

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

VOLUME 25, NUMBER 123

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WATSON TOPS THE MARKET WITH HALE COUNTY HOGS

Male County Lambs and Hogs, Too, Bring Highest Price Today on Fort Worth Market.

W. A. Watson received a telegram this afternoon from Fort Worth informing him that a carload of hogs shipped from the Plainview yards two days ago were sold on the Fort Worth market today for \$7.40, the top price paid for Fort Worth. Twenty-three Hale County lambs were sold for eight cents, this also being the highest price paid during the day for lambs.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Dowden Play Santa for the Rural Kiddies

Christmas day Mr. and Mrs. E. Dowden played Santa Claus for the children in the rural section around Plainview. The day preceding they tried to carry the big Alco car of the Texas Land and Development Company over the roads, but there was too much ice and snow. On Christmas day a lighter car was loaded with candies, nuts, fruits and other goodies and the tour started. Nearly eighty miles was covered. At every farm house the modern Santa stopped and left gifts for the kiddies.

Some places were found in the rounds where there would have been no Santa Claus if the Dowdens had not called. They proved themselves to be Goodfellows of the all-wool and yard-wide species.

American Cruiser Did Not Threaten Tripoli Says Oman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Captain Oman, commanding the American armored cruiser North Carolina, has informed the Navy Department that it was not an American cruiser which threatened to bombard Tripoli, Syria.

Captain Oman reported no American merchantmen had been south of Alexandria, Syria, since December 9. An Athens dispatch published last week said the crew of an American steamer had been attacked at Tripoli, south of Alexandria, when foreign consuls and refugees attempted to board her, and that the North Carolina had threatened to bombard the town.

MRS. FYFFE ACCOMPLISHED PIANIST AND ORGANIST.

Mrs. W. S. Fyffe, in the absence of the organist, Miss Gladys Marsalis, was at the pipe organ at the Methodist Church Sunday evening. With no practice and at a strange organ, Mrs. Fyffe played the accompaniment for the special music and the congregational singing. She was formerly organist for the First Methodist Church in Knightstown, Ind., and is quite an accomplished pianist and organist.

With Z. E. Jenkins playing a trombone accompaniment and Mrs. Fyffe at the organ, Miss Olive Wheeler sang "Perfect Day."

Messrs. Z. E. Jenkins and Will Smith, with their trombones, are proving a popular addition to the choir at the Methodist Church.

HALE COUNTY SINGING CONVENTION SUNDAY.

White School House Has Convention for January Third.

The Hale County Singing Convention will meet at the White School House, five miles southeast of Plainview, next Sunday. There will be singing all day and dinner for all.

HOWELL-BROWN.

Miss Eula Howell and E. Y. Brown were married this morning at ten-thirty o'clock, at the Methodist parsonage, by Rev. J. W. Story. Only a few intimate friends, Misses Lizzie and Gertrude Overall and Pat Brown and Harry Phelps, were present.

Immediately after the ceremony the couple started for Stanley, N. M., in Mr. Brown's Hudson car. They will make their home at the Armijo Ranch, near Stanley.

E. L. Doland had business in Abernathy this week.

"CATTLE MAKE MONEY WHILE YOU SLEEP", SAYS LONGMOOR

Kansas City Banker Thinks Every Farmer Can Afford to Raise a Few Cattle.

"I was in Plainview last June at the Panhandle Bankers' Association meeting," said J. E. Longmoor, Jr., assistant cashier of the Drovers National Bank of Kansas City, Mo. "I saw the irrigation plants of the Plainview country then. They're wonderful. I certainly enjoyed the hospitality of Plainview bankers and business men while here."

Mr. Longmoor states that the money market is becoming more lax than it has been since August. "You know," he said, "that little scare, or flurry, that swept over the country certainly did tighten things up for a while. Well, those who held our paper in the East tightened down on us, as they did on everyone. Most of our loans are on cattle. We were forced to concentrate our loans for a time on cattle in feeding pens, liquid loans. Now, of course, we are extending loans on range cattle. Most of our loans are confined to Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle and Plains of Texas."

"Raising cattle is a good policy for farmers to adopt where feed can be as easily and as cheaply raised as it can in the Plainview country," said Mr. Longmoor. "Even if a farmer is not an experienced stockman, he can afford to raise a few cattle and feed his surplus grain to them, rather than sell. Raising cattle is just like growing money. Your investment is making you money while you sleep."

Senator Culberson Denies Statement of Withdrawal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Relative to his having withdrawn from the Senatorial race, Senator Culberson has issued a statement to the effect that he has given no one assurances that he will not be a candidate for the Senate in 1916. He states that he will issue a statement to the Democrats of Texas over his signature at a proper time.

PLAINVIEW PRODUCE COMPANY MOVES TO NEW QUARTERS.

The Plainview Produce Company is moving to the Faulkner Building, on the north side of the square. R. D. Gibbs is now associated with his father, Thomas Gibbs, in the business.

DODSON IS BUILDING NEW HOUSE FOR HEREFORDS.

E. C. Dodson, of the Providence community, is building a new barn, 40 by 36 feet, to shelter the thoroughbred Hereford cattle he has bought in Missouri. The cattle are held now in Missouri, pending the raising of quarantine regulations.

REV. HIGHSMITH WILL BE WITH CONGREGATION SUNDAY.

Rev. R. A. Highsmith, who has been visiting in Dallas and Fort Worth during the holidays, will return in time to fill his pulpit, at the Christian Church, Sunday. He will preach in the morning on "Taking Stock" and in the evening on "Daniel's Resolution."

COUNCIL MEETING MONDAY NIGHT AT CITY HALL.

The City Council will hold its regular meeting at the City Hall Monday night.

PLAINS CATTLEMEN BUY MANY CATTLE AT TAHOKA.

LUBBOCK, Texas, Dec. 29.—Cattlemen on the North Plains have bought during the past week 1,200 yearlings and 1,500 coming-two-year-old steers of the Tahoka Cattle Company, at Tahoka, Texas.

HOWARD COUNTY MAN SELLS FINE STEERS IN AMARILLO.

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, Dec. 29.—C. D. Read, of this county, has sold 800 two- and three-year-old steers to W. J. Stocksill, of Amarillo. The steers were an exceptionally fine lot. Delivery has been made of 250, the balance to be delivered in April.

GERMAN WOUNDED IN KARLSRUHE HOSPITAL.



Photo by American Press Association.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.



Photo by American Press Association.

Some of them have been put to work at places of detention.

Villa Is Disposed to Grant Personal Guarantees He Says

MEXICO, CITY, Mexico, Dec. 29.—The matter of frequent executions and lack of personal guarantees has been brought to the attention of General Villa. The following statement was made. It has been signed by General Villa:

"Many foreigners lately have asked me for personal guarantees. I am disposed to make every effort to give these. Many requests have been telegraphed.

"Regarding the present Chief Executive of the nation, I regret to say that conspirators are endeavoring to take advantage of his sincerity and honesty. What I shall have to do is to treat this element with severity.

"The country needs prudence at the present time. It also needs energetic measures. As soon as these matters are attended to I shall proceed to direct the campaign for the capture of Tampico."

IOWA DOCTOR LIKES HERALD.

Twenty Degrees Below Zero at New Sharon, Iowa, According to Dr. J. H. Phillips.

Dr. J. H. Phillips, of New Sharon, Iowa, likes The Plainview Evening Herald. In a letter to The Herald a few days ago he told us that the temperature in New Sharon, Iowa, was twenty degrees below zero.

Part of his letter follows: "Please find enclosed draft for one dollar and fifty cents, for which please send me The Plainview Evening Herald and the Kansas City Weekly Star for 1915. I am more than pleased with your paper the last year, and feel you have made a great effort to publish a nice, clean paper, and it should be read by every man, woman and child of the Plains Country.

"Wishing you a happy and prosperous year, I remain, as ever,

"Yours respectfully,
"DR. J. H. PHILLIPS,
"New Sharon, Iowa."

MRS. McDONALD WINS HUNDRED-DOLLAR RING.

Mrs. W. M. McDonald received a telegram yesterday from the Oklahoma World stating that she had won the second prize, a \$100 diamond ring, in the World's subscription contest. The first prize was won by an Oklahoma woman. It was a Maxwell automobile.

Countries of Both Americas Center on Their Commerce

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—All Central and South American nations have been invited by the United States Government to send their Ministers of Finance and leading bankers to Washington for a conference with Treasury Department officials and financiers of the United States on commercial problems confronting the two Americas.

FRANK GRANTED APPEAL.

Atlanta Man Will Be Given Hearing Before Supreme Court; Justice Lamar Grants Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Justice Lamar, of the Supreme Court, has granted an appeal from the decision of the Georgia Federal Court, which refused to release Leo M. Frank on a habeas corpus proceeding. Frank is under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, an Atlanta factory girl.

The celebrated case now comes before the highest court in the land, a goal for which attorneys of the condemned man have been fighting for weeks and which was once previously denied them, although on another phase of the proceeding.

Justice Lamar, in a statement explaining why he had granted the appeal, said the application presented an entirely different situation from the application for a writ of error which he had declined to grant some time ago. He cited several constitutional questions which were involved in the present appeal which, he said, the Supreme Court had never passed upon.

HAS COUSINS FIGHTING IN ARMY OF GERMANY.

C. Koenig, one of the South Plains' prosperous farmers living near Lockney, has a cousin in the army of the Kaiser of Germany. The young man is thirty-two years old. Despite the fact that reports are current of conscription of men in Germany, Mr. Koenig's cousin has not yet been called to the front, although he is with the reserves. He has other cousins in the army.

Mrs. J. E. Coffee returned to her home, near Hale Center, this morning, after a business trip to Plainview.

J. P. Houston is in Kress on business.

ENGLISH CABINET TAKES UP THE U. S. NOTE OF PROTEST IN SPECIAL SESSION

WASHINGTON NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN DECLARES THAT MUCH FEELING HAS BEEN AROUSED IN UNITED STATES BY BRITISH SEIZURES.

LORD SALISBURY'S POSITION RECALLED

United States Has Sent Note in Friendly Spirit, but Determination to Stop Seizure of Non-Contraband Cargoes Is Couched in No Uncertain Terms.

LONDON, DEC. 30.—A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CABINET WAS HELD THIS AFTERNOON TO CONSIDER THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S NOTE CONCERNING THE DELAY TO AMERICAN SHIPPING CAUSED BY SEARCHING BY VESSELS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

THE NOTE REACHED THE FOREIGN OFFICE YESTERDAY. IT CAME AS A COMPLETE SURPRISE TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC, AS THERE HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY NO INTIMATION THAT ANY FRICTION HAD ARISEN BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

The placards posted by the evening papers were given over exclusively to the American note, and the papers gave it the largest headlines they have given any news during the last month. Consequently the British people regard this as one of the most important occurrences of the whole war. Cleveland's Venezuelan message has produced such sensation.

RECALLS TRANSVAAL INCIDENT.

The first impression of the public is that the note may create friction, and perhaps some unfriendly feeling, although the newspapers point out that it specifies that the representations were made in a friendly spirit. The situation is comparable to that which arose at the time of the South African war, when neutral shippers began to send cargoes intended for the Transvaal Republic to the neutral port of Delagoa Bay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The United States Government has dispatched a long note to Great Britain insisting upon an early improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet. It gave warning that much feeling had been aroused in this country, and that public criticism was general over unwarranted interference with the legitimate foreign trade of the United States.

The document, constituting the strongest representations on this subject made by the United States to any of the belligerents since the outbreak of the war, was cabled to Ambassador Page to be formally presented to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. Its preparation was begun a month ago by Solicitor Cone Johnson, Counsellor Robert Lansing and Secretary Bryan, and finally during the last two weeks had the personal attention of President Wilson himself, who revised its phraseology with minute care.

As the detailed point of view of the United States in numerous specific cases of detention and seizures of cargoes had been set forth in a series of emphatic protests, most of which have gone unheeded, today's communication was couched in general terms, covering the entire subject of the relations between the United States and Great Britain as affected by the latter's naval policy, considered highly objectionable by this Government.

Friendly but Frank.

The note declares at the outset that the representations are made in a friendly spirit, but that the United States considers it best to speak in terms of frankness, lest silence be construed as an acquiescence in a policy on the part of Great Britain which infringes the rights of American citizens under the laws of nations.

Since France has adopted practically the same decrees on contraband as has Great Britain, today's note is virtually a statement intended for all members of the triple entente.

The document points out that complaints on every side and public criticism in the United States holds the British policy as directly responsible for the depression in many American industries, a situation, the seriousness of which must be apparent to Great Britain.

Feeling has been aroused on the subject to such an extent, the communi-

cation adds, that the American Government feels compelled to ask for definite information as to Great Britain's attitude in order that it may take such measures as will protect American citizens in their rights.

