grapes.

The following toasts were offered: "To the Bride," Miss Allie Ware; "To the Groom," Miss Celestine Harp; "To the Bride's Mother," Mrs. F. W. Clinkscapes;

"To the stork who brought us,
To the mother who taught us,
To the rivals who fought us,
To the men who caught us."

Mrs. G. C. Keck; "To the Girls Left Behind," Miss Edna Harrington.

Miss Knight showed her appreciation of the kindness showered upon her by an appropriate and impromptu response.

The following is the program rendered, with Miss Allie Ware as pianist and Douglass Murphy as violinist:

"Sing Me to Sleep"—Miss Buchheimer.
"Nocturne No. 155" (Chopin)—Mrs. Peyton Randolph.

"Ave Maria"—Douglas Murphy.
"Your Voice"—Miss Buchheimer.
"Perfect Day"—Miss Buchheimer.

"Cavatina"—Douglass Murphy.
"When Song Is Sweet"—Miss Buchheimer.

YULETIDE'S APPROACH SUGGESTED AT DINNER.

Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Jones Entertain at Country Home With Four-Course Dinner.

At their country home, nine miles east of Plainview, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Jones entertained a few of their friends Tuesday evening with a four-course seven o'clock dinner.

Holly and apples were used in the decorations, the scheme of which was red and green, cheerfully suggesting the approaching Yuletide.

The invited guests were Judge and Mrs. L. S. Kinder, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Unger, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Ware, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Knight and Mr. and Mrs. E. Dowden.

Auction Book Sale afternoons and evenings in the Donohoo Bldg. Book lovers, come. —Adv. 11.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Friday afternoon, at her residence, 214 North Jones Street, Mrs. D. H. Collier will give a shower honoring Miss Bettie Knight.

Friday evening Mrs. P. J. Woolbridge will be hostess to the entire Knight-Malone bridal party at a dinner, at 506 Washington Street.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Nick Alley will give a shower honoring Miss Bettie Knight, at the Hotel Ware.

Monday evening Miss Allie Ware will be hostess at a dinner party for the Knight-Malone bridal party, at 120 North Eureka Street.

The Lamar Mothers' Club will meet at the Lamar School Building Friday afternoon, December 11.

Mrs. W. L. Harrington will be hostess to the "As You Like It" Club, at her residence, 700 Restriction Street, Friday afternoon, December 11.

MISSES HARRINGTON AND KINDER HONOR MISS KNIGHT.

Members of I. F. E. Club at Luncheon Given in Honor of Charter Member Soon to Wed.

Misses Edna Harrington and May Kinder entertained to-day, at the home of the latter, with a beautifully appointed luncheon in honor of Miss Elizabeth Knight, whose marriage next Wednesday is the signal for a number of social events.

Red, the color of love, was favored to-day in the decorations.

The table was centered with a mass of greenery, from which ribbons red extended to the places for the guests, marking them with dual hearts of red.

Candles shaded with red lighted the table around whose hospitable board were gathered the original I. F. E. girls. The bride is a charter member of this popular club, and her fellow members are vying with each other in honoring the friend of their girlhood.

Auction bridge was the amusement during the afternoon.

PRISCILLA CLUB.

The Priscilla Club and invited guests enjoyed an enthusiastic meeting, at the home of Mrs. C. Rowland, December 3. The guests were Mesdames Ross and Hunt.

A very interesting paper, entitled "Headlines," was read by Mrs. C. Jones.

After the regular business session and a social hour, a dainty tea was served.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. Moore, December 17.

ELK TUESDAY-NIGHT BALL WAS WELL ATTENDED.

The ball given by the B. P. O. Elks at their hall Tuesday night was well attended. A good time is reported by those attending.

PROGRAM LAMAR MOTHERS' CLUB, DECEMBER ELEVENTH.

The regular meeting of the Lamar Mothers' Club will be held at the Lamar School Building Friday afternoon, December 11. The following program will be given:

Song—Sixth Grade.
"Why Insist Upon a Pupil Being Tardy Rather Than Absent a Half Day"—Miss Posten.

"New Things in Education"—Mrs. L. Lee Dye.

"Outlook for an Athletic Park on Lamar Grounds"—Mr. A. G. Harrison.

Mrs. O. R. McCollin and baby, of Lockney, who have been visiting in Lubbock, passed through Plainview Tuesday, en route home.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" CLUB PROGRAM FOR DECEMBER 11.

Hostess—Mrs. Harrington.
Leader—Mrs. LeMond.

Richard III. Contemporary English History.

Original Opinion of Play and Favorite Passages—Club.

"Shakespeare's Buckingham"—Mrs. Newton.

"Does Richard Fulfill 'His Last Words'?"—Mrs. Trulove.

"Richard Versus Macbeth—Character Studies in Ambition"—Mrs. Frye. Text Study—Act V.

Questions.
Show the large purpose of Scene I beyond recording the doom of Buckingham.

What stage in the action is reached by Scene II?

Where was the final battle of the War of Roses? What apprehensiveness does Richard show at the beginning of Scene III?

How does Richard spend the night before the battle? For what does the reference to Lord Stanley prepare?

What details show Richard's growing fear of disaster?

Who visits Richmond in his tent? What relationship exists between them?

What ghostly visitors come before Richard in his sleep? Is the dramatic and psychologic effect of these impaired by having each speak to Richmond?

What does Richard say of his conscience after he awakes? Does this speech prove him to be not wholly outside the human family?

What condition does Richard fall into upon the appearance of Ratcliff? How does action affect Richard's

fears and reflections of the previous night.

What is Richard's last speech?

REPORT FROM BAPTIST CHURCH FOR SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Sabbath School teachers met at 9:45 a. m.; Sabbath School at 10 a. m. Good attendance.

Preaching at 11 a. m., by Pastor O. L. Halley. Text, St. John 4, 31 to 38, inclusive. Theme, "Look on the Field." And the observance of the Lord's Supper was had at the conclusion, administered by the pastor, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Harder.

B. Y. P. U. met at 6:30 p. m. and Laymen at 4 p. m.

Preaching at 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Text, Acts 26:28-29. Theme, "Christian"—the presentation of which was heartseaching, and concluded with five additions to the church, by letter and approved for baptism.

All other appointments made as heretofore announced.

All are cordially invited to these meetings.

GIST IN MEMPHIS.

Jno. M. Gist has been here several days this week, from his home, in Plainview. He tells of a recent big hunt down in the Davis Mountains near Valentine, and of eating venison three times a day for ten days. That sounds rather interesting to the average Texan, and would almost attract any one to the "call of the wild."—Hall County Herald.

Homer Phillips, of Runningwater, has entered school at the F. A. Farmer Business College.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Bible School—9:45 a. m.
Sermon—11 a. m. Subject: "The Christian Race."

Junior Christian Endeavor—3 p. m.
Sermon—7:15 p. m. Subject: "A Life Platform."

The public is cordially invited to attend all services.

R. A. HIGHSMITH.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sunday School—9:45 a. m.

Preaching Services—11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Junior Endeavor—2:30 p. m.

All are cordially invited to attend.

S. PARK, Pastor.

RAILS.

Dr. J. C. Dial, formerly of Ralls, but now of Lockney, was a business visitor here this week.

J. W. Bayless shipped a car of feed from Ralls this week. Mr. Bayless is another farmer who has made a success tilling the fertile soil of Crosby County. We may say that the other half of himself is some former too.—Ralls Banner.

MRS. TOM CARTER SUDDENLY ILL IN SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Tom Carter has received a message from Mrs. Carter, who is in St. Louis, stating that she is seriously ill, and that an operation for appendicitis may be necessary. Mr. Carter left to-day at noon for St. Louis.

Mesdames J. C. Guest and O. W. Frye left Tuesday for Fort Worth.

WOODMAN CIRCLE ORGANIZED AT LITTLEFIELD LAST NIGHT.

LITTLEFIELD, Lamb County, Tex., Dec. 9.—A Woodman Circle was organized here last night, with a membership of sixteen. The following officers were elected: Guardian, Mrs. J. P. Hatchett; Clerk, Miss Alice Kling; Banker, Miss Mae Sue Bryant; Attendant, Miss Lorado Smith; Advisor, Miss Clara Matejowsky; Managers, J. P. Hatchett, Mrs. Effie James and Mrs. Frank Puett; Chaplain, Mrs. G. W. Hargrove; Past Guardian, Mrs. Effie Wharton; Outer Sentinel, Ralph Wood; Inner Sentinel, Mrs. G. T. Hillburn.

Encyclopedias, Diets and high-priced Books at Auction, 2:30 and 7:30, in the Donohoo Bldg. Come while this sale lasts. —Adv. 11.

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

AUCTION BOOK SALE! Adv. 11.

