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TWICE-A-WEEK

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KEY RATE WON'T BE MADE LOWER ON FIRE RECORD

TRUCK WILL PROBABLY SAVE PEOPLE OF PLAINVIEW \$600 ON FIRE RISK PREMIUMS.

\$21,365.86 PREMIUMS PAID

Not Enough Insurance Carried in Plainview to Get Key Rate Reduced.

Mayor Dorsett and the other city officials have been working for some time on lowering the key rate for fire insurance in Plainview. In fact, Mayor Dorsett won't admit it, but it is getting to be a hobby with him. In a large book he keeps newspaper clippings. That book looks very much like an old-fashioned scrap book. The Mayor does not show the book to everyone, but when you talk insurance rates with him he fishes it out.

It has been hoped that Plainview would get a lower key rate on its fire record, so an examination of the net premiums paid by property holders and the fire losses paid by the several insurance companies' agents in Plainview was ordered.

For Plainview to have received, on account of its fire record, a reduction of three per cent in its fire rate it was necessary to show that the losses by fire for three next preceding years had been at least a fractional part of five per cent lower than fifty-five per cent of the net premiums paid in. For each additional five per cent lower three per cent reduction in key rate would have been granted, provided the maximum reduction for good fire record would in no case exceed fifteen per cent.

Investigation has shown that Plainview's fire record for the past three years shows a cost to the companies insuring insurance of 58.9 per cent of the net premiums paid. In 1912 Plainview paid for fire insurance \$19,382.38, and there was paid out by the companies \$12,234.58; 1913, \$19,688.91 premiums, losses paid \$8,742.22; 1914, premiums \$21,365.86, losses paid \$14,331.53. The Gilbert fire, in 1912, and the Willis fire, in 1914, ran the totals for those two years up high.

If Plainview can keep her fire losses low this year and there is a substantial increase in fire insurance carried, there is a possibility of lowering the rate three to six cents on the hundred dollars, which will mean the saving of at least \$3.00 per thousand on insurance to every resident in the corporate limits. If the fire losses during the year do not exceed those of last year, Plainview can lower its insurance key rate six per cent by taking fire insurance on approximately a million dollars more property. A reduction of six per cent would save \$1,300 on an amount of premiums equal to that of 1914.

Plainview will not get the reduction of six per cent or of three per cent this year. But there is a possibility of getting it next year.

The new fire truck will arrive about the fifteenth of April. It is expected that a three-per-cent reduction in the key rate will follow the installation of the truck. This will mean a saving of \$500 a year to insurance payers of Plainview.

Plainview will get this reduction and possibly other reductions during the year. The reduction for a good fire record is all that it is known will not be possible.

SWISHER COUNTY RANCHMEN HAVE TROUBLE; ONE KILLED.

Ben Lofton, of Tulla, is dead. A shot from a twenty-two rifle just below the heart is said to have brought death. It is alleged that C. F. Heglin fired the shot.

The report is that the men had trouble and Heglin fired on Lofton yesterday afternoon, killing him. He later surrendered to the sheriff.

Lofton lived thirteen miles northeast of Tulla, and Heglin's farm and grazing property is ten miles north of Tulla.

COUNTY COURT BEGINS MONDAY, MARCH FIRST.

County Court will convene Monday morning. Judge W. B. Lewis will preside.

WAYLAND COLLEGE BEGINS ITS SECOND TERM MONDAY

Baptist College Has Enrollment of Three Hundred Twenty-Five in All Departments.

Wayland Baptist College begins its second term Monday. A few new students are expected to enter on that date. Most of them will be in the business department. Examinations are being completed today.

"During the term the college enrolled in all departments three hundred twenty-five," said Dean Nix to a Herald representative this morning. "This, of course, includes all enrollments in the departments of music and business. There were two hundred and eighty-five individuals attending the school during our first term."

"Things are moving along nicely," he continued. "We have had quite an interesting week. The president, Dr. I. E. Gates, was with us at chapel during the week, as were also Hon. R. M. Ellerd, Rev. R. A. Highsmith, pastor of the Christian Church, and Rev. T. R. Britton, pastor of the Baptist Church at Ochiltree."

WOODROOF HAS ENDORSEMENT OF LEADERS IN ALL LINES.

Policeman, Preacher, Lecturer and Sociologist Talks to Men Only.

Rev. J. H. Woodroof, of Denver, Colo., president of the International Anti-White Slave Association, is to speak at the Mae I. Theatre Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, to men only. The management has donated the house. His subject will be "The Life and Death Struggle of a Lost Girl."

During the last seventeen years Mr. Woodroof has given his life to work among the fallen and unfortunate among the "weaker sex." He has been a city policeman, preacher and lecturer. He has stories of pathetic, heart-gripping force. "Most interesting," says Mr. J. L. Pope, of Amarillo, "is his new work at Arlington, where he has just assumed the superintendency of the Bereah Home for unfortunate girls. He is here working for the fallen girls of Texas. He is in line with each and all of the highly necessary and richly helpful influences, and his efforts are to help the most miserable, the most hopeless, the most down-trodden of all humanity, according to present social standards among men, that they may have an incision in the scheme of human concern."