The United States, it points out, was patient at first, realizing that the unexpected outbreak of hostilities had heaped a mass of burdens on the British Government, and thinking an early clearing of the air would come. Five months have now elapsed, the note asserts with no improvement in the situation.

In Agreement With Salisbury.

Reference is made in the note to the high principles of equality which have actuated Great Britain in her championship in the past of freedom of the seas to neutral commerce, and the hope is expressed that even though a belligerent herself, she will realize the seriousness to the neutral of continued interference.

The American note, mentioning here that foodstuffs are conditional contraband, since they may be destined for the use of a civil population as well as an army, says the United States is in entire agreement with the doctrine expressed by Lord Salisbury, British Foreign Secretary, in his correspondence with the Washington Government concerning the shipment of foodstuffs to the Transvaal during the Boer war in South Africa. Lord Salisbury wrote then:

"Foodstuffs with a hostile destination can be considered contraband of war only if they are supplied for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of their seizure."

This is perhaps the most far-reaching declaration of the American note, since, if it were accepted by Great Britain, American trade with Germany and Austria, virtually at a standstill now, would be resumed, affecting the prices of wheat, flour, live stock and the variety of products which go to make up "foodstuffs."

Taking up the subject of detention of American ships at sea, the Washington Government states it can not tolerate undue delays in examining them or the conveying of such ships to British ports for detailed examination. It argues that proof of hostile destination of the cargo must be evidenced at the time of search at sea. The belligerent rights of search, the note adds, are fully recognized, but it can not be extended to the point of diverting American ships into belligerent ports merely on suspicion.

One Conspicuous Complaint.

The United States asserts, moreover, that it views with growing concern the detention of scores of American cargoes consigned from this country to neutral ports, contending that it should be the duty of belligerents to protect neutral commerce and prevent innocent merchants from suffering.

Today's note follows in many important points the argument previously advanced by Germany that the British practice with respect to neutral commerce was a distinct departure from many previously accepted principles of international law.

LONDON, Eng., Dec. 30.—Even war news took a secondary place in the news columns of the papers, although that coming from the Russian front was highly gratifying to the Allies. There has been a slackening of fighting in Northern Poland between the lower Vistula and Pilica Rivers, where the Russians have captured some German trenches, prisoners and guns—an indication, it is believed here, that the German frontal attack on the army guarding Warsaw has been definitely checked.

In Southern Poland the Russians

(Continued on Page Eight.)

COFFINS FULL OF CARTRIDGES.

The Death Rate in a Russian Town Was Finally Explained.

PARIS.—At a little Russian town near the German border there arrived about a year ago several Germans who took up their residence there and went about various occupations and trades. Border towns are usually inhabited by the people of two countries, and when one considers how many of these towns there are in the world disturbances among the inhabitants are the exception rather than the rule. These Germans and Russians got on very amicably. One day, however, one of the Germans died, and all the neighbors and most of the townspeople attended the funeral. Shortly afterward another German died, and another and another—each time the head of the family. Finally all the Germans were dead and the bereaved families moved back to Germany. The Russians were duly sympathetic and much impressed by the unfortunate mortality among the Germans, but in no quarter was foul play suspected.

A few weeks after the death of the last German a Russian inhabitant had business which took him to a German city. There, to his intense astonishment, he saw on the street just in front of him one of the Germans at whose obsequies he had assisted. He did not attract the ghost's attention or make any demand for an explanation, but when he returned to his native place he and his fellow townspeople visited the graves of the dead Germans. Each coffin exhumed in the little Russian cemetery was filled with good German cartridges.

LIME INCREASES YIELD.

The Ohio experiment station has investigated the use of lime on land and finds that in a five-year rotation corn, oats, wheat and clover the increase in yield due to the effects of the lime was considerable. The report of the experiment says of the increased yield and value of the crop: "In the experiments reported the lime has been applied to corn, in a five-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover, the lime being spread on the surface and harrowed in after plowing the land, and the outcome seems to have abundantly justified this practice. Many farmers, however, prefer to apply the lime when preparing for wheat, because the rush of work is not so great at that season and because the roads are

usually in better condition than for hauling the lime.

"The average gain for lime on land receiving the complete fertilizer carrying 30 pounds of nitrogen and were to value corn with its stover at half a dollar per bushel, oats with its straw at one-third of a dollar, wheat with its straw at 90 cents and hay at \$8 per ton, we would have the following as the value of the increase in the different crops due to the liming:

	Increase.	Value.
Corn, bushels	10.25	\$5.12
Oats, bushels	1.70	0.57
Wheat, bushels	3.53	3.18
Clover hay, tons	0.66	5.28
Timothy hay, tons	0.735	5.88
Total		\$20.03

"On these valuations the greatest gain from the liming has been found in the timothy crop, while the clover and corn have shown a nearly equal gain."

HOW A LETTER FROM HOME CHEERS THE SOLDIERS.

The London Times prints the following letters from an officer in the Leicesters:

"I do wish I could answer even half the letters I get from you and the others at home and describe how much they mean to me, but we have to think ourselves lucky if we get a chance to write one letter in several days, and that is probably a very hurried one, written under difficulties. You see, when the whole night—that is, from 4:30 o'clock in the evening to about 7 in the morning—becomes a washout owing to the total absence of anything in the way of artificial light, and when we have to get most of our sleep in the day, it does not leave me much room for such civilized pursuits as letter writing.

"On the other hand, I honestly can't describe what an extraordinary feeling of elation the receipt of a letter gives me. It is really most odd. I've never felt anything quite like it before, except perhaps when I was a very small boy and was unexpectedly given a gift. I think it must be that that nightly watching business, fourteen hours at a stretch, must play upon one's nerves so much that by the end of it one is in a sort of second childhood, in which state the Elysium of life is represented by a cup of steaming hot coffee and a letter from home. Anyhow I know that's how I summed up my feelings this morning after one of the worst nights of wind and rain and alarms we have had.

"It is now 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and still raining, and I have had a fairly good sleep and am feeling merry and bright again. It's a great life. * * * I can thoroughly sympathize with B. and his mud on Salisbury Plain; I know exactly what it is like. I hope your warriors at Swange are beginning to get used to it now, too. That is the difference between a real, well-trained soldier and a more or less amateur. The worse things are the more cheery he gets. You should just see our fellows, or rather hear them under conditions which can only be described as 'the utmost hell'—they are simply full of jokes and good humor, and it does one good to see the grins break out on their funny old good-natured faces when one has every right to expect the opposite.

"The aforementioned faces are funnier than ever now with a fringe of beard round them and probably great streaks of mud across them. They are just like children, too, in the way

they look up to one and ask one for advice and counsel on all kinds of subjects, great and small. Although I say it myself, I don't think they could put more confidence in their officers than they do at times like these, and I think most of us appreciate the fact.

"I was rather amused just now. They have just sent round some very nice, neat little boxes of chocolate, one for every officer and man in the regiment, which arrived this morning 'with best wishes to the regiment, from the members of the Leicester County Club' (jolly nice of them!). Of course the men were absolutely overcome; they were just like children at a prize distribution, and went round comparing their boxes, etc., and making complimentary remarks about the 'nibs what sent them;' and I heard one fellow, who had been a stable boy with the Quorn Hounds, explaining to someone else who was less well informed that they were from 'the officer-blokes like, what 'unts in the county.'"

TUMBLEWEED.

Julian Street, in Collier's Weekly.

Though Mark Twain tells about coyotes and prairie dogs—animals which I looked for, but regret to say I did not see—he ignores the tumbleweed, the most curious thing—animal, vegetable or mineral—that crossed my vision as I crossed the plains. I cannot understand why Mark Twain did not mention this weed, because he must have seen it, and it must have delighted him with its comical gyrations.

Tumbleweed is a bushy plant which grows to a height of perhaps three feet and has a mass of little twigs and branches which make its shape almost perfectly round. Fortunately for the amusement of mankind, it has a weak stalk, so that, when the plant dries, the wind breaks it off at the bottom, and then proceeds to roll it over and over across the land. I well remember the first tumbleweed we saw.

"What on earth is that thing?" cried my companion suddenly, pointing out through the car window. I looked. Some distance away a strange buff-colored shape was making a swift, uncanny progress toward the east. It wasn't crawling; it wasn't running; but it was traveling fast, with a rolling, tossing, careening motion, like a barrel half full of whisky going down hill. Now it tilted one way, now another; now it shot swiftly into some slight depression in the plain, but only to come bounding lightly over again, with an air indescribably gay, abandoned and inane.

Soon we saw another and another; they became more and more common as we went along until presently they were everywhere, careening in their maddening course across the prairie, and piled high against the fences along the railroad's right of way, like great concealing snowdrifts.

We fell in love with tumbleweed and never while it was in sight lost interest in its idiotic evolutions. Excepting only tobacco, it is the greatest weed that grows, and it has the advantage over tobacco in that it does no man any harm, but serves only to excite his risibilities. It is the clown of vegetation, and it has the air, as it rolls along, of being conscious of its comicality, like the smart "caniche," in the dog show, which goes and overturns the basket behind the trainer's back; or the circus clown who runs about with a rolling gait, tripping, turning double and triple somersaults, rising, running on, tripping, falling and turning over and over again.

Who shall say that tumbleweed is useless, since it contributes a rare note of drollery to the tragic desolation of the Western plains?

T. U. ISSUES BULLETINS OF IMPORTANCE TO FARMERS.

"Studies in the Industrial Resources of Texas" is the title of a bulletin now from the press issued by the University of Texas. The pamphlet represents the work of the University Economic Club for the year 1913-14. Prof. Lewis H. Haney deals with the "Economic Comparison of Texas Soil Belts," in which work he is assisted by Alex Spence. Alexander Deussen, Instructor in Geology, presents "The Climate of Texas in Relation to Its Crops," which is elaborately illustrated with maps and diagrams.

"The Population of Texas and Its Potentialities as a Labor Force," is the subject of a chapter by W. E. Leonard, of the Economic Department of the University. A. B. Cox contributes a chapter dealing with the principal crops of Texas, their importance and relation to tenancy and size value of farms. "Cotton seed products of Texas" is the subject of a discussion by W. D. Wright. C. Lohman makes an extended examination of the lumber industry of Texas.

"Irrigation in Texas," "The Railway Service in Texas," "A Summary of the Banks of Texas" and "The Wealth of Texas" designate chapters contributed by other members of the club.

A. & M. WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Dec. 29.—The present year's crop of Texas honey has not only been large, but has contained some of the finest honey ever produced in the United States. State Entomologist Wilmon Newell, who is closely associated with the bee-keeping interests of the State, calls attention to the fact that, while most foodstuffs have increased in price, honey is now cheaper than it has been for many years past. Honey is one of the purest and best foods obtainable, and "goes further" than any other form of sweet obtainable, pound for pound. The lovers of honey now have the opportunity to gratify their tastes along this line at prices which

are ridiculously low compared with the prevailing high cost of foodstuffs.

Indicative of the widespread interest in more and better poultry, literally hundreds of letters have been received by the department of poultry husbandry at the A. & M. College and the State Experiment Station, located at the College, during the past few weeks. Judging from these letters the poultry business will increase by leaps and bounds on Texas farms this year.

Most of the letters have been inquiries regarding balanced rations for chickens. The better the ration the larger the egg production of the hen. To expedite matters, F. W. Kazmeier, of the A. & M. College poultry hus-

bandry department, has prepared a schedule of rations for chickens, this schedule being framed to meet Texas conditions. The suggested feeds for heavier egg production may be had by writing Mr. Kazmeier, at College Station, Texas.

BRISCOE COUNTY HAS A FINE SEASON IN THE GROUND NOW.

SILVERTON, Texas, Dec. 31.—The heavy snow and general rains have placed the Briscoe County country in fine shape for the coming year. A good season is already in the ground.

Feed crops in the county were extraordinarily good this year. Farmers are expecting a recurrence of good crops.

Our Business Is To Protect Your Business

LIFE is Business---or is Business Life? Any way you look at it we can protect both business and life.

We wish you a full measure of health and happiness during the New Year and suggest but one resolve.

Resolve upon a better protection for yourself and family. Let us provide the protection with old line, long established, proven policies of

Life, Health and Fire Insurance

You'll never regret this most important step of your life

McClelland & LeMond
First National Bank Building

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

For the Good Year 1915

THAT the coming year may be the best that you have ever known and that it may be the worst you will ever know, is our wish for you during the good year 1915.

May all the good things we have planned for our store during the coming year be found commensurate with the needs and wishes of our host of customers.