Mrs. C. E. Whitman arrived here from Minnesota Tuesday. The family will live on a farm 4½ miles from Lockney.

Mr. and Mrs. George Markel and little son, George, left Tuesday for Cliffside, where they will spend the holidays with Mrs. Markel's parents.

Rev. J. C. Edwards, of Texline, visited his brother, W. P. Edwards, here this week. He is now attending the annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at Sweetwater.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS

AND THANKS TO OUR CUSTOMERS



As Is Our Custom--

WE expect to look after your holiday needs by purchasing the best fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts and fancy groceries obtainable.

We will have Christmas Oranges at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, and 50c per dozen.

Get our prices on Extra Fancy Gano, Jonathan, Winesap, Black Twig and York Imperial Apples by the Box.

We have purchased Ruckheim Bros. and Eckstein's line of candy for our Christmas trade. This line is composed of Nut Centers, Italian Fudge, and the best of Brittle Candy at 25c per pound, 3 pounds for 65c, 5 pounds for \$1.00.

Fancy Bananas at 25c per Dozen

LODGES, churches, schools and other organizations should see us before buying Xmas candies, fruits and nuts.

If your grocer doesn't happen to have what you want for your holiday menus perhaps you can find it at

Pierson & Smith's

Phone 348

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

VOLUME 25, NUMBER 116

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914

SECTION THREE

WE MUST OPEN UP THE GATES OF TRADE

OPENING UP COMMERCE ALL-IMPORTANT PROBLEM CONFRONTING CONGRESS, SAYS WILSON.

OUR DEFENSES ARE AMPLE

America Fears No Nation and Is Ample Able to Defend Herself; Economy Strongly Urged.

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Wilson today delivered his annual address to congress. Problems brought out by the great conflict in Europe engaged the greater part of his attention. The message follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it. Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past.

While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects, will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly

strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

Europe Will Need Our Help. War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do, many essential and fundamental things. At any rate they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports, but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why, or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation, but the fact, and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its

resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribution.

We Need Ships. It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

To speak plainly we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the West, when we should have acted; and they are still locked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain, also, even in the eastern states, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Use and Conservation. Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the

generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation, in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while, and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate:

I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexing policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty, as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

An Important Duty. But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to

carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it, or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of transcontinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation which must precede, not tardily follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor states of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Must Open Gates of Trade.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and can not wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is

altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion, and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it can not be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States; the representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention; and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German government and in August by the parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own acceptance of it.

Charting of Our Coasts. There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it

(Continued on Page Four.)



Christmas Baking is a Problem

How often do you feel uncertain about the outcome of your baking? Disappointed housewives will most often find the fault in the flour.

HARVEST QUEEN FLOURS "MADE IN PLAINVIEW"

will solve the usual difficulty and assure the success of your hurried Christmas baking. Order a Sack Today and Insist on Getting Only

Pride of the Plains *Gilt Edge* *Cream of the Plains*
Golden Harvest *Gold Crown*

The wheat from which these flours are made is of especially high grade this year and none of the everlastingly good quality is lost in Harvest Queen products.

Harvest Queen Mills

Plainview, Texas

Christmas Gratitude

Do we think enough about saying "Thank you" at Christmas? We hurry and rush through the busy days before Christmas, and then when Christmas actually comes we put off the mood of giving and sit down intent upon the culmination of our effort, which is reached when we receive. We take what comes—sometimes eagerly, sometimes with a disappointed shrug—but we take what comes, do we not, and are we always prompt to give our thanks? A certain benevolent lady said last year, "I gave thirty-eight presents this Christmas and received only nine letters of thanks." This seemed dreadful beyond words. "And what of the others?" I hastened to ask. "Some of them thanked me when we next met," she said carelessly, "and some of them never thanked me at all. You know," she added after a pause, "one of the hardest things to do is to give thanks graciously. Some people can never do it. It is the distinct mark of high breeding. I don't suppose any one but a king or a princess has really the perfect art of saying 'Thank you.' It is a mark of good breeding to be prompt and gracious in giving thanks. Even if the gift is a pincushion and you already have ninety-nine others, say 'Thank you' sweetly, affectionately and in the spirit of Christmas. Do not let twenty-four hours pass by without taking sufficient time to write an appreciative, affectionate little note to every one who has remembered you at Christmas time. Though this may be looked upon as a duty to others, it is far more than that; it is a duty to yourself, a very real duty, for to be discourteous is to be selfish, and to be selfish is to be outside of many of life's keenest joys. As a matter of self training, if for no other reason, say 'Thank you' as quickly and attractively and sincerely as you can.

CRISIS IN INDIAN COTTON TRADE.

Consul Henry D. Baker, Bombay, has made a report on the cotton trade in India, which follows:

"A special meeting of representatives of the various associations in Bombay interested in raw and manufactured cotton was held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on October 8 for the purpose of discussing the present crisis in the cotton trade in India and formulating some plan for relieving the situation. At the request of several of the interests concerned, this office prepared a memorandum in regard to the efforts being made in the United States to store and finance the cotton surplus. The data were obtained from the latest American newspapers received at this office. This memorandum was read at the meeting and excited much interest. It led to the sentiment being strongly expressed that India, like the United States, will find it necessary to give very serious attention to any reasonable plans for helping cotton producers through the present crisis.

Government Assistance Urged.

"The chairman, in his opening remarks, explained that the stocks of imported piece goods now in Bombay amount to nearly 150,000 packages, which, at an average cost of \$133, would have a value of \$19,950,000. The stocks of country-made cloths in Bombay are estimated at 250,000 to 300,000 bales, and of yarns, at 100,000

bales. Turning to the raw material, he said that old-crop stocks amounted to something like a million bales, while from all accounts the new Indian crop promises to be very large and the American crop a record one. On the other hand, the demand for raw cotton would be greatly reduced as a consequence of the war, and it follows that the price of cotton must rule low for some time to come.

"He mentioned that the cotton crop of the next season, on account of reduced acreage resulting from the present situation, would be greatly reduced, and that in his opinion there ought to be some way of averaging the prices of the two seasons, so as to avoid the needless dislocation of trade and loss to the country. He said that the value of the Indian cotton crop of last season may be estimated at about \$200,000,000, and though the yield of the present season is likely to be fully as large, the return to growers will be far less. The Indian cotton grower must now sell a good deal of his cotton as soon as it is ready in order to pay his taxes and provide the necessities of life. If he has to sell it at a loss, it will be difficult for him to meet his liabilities; moreover, if he becomes panic-stricken over the fate of his cotton crop this year, he may hesitate to run the risk of free planting when normal times return.

"The chairman stated that although it is no easy matter to formulate a plan that would be effective and easy

to work under the conditions prevailing in India, yet the most promising would be to have the Government accept custody of cotton and issue warrants against it. It would be an easy matter for warrant holders to obtain loans and advances on such convenient and undoubted securities, and an additional advantage would be that the lenders themselves could raise money on them if they so desired. This should make them a very attractive investment, not only to banks, but to private individuals who want a temporary investment; and investors would have the satisfaction of knowing that while doing themselves a good turn they would also be helping the country.

Resolution Asking for Government Aid.

"A resolution was passed as follows: 'That this meeting is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken with a view to preventing any unnecessary decline in the price of cotton, and requests the co-operation of the Government in such measures as may be found practicable for storing and financing of the surplus crop of the season.'

"A committee was then appointed to negotiate with the Government with

a view to giving effect to the resolution."

Following is a later report from Consul Baker dealing with the same subject:

Condition of Cotton-Textile Industry.

"The cotton-textile mills of Bombay are experiencing a serious depression in consequence of the war, and some of them will be obliged to close entirely in the near future or work short hours. The mill hands at some of the most important mills have announced their refusal to work short hours or accept reduced wages, and state that they will cease work altogether.

"Although India has had an excellent monsoon and conditions in normal times would be productive of special prosperity and a good demand for piece goods, nevertheless financial conditions have lately been so unfavorable as to interfere greatly with the marketing of such goods. For some months previous to the war there had been financial disturbances as a result of the failure of a number of native banks last autumn, the crisis in the silver and pearl markets, and the great number of disastrous cotton fires during the spring of this year. At the outset of the war there was

considerable congestion in the local piece-goods market, of both foreign and local goods. The war has naturally tended to accentuate these unfavorable conditions, and especially to create difficulties as to the financing of piece goods. The only encouragement to the mills at present is the abnormally low price of cotton, consequently they are not inclined to support the agitation to have the Government relieve the cotton growers by making advances on stored cotton.