EIGHT HUNDRED FIFTY CATTLE CHANGE HANDS.

Anslay Land and Cattle Company Sell Feeders and Thoroughbred Live Stock.

Three hundred head of coming-two-year-old steers were delivered this week to Alex Anderson by the Anslay Land and Cattle Company. They will be transferred to Mr. Anderson's Floyd County ranch.

C. N. McFarland, of Kress, also bought three hundred Black Angus cattle for spring delivery.

The First National Bank of Clovis, N. M., has closed a deal for two hundred fifty head of Lamb County cows and a carload of registered Hereford bulls with the same firm.

AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHER VISITS PLAINVIEW FRIENDS.

Pug Cavitt is in Plainview today visiting with friends. Cavitt is a pitcher for the Detroit Americans. At one time he played ball with Plainview teams, and has a reputation as a pitcher in all parts of the Panhandle country, which section is once called his home.

FORT WORTH STOCK MARKET.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 26.—HOGS—1,800. Opened five cents higher, now steady. Top \$6.95, one choice load; bulk, \$6.40 to \$6.70; light, \$6.35 to \$6.65; mixed, \$6.55 to \$5.75; heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.85; one fancy load pigs, \$6.95. CATTLE—2,000, including 200 calves. SHEEP—200. Steady.

Mrs. L. Newton arrived from Memphis yesterday morning for a visit with Mrs. L. M. Faulkner.

DISTRIBUTING UNITED STATES' CHRISTMAS GIFTS IN FRANCE.



Photo by American Press Association.

Mme. Poincare, wife of president of France, and William G. Sharp, American ambassador, in the Hotel de Ville, Paris, giving out presents sent from the United States for the children of France.

STENOGRAPHER SOLVES "MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."

Saint Louis Girl, Who Supports Parents, Wins Check for Ten Thousand Dollars.

Miss Ida Damon, of Saint Louis, Mo., wrote the solution to "The Million Dollar Mystery" which won the prize, a check for ten thousand dollars. Miss Damon is a stenographer and supports her father, who is seventy years old, and her mother. They live in very modest circumstances. The prize-winning solution follows:

"A physician has been summoned and it is learned that Braine lives. Braine, Olga and Vroon are taken to the Siberian mines to end their lives. Hargreave, who has been acting as the butler for Florence's protection, reveals his identity and embraces his daughter. Then he joins the hands of Florence and Norton, after which he takes them to Florence's room, where he turns the portrait of himself and presses a button. The back of the portrait then opens and he places her hand on the million dollars. Thereafter follows the marriage of Florence and Norton and all is happiness."

J. C. WILSON'S BROTHER STANDS OPERATION WELL.

J. C. Wilson has returned from Odessa, Texas, where he has been attending the bedside of his brother, John Wilson. Yesterday he received a telegram from relatives stating that the sick man had undergone an operation for appendicitis, at Temple, and is now past danger.

MOUNT PLEASANT MAN BRINGS IN NURSERY STOCK.

J. H. Ball, of Mount Pleasant, Texas, unloaded a carload, 20,000 pounds, of fruit trees at Plainview today. He hopes to dispose of this stock in the Plainview country.

Mr. Ball inquired this morning for negroes to help unload his freight and care for it. He was surprised when informed that no negroes could be secured as help in this section.

POSTMASTER HAS CALLS NOW FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Newspaper Publicity Brings Four Calls on Average Each Day.

The Plainview Post Office has been an employment agency since the first of the month. There had been no calls for employment until last week, following news stories in the Plainview papers.

Postmaster Ben O. Sanford said this morning to a representative of The Plainview Evening Herald that since the stories were printed he has had an average of four calls a day. There has been a number of telephone calls from parties living in nearby towns.

CASPER DURY WAS EIGHTY-TWO YEARS OLD; A GERMAN.

Hale Center Man Was Born in Baden, Germany; Found Dead in Bed.

Casper Dury, of Hale Center, died February 18, at his home. Mr. Dury was eighty-two years and three months old. He was born at Baden, Germany.

NASHVILLE MAN APPOINTED TO SILVERTON PASTORATE.

Rev. W. S. Boyd has been appointed to the pastorate of the Silvertown Methodist Church by Bishop McCoy. Rev. O. P. Kiker, presiding elder of the Plainview District, received a telegram yesterday notifying him of the appointment. Rev. Boyd has been a student in the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville.

FLOYD COUNTY DISTRICT COURT BEGAN MONDAY.

Judge R. C. Joiner, district judge; Geor. L. Mayfield, district attorney, and W. H. Baker, court stenographer, are in Floydada. Floyd County District Court began Monday.

HEAVY GENERAL RAIN OVER SOUTH PLAINS.

Panhandle Section and Central West Texas Have Good Rains, Too.