Donohoo-Ware Hdw. Co.
Phone 80

WE wish for every one

a happy and prosperous New Year

THE R. A. LONG DRUG STORE

During 1915 As During 1914

We promise to our customers groceries as good as the best at prices as low as the lowest.

With Best Wishes for a Prosperous Year to All

People's Supply Store
PHONE 337

Happy New Year to All

BY your aid we have grown in the coal business. Our present large volume of business makes our good service possible. We guarantee our weights at public scale.

After January 1st we will positively sell for cash only

E. C. Hunter Coal Co.

What to Feed Your Chickens

The proper ration in feeding you chickens has much to do with their productiveness. You may feed them so much that they will not be profitable for you to keep. Here's what they are fed at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas:

Ration for Chicks.

MIXTURE NO. 1.

- 8 pounds rolled oats.
- 8 pounds bread crumbs.
- 2 pounds sifted beef scraps.
- 1 pound bone meal.

MIXTURE NO. 2.

- 2 pounds wheat (cracked).
- 2 pounds cracked milo (fine).
- 1 pound pin-head oatmeal.
- 1 pound millet.

MIXTURE NO. 3.

- 3 pounds wheat bran.
- 3 pounds milo or kaffir meal.
- 3 pounds wheat middlings.
- 3 pounds beef scrap (sifted, best grade).
- 1 pound bone meal.

MIXTURE NO. 4.

- 2 pounds wheat (whole).
- 2 pounds kaffir or milo.
- 1 pound millet.
- 1 pound hulled oats.

MIXTURE NO. 5.

- 3 pounds kaffir or milo.
- 1 pound millet.
- 2 pounds wheat.

The Method of Feeding Mixtures.

1 TO 5 DAYS.

Mixture No. 1, moistened with sour skimmed milk, fed five times a day; Mixture No. 2, in shallow tray containing a little of Mixture No. 3 (dry) always before chicks. Shredded green food and fine grit and charcoal scattered over food.

5 DAYS TO TWO WEEKS.

Mixture No. 2 in light litter twice a day. Mixture No. 3 moistened with sour skimmed milk, fed three times a day; Mixture No. 3 (dry) always available.

2 TO 4 WEEKS.

As above, except that moist mash is given twice a day.

4 TO 6 WEEKS.

(Or until chicks are on range). Reduce meals of moist mash to one a day; Mixture No. 4 in litter twice a day; dry mash is always available.

6 WEEKS TO MATURITY.

Mixture No. 3 and Mixture No. 5 hopper fed. One meal a day of moist mash, if it is desired to hasten development.

Directions.

Provide fine grit, charcoal, shell and bone from the start. Give grass range or plenty of green food. Fresh water. Feed only sweet, wholesome foods. Avoid damp and soiled litter. Disinfect brooder frequently. Provide shade, fresh air and protection from the hot sun.

Ration for Laying Hens.

The following whole-grain mixture is fed morning and afternoon in a straw mixture:

Whole grain—60 pounds milo or kaffir; 60 pounds wheat.

The following mash is fed dry in a hopper kept open during the afternoon only:

- 60 pounds milo meal or kaffir meal.
- 50 pounds wheat middlings.
- 30 pounds wheat bran.
- 10 pounds cotton seed meal.
- 10 pounds alfalfa meal or Sudan grass meal.
- 40 pounds beef scrap.
- 1 pound salt.

The fowls should eat about one-half as much mash by weight as whole grain. It is a good idea to feed only a very little grain fed in the morning and all they want late in the afternoon. This ration should be supplemented with some succulent green feed the fowls will eat. It is important that they should have some form of green feed daily.

Grit and oyster shells are necessary.

Cool surroundings and plenty of fresh water.

Clean surroundings.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

ing frosted feet in ice water will soon be abandoned by any one who gives a fair trial to warm water."

KINGS IN THE BATTLE FIELDS.

George's Visit Recalls Practices of Plantagenets and Tudors.

From the London Telegraph.

The occasion of King George's visit to his army in the field recalls the practice of the Plantagenet and Tudor sovereigns who personally commanded the English armies in the field. The remarkable families which reigned in England from the Conquest to the death of Elizabeth produced a great number of military leaders, some of whom deserved the title of genius. Few commanders of an army in any age surpassed King William I, Edward I, the Black Prince, son of Edward III, Henry V, or Edward IV as generals in the field.

Henry VIII was the last English king who actually invaded French territory at the head of an army, though William III and George II both attempted the feat from allied states.

King George's presence in the field will prove a valuable encouragement to our soldiers. It will demonstrate in an undeniable manner the personal interest of the sovereign in the troops who have so bravely and at such cost of blood maintained his cause and the cause of their countrymen in the gigantic struggle, and will prove a mighty encouragement to them.

For second-hand Tires and Tubes of all makes and sizes see PLAINVIEW RUBBER CO. —Adv. 2t.

Carbon Paper at The Herald.

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.

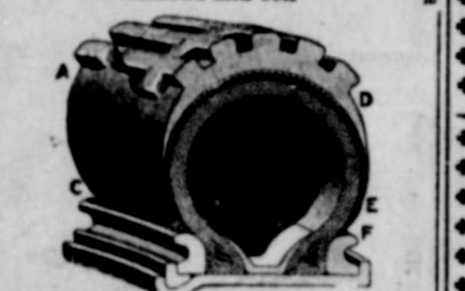
Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

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.



Our experience is worth money to you

It is not a case of our opinion against yours—we spent a number of years and considerable money acquiring a vast fund of information and facts about tires—information that will now be worth money to you as a tire user. We recommend and sell



Diamond
Now made by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company

We are Diamond Tire Jobbers for the Panhandle

Plainview Rubber Comp'y

Phone 104

"Everything for Your Wheels"

Our repair work is guaranteed to outlast the rest of the tire.

Want Ads

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

One span each mules and horses. Mules broke; four years old. Horses broke to saddle and harness; seven and eight years old. JNO. W. CONE, Lubbock, Texas. —Adv. 3t-pd.

Second-hand Tires and Tubes of all makes and sizes at PLAINVIEW RUBBER CO. —Adv. 2t.

KANSAS CITY STAR.

From now until January fifteenth The Plainview Evening Herald will accept subscriptions to The Herald and the Kansas City Weekly Star for \$1.50, the regular price of The Evening Herald. —Adv. tf.

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

Good second-hand Tires and Tubes are always on hand at PLAINVIEW RUBBER CO. —Adv. 2t.

A five-room house, with bath room, etc., to rent; now occupied by E. E. Room on Third Street. C. W. TANDY. —Adv. tf.

FOR SALE—Span match mules, weight 2,400; coming 5-year-old. R. L. MOORE. —Adv. 6t-pd.

The Kansas City Star (weekly) and The Plainview Evening Herald at bargain prices until January fifteenth. —Adv. tf.

GIRL WANTED—Small family, good wages. Phone 28. —Adv. tf.

Cardboard at The Herald.

DRS. GUYTON & NICHOLS
—Specialists on—
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and Surgery.
Office, Grant Building
Plainview, Texas

WANT ADS
L BRING E
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TRY THEM RESULTS TRY
TRY D SURE E TRY
E FROM A L
H WANT ADS D

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 or pleasure.

MARTIN, KINDER,
RUSSELL & ZIMMERMAN
—Lawyers—
West Side Square,
Donohoo Building
Plainview, Texas
Offices in Tulsa, Texas

OUR AIM--Honest Work at Honest Prices

Remember us when you want your automobile repaired, broken cylinders or castings welded. We do it right and save you money. See us before buying tires and accessories.

EGGE-CORLETT Auto Company
PHONE NUMBER 314

In time of peace prepare for war. Buy your coal while the weather is pretty.

Best grade Colo. Lp. Coal \$9.00 Del.
Best grade Colo. Nut Coal \$8.50 Del.
Best grade Colo. Lp. Coal \$8.50 at yard
Best grade Colo. Nut Coal \$8.00 at yard

We also have just received a car of that good molasses feed. It makes the cows give more milk and butter and fattens the horses.

Allen & Bonner
Phone 162

RELIEF FOR COLD WEATHER TROUBLES

Chilblains.—Chilblains are caused by poor circulation of blood in the feet, often caused by tight shoes. The first thing to do, therefore, is to improve the circulation of blood in the feet. Comfortable shoes should be worn and the stockings changed daily. Woolen stockings should not be worn and the feet should be kept away from the heat. The following treatment will give relief:

Plunge the feet frequently into cold water containing salt or a little ammonia, or bathe them with kerosene oil. Dry thoroughly and rub gently. Dust with talcum powder. Paint with two coats iodine, allowing the first coat to dry before applying the second.

Chapped Hands.—Soak the hands in hot soapy water for ten or fifteen minutes. Rinse well. Rub well with camphor ice, cold cream or vaseline and dust with talcum powder. The powder prevents the cream from being rubbed off. To prevent the hands from becoming chapped they should be dried thoroughly.

Chapped Lips.—Apply camphor ice or cold cream night and morning, and during the day if necessary. If very dry or sore sponge with hot water before applying grease.

Cracked Lips.—The lips should first be softened by steaming or washing with hot water, then rubbed with camphor ice or vaseline. Wipe off the superfluous grease, pull the crack together, and place a small strip of adhesive plaster across the crack. This should be done over night.

Frost Bite.—The frozen part should be plunged into very cold water or rubbed with snow or crushed ice. Remove from the water and rub gently. Then plunge into cold water every few seconds until sensation returns. Keep away from fire and warm rooms.

Dalles gives the following treatment for frost bites, which is radically different from the above, but he says that experiments in Russia and elsewhere have shown that it is the best way:

"All forms of frost bite or local freezing are to be treated in the same way, which consists in gradually bringing up the temperature to the normal point (about 90 degrees Fahrenheit) and maintaining it there. For this purpose moderate friction or soaking in moderately hot water or the application of warm wet cloths. Rubbing with snow is used in certain countries where snow is plentiful, and the custom is well established, but it is the rubbing and not the cold that does the good. The practice of soaking

The Necessity Store Thanks Its Customers

for their patronage during the holidays and the year just closing. We regard your increased custom as an expression of faith in our low prices and high quality of goods.

We will appreciate a continuance of your good faith.

We will be better able to serve you in our new quarters in the Johnson Building after January 1st.

FRANK & FINLEY

The Sign of Service



WE WANT YOU

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

WE PAY INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

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



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

CALL THE HERALD FOR JOB PRINTING. PHONE 72.

WE weld broken castings for automobiles and farm machinery. Let us overhaul your motor.

We Can Do It Right and Save You Money

Call and see the new Overland model 81 at \$850.00. Auto Livery.

E. N. EGGE AUTO CO.
Phone 646, Ellerd Bldg.

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

THREE TIMES A WEEK

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

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

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

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

OPEN THE WINDOWS.

When your work comes hard, when your nerves are all a-quiver, when you work hard and get nothing done, when you seem to be just plodding, plodding up and down like in a treadmill—open the windows. You need fresh air.

You think you have not time to throw open the windows wide. You have not time not to do it.

Open the windows and let nature's free, fresh, invigorating air in. There is no better tonic.

You think you will get cold from the fresh, cool air. It will make you warm. The oxygen in fresh air will warm your blood. It will act as a tonic to your nerves. Open the windows.

When you feel gloomy and sad; when you feel that your best friends do not appreciate your work, you think you have no friends left in the world, but fresh air will drive this silly notion from you. Open the windows.

A good breath of air will make your entire nervous system glow. It will invigorate your mind and cheer your soul.

Open the windows.

MAKING NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

The practice of making New Year resolution and of breaking them is now in order. Few of our resolutions we make at the first of the new year, with such strong intentions of carrying them out, are kept. This inclination to break New Year resolutions has been so strong that it has made making resolutions a joke in the minds of many. When you say "I have resolved to do so and so during the new year," a smile on the faces of friends will greet your expression.

But there is a value to the New Year resolution. When a day has passed we generally reflect on the happenings of the day. The events of the year and our achievements for the year past are also reviewed, consciously or unconsciously, at the end of the year. It is natural. At the end of the day we see our mistakes of the day and resolve not to make them the day following. Possibly we make the same mistakes again. Maybe we are not strong enough to carry out our resolution. There may be a force stronger than our will which will prevent putting the resolution into action. Most of our resolutions from day to day are good. Most of the resolutions we make at the beginning of the new year are good.

Who will say that a man is not better for having made good resolutions. He is no stronger by breaking any resolution made—so far as the will is concerned. But no one will say that making good resolutions does not make a man mellow, does not enrich the soul. Make your good resolutions. Keep them.

Best Editorial of the Day

WHEN INTELLECT RUNS WILD.