"The cotton crop of India for the season 1914-15 promises to be nearly equal to the unusually large crop of the previous season. A recent Government memorandum concerning the crop of this season shows that weather conditions have, on the whole, been more favorable for sowing operations, except in southern India, where sowings have been delayed owing to the late arrival of the southwest monsoon. In parts of the Bombay Dekkan, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad the crop is reported to have been affected by heavy and continuous rain, which is also said to have interfered with weeding operations in places. The total area reported up to the present is 14,710,000 acres, which is 1 per cent short of

the figure for the corresponding period of last year."

FREIGHT SERVICE THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The Panama Railroad Steamship Line has inaugurated a fortnightly service for the transportation of freight through the Panama Canal, according to American Consul William H. Gale, at Colon. Cargo may be forwarded by this line direct from New York to Balboa, the terminal port on the Pacific side of the Isthmus, for transshipment there to Panama City, South American, Central America, and Mexican ports. Return cargo will also be taken to Balboa for direct transportation through the canal to New York or for transshipment at Cristobal, the terminal port on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, to Atlantic ports of Central America and northern South America. The Panama Railroad Company anticipates that sufficient business will result from this extension of its service through the canal to justify an early date the maintenance of a weekly schedule.

Typewriter Paper at The Herald.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS AND THANKS TO OUR CUSTOMERS



FOR the splendid patronage accorded us by our patrons during the past year, we are indeed thankful. May the Yuletide be full of cheer, good will and merriment for you.

R U A S. P. U. G.?

IF you are you will be doubly interested in reading this ad. The sound economy of giving the practical gifts enumerated will appeal to many of our customers. We offer a few suggestions from the wide variety in our stock.



WE thank our customers at this season of holiday cheer for the splendid support given us in our change to a cash basis.

We will have all the usual Christmas trimmings for our trade at lowest cash prices; oranges, bananas, grape fruit, all kinds of nuts, fresh vegetables, citron, figs, dates, raisins, orange and lemon peel, etc. Inspect our special line of Christmas candy.

Warren & Scudder
Phone 145

Silver Knives and Forks
Silver Tea Spoons
Silver Berry Spoons

Silver Table Spoons
Silver Oyster Forks
Silver Meat Forks

In both Rodgers 1847 and Community in a variety of patterns

Cut Glass Cutlery of all Kinds Shears and Scissors
Aluminum Ware Jewel Boxes All Kinds of White
China for Painting

Universal Percolators
Rayo Lamps Lap Robes
ton Shot Guns and Rifles

Universal Food Choppers
Winchester and Remington
Air Rifles for the Boys

**Yours for the Prevention of a Christmas of Useless Giving
and the Encouragement of a Christmas of Useful Giving**

R. C. WARE HDW. CO.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Let This Be Your Christmas Story; It's Full of Human Interest

Two little forms are huddled close together on Christmas Eve. Sleep has been made restless. The approach of the **EVENTFUL NIGHT** and anticipation of the coming of Saint Nicholas has worked little Agnes and Gladys into a state of intense nervousness. A shovel overturned on the hearth brings Gladys into a bolt upright position.

Oh, Agnes! Look, Look! Look it's Santa! Look what he brought Papa. It's a new suit! It's a new suit! Won't he be glad! Ain't Santa Good!

Two pair of bare feet scudded across the room and two pair of eager hands felt the suit and examined it. Santa Claus had fled when the voice of Gladys' startled him. The children went to sleep again, happy in anticipating the joy of daddy when he should find his new suit.

They were just as happy and the next morning daddy was just as happy as they would have been, had they seen mother, peering through the portiers at the two little elfs rapturously exulting in the thought of a "New Suit for Daddy."

She knew how near like a new suit daddy's old one could be made. She had sent her suits before. She knew how well daddy would be pleased with his suit made new

THE Waller Tailoring Co. WAY
Cleaners PHONE 188 Tailors
We Pay Return Charges on Out of Town Orders

A. & M. WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Dec. 10.—Three teams of experts in organization of co-operative marketing and diversification clubs, representing the Extension Service of the A. & M. College, began a whirlwind campaign for the organization of these associations December 1st. The organization experts will cover between sixty and one hundred of the principal cotton-producing counties of the State. On their first visit they will talk over with the business men and commercial club leaders methods of organizing to se-

cure diversification and for affording better marketing facilities for the new crops. After the local people have taken the matter up with the farmer, the A. & M. leaders will return and assist in the final organization of these clubs. The proposition is not to organize the farmers, but to help them to organize themselves. With pledges of diversification will come automatic reduction of cotton acreage.

Literally thousands of dollars' worth of the best fertilizer is wasted during the rainy season, when the barnyard manure is allowed to run off into

ditches and into creeks. This is the statement of the Department of Agronomy at the A. & M. College. The manure should be piled away under covered sheds. It should be kept moist and not allowed to heat. Many farmers pile the manure in the corner of the barn lot, and when heavy rains come the manure is washed away. Lime should not be mixed with the manure, as it causes a heavy loss of the nitrogen. There are many who hold the belief that mixing lime with the manure will aid in the decomposition of the straw and other solid substances. This is true, but at the same time it causes the loss of practically all of the nitrogen, the most valuable constituent in the manure. Save the manure and buy less commercial fertilizers.

HERE ARE THE 1915 STYLES.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 10.—Styles for 1915, with the official stamp of the semi-annual convention of the National Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Dressmakers' convention, follow:

Suits—Full wide skirts, cut short with a chic appearance; plaits, bands and yokes permissible to lend variety. The flare of the skirt makes necessary short suit jackets in various outlines, tendencies of which are dip fronts, fullness below the waist, belted effects and close-set buttons.

Coats—Medium and short effects, not to exceed knee length, with flare and ripple on the sides; small collars; high waisted; belted and close-buttoned treatments and patch pockets in favor; simplicity and smartness are imperative for 1915.

Material—Abardines, serges, poplins, coverts, novelty weaves, silks, gaberdines, volles and chuddahs are favored.

Colors—Putty, sand, beige and "battle ship gray" are the new colors, though navy, dark Copenhagen or Labrador and black will be extensively favored.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire in this way to express our thanks and appreciation to the I. O. O. F., Rebekah and Woodman Circle Lodges and all others who ministered to us during the late illness and death of our beloved husband and father. May the blessings of God be upon each order and individual, is our earnest prayer.

MRS. J. C. WHITSON
AND CHILDREN.

Old Folks and Santa Claus.



"An' little folks can't find him,
'Cause they're always fast asleep."

Old folks must see Santy Claus when stockin's are to fill,
For they keep the chimney corner, an' they're always dreamy still.

But Santy Claus don't mind 'em
If even a watch they keep,
An' little folks can't find him,
'Cause they're always fast asleep.

I know the old folks see him an' like him mighty well,
An' why he doesn't mind 'em is—he knows they'll never tell.

But little folks dream of him
W'en bundled in a heap,
An' they hear him comin', comin',
Down the chimney in their sleep.

—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

NOW is the time
to have your car
overhauled. With
our several years
experience in the
work we can do it
right and save you
money. When your
electrical system
needs attention, if
magneto, electric
starter or lighting system
see us. We weld cast-
ings for autos or farm
machinery. Call at our
place and see the new

1915 OVERLAND, Model 81, \$850

Thanking You Verry Much
For Your Former Business

E. N. EGGE
Now Located in Ellerd Bldg.
West Entrance

WE MUST OPEN UP THE GATES OF TRADE.

(Continued from Page One.)

should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it.

It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts.

It is immediately pressing and urgent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska. A coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important indeed with regard to the older coasts of the continent. We cannot use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted.

The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well-known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Economy Is Urged.

Before I close, may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast. One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and imperative. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow, piecemeal, both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would, I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may be, into the millions, be relatively small—small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would, great or small.

Our duty is not altered by the scale of the savings. But my point is that the people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this government; they wish, rather, to enlarge them; and with every enlargement, with the mere growth, indeed, of the country itself, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense.

The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay.

These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

The National Defense.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy.

It is the subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions.

It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles, and institutions. And what is it that it is sug-

gested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish, and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart, some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

Fear No Nation.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason for fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation we presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

Ready for Defense.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for

the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is a right, too, that the National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair

and generous dealing.

Ships Our Natural Bulwarks.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under every eye in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

Great Duties of Peace.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times the free-hearted zeal and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states, and for mankind.

A FEW CHRISTMAS DEFINITIONS.

Mistletoe—A parasitical plant suspended from the ceiling at Christmas-time, under which a pretty maiden does not have to go to be kissed.

Toy—An outer shell of tin and paint serving as a mere covering for a tantalizingly mysterious interior.

Doctor—First-aid-to-the-plum-pudding.

Shop—To endeavor to wrest a lot of

Limoges vases from a scramble of excited femininity, wearied salesladies and standing-hitched husbands.

Eggnog—Essence of Christmas cheer; tincture of day-after-Christmas misery.

Christmas Joke—Any infinitesimally slight variation of an ancient witticism relating to the twenty-fifth of December.

Spug—A person who insists on giving a pair of shoes to one who had

hoped for a regiment of pewter soldiers.

Hubby—A lowly biped used as a beast of burden on Christmas shopping expeditions.

Frankincense and Myrrh—The first Christmas gifts, somewhat superseded in this progressive age by alcohol and nicotine.

Relative—A Christmas liability.

Call The Herald for Job Printing



We Blazed the Trail ON CASH GROCERIES IN PLAINVIEW

We were the first to show how it worked to the customer's advantage to buy for cash--arguing that credit business is expensive business.

Others have followed part of the way but left us still in the lead because we reduced running expenses beyond the usual--no rent, no clerk hire, no delivery boys, teams and wagons.

We can and do sell for less because of this saving--if others meet our prices they lose money.

It's still to your advantage to trade with us.

Christmas nuts, fruits, candies and all groceries necessary for the Christmas feast.

East Side Grocery

GEO. S. FAIRIS, Proprietor



ANNOUNCEMENT!!

WE have secured the Saxon agency and will be in position to demonstrate in the very near future the merits of this wonderful light car in the Plainview territory.

The New Saxon \$395

F. O. B. Detroit, Mich.

WITH electric lights and electric starter as optional equipment, the new Saxon today stands out even more pre-eminently than before as the most up-to-date 2-passenger automobile on the market within \$500 of its price.

GOOD and good looking, this car with its streamline body, its graceful running boards, its well-tried motor, its proven economy and many other advantages has already won the endorsement of more than 8500 owners everywhere. Now, with the added convenience and comfort of electric lights and starter (\$70 extra) the Saxon leaves nothing to be desired.

THIS new starter is especially designed for Saxon cars and built in Detroit exclusively for the Saxon. Unlike the starters on most light cars, it adds but little weight. It is compact and powerful, absolutely quiet when starting the motor, and makes no appreciable noise when the car is running, even at high speed.

Brown Motor Co.

Phone 442

GO TO DUNCAN'S YOU'LL FIND IT THERE

WE wish you one and all a merry Xmas.

WE hope the past year has been both pleasant and profitable and wish you more success in 1915.

WE feel that our business has been a success made possible by the influence of our customers and hope to have more satisfied customers for 1915. We want your trade.

Sewell Grocery Co.

framework. Twelve cubic feet of manure well infested with eggs and larvae were placed in this container and sprinkled with water. Water was also poured into the pan below to the depth of about one inch. Surrounding and covering both pan and container was a fly-tight inclosure made of a large cage 6x6 feet. This prevented further infestation of the manure, and an arrangement of traps at the top of the cage made it possible to capture and keep a record of any flies that might emerge. At the time for the emergence of flies the sides of the cage were darkened with black cloth, in order to drive the flies into the traps at the top. Each day the maggots were collected from the pan and counted, and each day the manure in the container was sprinkled thoroughly with water and the pan was washed out and again partly filled with water to drown the larvae which fell into it.

The experiments of the entomologists showed that from 98 to 99 per cent of all maggots in the manure heap were destroyed, if the manure was kept moist. From comparatively dry manure about 70 per cent were destroyed. These experiments as yet have been tried only on a comparatively small scale. The question immediately arises whether the trap which appears so successful on a small scale can be adapted to the handling of manure in a practical way on a large scale.

WHENCE COME THE GOLDFISH.

By D. A. WILLEY.

Do you know that the source of the goldfish, which often wins our sympathy because of its confinement in narrow glass globes, is in the far-away Flowery Kingdom across the Pacific?

While some of the goldfish are grown from eggs of the female fish kept in hatcheries of the glittering-coated inhabitants of the water, most of them come from Japan—the natural home of the toy fish.

Large quantities of goldfish are grown for the export trade by Japanese dealers in the Yokohama district. The majority of these fish are shipped to San Francisco and Seattle for the local and Eastern markets. Approximately 100,000 goldfish are shipped annually from Yokohama to the United States, reports Deputy Consul General G. J. Barrett of Yokohama.

There are four principal varieties of this fish available for export—namely, the ranchu, demekin, Riukin and wakin. Of these, the ranchu is most in demand. It is not considered advisable to export these fish until they have reached the age of two years. The average life of the Japanese goldfish is seven years, although with exceptionally good care and attention they frequently live for ten years.

Safety in transportation is the present problem confronting the dealer. Of extremely fragile and delicate construction, the fish often become bruised by the rolling motion of the ship and die in transit; usually 40 per cent become sickly and die before delivery is finally made to the American purchaser.—Our Dumb Animals.

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

CANAL CUTS IN ON RAILWAYS.

President of Southern Pacific Tells of Falling Off in Freight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Dec. 10.—Competition between the transcontinental railroads and the steamship companies using the Panama Canal has become so keen that President William Sproule of the Southern Pacific Company, in an authorized interview here, said: "The commerce of the Pacific coast is in the throes of a transportation crisis."

It was assumed in advance that the steamship lines would reach out successfully for bulk cargoes and imperishable foodstuffs, such as grain, onions, potatoes and unrefined sugar, but within the week one of the big-

gest companies has announced that it is in the market for fruit and vegetables, hitherto shipped by rail in refrigerated cars. This commerce has been one of the most valuable revenue producers the railways have had.

"The tonnage from California to the Atlantic seaboard," said President Sproule, "by sea and rail combined in August, September and October of 1913 was 120,000. Of this the railroads got 67,000 tons, or 56 per cent, and the sea carriers got 53,000 tons, or 44 per cent.

"For the same period in 1914, the total tonnage was 170,000. Of this the railroads got 67,000 tons, or 39 per cent, and the sea carriers got 103,000 tons, or 61 per cent."

Typewriter Paper at The Herald.

A RUSSIAN PRAYER.

It will doubtless be a surprise to many to know that the liturgy of the Russian Church contains the following, prepared especially for times of war:

"And for those also, O Lord, the humble beasts, who with us bear the burden and heat of the day, and offer their guileless lives for the well-being of their countries, we supplicate Thy great tenderness of heart, for Thou hast promised to save both man and beast, and great is Thy loving-kindness, of Master, Savior of the world. "Lord, have mercy."

Mrs. S. A. Brookings, of Lamesa, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Slaughter.



WE take this opportunity of expressing our holiday good wishes and thanks to our customers for their patronage of the past year.

Our effort is to have available at all times everything you may need in construction work, as well as fence posts, roofing, cement and lime.

Make your next order one to the

Plainview Lumber Company

F. F. HARDIN, Manager

Phone 91

Let us be your Santa Claus

THE BIG YEAR-END SALE

BEGAN SATURDAY MORNING

and for the two days past our force of twenty people has been busy, with but slight interruption, waiting on the throngs of people who come to take advantage of **PLAINVIEW'S GREATEST BUYING OCCASION.**

So great has been the demand on us for presents that we have placed another large order for Christmas Goods to be given away. We want to fill your stockings with gifts.

Sale Will Continue Until Christmas

If You Didn't Get Our Big Circular Have Us Mail One to Your Address

Richards Bros. & Collier

102 N. PACIFIC ST.

107 W. MAIN ST.



WISE CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS BUY HERE

Because We Haven't WAR PRICES but have THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CHRISTMAS GOODS in the city to gladden the hearts of young and old.

THE NECESSITY STORE

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT ABIDES

Wondrous indeed was the mission of the Christ Child! He gave himself to the world on the first Christmas day, and with him came every other good gift.

With him came bountiful tables and good cheer in lordly and homely homes and happy parents and merry children. Men's hearts thawed out, and long faces grew shorter, and sad eyes twinkled with glee, and evergreens sparkled with candles and bore marvelous fruit of loving gifts, simple or costly, in millions of homes.

The trees wither; the toys get broken; the glowing tables are lightened of their load. Dec. 25 is succeeded by the cold, dark days of mid-winter, but the spirit of Christmas abides. In a way every day is a Christmas day, for the Christ Spirit does not take its flight. Every day of the year ministering spirits go about their humble, homely tasks. Every day some one is catching the blessed contagion of Christmas and learning that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Ah, yes, every day is a Christmas day to him who learns this secret of secrets! —Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D.

CHRISTMAS SEALS WIN.

Widespread Sales Prove Their Hold on Favor of the Public.

MORE than 44,000,000 Red Cross Christmas seals were sold last December, according to a report issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the American Red Cross. In this way \$440,000 was netted for anti-tuberculosis work in various parts of the United States.

The sale in 1913 is a gain of 4,000,000 seals over 1912, or 10 per cent. It is hoped that this year the 50,000,000 mark will be reached. The seal design for 1914 has been selected, and orders for the printing of 100,000,000 seals have been placed.