From the Kansas City Star. Here is a paragraph in an article by a famous English philosopher on the deeper causes of the war that deserves pondering. Writing in the Hibbert Journal, Prof. L. P. Jacks says: "In the period that preceded the birth of modern science it happened by what M. Bergson calls an historical accident that the culture of Europe received a twist the effect of which was to make intellect supreme among the faculties of man. Astonished by the early conquests of science and misreading their significance, the cultured races devoted themselves more and more to the development of their intellectual powers, sometimes at ruinous expense to the conscience, the social instincts and the common sense of mankind. The outcome of it all is a civilization founded on the cult of mechanism and power." Doesn't that describe the great trouble with modern civilization without regard to such overwhelming calamities as war?

Lines to Be Remembered

Sit thou a patient looker on;
 Judge not the play before the play is done;
 Her plot hath many changes; every day
 Speaks a new scene; the last act
 crowns the play.
 —Francis Quarles.

Isn't there altogether too much of a disposition to regard the supremacy of what Prof. Jacks calls the intellect, in distinction from the conscience, the social instincts and the common sense of mankind?

A man says: "It is the reasonable thing for me to do everything possible in order to succeed. Therefore it is reasonable for me to be unscrupulous and grasping and to get advantage over my neighbors by any means, fair as well as foul. In fact, from the reasonable standpoint such words as fair or foul have no significance. Success is the only thing that means anything."

Then he goes out and does what the financiers did in the two or three decades just after the Civil War, fattening on the swindling of unsuspecting persons.

Isn't that precisely what a creature would do, who should not be endowed with base passions, like the monster created by Mrs. Shelley's Frankenstein, but who should be endowed with intellect without any social sense or feelings?

Of course, a world of such creatures would be an insane asylum and would end in catastrophe. The intellect that is really serviceable to mankind must not be mere clever reasoning power. It must be the expression of an experience that includes regard for the rights of others, that has developed a proper conscience, that is really social.

A PRAYER FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Purge out of every heart the lurking grudge. Give us grace and strength to forbear and persevere. Offenders, give us the grace to accept and to forgive offenders. Forgetful ourselves, help us to bear cheerfully the forgetfulness of others. Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare us to our friends, soften us to our enemies. Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent endeavors. If it may not, give us the strength to encounter that which is to come, that we may be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and in all changes of fortune, and down to the gates of death, loyal and loving one to another.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

PANHANDLE SHERIFFS HAVE SPECIAL SESSION IN AMARILLO.

To Hold Special Session; Fee and Salary Bill to Be Considered, and Other Matters.

The Panhandle Sheriff's Association will convene in special session this morning at 9 o'clock in the office of Sheriff W. M. Burwell, in this city.

For the past two years the regular annual meetings of this association have been held at Amarillo during the week of the Panhandle State Fair. This special meeting is being held at this time because of the fact that the State Legislature will meet now in a short time and that some time during the session a fee and salary bill is likely to be brought up for consideration.

This matter was taken up originally by the Panhandle Sheriffs' Association, and by members of this association was carried to the State Association. Sheriff Burwell, of Potter County, who is president of the Panhandle Association and has been from the time of its organization, was made a member of the executive committee of the State Association and also a member of the Legislative committee.

A bill was up before the Legislature at a previous session, but apparently was very unsatisfactory and made no headway toward passage. It is stated that the bill would have fixed the minimum salary of the sheriff of Potter County at \$750 and the maximum at \$1,800, with no provisions for deputies.

The general movement is toward

fixed salaries in all departments of government, instead of fees.

The fee system is apt to work to the financial advantage of officials in the larger and more populous communities and to the disadvantage of officials in the smaller and more sparsely-settled districts.

The last annual meeting of the State Association was held at Corpus Christi in August, and the next will be held in Waco. In 1913 the meeting was held at Austin; in 1912 at Fort Worth, and in 1911 at Houston. The time of holding the annual meetings is determined by the executive committee.

Another matter which may come up for consideration today is the place of holding the next regular meeting of the Panhandle Association. While all the meetings have been held at Amarillo up to this time, the matter of holding at least a portion of the meetings elsewhere has been proposed.

There will probably be other business, also, of interest to the sheriffs, come up for consideration and discussion.

Among other sheriffs who arrived in the city yesterday to attend the meeting were J. E. McCannless, of Dalhart, and D. B. Crawford, of Tulla.

Frank Ward, of Tucumcari, was a visiting sheriff circulating among the peace officers about the hotels here last evening.

Deputy Sheriff Burton Roach, of Amarillo, is secretary of the Panhandle Association.—Amarillo News.

THE KANSAS CITY MARKET IN DETAIL.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Dec. 28.—The cattle market advanced 50 to 75 cents last week, except stockers and feeders, which gained 15 to 50 cents. Receipts here to-day are 10,000 head, and killing grades are selling about steady, with a shade of weakness, stockers and feeders strong and active. No highly finished killing steers are here, the best bringing \$8.75 to-day, but strictly prime steers are here, the best bringing around \$10.25, and best heavy cows bring \$7.25.

Quarantine prices have not been fully tested recently, some fair-meal-fed steers weighing 1,026 pounds selling at \$7.00 to-day, and other lighter steers at \$6.40 to \$6.70.

Stockers and feeders meet a good demand, and are apt to get further advances in the next few weeks. Iowa bought some cattle here last week, practically the first in six weeks, but Illinois and other quarantined states have not bought any since the first of November. As the quarantines are raised the demand will increase. Kansas has laid in a larger number of cattle this fall than in any recent year. While some of these cattle are ready to move to market whenever prices are attractive, there will not be any oversupply at any time this winter. Feeders are selling at \$7.25 to \$8.00, stockers \$6.75 to \$8.00, a few cattle on either side of these quotations.

Hogs made a small net gain last week, and are 10 to 15 cents higher to-day. Larger receipts at Chicago and St. Louis, and light supplies here, kept the prices at Kansas City as high

GERMAN PRINCESS AT A HOSPITAL.

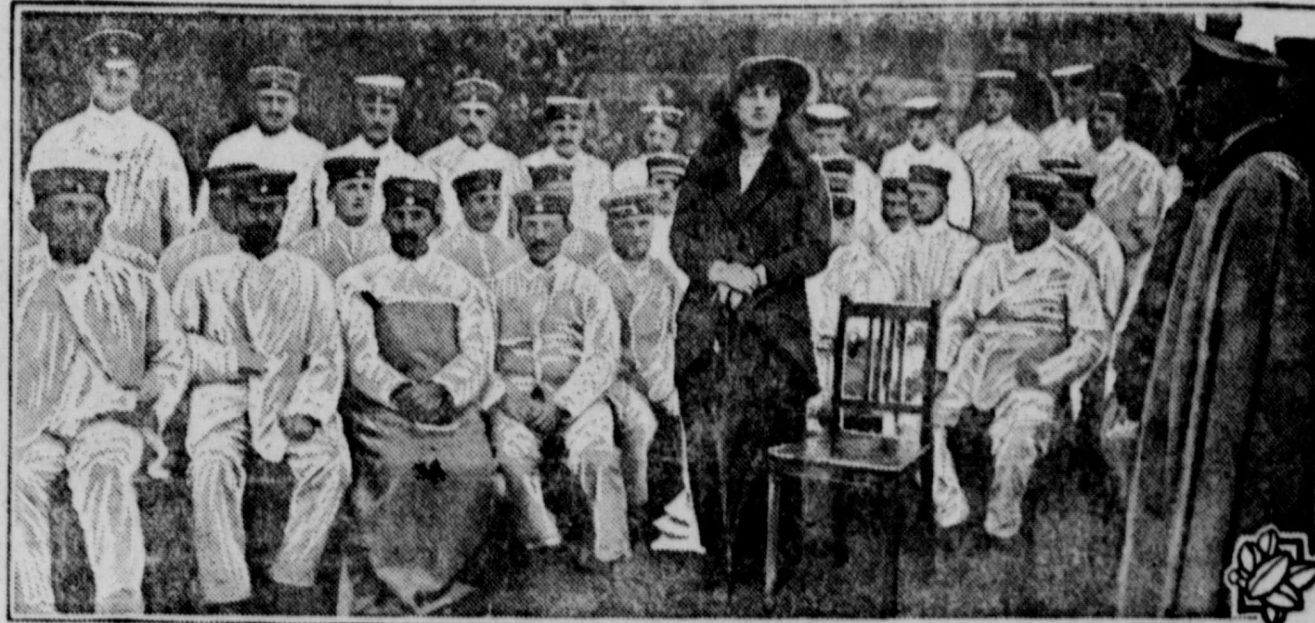


Photo by American Press Association.

Princess August Wilhelm is shown visiting the wounded in a hospital in Berlin.

as at markets east, sometimes higher. Top here to-day is \$7.40, Chicago same, St. Louis same, St. Joseph \$7.37½. Receipts here are only 4,000 to-day. Within a week or two Buffalo, Cleveland and other Eastern markets will get fewer hogs, and order buyers here will want more hogs. May pork is 75 cents above a week ago, and fresh pork is making a good profit for killers, incentives for active buying at the stock yards.

Lambs have advanced half a dollar in the last week, including a gain of 15 to 25 cents to-day, and sheep are 25 cents higher than a week ago. Receipts are moderate, 4,200 here to-day, and will continue light. Pea-fed lambs sold at \$8.70 and \$8.75 to-day, lambs weighing 77 pounds, and others \$6 pounds, bringing the top price. Ewes are quotable up to \$6. Locally the situation is strong, and if any bear influence is felt it will have to come from the outside.

J. A. RICKART,
 Market Correspondent.

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF HOGS AND DOGS.

If twelve dogs are worth \$290, what are 140 hogs worth? This problem cannot be solved by arithmetical process, but the county records of one county in Texas answer it. The information came to light during an investigation carried on by Messrs. Austin and Wehrin, of the Public Welfare Division of the University of Texas, to determine the amount of personal property rendered by tenants in a certain county of Texas. The answer is that 140 hogs are worth \$550. In short, one dog is worth \$24.16 on the average, as against \$3.21 the average worth of a hog. The dog, in the estimation of the tenant tax-payer of that particular county, is seven and one-half times as valuable as the hog.

Another element appears in this estimate, however, and that is the common belief that the damages which can be recovered from a person killing your dog is in some way influenced by the value which the animal is rendered on the tax-rolls.

The forthcoming University bulletin on "Farm Tenancy" will contain much statistical data concerning the

condition of the farm tenant in Texas, and will treat exhaustively such questions as "Is Farm Tenancy a Transition Stage?" it being contended by some that it represents merely a stage in the progress of individuals from laboring by the day to being land owners.

PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Texas, Dec. 30.—The old year is fast dying. Its last breath will soon have swept this grand old earth, and voices will be raised in praise of another new year. Soon another milestone will be set, and many epochs in history be dated. When we think of this great peaceful country in which we live, we have cause to rejoice. But when we think of our neighbors just across the blue ocean, our hearts grow sad, and we long to see the dark war clouds roll away, and hear the sweet refrain, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Our Christmas tree was well attended, and each one was remembered by some token of friendship.

Quite a number of Providence people attended the Christmas dinner at the home of James Pullen, and also the forty-two party there on Christmas night.

We are glad to report Virgil Dodson improving, after several days' sickness with yellow jaundice.

Mrs. Chas. Barrett is spending a few days in her father's home, near Floydada.

Miss Margaret Thomas has returned home, after a two weeks' stay with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Barrett.

Will Hates and Uncle Eph were visitors in Lockney Monday.

Cleve Hartman and family spent Tuesday at the home of W. B. Hatchett. E. G. Foster was in Lockney Tuesday, on business.

Mrs. Brown has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Will Randolph.

DURING THE CHRISTMAS RUSH

you more than likely forgot your hands and let them get rough and chapped.

DUNCAN'S HAND LOTION

will make them soft and white, and a little used every night before going to bed will keep them in that condition.

REMEMBER, we absolutely guarantee every bottle to give complete satisfaction, or money refunded.

Price Twenty-five Cents

Duncan's Pharmacy

"The Store That Treats-U-Right."

TELEPHONE 161

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All

I sincerely thank my friends for the patronage they have given me the past year. You know how I started in business only a few months ago. Business has been good all along, but of late it has grown till I was unable to handle it alone; therefore, I employed Mr. M. L. George, of Honey Grove, to assist me. Mr. George is a practical tailor, and will cut, trim and make Trousers in the shop. We will be able to handle any alteration that can be made in a tailor shop. I am going to begin the season by offering an extra pair of Trousers with each Suit sold for the next 30 days. This will apply to either Spring or Winter Lines.

My Spring Line, which is now on display, is one of the best and most complete I have ever seen. It is given up the world over that Deimer's Woolens are as good as the Best. I have a few good summer weights to retail at \$12.50.

I have hundreds of customers who are coming back for the same values they have been getting for the past three seasons. Don't fail to see my Spring Line. Come in and meet Mr. George. Let us be your tailors.