New York state led the country last year with a sale of over 10,500,000 seals or one for each man, woman and child in the state. Of this number more than 6,825,000 were sold out side of New York city. Pennsylvania came next with a sale of 3,125,000. Ohio was third with 2,800,000, Wisconsin fourth with 2,700,000, and Illinois fifth with 2,500,000. Hawaii sold the most seals per capita, the total sale being somewhat over two for each inhabitant. Rhode Island came second with a sale of two per person.

Beginning with a sale of 13,500,000 in 1908, in six seasons the revenue which these little holiday seals have brought to the anti-tuberculosis campaign has more than tripled, an aggregate for the period of over \$1,800,000 or 180,000,000 seals.

Business Even at Christmas.

She was a sentimental young girl and had devoted much time and tender thought to the home decorations for Christmas. Her surprise may be imagined when she came downstairs one morning and found the decorations moved around. The mistletoe boughs that had been half hidden in secluded places had been substituted for the holly wreaths and were now hung in the front windows in plain view of passersby.

"Say, sister," explained her little brother, "you've had that mistletoe hanging up for nearly a week and you haven't had a single customer. You're not up to date. What you want to do is to advertise." Judge.

Where Santa First Appeared.

It was in New York, or, rather, New Amsterdam, that Santa Claus made his first American appearance in something like the garb and manner now familiar to all of us. From the Netherlands the Knickerbockers brought with them the Christmas of love and sympathy in religion, of comradeship among neighbors and of festivity in the family.

FOR SALE—Horse and buggy. Good driver. Columbus buggy, practically new. Apply to REV. S. PARK. —Adv. 11-pd.

Cardboard at The Herald

The Christmas Picture. And they came . . . and found Mary and Joseph and the Babe (Luke II, 16).

So simple was the real Christmas story as recorded by the angel of history. I should like to have heard the innkeeper, whose discourtesy and heartlessness have been assumed rather than proved, tell just what did happen on that first Christmas eve. It is possible to frame a likeness so gorgeously as to divert attention from the face itself. An accompaniment may be so brilliant as to drown the sweetness of a great solo. Not the "song in the air," nor yet the "star in the sky," but rather

A mother's deep prayer And a baby's low cry make the real Christmas story. God did a diviner thing for men when he sent redemption by the travail and arms of Mary than if he had reversed the motion of the planets.

By the way of Christmas lesson, then, let us remind ourselves of the simple, human ways in which God comes to earth. To Bethlehem he came as a baby, to Nazareth as a lad, to Jerusalem as teacher and friend. As he came to those cities of old, so he is always coming. I do not forget, of course, that he comes also in sunsets and fields, in storms and earthquakes.

Earth's crammed with heaven And every common bush aflame with God. But the supreme advent is always by a man. The real gospel is not a gospel of beauty, but the gospel of a person. Perhaps if we had spent more time by the Christmas manger we might have sooner ceased expecting salvation to drop from the skies. God comes most and best by men and women.

Appeal has recently been made on behalf of the overworked employees of store and office, suggesting that Christmas purchases be made earlier than usual. In other words, it is suggested that while we are planning for a joyous Christmas of our own we give others a chance to have one. That is precisely the point. The Christmas message must be translated by us in terms of consideration for others. Christmas joy must be borne to the homes of humbler folk, not by angels, but by human hands and feet.

A Christmas Carol.

"What means this glory round our feet," The magi mused, "more bright than morn?"

And angels chanted dear and sweet, "Today the Prince of Peace is born!"

"What means that star," the shepherds said, "That brightens through the rocky glen?"

And angels, answering overhead, Sang, "Peace on earth, good will to men!"

"The eighteen hundred years and more Since those sweet oracles were dumb We wait for him like them of yore. Alas, he seems so slow to come!"

But it was said in words of gold No time or sorrow e'er shall dim That little children might be bold In perfect trust to come to him.

All round about our feet shall shine A light like that the wise men saw If we our loving wills incline To that sweet life which is the law.

So shall we learn to understand Simple faith of shepherds there And, clasping kindly hand in hand, Sing, "Peace on earth, good will to men!"

And they who do their souls no wrong, But keep at eve the faith of morn, Shall daily hear the angel song, "Today the Prince of Peace is born!" —James Russell Lowell.

THE MAGIC OF CHRISTMAS.

It is a wonderful thing—the period of Christmas! I wonder how many hundreds of thousands of parents have discovered at Christmas time under the magic of the season—through some little thing done by son or daughter—that those they thought estranged from them by those things which come between still loved them with a memory more tender than they had dreamed of. I wonder how many sons and daughters have under the magic influence of Christmas had their hearts softened so as to be moved by some little manifestation of love by father or mother, which they would have thought little of, perhaps despised, at any other season.—Charles Dickens

Take your Turkeys to the car near freight depot Saturday, December 12, and get 11 cents per pound for them. L. D. RUCKER PRODUCE COMPANY.

PUMPKIN PIES.

Considered Indispensable on Some Christmas Tables.

Many persons like pumpkin pies quite as well as mince and insist on having them at the Christmas season. They are more wholesome than the average Christmas mince pie.

A good way of making them is the following: Steam a small pumpkin which has been pared and cored. When it is tender press through a sieve and take out any lumps. Season with a tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon and ginger. Beat well the yolks of two eggs and while the pumpkin is still warm stir in the beaten eggs together with a tablespoonful each of melted butter and flour, the grated rind of an orange, a teaspoonful of salt, a cupful each of boiled and seeded raisins and a cupful of cream. When it makes a thick batter sweeten and pour into a deep pie plate lined with a rich crust. Bake until golden brown.

Some people do not like the flavor of the pumpkin, but make their pumpkin pies in the form of custards. For pumpkin custard pies proceed as follows: Pare and cut up enough pumpkin to cook down into a pint. The way to cook this pumpkin is to put the pieces into a kettle with a half cupful



PUMPKIN PIE.

of water and let the pumpkin steam until it is tender. Then take off the lid and allow the water to evaporate. Drain in a colander and press the pumpkin through, removing all moisture. Beat three eggs and combine with a pint of milk before mixing into the pumpkin. Stir in half a teaspoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a teaspoonful of ginger. Mix thoroughly and then pour into pie dishes lined with crust. Cook until golden brown.

A CHRISTMAS ANIMAL.

A LARGE yellow squash, four large carrots of sufficient size to uphold the bulk of this animal, and a long, slender carrot will serve as the neck, a long white turnip with red base for the head and two slices of carrots for the ears; the eyes are cranberries, stuck in with toothpicks, and a comb of toothpicks, with cranberries on the ends, will make him a lordly sight. Around his neck put a collar of toothpicks and a bunch of parsley for his tail. Upon various places around and about this animal were several smaller animals. Red and white onions, with natural tails, were adorned with raisin eyes and toothpick legs and given graceful attitudes. A cucumber, sliced along the side, with red eyes, has a horrible cockroach effect. Turtles made of fat raisins, with cloves for legs and head, make effective ornaments. Large, long potatoes, with toothpick legs and cloves for the eyes, help the decorations.

TO ALL MEN GREETINGS.

Again the months that make the year teach their allotted goal, and here, in all his wintry panoply, Gay Christmas bids grim sorrow flee. Happy are they who hear the voice That bids this dull old world rejoice.

Men are too solemn nowadays, Each far too busy long the ways Reputed best for growing rich. Regardless of the "how" and "which" You'd better far forget yourself.

Choose other goals than peace or pelf, Hold out a bravely helping hand, Ring in more kindness in the land, Insist on giving folks a chance, Shake off the bonds of circumstance, Take each hour as it comes and so Make all things merry as you go. A season such as this should be Sure preface to felicity.

To one and all we voice the wish Of plenty in the drawer and dish. And, happy hearts and minds at ease, Let discord and discomfort cease; Let one and all know only peace. —Warwick James Price in Leslie's.

Call the Herald for Christmas Programs and Cards

Dodge Brothers MOTOR CARS

Famous Before It Was Made

Unit Power Plant—Cone Clutch.

Motor—Four-cylinder, cast iron block, 3.7-8-inch bore by 4.1-2-inch stroke, 30-35 H. P. Water Cooled. Centrifugal Pump.

Radiator—Tubular Type.

Starter Generator—Single unit. 12-volt, 40-amp. Battery.

High-Tension Magneto—Waterproof.

Lubrication—Splash and force feed.

Gasoline System—Pressure feed. 15-gallon tank hung on rear.

Rear Axle—Full floating. Removable cover plate to give access to differential.

Transmission—Selective sliding gear type—three speeds forward and reverse. Vanadium steel gears, heat-treated.

Timken Bearings thruout, including wheels and differential.

S. R. O. Ball Bearing in clutch and transmission.

Steering Gear—17-inch wheel. Irreversible nut and sector type.

Drive—Left side; center control.

Wheelbase—110 inches.

Body—Real five-passenger, comfortably upholstered in genuine grain leather with deep springs and natural hair.

Springs—All Chrome Vanadium steel, self lubricating.

Fenders—Exceptionally handsome oval design.

Running Boards and Foot Boards—Wood, linoleum covered and aluminum bound.

Wheels—Hickory; demountable rims. 32 by 3.1-2 inches.

Tires—Straight side type—Non-skid rear.

Windshield—Rain vision, clear vision and ventilating.

Top—One-man type, Mohair cover, with jiffy curtains and boot.

Lights—Electric; head (with dimmers and automatic focusing device), tail and dash.

Instrument Board—Carries full equipment of oil pressure gauge, gasoline pressure gauge and pump, battery gauge, switches, and speedometer. Speedometer driven from transmission.

EQUIPMENT—Electric Horn, Robe Rail, License Brackets, Foot Rail, Tools. Demountable rim mounted on rear.

SHIPPING WEIGHT—Approximately 2,200 pounds.

PRICE—\$785, f. o. b. Detroit.

Cars Will Soon Be Ready for Delivery

T. B. CARTER

South Plains Distributor Plainview, Texas

Christmas Greens

EVERYBODY knows the Christmas trees, holly, mistletoe and Christmas greens on our markets, but where these cheering plants come from and how they grow is not so well known.

Christmas trees are furnished principally by two families of trees—the spruces and the firs. The spruces are the more bushy looking trees, with numerous small cones near the top. All through northern New England, northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota the spruces form vast forests. The black spruce grows in swamps, where few other trees can live, while the white spruce competes with the noble pines for higher and better soil.

Every year millions of young spruces are cut in the northern forests and shipped to the cities and prairie states in carload lots. If the woodmen can find a stand of young firs they take them also. The firs look more refined and less bushy, and their green leaves often stand away from the slender branches like the teeth of a comb.

While the use of Christmas trees has come to us from Germany, the custom of decorating our houses with holly and mistletoe originated in England.

Holly.
The home of our American holly is in the woods of New England and the Allegheny mountains. In the north it is a small evergreen shrub, but in the south it sometimes grows to be a tree fifty feet high. With its glossy green leaves and bright scarlet berries the holly is an object of beauty in its native woods as well as in our fashionable flats and churches. The hand of man has never cultivated this beautiful shrub, at least not on a commercial scale, but the wild birds are attracted by its bright berries. They eat the scanty pulp and scatter the seeds far and wide. While some species of holly grow as far south as Texas and westward into Missouri and Arkansas, the great forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota contain not a single species of these beautiful shrubs.

Mistletoe.
A queer kind of plant is the mistletoe. If one saw it for the first time he might mistake it for the common witch's broom which is familiar to every northern woodsman. In reality the mistletoe is a parasite which grows and lives on other trees, such as maple, poplar and tupelo. Its white fruit is eaten by birds, and the small seeds are accidentally dropped on the branches of trees. The seeds adhere to the bark, and if they happen to have been planted on the right kind of host they germinate and send a kind of sucker-like growth into the bark and wood of their host, and a new mistletoe plant begins its life and grows at the expense of its host, from which it derives nearly all its nourishment. Our Christmas mistletoe is restricted to the middle and southern states, growing from New Jersey to Missouri and south as far as Florida and Texas, but is not found in the northern states. Several species of mistletoe, however, do occur in our western forests.

Christmas Greens.
The most humble plant of this happy season is the small plant known as Christmas greens or ground pines. It is a close relative of the ferns and mosses and, like these, occupies the shady nooks and places of the forest floor, where it trails and twines among the roots of the stately pines. It never produces any flowers or true seeds. Its small heads, which look like tiny ears of grain, are filled with a yellow dust. This dust is carried away by the wind or shaken out and carried off by the gentle touch of squirrels, rabbits and other woodland folk. From this fine dust the new plants grow.

Few of us who enjoy the cheer of these Christmas plants do ever meet them in their native haunts in winter; we can only study them where they grow when we take our summer outing to the northern woods and to the mountains.

THE CHRISTMAS BABY

WE had the nicest Christmas day
We ever had. The tree,
With candy, toys and picture books,
Was full as it could be.
There wasn't room for one thing more,
Which was the reason, maybe,
That Santa Claus in mamma's room
Just had to put the baby.

I got a lovely set of furs
(I'm nearly twelve years old),
And Bobby got a soldier suit,
Trimmed up with red and gold,
And Bessie got a lady doll—
It came from Paris, maybe—
But mamma got the best of all,
For mamma got the baby.

A little mite, all pink and white!
They let me take a peep
Where in his satin blankets blue
He cuddled fast asleep.
And mamma says if I am good
When I grow up, then, maybe
Old Santa Claus will bring to me
Some day a Christmas baby.
—Minna Irving in New York American.

Gifts For Children.

It is, after all, the gifts we make to children at Christmas that are the most interesting gifts we give. No matter how much our grownup friends may like our choice of gifts, they seldom show the liking and appreciation that our smaller friends show. So buying Christmas gifts for children ought to be a real pleasure.

Still Carry Boar's Head at Christmas

THE medieval Yuletide custom of carrying a boar's head in procession to the Christmas banquet was once common in England. Today it is confined to Queen's college, Oxford, and one or two baronial houses.

The reason for the custom surviving at Queen's is, according to tradition, on account of a valorous deed performed centuries ago by a Queen's scholar. He was walking in the fields studying his Aristotle when a wild boar rushed at him open mouthed. With great presence of mind the student crammed the book down the animal's throat, and it was thus choked to death with philosophy; hence the survival of the boar's head at the college of which this bold scholar was a member.

No fitter setting for a ceremony that links up the twentieth century with the past could be provided than the cloisters and dining hall of Queen's college, Queen's, whose foundation dates back to 1340, was the college of the Black Prince, Henry V., Cardinal Beaufort, Addison, Wycherley and many other famous men.

The procession of the boar's head is formed up at the buttery. At its head walks the soloist, a former scholar of the college. Next comes the boar's head. This is borne on a silver salver upon the shoulders of two stalwart servants. The great head presents a quaint and handsome appearance, being surmounted by a glittering and bejeweled crown and decked with frills of gilded bay and rosemary. Between the tusks is placed a golden orange. Flags bearing the college arms and devices are fixed in the head.

Immediately behind the great dish comes the college organist, wearing the brilliant robes of an Oxford doctor of music, and followed by his surpliced choir of men and boys.

Meanwhile the provost of the college, standing on the dais at the end of the hall in the midst of the principal guests, says a Latin grace, after which the dinner call is sounded in the cloisters upon a trumpet. Then with stately pomp the procession slowly advances from the buttery, through the cloisters and into the great dining hall, and the soloist sings the proclamation:

The boar's head in hand bear I,
Bedecked with bays and rosemary,
And I pray you, my masters, be merry.

Then the choir sings in harmonious chorus the curious old Latin carol:

Quot estis in convivio,
Caput aprī defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.

By the time the carol is finished the procession has reached the dais, and the boar's head is deposited on the high table. Then the provost, or, in his absence, the senior official of the college who is present, removes the flags, which are used year after year and are of considerable antiquity, and presents to each of the principal guests a portion of the gilded evergreens. The remainder is eagerly scrambled for by the other guests.

After this prelude the dinner is served as ordinarily save that the most valuable and antique silver plate and pewter are used, special sauces are served with the meats, and home brewed ale and queen's own special beer, a liquor of great potency, are served in the valuable old tankards.

CHRISTMASTIDE.

RED, red the holly berries glow,
The crimson beads that fairies blow

At Christmastide
When wonder eyed
The children gather close to hear
Strange tales that move upon the

inner ear
And dim the eyes
With plaintive sighs
Till downward slips the silent tear.

And may no sorrow at the heart abide
Now that this gracious Christmastide

Moves down the world from shore to shore
With wonder ships of golden store,
Where every child in fancy seems
The captain of his fleet of dreams.

And may the old forget again
Their unwise wisdom bought of pain,
And may their voices sweet and clear
Ring out the notes of festal cheer.

Ring, ring the bells with me!
Sing, sing all joyously!
While faith and hope and love still reign

The world must ever young remain.
So sing and sing and ring the bells
O'erholt and hoath and down the dells,
And may no sorrow at the heart abide

Now that this is glad Christmastide.
—T. Howard Wilson in Los Angeles Times.

Age of the Christmas Card.

Could you say offhand how old is the Christmas card which is now making its annual appearance in the shops? It is younger than most people imagine, for its age is only about seventy years. There would seem to be two claimants (both famous) to the honor of having invented it. According to some, Cuthbert Bede designed the first card when a student at Durham university in 1845, and designs of his circulated among his friends for two years before the printers conceived the idea of offering similar cards for sale to the general public. Others claim the invention for Horsley, the artist, who designed one for Sir Henry Cole in 1846. And a specimen of this card has fetched as much as £50.