W. L. HOGUE

Phone No. 398

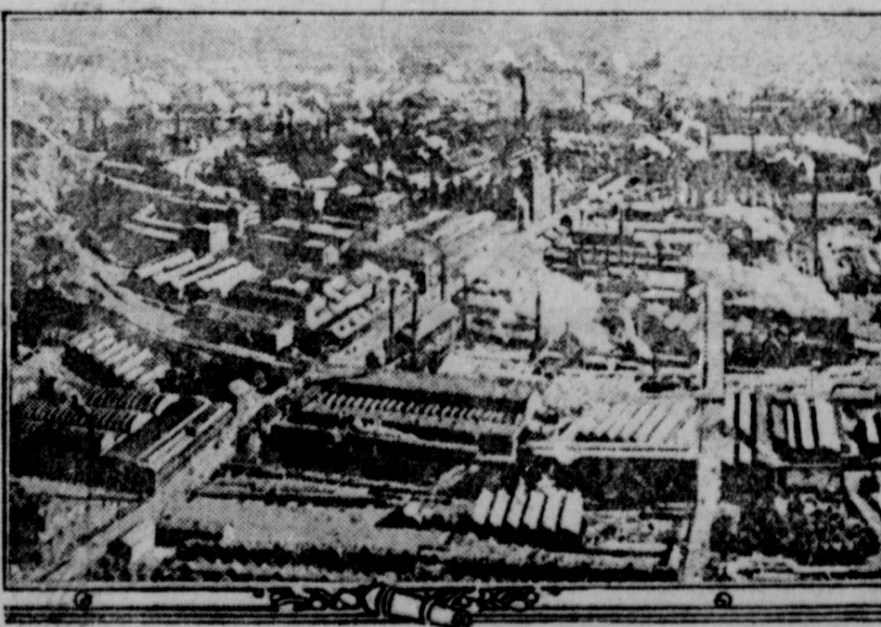
Elk Building

GERMANS ON GUARD DUTY.



Photo by American Press Association.

THE KRUPP GUN WORKS AT ESSEN.



SOCIETY

Telephone Number 72

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The "As You Like It" Club will meet Friday, January 8, with Mrs. S. I. Newton, 1103 West Third Street.

MISSSES CLEMENTS ENTERTAIN.

At their home, in South Plainview, Misses Hattie and Bettie Clements entertained a number of their friends with progressive forty-two last night. Quite an enjoyable time is reported by those attending.

MRS. W. L. HARRINGTON HAS DINNER FOR THIRTEEN GUESTS.

Yesterday afternoon, at their home, 700 Restriction Street, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harrington entertained with a turkey dinner. The house was decorated with holiday festoons.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Longstreth, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Charles, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Gidney, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harp, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Sansom and Mrs. McDonald.

TOM MAGNESS AND BRIDE WILL MAKE PETERSBURG HOME.

Tom E. Magness and Miss Nannie Alice Yancey were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of Rev. A. B. Roberts, 208 Alexander Street, by Rev. Roberts.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom departed for Petersburg, where they will make their home.

Mr. Magness has lived at Petersburg for some years. Miss Yancey's home has been in the Bellview community.

SEWELL GROCERY COMPANY GIVES UNIQUE REMEMBRANCE.

The Sewell Grocery Company are giving to their customers a unique New Year's remembrance, in the form of a decorated plate, bearing the compliments of the house. A calendar and a map of the Panama Canal Zone are featured in the decorations.



Special Sale

NOW ON AT

WOOD'S VARIETY STORE



"AS YOU LIKE IT" CLUB.

The "As You Like It" Club will meet with Mrs. S. I. Newton January 8, with Mrs. Farris Frye as leader.

Roll Call—Opinions of Touchstone; What He Is to the Play.

Describe the Forest of Arden and the mythical conditions existing there.—Mrs. Garrison.

"Mission of Minor Characters"—Mrs. Hutchings.

Shakespeare Quotation Drill—Mrs. Wayland.

Text Study—Act III, "As You Like It."

1. What turn in the fortunes of Orlando is noted in Scene I?

2. What part of the action is foreshadowed here?

3. Through Touchstone, what aspects of life do we see satirized?

4. Is the wisdom of Corin sound from the rustic's point of view?

5. How does Shakespeare usually depict rustics?

6. What effect of contrast is produced by the scene following the dialogue of Touchstone and Corin?

7. How do lovers declare their passion in the Forest of Arden?

8. What are the qualities that characterize the dialogue between Celia and Rosalind in Scene II?

9. What is the dramatic purpose of this?

10. Indicate the purpose of the ensuing scene between Jaques and Orlando.

11. What did Jaques like in Orlando? Why did he allow himself to be so easily trapped?

12. Was Orlando too full of love and self to appreciate Jaques? What is the underlying pathos of the dialogue?

13. Is not the spirit of Rosalind in her encounter with Orlando charged with sex? Why did not Orlando pierce the disguise?

14. Indicate the kind of humor in Scene III.

15. What reasons in nature do you see for the match between Touchstone and Audrey? What was Jaques' opinion regarding it?

16. Scene IV throws what new light upon Rosalind?

17. Construct from Rosalind's brief account her meeting with the Duke, her father. How does Corin's message serve to link this with the following scene?

18. Is it often Shakespeare's custom to make his scenes consecutive in action? What gain is there in reality by following the opposite course?

19. How is it shown that Phebe falls in love with Rosalind? Do you see Phebe in the same way that Rosalind did?

20. Does Phebe change at all her attitude toward Silvers after Rosalind goes out?

21. Compare Phebe and Rosalind as lovers of men. How differently do their thoughts run?

MRS. JOE MCKEE ENTERTAINS NOBLES BROTHERS' EMPLOYEES.

Mrs. Joe McKee entertained the employees of Nobles Brothers' Plainview wholesale house Sunday evening, at the McKee home, 218 West Second Street, with a six o'clock dinner.

"EIGHTY-FOUR" ENTERTAINS MRS. RANDOLPH'S GUESTS.

"Eighty-four" was played yesterday at the home of Mrs. P. B. Randolph, 300 White Street, by Mesdames J. C. Anderson, Elmer Sansom, D. H. Collier, Will Fyffe, Robt. Meyers, J. W. Willis and J. C. Anderson, Jr.

HONORING BRIDE-TO-BE.

Misses Gladys and Gertrude Overall entertained in honor of the bride-to-be, Miss Eula Howell, at their home, in North Plainview, Tuesday night.

Misses Eula Howell, the honoree; Minnie Cook and Lizzie Leach, and Messrs. Harry Phelps, C. W. Barnes, E. Y. Brown and Wylie and Herman Williams were the invited guests.

Hot chocolate and sandwiches were served.

MISS FUCHS' RECITAL PLEASURES.

Miss Louise Fuchs, assisted by Mrs. P. B. Randolph and Miss Nell Sansom, gave a recital at the Christian Church Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Eastern Star. A chorus of twenty-six little girls, "A Dream of Fairyland," was a feature of the program.

Miss Fuchs is an accomplished singer, and her numbers were pleasing. Mrs. Randolph and Miss Sansom are well known to local audiences.

Miss Alta Long is in Tullia visiting her friend, Miss Modenia Glenn.

GERMANS SEEK SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE FOR MOTORS

Shortage of Gasoline and Rubber in Germany Causes Scientists to Make Investigation for Substitutes.

BERLIN, Germany, Dec. 29.—As a result of the war German chemists have been confronted with a number of very important technical problems. Some of these problems are old ones that have been rendered acute by the war's interference with commerce, while others are newer and are all the more difficult because little attention has been given them before the opening of hostilities. The chemists are co-operating in a very marked manner to furnish substitutes for gasoline and rubber.

The Motor-Fuel Problem.

As regards the supply of gasoline, Germany has in the past depended almost entirely upon foreign markets. The greatest quantities of this important fuel were imported from Russia, Galicia, the Dutch East Indies, and especially Roumania. Normal imports at this time can be had only from the last-named country.

It has been necessary, therefore, to turn to substitutes, the most important of which are benzol and alcohol. Benzol is a by-product of the manufacture of coke, and the German production amounts to about 160,000 tons a year, of which about 600,000 tons are used for chemical purposes, especially in the dye and color industries. About 100,000 tons are available for fuel purposes. As the consumption of gasoline in Germany amounted to 179,800 tons in 1912, it will be seen that a considerable part of the gasoline can be replaced by benzol.

Benzol possesses very valuable qualities as a fuel, containing 9,560 heat units per kilo (2,2046 pounds), and being only slightly inferior to gasoline in this respect. A disadvantage in winter is the high freezing point. Benzol freezes above zero (32 degrees F.), and then must be raised to about 7 degrees (44.6 degrees F.) before it will melt. Efforts are being made to overcome this disadvantage by adding nitrogen. There is no danger of freezing if alcohol is added, and mixtures of benzol and alcohol have proved very successful. There is no shortage of alcohol for motor purposes. Toward the end of August the available supply in Germany amounted to more than 26,000,000 gallons. On account of complications arising from the war the average distillation was reduced by 40 per cent.

The by-products of the distillation

RUSSIA TOPIC FOR CLUB.

Travel Study Club Takes Up Study of Russians, Their Customs and Achievements.

Saturday afternoon the Travel Study Club studied Russia. The origin of the different races in Russia, physical characteristics of the country, early history to the time of Peter the Great, Peter the Great and some of his services to Russia, the City of Moscow and other points of interest in Russia were topics discussed.

Miss Edna Mayhugh was the leader.

REPORT FROM BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sunday, December 27. Teachers met at 9:15 a. m. Sunday School promptly at 9:30 a. m., rendering a program that was interesting and helpful.

Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor. Text, Genesis 37:5. One added to the church by letter.

Laymen met at 3 p. m.

Sunbeams met at 3 p. m. Mrs. T. D. Lipscomb, leader.

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

Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Text, St. Mark 10:51. A fine sermon and a good congregation, considering the inclemency of the weather.

Other appointments made for the week same as formerly announced.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Rev. W. F. Ledlow will preach at the Church of Christ at both hours Sunday, January third.

Editor Ben F. Smith, of the Lockney Beacon, was in Plainview today on business.

Mrs. M. S. Leveridge will return today from Cisco, where she has been visiting relatives during the holidays.

M. S. Leveridge made a business trip to Floydada yesterday.

F. P. Wilson was in Floydada yesterday on business.

Miss Bessie Shook returned yesterday from Canyon City, where she has been visiting friends.

J. J. Bromley went to Tullia on business yesterday.

Ross Wingo, who has been in Abilene on a visit, is expected in today.

JAPANESE SIEGE GUNS AT TSINGTAO.

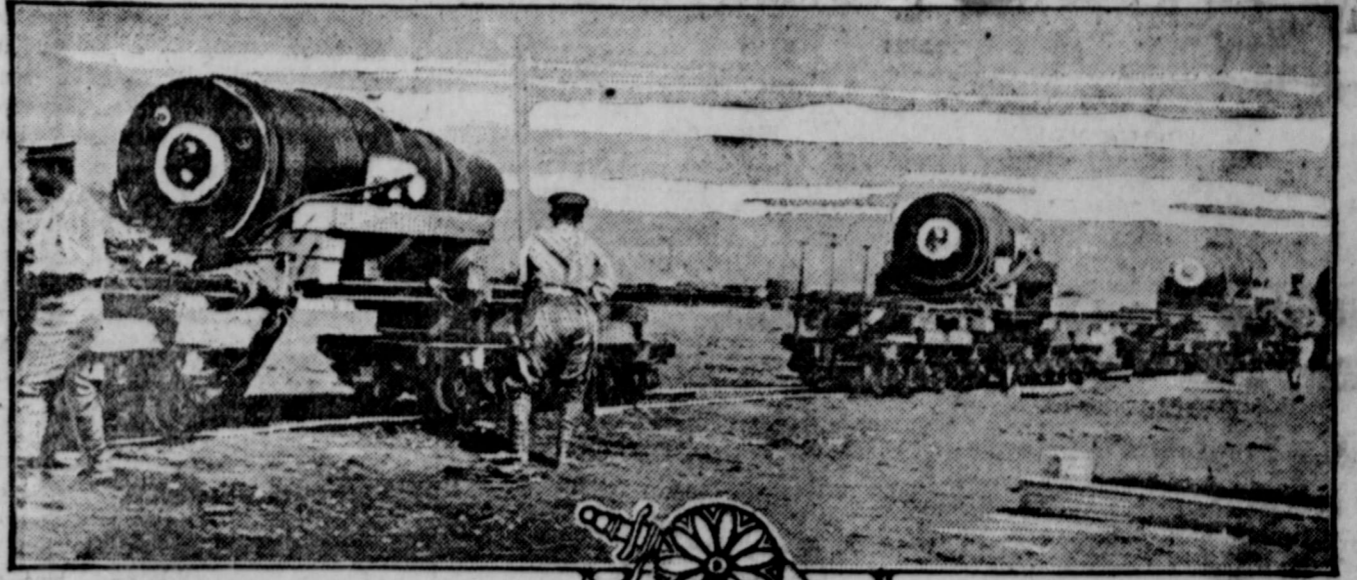


Photo by American Press Association.

of brown-coal tar may also be considered as substitutes for gasoline. The number of substitutes from all sources would be considerably increased if carburetors could be adapted to other fuels than the ideal gasoline. As progress is made in this direction the shortage of gasoline becomes less important.