Our Master.
We may not climb the heavenly steeps
To bring the Lord Christ down,
In vain we search the lowest deep,
For him no depths can drown.

Nor holy bread nor blood of grape
The lineaments restore
Of him we know in outward shape
And in the flesh no more.

He cometh not a King to reign,
The world's long hope is dim,
The weary centuries watch in vain
The clouds of heaven for him.

Death comes, life goes; the asking eye
And ear are answerless,
The grave is dumb; the hollow sky
Is sad with silentness.

The letter falls, the systems fall,
And every symbol wanes,
The Spirit overbrooding all,
Eternal love remains.

In joy of inward peace or sense
Of sorrow over sin,
He is his own best evidence,
His witness is within.

No fable old nor mythic lore
Nor dream of bards or seers,
No dead facts stranded on the shore
Of the oblivious years.

But warm, sweet, tender, even yet
A present help is he,
And faith has still its Olivet
And love its Galilee.

—Whittier.

STEVENSON'S CHRISTMAS SERMON.

To be honest; to be kind; to earn a little and to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence; to renounce when that shall be necessary and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.

He has an ambitious soul who would ask more; he has a hopeful spirit who should look in such an enterprise to be successful. There is indeed one element in human destiny that not blindness itself can controvert. Whatever else we are intended to do, we are not intended to succeed; failure is the fate allotted. It is so in every art and study; it is so above all in the continent art of living well. Here is a pleasant thought for the year's end or for the end of life: Only self-deception will be satisfied, and there need be no despair for the despairer.

FOR SALE.

Nice Christmas turkeys. Delivered when wanted. MRS. H. V. TULL. Phone 403. —Adv. tf.

Call The Herald for Job Printing.



CAN YOU IMAGINE A MORE DELIGHTFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT

than an automobile with a reputation for sturdy service at a price within

the reach of every man's pocketbook?

Such a Car Is the Ford

Its a family gift—thats what it is. They'll all enjoy it all the year thru and you won't have to buy each member of the family an expensive useless gift which will be without value three months after Christmas.

Then there's the profit sharing feature. You get cash back on your purchase of a Ford. Already over \$2000 has accrued to those who have bought Fords from us. Ask about how its done.

Barker & Winn, Agents Plainview, Texas

Will Move

Farmers Business College to move to Ansley Building, the building formerly occupied by the Third National Bank.

The new home has been leased and the fixtures bought. This will enable us to teach Banking and Business as it is actually carried out in the business world. This insures for Plainview a permanent Business College and training unsurpassed south of Chicago. A view of our new home and equipment will convince the most careful observer of this fact.

SPECIAL RATES

on account of our move we have decided to give

1/4 OFF 1/4 OFF

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You must act at once if you do not wish to pay full price for your course.

With the Shorthand and Typewriting Course will be given FREE:

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PLANT INVESTIGATIONS.

Pure Varieties of Wheat, Oats and Barley Distributed by Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Satisfactory progress in the standardization of grain has been made in the past year, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. Tentative grades for corn were first published by the Department in August, 1913. With some changes, these tentative grades were promulgated in 1914 as "grades for commercial corn." The various States and commercial organizations which have independent grain-inspection departments have either adopted these grades, or declared their intention of so doing. Their great virtue is that they will enable the shipper to ascertain for himself what grade his corn will receive at the inspection point, and at the same time permit the buyer to discover whether or not he has received the grade he ordered. Hitherto all corn delivered at country stations has been bought at practically the same price, regardless of its water content or soundness.

For other grains commercial grades will be fixed as soon as possible, and the work will be pressed vigorously, especially in the case of wheat. Preparation of official cotton grades has also been continued, and good progress made. Spinning tests of the official grades have been carried out.

In the course of the year the Bureau has also carried on considerable work in the investigation of a number of wild sorghums scattered over Africa. The seed of these has been obtained and it seems probable that some of these varieties will be better adapted to the humid conditions of the Southern States than Sudan grass, which is now regarded as the most important hay crop in the semi-arid regions. Of the new varieties, the most striking at present is feretia.

Other work of particular importance to the South has been the distribution of pure varieties of wheat, oats, and barley adapted to this region. A marked increase in interest in winter cereals in the South has been noted in the course of the year, and has been encouraged in every possible way. Of particular importance, however, is the establishment of the fact that a new cotton industry can be

developed in the Southwestern States beyond what have heretofore been considered the limits of the cotton belt. The dry climate affords protection against the boll weevil and allows the cotton to be sent to market in better condition. These advantages, it is thought, will compensate for the higher cost of labor and transportation. Other cotton investigations have dealt with the growing of long-staple cotton of the Egyptian type, and with single-stalk culture, which is adapted especially to regions infested by the boll weevil.

By aiding in forming credit associations to provide the necessary capital, the Bureau has also encouraged the production of live stock in regions which are well adapted for forage crops. These crops are too bulky to be transported profitably over long distances, but they can very advantageously be turned into live stock. For this purpose, alfalfa is particularly well adapted. In this connection it is noted that in the South and Southwest, Peruvian alfalfa is becoming more and more popular. This variety has shown more disease resistance than the common alfalfa.

Another series of investigations in New York and Pennsylvania has demonstrated that both the yield and the quality of the tobacco crop can be improved by the use of potash and phosphoric acid as a supplement to barn manure. In the dark-tobacco district of Kentucky and Tennessee it has also been found that it can be made much more profitable by the liberal use of phosphates. In another division of the Bureau's work much progress has been made in improving the methods of transporting and storing such products as grapes, oranges, fresh figs, pineapples, and lettuce. The result of these investigations should be to put these products on the market in much better condition than hitherto; and by doing away with a large percentage of the waste hitherto considered inevitable, making the industries more profitable than before.

In its farm demonstration work, the bureau has devoted particular attention to the sowing of legumes as winter cover crops wherever this is possible. An increase in this practice of more than 300 per cent in the Southern States indicates the success of this campaign. In 1912, for example, a thousand demonstrations of the value of crimson clover were given on one-acre lots in Alabama. This resulted in the sowing of more than a hundred

thousand acres of crimson clover in that State the next year. As has already been said, the production of live stock also received much attention, and many thousand head of pure-bred stock were brought into the South for breeding purposes. The formation of pig, corn, and canning clubs has already been encouraged successfully.

In its investigations of various plant diseases, the Bureau has found a practical method of controlling apple powdery mildew by pruning and spraying. It has also studied the peach leaf curl, which is a serious source of loss; the possibility of preventing cranberry disease, the citrus canker, and sugar beet and sweet potato diseases. Successful methods of controlling the latter have already been demonstrated to growers, and a bulletin on the subject issued. Promising methods of overcoming the potato powdery scab have also been developed. This disease, while confined to Maine and a small portion of New York, appears to be more virulent in this country than abroad. Progress in the development of a variety of cotton suitable to boll-weevil conditions has also been encouraging.

Skunks Yield \$3,000,000 a Year.

The skunk brings annually to the trappers of the United States about three million dollars. It stands second in importance only to the muskrat among our fur-bearing animals.

The value of a skunk in the raw for market averaged from about twenty-five cents to \$3.50 in December, 1913, and usually runs higher.

In 1911 2,000,000 skins were exported to London alone. Although this fur is not very popular in America, Europeans favor it, because it wears well and has a luster which makes it rival the Russian sable in appearance.

The Mexican States.

Mexico consists of 32 states and territories and is politically a federated republic, its constitution being patterned after that of the United States of America. The population of the country in 1900 was 13,697,000. On account of the strenuous life of Mexico for several years past it is likely that its present population is not much in excess of that of 14 years ago.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

From the Mothers' Magazine.

Music should form a greater part of our Christmas than it does, especially where the children are concerned. The most tuneful music ever written has been built around the theme of the first Christmas. To introduce this music to the child, either through song, instrument or the good phonograph record, means making their Christmas a spiritual instead of a material feast.

The old hymns and oratorios should come first in the home Christmas program. Play or sing them over and over again to the children. "Silent Night, Holy Night," the old Breton folk song, "No Candle Was Here and No Fire," Luther's Christmas lullaby, "Away in a Manger," "The Carol of the Birds and the Flowers," "Good King Wenceslas," "O Come, All Ye Faithful," "What Child Is This?" "There Dwelt in Judea," Milton's "Hymn on the Nativity," set to music by David Stanley Smith; "The Holly and the Ivy," "Come, Bring the Christmas Yule Log to the Firing," the old Welsh carol, "Deck the Hall With Boughs of Holly," the old English carol, "Sing We All Merrily Christmas Is Here," and countless others, beautiful and classic.