Substitutes for Rubber.

Problems arising from the shortage of rubber are much more difficult than those arising from the motor-fuel situation. This is already shown by the increases in rubber prices and by the strict military regulation of its use. The importation of caoutchouc (India rubber) has been interrupted, and the synthetic production of this valuable material was neglected before the war. The necessity for a substitute exists to-day and the scarcity of natural caoutchouc will focus attention on the development of a synthetic process. Several satisfactory substitutes have been evolved by combining acetone and benzol products with caoutchouc. A certain supply of caoutchouc can be maintained by the manufacture of regenerated caoutchouc from scrap rubber. This regenerated-caoutchouc industry is highly developed, and large stores of old rubber exist.

The Demand for Combined Nitrogens.

The problem of providing the industries and agriculture with nitrogens is a serious one. The importation of Chile saltpeter has been interrupted, and the country is short nearly 800,000 tons of this material, as measured by the consumption of 1912. It is estimated that one-third of this quantity is used in manufacturing and the remainder in agriculture. It is used in the production of nitric acid, which is so important in the manufacture of explosives. The existing stores of saltpeter have to serve, in the first place, the purposes of the army, and a substitute for a half million tons for agricultural purposes must be supplied. Sulphate of ammonia, a by-product of coal distillation, is the most productive source of nitrogen that Germany has and as a fertilizer is a formidable rival of Chile saltpeter. It is thought that a larger percentage of nitrogen in the form of ammonia can be obtained from coal than has hitherto been done. The synthetic production of ammonia may be of assistance in furnishing a supply of combined nitrogen, and, finally, the manufacture of cyanamid, a mixture of atmospheric nitrogen and calcium carbide, will supply the country with an important nitrogenous fertilizer.

Shortage of Jute and Rosin.

The imports of jute have been cut off by the war. This fiber is needed in the manufacture of bags, which are, of course, in great demand. Cellulose is used in making a substitute for jute, and a kind of paper is manufactured out of which bags are made. "Textilose," a composition of paper fiber and cotton fiber, is being considered as a bagging material. American rosin in large quantities is needed for tightening the fibers in the manufacture of paper. For this purpose there is no satisfactory substitute.

I have moved my office from Hotel Ware Building to ground floor in the Opera House Building. J. J. LASH, Real Estate and Rentals. Phone 653. List your bargains with me. Adv. 3t.

FOR RENT—Two rooms, close in, furnished or unfurnished. Phone 190, or see TOM THOMPSON, at public scales. —Adv. tf-5.

FOR SALE—Team of mules 16½ hands high; price \$325.00. Also 1 good

four-year-old horse; price \$125.00. Apply at ANSLEY LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY. —Adv. tf.

Two Floyd County factions are wanting road changes. Opposition of one faction has become so strong that they have offered land for the entire road free and have promised to move all fences back free of charge to the county.

S. A. Swenson, of New York, has been in the Spur country this week.

Red Tag Sale

On January 4th

Off January 18th

PRICE.....

NOW.....

Real Bargains

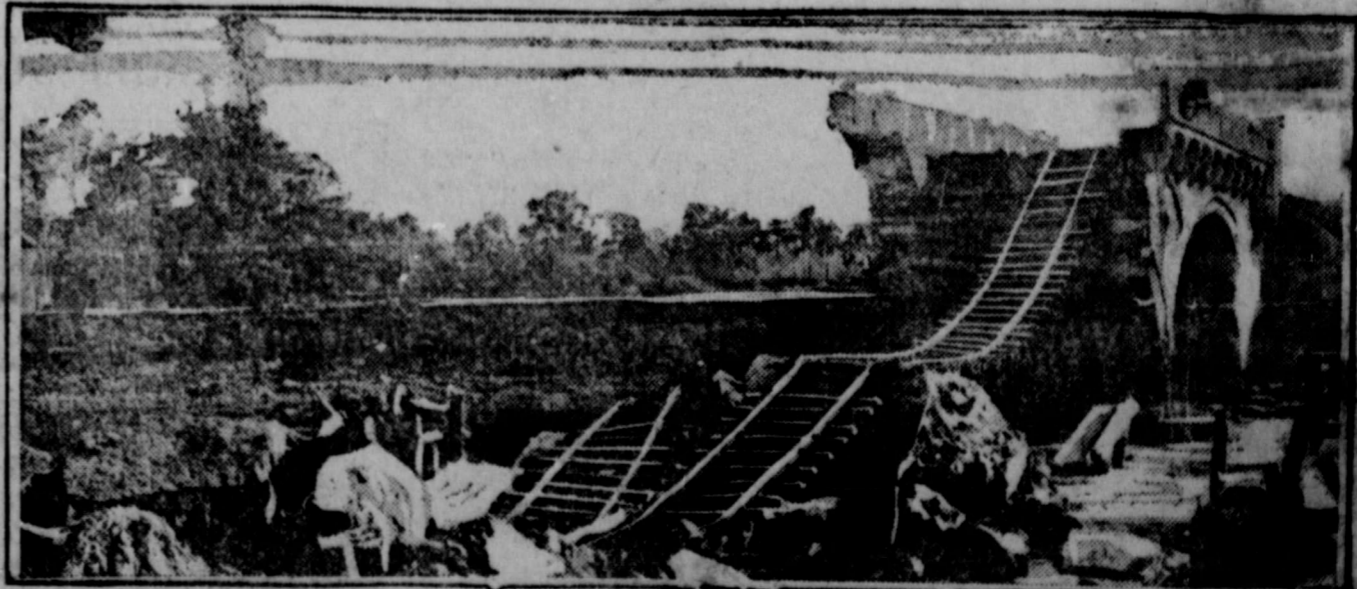
Clothing, Underwear, Shirts, Hats and Caps, Shoes, Etc.

for Men and Boys.

REINKEN'S

Look for the Big Electric Sign We Do As We Advertise

BRIDGE DESTROYED IN FRANCE.



Photos copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.

American contractors have already been asked to figure on replacing structures wrecked during the war.

Feeding and Care of Dairy Calves

Practical Hints on the Care and Feeding of Calves, Prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Feeding the Cow During Pregnancy.

The feeding of the dairy calf should begin before it is born. Too many dairymen practice very scant feeding of pregnant dry cows, and as a result weak, puny calves are dropped which from birth are handicapped in their development and are difficult to feed and care for. It is false economy for any dairyman to withhold feed from a cow under such circumstances, as this is likely to affect unfavorably the future welfare of the calf as well as later milk production by the cow. While the demands upon the cow at this time are perhaps not quite so great as when in full milk production, there is nevertheless a severe strain upon her and she should be fed liberally so as to be able to produce a strong, well-developed calf and so that she may be in good condition to give a large flow of milk.

Teaching the Calf to Drink.

In nature the calf sucks the cow until it can support itself. In modern dairy farming, however, the value of butterfat and whole milk forces the dairyman to separate the calf from the cow soon after birth. The milk produced by the cow for the first few days (colostrum) has properties which put the calf's digestive system in good working order. It is therefore necessary that the newly-born calf have this milk. It is good practice to let the calf suck the cow for about 48 hours after birth, but if weak and poorly developed it may be well to let it suck for several days to gain strength.

The longer a calf remains with the cow the harder it is to teach it to drink, but it is usually a simple matter to teach a good robust calf to drink if taken when not more than 2 days old. Before this is attempted the calf should be kept from the cow for about 12 hours; it will then be very hungry. About two quarts of its mother's milk, fresh and warm, should be put into a clean pail and held in front of the calf, which will sometimes put its nose into the pail and drink without coaxing. In most cases, however, it will be necessary to let the calf suck the fingers and by this means gradually draw its nose into the milk. The fingers should be removed carefully as soon as the calf gets a taste of the milk. It will oftentimes take its nose out of the milk in a few seconds, and if so the operation will have to be repeated. Patience is necessary. Usually after the second or third feeding the calf will drink alone. Occasionally a calf is stubborn and its nose

has to be forced into the pail; in such cases it should be straddled and backed into a corner. The nose is then grasped with one hand, two fingers being placed in the mouth and the nose forced into the milk, when the calf, by sucking the fingers, will draw the milk up into its mouth. The fingers should be gradually removed and this operation repeated until the calf will drink alone.

Time of Feeding and Quantity of Milk to Be Fed.

When a calf is young it is best to feed it three times a day, as nearly eight hours apart as possible; but many successful feeders feed only twice a day. The calf must be fed regularly and in equal quantities. It is impossible to give a rule which will apply to all cases, for some calves have greater appetites than others, grow faster, and therefore should have more milk. The working capacity of the stomach of the calf is small, and during the first few weeks more troubles are caused by feeding too much milk than by feeding too little. As a rough guide to the inexperienced feeder the following is suggested:

First Week.—Feed a 60-pound calf 4 quarts a day of its mother's milk, warm from the cow.

Second Week.—If no digestive troubles appear and the calf is thrifty, increase the feed to 5 or 6 quarts of whole milk a day. This does not need to be its mother's milk.

Third Week.—Feed as for second week, except that 1 quart of skim milk is substituted for 1 quart of whole milk.

Fourth Week.—Same as third week, except that one-half of the milk should be skim milk and one-half whole milk.

When the calf is 1 month old it may receive all skim milk, provided it is thrifty. The amounts can be increased gradually until it is 3 months of age, when it should be taking 8 to 10 quarts a day.

The foregoing rule for feeding applies only to a calf weighing about 60 pounds at birth. It may be varied according to weight and the vigor of the calf. Experience will soon teach the feeder how to vary the amounts. Larger calves will need a little more milk. When skim milk is used instead of whole milk some feeders attempt to feed more of it, because they think that the extra amount given will compensate for the loss of the fat. This is entirely wrong. No more skim milk should be fed than if whole milk were used, but the fat removed from the milk should be replaced by grain as pointed out in another paragraph.

Heating Milk for Calves.

While the calves are young the milk should be heated to blood heat (90 to 100 degrees F.). When 2 or 3 months of age calves will do well on cold milk, provided it is of the same temperature, or practically so, at each feeding. The important thing is that the milk be of the same temperature at each feeding. Dirty or old milk should not be given.

Grain to Feed With Milk.

A little grain should be fed as soon as skim-milk feeding begins, in order to replace the butter fat removed in the cream. Two parts, by weight, of cracked corn and one of wheat bran make a good grain ration which every farmer can readily secure and requires no special preparation. The calf should be taught to eat this grain by sprinkling a little of it in the feed box right after feeding the milk. No more grain should be fed than the calf will clean up readily.

Roughage and Pasture.

The calf should be supplied with plenty of roughage, preferably clover, alfalfa, or pea-vine hay; but if these are not available, mixed hay, bright corn fodder, or shucks may be used. This roughage should be kept before the calves in a rack or a box where it can be kept clean and fresh by renewing each day. The calf, when it is a week old, will begin to pick at this, and at one month of age will be taking a considerable amount. As in feeding grain, cleanliness is of great importance.

The calf will do well on pasture, and if this can be provided convenient to the buildings he will be able to get the greatest part of his roughage in this way.

Cleanliness Necessary in Feeding Calves.

Cleanliness is one of the most important factors in feeding young calves. Clean feeding pails, troughs, and stalls are safeguards against digestive troubles. Milk should be fed only in clean pails, which should be washed and scalded after each feeding. All feed boxes should be kept clean. Special care should be taken to prevent meal from fermenting in the corners of boxes. Fermented or moldy feed will often upset the digestive system of a calf and endanger its life. No more grain should be fed than will be cleaned up in a few min-

utes. The bedding in calf stalls becomes wet very quickly. The calf should by all means be kept dry, and it is therefore necessary to keep the stalls well bedded at all times.

Scours in Calves.

The principal difficulty in raising calves is scours. This trouble is usually due to mistakes in feeding—dirty milk, dirty pails, sour milk, fermented grain, irregular feeding, overfeeding; almost any mistake in feeding is liable to bring about this trouble. The first thing to be done in such cases is to reduce the feed about one-half and see that it is fresh and clean in every respect. Oftentimes this will be all that is necessary, and then the calf can be gradually brought back to full feed. If the trouble is serious and persistent, give the calf 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls of castor oil in milk as a physic, and two to three times daily a mixture of one part salol and two parts subnitrate of bismuth in doses of 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls, depending upon the severity of the case and the size of the calf. If scours is general and persistent, it will be well also to disinfect the calf stalls with compound solution of cresol, or some other good disinfectant. (See Farmers' Bulletin 489, "Practical Methods of Disinfecting Stables," which may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)

If calves begin to scour in one or two days after birth and the discharge is white, acute contagious scouring is probably the trouble, and will require the most thorough disinfection and the prompt services of a competent veterinarian.

WEEKLY ATTENDANCE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, 60,000.

Before the beginning of the European conflict there were 42 foreign nations and 43 States and Territories participating in the exposition. There has been no withdrawal, and Japan, the Netherlands and Argentina have asked for additional space.

The pavilions of seven nations represented in the war are in course of construction. They are: Turkey, Japan, France, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and Germany (being built by industries and citizens, with some governmental aid).

Russia, Great Britain and Germany never have been counted in the list of 42 official participants, although Great Britain and Germany will have extensive exhibits.

Five neutral European nations have pavilions nearing completion. They are: The Netherlands, Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Three months before the opening day exhibits have arrived from England, Cuba, China, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Argentina, the Philippines, Hawaii and the Netherlands. Costly exhibits are pouring in from all parts of the world. The Jason of the United States Navy is en route with exhibits from several European countries in the War Zone.

The Exposition is 97 per cent completed, and will be 100 per cent completed on the opening day of February 20th, 1915. It will be the first exposition of color and is the most beautiful ever built.

At this time the weekly attendance averages more than 60,000. The largest day was November 8th, when all pre-exposition records were shattered with a total of 37,109.

More than 300 national and international congresses and conventions have voted to meet in San Francisco in 1915.

The warship pageant will proceed through the Canal to the Exposition as originally planned, with President Woodrow Wilson and Admiral George Dewey at the head.

If Europe had not a single pavilion or exhibit at San Francisco in 1915 the Exposition would stand as the world's most wonderful exposition.

RADICAL PARTY IN FRANCE DEPOSES M. CAILLAUX.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Reports are being published in Paris to the effect that a committee of the radical party has decided to suppress the office of president of the party and to allow the secretary to perform his duties. Former Minister of Finance Joseph Caillaux now holds the office of president.

M. Caillaux sailed from Bordeaux on November 15 for Brazil on a mission, it was stated at that time, to purchase raw materials and foodstuffs for France. Before sailing for Brazil, M. Caillaux was treasurer and general paymaster of the French army with the rank of colonel.

Rev. A. E. L. Weber left yesterday for Amarillo, Panhandle, Estelline and other Panhandle points in the interests of the Lutheran Church.

How To Give Quinine To Children.

FERBRILINE 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 because of sweetness nor ringing in the head. It is the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for 2 ounce original package. The name FERBRILINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

What Will You Read During 1915?

Have you in your home magazines and periodicals which will keep you informed on the events of the world? Are the magazines you are now reading giving you authentic records of the over-night changes being made in the nations of Europe? You rely upon the published text books and reference books for your knowledge of history. You know the best writers of historical books. You know them by their life's work. You do not know so much about the magazine writers—they are your contemporaries. Their stories have not been given the stamp of approval of years of censure. Your best guide, your safest course is reading the history that is made from time to time, in the standard magazine.

You may find what you want below. The prices quoted represent substantial savings to you.

World's Work (Monthly)	\$3.00		Scribner's	\$3.00	
Outlook (Monthly)	3.00		Ladies' Home Journal	1.50	
Scribner's (Monthly)	3.00	Our Price	Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$7.00			\$5.25
					\$6.00
Review of Reviews (Monthly) ..	\$3.00	Our Price	ARGOSY	\$1.50	
Countryside Magazine	3.00	\$14.5	Delineator	1.50	Our Price
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$7.50	Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$3.60
					\$4.50
Cosmopolitan	\$1.50	Our Price	International Studio	\$5.00	
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$2.65	Art in America	5.00	Our Price
			Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$10.50
		\$3.00			\$11.50
Forum (Monthly)	\$2.50	Our Price	Popular Mechanics	\$1.50	
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$3.60	Scientific American	3.00	Our Price
			Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$4.45
		\$4.00			\$6.00
Educational Review	\$3.00	Our Price	Metropolitan	\$1.50	
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$3.90	People's Home Journal .....	.50	Our Price
			Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$2.85
		\$4.50			\$3.50
Independent (Weekly)	\$3.00	Our Price	Farm and Ranch	\$1.00	
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$3.90	Holland's Magazine	1.00	Our Price
			Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$2.00
		\$4.50			\$3.50
Mother's Magazine	\$1.50	Our Price	Orange-Judd Farmer	\$1.00	
Modern Priscilla	1.00	\$3.50	Farm and Fireside .....	.50	Our Price
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$4.00	McCall's Magazine .....	.50	\$3.00
			Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$3.50
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW ..	\$4.00	Our Price	Southern Farming	\$1.00	
Independent	3.00	\$7.30	Orange Judd Cook Book .....	.25	Our Price
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$8.50	Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$1.75
					\$2.75
Odd Fellow's Review	\$1.00	Our Price	Southern Farming	\$1.00	
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$2.15	Today's Magazine .....	.50	Our Price
			One May Manton Pattern .....	.15	\$1.75
		\$2.50	Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$5.15
Collier's Weekly	\$2.50	Our Price	Scientific American	\$3.00	
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$3.00	Independent	3.00	Our Price
			Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$6.60
		\$4.00			\$7.50
Muncey's	\$1.50	Our Price	Modern Priscilla	\$1.00	
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$2.80	Today's Magazine .....	.50	Our Price
			McCall's Magazine .....	.50	\$2.75
		\$3.00	Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$3.50
Southern Farming	\$1.00	Our Price			
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$1.60			
		\$2.50			
National Geographic	\$2.50	Our Price			
Plainview Evening Herald	1.50	\$3.60			
		\$4.00			

THIS OFFER GOOD UNTIL JANUARY 15, 1915

In any of the above combinations magazines may be ordered with new or renewal subscriptions to The Plainview Evening Herald. If you do not find the combination you want we will make any club you may wish. These are merely specimen clubs. We club with any magazine published and in many instances can save you money. If you do not find what you want here, telephone, write or call on us.

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RAISING HORSES VERY PROFITABLE IN TEXAS.

Denison Man Believes That Policy of Raising More Horses Would Mean More Money for Texas.

"I have been reading with a good deal of interest your articles on diversification," writes G. L. Blackford, of Denison, to the Texas Industrial Congress, "and I approve of your advice to the farmers to raise more horses. Anywhere a man can raise a colt or two, if he will only take care of them and raise the right kind. A colt or two, a calf or two, and a few pigs will keep an ordinary farmer.

"One of the first glooms of hope in the recent depression following the failure of the cotton market came through the presence of English and French officers buying horses in the big markets of the State. The farmers found that if they were unable to market their cotton at a satisfactory price they could sell their horses, if they were good, at prices that would pay them big profits.

"Just here it may be prudent to remark that all horses are not in the same demand for war purposes.

"Col. W. E. Wilder, commanding officer at Fort Meyer, says that the cavalry horses used abroad are of a heavier type than those required in the American army, since the cuirassiers and other cavalry men abroad are so much more heavily equipped than our cavalry. The ideal horse is about 15.2, and must have speed, endurance and poise, but, of course, the one great factor which is of absolute necessity is stamina. The heavy, slow, hair-heeled animal is certainly not to be compared with the lean animal which comes from the thoroughbred pure, or from the thoroughbred cross, whose muscular development, stamina, and speed are far beyond his lethargic rival. This type of thoroughbred has a good digestion, which is the most important factor. It must be evident to everyone that the demand for horses in the present European war will make them expensive, and this is a time when all who are interested in horses should breed them. It would seem to me an opportunity for the revival of racing and the breeding of thoroughbreds.

"Brigadier-General E. A. Garlington, Inspector General of the United States Army, has said there is at present a great scarcity of fine cavalry horses for service. The best type of cavalry mount is the half-bred horse for the trooper and a three-fourth or seven-eighths for the officer, and the horse

must have breeding stamina enough to go through any kind of country. This is a particularly good time to foster in the minds of everyone the desire to breed good horses, as in three years' time, or before, horses will be in great demand and at a premium. I make the prophecy if the European war lasts twelve months they will be so high that the ownership of one will be accepted as a sign of wealth. The ban on horse racing, that is, running races, and the decline of harness races, forced a good many breeders out of business and sent some of the best studs abroad. A horse is not much good for any kind of work unless he has some thoroughbred blood in him, and when the thoroughbred, or running horse, and the standard-bred, or trotting horse, are blended in varying proportions the most useful horse in the world is produced. Though the number of automobiles has increased at an amazing rate, the demand for horses has also increased.

"Horse mortality in war is high. It is said that one-half of all horses in the German army were destroyed or worn out when the German advance reached high-water mark September 6. An idea of the use of horses may be gained from the fact that England in the first call took 74,000 for artillery and wagon trains and 56,000 for cavalry, which is going to make the price for horses in the United States much higher than it is now.

"I am trying to interest the farmers and the public generally in breeding more thoroughbred horses in this country, first because if you get a good one he is worth so much more than any other horse bred; next, if he is a failure as a race horse there is a good demand at all times at good prices for the good-sized thoroughbred for cross-country purposes, as a saddle animal, or, if small, as a polo pony, and, last, as an army horse. If a little prejudice as to racing and its attendant essentials could be overcome, Texas would be put in a way to become a competitor of Kentucky in raising not only this but all other kinds of horses. Kentuckians know to what extent the prosperity of a very large contingent of that State's population is due to this industry."

HOME ECONOMIC ASSN PLANS YEAR'S WORK.

The Texas Home Economics Association, organized at the meeting of the State Teachers' Association in Dallas in 1913, held a second annual

meeting, in San Antonio, recently.

The organization of the association grew out of the need for proper affiliation of the Home Economics Departments of the higher institutions of learning. The main problem which confronted the association was the establishment of a scale of standards upon which to base the credits of a transfer student from one State college to another. The lack of such a scale of standards was recognized as detrimental to the best interests of the economic work in the State.

The president's report at the San Antonio meeting was followed by a general discussion of the work accomplished by the Association in the past year, and suggestions for prospective activities for the year ensuing were discussed.

It was decided that stress should be laid on the study of the needs of individual communities in the State, and that the Association should exert its influence to emphasize the use of Texas products.

A motion was put before the house and carried that a letter be sent to all food-growing organizations, as the Rice Growers' Association, the Nut Growers' Association, etc., stating the interest of the Home Economics Association in their efforts, and expressing a desire to co-operate in such movements.

The Association also laid stress on the importance of encouraging the cultivation of home gardens, and will add this feature to the work throughout the State, as well as in the schools.

The next and most important resolution was that a course in Home Economics should be outlined which might be offered to the home community of each of the teachers by each teacher in the Association. The outline consists of ten lessons, and will be presented to each community agreeing to furnish a class of fifteen women and to pay the cost of necessary materials.

The first lesson deals with the well-filled market basket, representing the purchases of a dollar. The factors influencing the choice of food in relation to their food value and price are discussed fully.

The second lesson deals with bread making, presenting different recipes for various kinds of bread. A timely treatment of the identification of bread-making with the home duties is brought out, and a discussion follows as to whether bread should be made in the house or left to the baker to make.

The third lesson purposes to illustrate the value of meat foods, and to treat of the various cuts. For this purpose a butcher is hired to cut up a side of beef into the various cuts, and to show the location and relative cost of each.

The fourth lesson has to do with meat substitutes, which vegetables may best be used, and their food values are given. A comparative study of the cost of meat and meat substitutes is made, and suggestions for the use of these meat substitutes made.

Vegetables and salads are taken up in the fifth lesson, and their relation to the home gardens fully discussed. The economy resulting from the cultivation of a home garden are explained, and the best crops to plant in a small garden are suggested.

The sixth lesson deals with deserts and sane entertaining, as applied to the rural community. What hospitality is, its importance, and what appropriation from the family budget should be made for it, forms an interesting dissertation.

The application of scientific knowledge to the daily menu is the subject of the seventh lesson. The needs of each member of the family, the cost of the daily menu, factors of waste which should be considered when buying foods, ignorance of the use of left-overs in the kitchen, ignorance of food values, and ignorance of the factors of cost are explained and demonstrated.

The eighth lesson has to do with infant feeding; what education for parenthood should mean; the importance of clean milk; the best foods for infants who must be fed artificially; and a discussion of modified cow's milk.