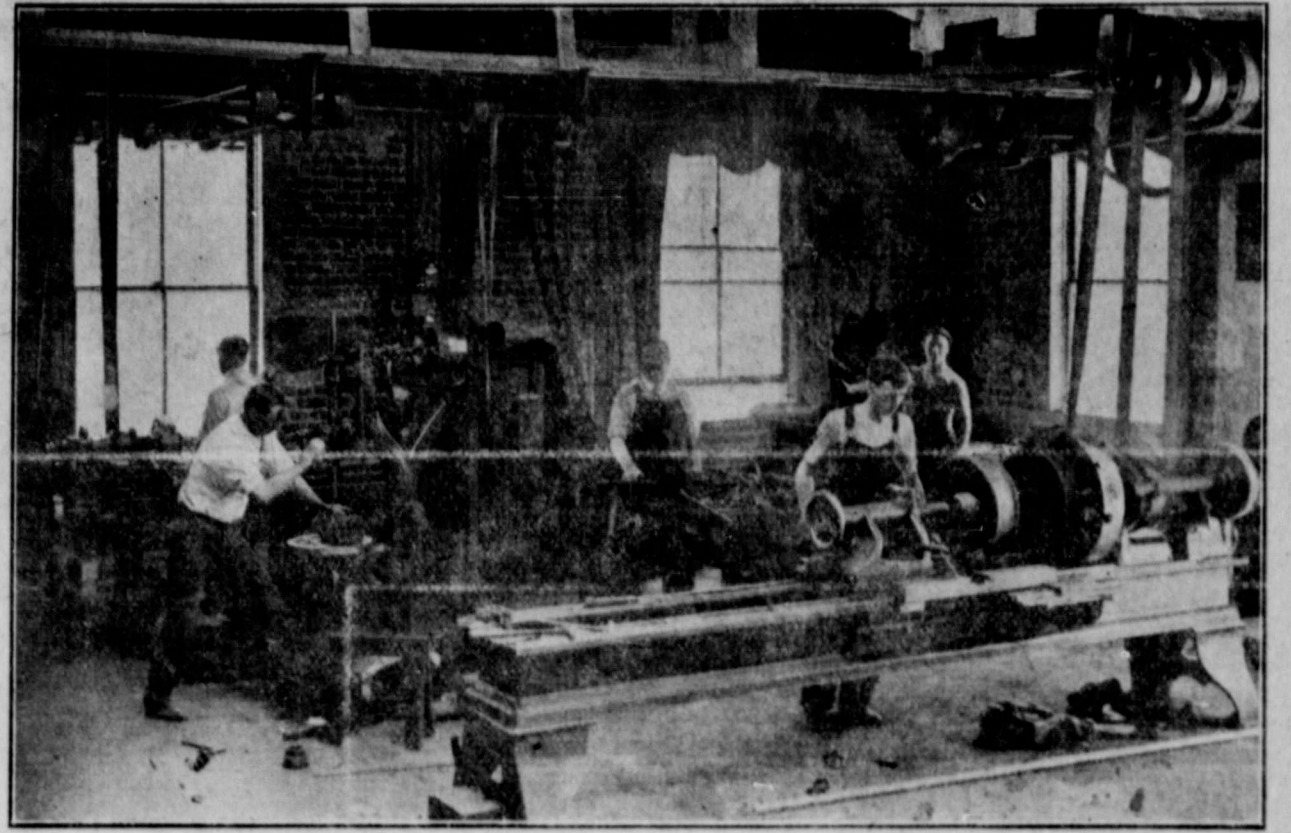
Next in value to the old carols at Christmas time is the study of one oratorio, that form of music which embodies as no other the religious theme. If a church choir or a school chorus can plan to give an oratorio at Christmas time, it will be an uplifting experience for the whole community. At least, the main themes of Handel's "Messiah" can be studied at home. They will bring through music the whole story of Christmas to the children. Handel, in this oratorio, presents the glory, the triumph, the peace, the joy of Christmas.

There is the inspiring "Hallelujah Chorus" that, with its crashing joy cords, brings audiences thousands strong to their feet in reverential appreciation. In its "Pastoral Symphony" we are carried in imagination to the green hills of Bethlehem, we hear the tinkling sheep bells and wait with the shepherds in the starlight for the dawning of the Christmas miracle. The arias, "Every Valley Shall Be Exalted" and "He Shall Feed His Flock Like a Shepherd," show us the tender quality of the divine love as expressed in the conception of Handel. "Come Unto Me," "Comfort Ye My People" and "The Trumpet Shall Sound" strike the worldwide note of comfort and consolation sounded first from the lips of the angels at Bethlehem's plain.

CHRISTMAS.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky.
—George Herbert.

Carbon Paper at The Herald.



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A CAR that is beautiful and graceful in line and the equal of any car at any price in finish and appearance.

A car that has every requisite of comfort and convenience.

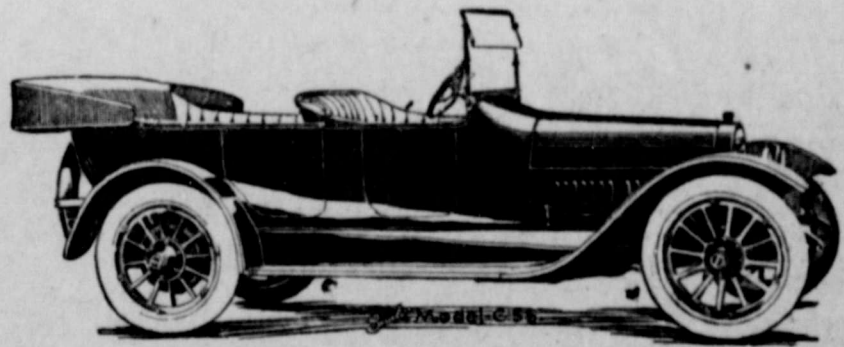
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make ideal Christmas
Gifts.

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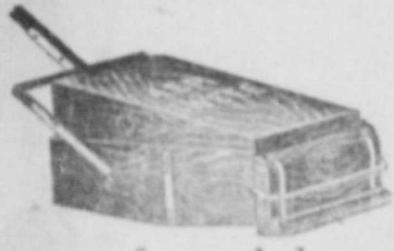
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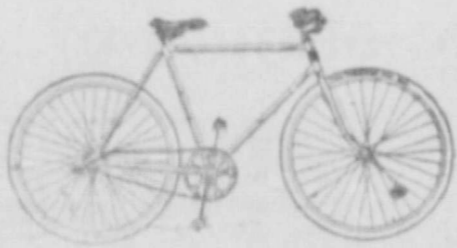
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GUNS
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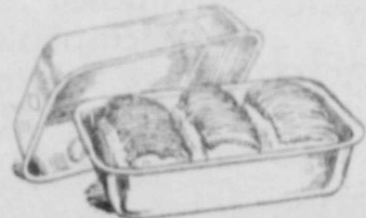
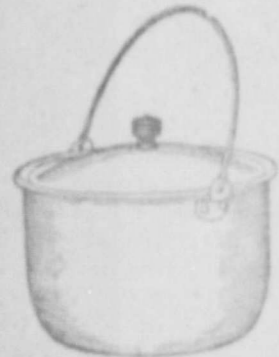


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Provides a charming means of making a
Fudge, Newburg, Rabbit or any dainty
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Most convenient and economical for
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Chafing Dishes possess style and finish
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The great sport for
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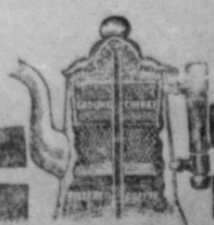
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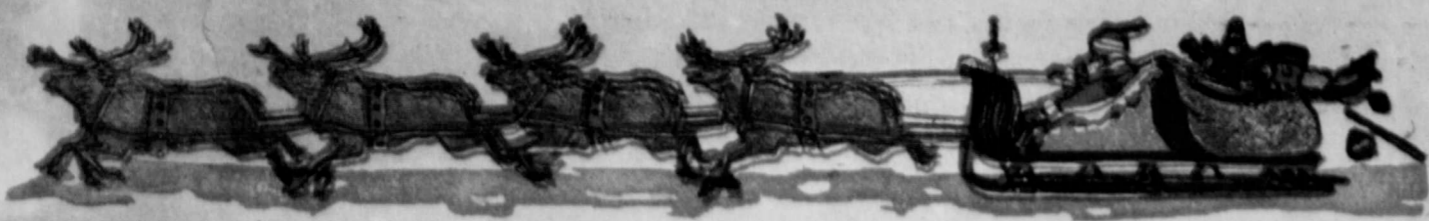
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Popular in Price - Simple to Operate - Easy to Clean
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