The ninth lesson brings up the subject of school lunches. Discussions concerning the results of certain foods on the mental development of school children, suggestions for making school lunches, and food which should not be included in these lunches is pointed out.

The meaning of Home Economics constitutes the gist of the last lesson. Various phases of home and municipal housekeeping are considered, and a short discussion on textiles concludes the program. Communications intended for the Association should be sent to Miss Jessie Rich, University Station, Austin, Texas, or the Secretary, Miss Barry, San Marcos Normal, San Marcos, Texas.

RAMSEY.

RAMSEY, Texas, Dec. 28.—J. A. Russell has returned home to spend the holidays with home folks.

J. R. Wiley, of Port Arthur, New Mexico, is visiting his brother, J. A. Wiley, of Muncy, and his sister, Mrs. E. E. Russell, of Ramsey.

E. West went to Lockney to-day on business.

C. E. Reeves, of Clay County, Texas, is visiting Mr. Russell.

L. Wofford has returned from Cone. Clyde Wise went to Dallas to spend Christmas.

T. H. Tedford and wife and Mart and Edgar Tedford, of Briscoe County, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

George Shuman made a business trip to Lockney yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Evans gave a musical entertainment during the holidays that was well attended, and everybody enjoyed a good time.

Lester Lusk enjoyed a sleigh ride Christmas Day.

Miss Bonnie Anderson, of Canyon City, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Guy Ivey, returned to her home yesterday.

To Our Friends

WE take this Occasion to Extend the Compliments of the Season to our many Friends and Customers of Plainview and Vicinity. It is an old greeting, but no less cordial than when first used.

We trust that during the year just beginning it will be our frequent good fortune to be of service to you.

This week we will move into our new quarters in the Johnson Building, south side of square, where we will be better able to serve you with a good clean stock in a new clean building.

Warren & Scudder
Phone 145

Mr. J. W. Lough of Scott, City, Scott County, Kansas, Writes in Part as Follows:

The Layne & Bowler Irrigation System is THE SYSTEM THAT GETS THE WATER. Their prices at first seem almost prohibitive, but in the long run they are by far the cheapest and beyond a doubt the most reliable. Their System of Irrigation makes our Kansas lands worth from one to two hundred dollars per acre. I will give a little of my own personal experience, which, by the way, is in line with that of other Kansans. I mentioned before about the prices of the Layne & Bowler Company System appearing so high. This had a tendency to cause us to look for something else cheaper that would do the same work. After I had had two big wells installed, I thought that I could make the third one with other and cheaper materials for about one-half what my Layne & Bowler Company plants cost me. I attempted this and everything started off like clockwork and pumped fine for three days; then all at once something happened. The well dropped and I lost my pump, screen and casing all at the same time and in the same hole. I tried to reclaim the materials, but failed entirely. In fact, after, I felt that I was right fortunate not to lose my engine and belt also. This same thing has happened to others when they have tried to imitate the Layne & Bowler Company's System; so, taking it as a whole, the Layne & Bowler Company's System is by far the cheapest and beyond a doubt the safest System to install.

I, for one, have fully made up my mind to come across and take my medicine, and the Layne & Bowler Company have a contract with me for two more big wells to be put in. From my own experience I would advise others to come across at once, and not attempt to go around by the cheap route and have to have both ears plugged and their noses held to make them take their medicine.

(Signed) J. W. LOUGH.

CALL AND LET US TALK IT OVER

Layne & Bowler Co.

Otto's Market

Extends you New Years Greetings. We hope that you will favor us with your meat account during 1915—we will make every effort to please you

PHONE 437

A New Year in which each new day will bring satisfactory accomplishments is the hearty wish of

The Citizens National Bank OF PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

THE YEAR 1915

WHAT has it in store for you? WE wish for you all of the good things possible, meaning of course that when its good coal, grain or feed that you are in need of that we will do our utmost to serve you best. At least never buy in these lines until you have talked with us.

COBBGRAINCO.
PHONE 119

TEXAS TAXABLE VALUES NEARLY THREE BILLIONS

Tentative Report for Year of 1914
Shows Texas Wealth Has In-
creased Over \$45,000.

Texas' wealth, as shown in the summary of property and values thereof compiled by the Comptroller's Department from assessment rolls for the year 1914 is \$2,743,078,976, as compared with \$12,680,907,991 last year, an increase of \$45,170,985. This year's taxes will aggregate \$11,275,835.81, compared with \$13,053,086.08, a decrease of \$1,777,801.87. Valuations shown in supplemental roles for back years amount to \$1,186,371, bringing the total values up to \$2,744,265,347 and total taxes \$11,280,474.68.

The Comptroller says the numbers are not absolutely correct, as some assessors failed to give them on their summaries and the report had to be closed without summaries from Crosby and Roberts Counties.

In 1914 the total number of acres of land assessed was 160,159,536, valued at \$1,145,069,372, increase of \$11,424,718 over last year's valuation and a decrease of 215,947 in the number of acres. Town lots are valued at \$636,905,984, an increase of \$27,706,468.

Horses and mules to the number of 1,782,816 were assessed this year, value \$92,287,258, increase of 28,090 in number and \$387,851 in valuation.

Cattle numbered 5,114,736, valued at \$77,701,836, increase of 400,040 in number and \$8,275,507 in valuation.

Jacks and jennets, although increasing 1,091 in number, the valuation decreased \$9,927. The number assessed this year was 16,428, with valuation of \$899,187.

Sheep, 1,556,096, valuation, \$2,905,379; increase, 17,621 in number and \$1,145,625 in valuation.

Goats increased 160,324 in number and \$345,078 in valuation. Total number, 1,089,210; valuation, \$1,899,312.

Hogs, 951,921; valuation, \$2,864,969; increase 90,402, valuation \$222,196.

According to the tax rolls there are only 20,036 dogs in Texas, valued at \$307,258; decrease 1,830 in number and \$33,143 in valuation since last year.

The number of miles of railroad assessed was 15,811.77, valued at \$148,170,587, an increase of 359 miles and a decrease of \$1,890,073 in valuation. Value of rolling stock, \$32,543,068; increase \$1,354,566. Intangible assets, \$162,644,381, decrease \$5,462,419.

Miles of interurban railroads assessed this year numbered 2,476.69, valuation \$4,938,425.

City railroads, 435.90 miles, valuation \$6,782,221; decrease 60.6 miles; increase valuation, \$837,186.

Telegraph and telephone lines, 37,472.84 miles, valuation \$11,249,382; increase 11,546.14 miles, \$848,614 valuation.

Pipe lines, 1,870.14 miles; valuation \$1,698,868.

There was an increase of 96,513 in number of vehicles of all kinds, a large majority of which were automobiles; valuation \$26,783,633, increase of \$4,400,678.

Goods, wares and merchandise were valued at \$106,659,508, increase \$7,409,373; materials and manufactured articles, \$29,804,158, increase \$2,012,982; steam engines and boilers, \$10,585,053, increase \$1,314,594.

Amount of money in banks, etc., \$5,476,959, decrease \$199,586; amount of credits of banks, etc., \$4,348,144, decrease \$331,747; amount of money other than banks, etc., \$4,628,371, increase \$331,747; money on hand or on deposit, \$22,242,414, decrease \$2,212,825; amount of credits other than banks, etc., \$47,249,556, increase \$1,136,600; amount and value of bonds, stocks, etc., \$1,511,117, decrease \$820,524; amount of values of shares of capital stock, \$1,894,174, decrease \$1,270,484; value of all property of companies, corporations, etc., \$6,543,545, increase \$2,748,819; miscellaneous properties, \$56,213,041, decrease \$17,897,919; State and National banks, \$78,298,156, increase \$7,261,736.

Steamboats, sailing vessels, etc., numbered 431, and valued at \$2,107,905, decrease of 170 in number and \$218,280 in valuation.

LONDON PAPERS DISCUSS NOTE.

Should Be Received in Same Friendly Spirit as Sent, They Say.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—All the morning newspapers comment at length on the American Government's note to Great Britain concerning the treatment that is being accorded American commerce by the British fleet, and agree that the American protest should be met by the British Government in the same spirit of friendly good will as is shown by the note. Generally, however, the newspapers are inclined to await the actual text of the note before indulging in detailed criticism of it.

The Times, in an editorial, says: "The note is dated December 24, and, although the idea may seem fan-

English Cabinet Takes Up U. S. Note of Protest

(Continued from Page One.)

also record some successes, while in Galicia they have apparently inflicted a defeat on the Austrians almost as serious as that which Emperor Francis Joseph's troops suffered in Serbia.

Austria Loses Heavily.

Since their latest offensive commenced the Russians have taken 50,000 Austrian prisoners and captured many guns, according to the Russian official reports, and if, as was estimated, Austria had between three and four army corps on its re-entry into Galicia, it must have lost more than a third of the number in killed, wounded and prisoners. The state of the roads, which are feet deep in mud, has prevented the Russians from making the pursuit as effective as it might have been could the Cossacks have found a firm footing for their horses.

Of the fighting in the west, the French and German reports are in direct conflict. The French claim to have occupied the village of St. Georges, which is on the main road between Nieuport and Bruges, and two miles from the former town. On the other hand, the German report says "we have gained some ground near Nieuport."

French Investing Steinbaech.

Heavy fighting is also taking place in the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse. The French report apparently refers to later events than those recorded in Berlin. For Paris tells of the recapture of a trench which the German communication mentions as having been captured by the Germans. The French are investing Steinbaech, in upper Alsace.

News from Germany is coming in very slowly, as cable communication between England and Holland is dislocated by the storm, and the telegraph wires between Holland and Germany have been wrecked in many places.

With the close of the holidays the recruiting boom has recommenced in England. Large numbers enlisted today.

ciful, we cannot help imagining that it was by no accident that the eve of the great festival of peace and good will was chosen for the dispatch of this friendly communication from one of the great branches of the English-speaking communities to the other.

"If anything in the telegraphic summary of the note as received here should seem peremptory we feel assured that this appearance is entirely due to the necessities of compression and will vanish when the text of the document is before us. We fully realize the inconvenience and loss the conduct of the war must occasion to America and other neutrals. We also are confident that when the note is published we shall find that President Wilson and his colleagues are not insensible to the imperious requirements of our military situation.

"We do not suppose this is a dispute of our right as belligerents to practice such interference with commerce between neutrals as is manifestly necessary for the protection of our national safety. What they do question, as we gather it, is whether the action of our ships does not, in some cases, exceed that manifest necessity."

Proceeding to state that there are many peculiar conditions arising from the war that justify Great Britain's policy, the editorial continues:

"The note deals thoroughly with unshaken faith in our sense of justice. The trust we shall assuredly do our best to preserve. It is quite inconceivable that two sensible peoples, on the friendliest terms with each other, should not succeed in devising a modus vivendi in accordance with the general principles of international law which will at the same time meet the peculiar facts and circumstances of this unprecedented war."

I have moved my office from Hotel Ware Building to ground floor in the Opera House Building. J. J. LASH, Real Estate and Rentals. Phone 653. List your Bargains with me. Adv. 3t.

CONSUL ACT NOT UNFRIENDLY.

Germany in No Hurry for American Change in Neutral System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—There is no disposition on the part of Germany to hurry its request for the cancellation of exequaturs held by neutral consuls in Belgian territory under German military rule, according to State Department officials. The German note was sent by mail to the Washington Government, which will consider the subject at length before making a decision.

It was pointed out today that a situation somewhat similar to that in Belgium might be raised by Great Britain with respect to neutral consuls in Egypt, lately made a British protectorate.



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TO YOU ALL

THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO EXTEND CORDIAL GREETINGS TO EVERYBODY.

WE GREET OUR FRIENDS, OF COURSE.

WE GREET OUR CUSTOMERS, WHO ARE OUR BUSINESS FRIENDS.

WE GREET OUR BUSINESS ASSOCIATES IN OTHER LINES IN THIS COMMUNITY.

WE GREET OUR COMPETITORS, AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.

WE GREET EVERYBODY...EVEN OUR ENEMIES IF WE HAVE ANY, OR IF THERE ARE ANY WHO THINK THEY ARE.

WE WISH YOU ALL A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Our Ten Days Christmas Sale was very successful. We hope that you got your share of the good bargains that we offered. However, if you did not we now offer

MOST LINES OF WINTER MERCHANDISE

AT

Greatly Reduces Prices

One Lot of Men's and Boys' Suits at Half Price

IT IS SIMPLY A PLAIN BUSINESS PROPOSITION

We want to dispose of our old stock of Hart Schaffner & Marx and "Frat" clothes.

You want the advantages we give you in price reductions. It's a good thing for both of us.

Come in and Investigate

CARTER-HOUSTON'S

"The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx good clothes"