Telephone reports indicate that the rain this afternoon has been general over West Texas. The South Plains section has had a heavy, slow rain—the moisture-storing, crop-producing kind. Lubbock, Hale Center, Lockney and Floydada all report good rains. Amarillo has had a good soaker, too.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK.

A dispatch from Berlin, Germany, on the twenty-third stated that the American steamer Carib has gone to the bottom off the German coast as the result of running upon a mine, which exploded. At the time of the disaster the vessel was not using the route laid out in the marine instructions. This is the second American ship which has been blown up in the North Sea. The first, the Evelyn, was sunk last Friday.

MAJORITY OF EIGHTY-FOUR FOR LOCKNEY SCHOOL BONDS.

By a vote of 106 to 22, the school bond election at Lockney was carried. The building destroyed recently by fire will be replaced.

L. C. Penry was in Floydada during the week attending District Court.

TEXAS GOVERNOR PLACES RIGID STOCK QUARANTINE

Would Keep Texas Free From Ravages of Foot-and-Mouth Disease by Preventing Importations.

The Panhandle-Southwestern Stockmen's Association, through its president, P. H. Landergin, has announced its hearty sympathy with the move of Governor Ferguson, who yesterday proclaimed a quarantine against every State, Canada and Mexico against all kinds of live stock, domestic animals, fowls, hay, straw, fodder, cottonseed, hides and skins. The quarantine was the most sweeping in the history of the foot-and-mouth disease.

The action was recommended by Chairman J. H. Avery, of the State Livestock Commission, and was endorsed by both the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association and the Panhandle-Southwestern Association.

Following is the draft of the quarantine:

"Owing to the continued prevalence of the contagious, communicable disease among live stock throughout the United States, and the live stock sanitary commission of Texas having been petitioned by numerous representative live stock owners of this State to use every precaution within its power to prevent the possible spreading of this dreadful disease to the ranges of Texas, and previous orders relating to foot-and-mouth disease are hereby annulled and the following orders promulgated:

"Effective on and after February 25, 1915, the importation of any and all classes of live stock, including cattle, horses, mules, jacks, Jennets, sheep, goats, other ruminants, and swine, other domestic animals and fowls into the State of Texas from any State in the United States, District of Columbia, Dominion of Canada or Republic of Mexico, either by rail or otherwise, for any purpose whatever is strictly prohibited.

"Effective on and after February 25, 1915, every person, company, corporation, their agents and servants, are hereby prohibited from bringing into the State of Texas any railroad livestock cars from any State in the United States, District of Columbia, Dominion of Canada or Republic of Mexico, unless said cars have first been cleaned and disinfected with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or 3 per cent solution of Cresol compound, U. S. P., and to either of which disinfectant a sufficient quantity of lime must be added to show where the disinfectant solution has been applied.

"It is further ordered that, effective February 25, 1915, every person, company, corporation, their agents on bringing into the State of Texas from any State in the United States, District of Columbia, Dominion of Canada or Republic of Mexico, any hoofs, hides or skins of any live stock, or any hay, straw, fodder, cottonseed or other products or materials calculated to carry infection of foot-and-mouth disease."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Mrs. M. L. Vaughn to Mrs. F. M. Stubbs, consideration \$1,250.00 cash; One hundred acres. Consideration \$2,000.00: 111.3 acres south end block ED, Hale County.

W. H. Grimm and wife to Fred C. Pearce, consideration \$2,000.00: South half lot 6 and north half lot 7, block 56, original town of Plainview.

M. H. Cox to J. P. Spencer, consideration \$6,820.33: Fractional part section 36, block D6.

W. B. Armstrong to W. D. Jordan, lot 5, north half lot 6, block 74, Alexander and West Moreland Addition. Consideration, \$1,600.

LYCEUM NUMBER MONDAY EVENING IS MUSICAL.

The L. A. C. Orchestra, a musical number, will appear at the Methodist Church Monday evening, March 1. An eight-piece orchestra, vocal quartette and sketch club are the roles in which the company appears.

BIRTHS.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. D. Hartley, of West Plainview, on the 21st, a girl.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Richey, of Hale Center, on the 21st, a girl.

GERMAN SUB-MARINES SINK EIGHT SHIPS

ONLY SLOW, SMALL VESSELS ARE TORPEDOED FROM UNDER SEA, AND THREE WERE AT ANCHOR.

U. S.—BRITISH NOTE PRIVATE

Blockade Has Had Effect of Keeping Many Neutral Ships in Neutral Seas; Insurance Higher.

LONDON, Feb. 24, 10:32 p. m.—The German blockade of the British Isles has been in effect for a week, with the result that so far as is known two Norwegian, one French and five British steamers have been sunk or torpedoed by submarines, with the surprisingly small loss of four lives. Two of these steamers, the Belridge and the Dinorah, succeeded in reaching port.

On the other side of the account it is reported that two German submarines are missing and that a third had been hit and possibly sunk by a French destroyer.

Besides the vessels which fell victims to the submarines, one Norwegian and two American steamers have been sunk by mines in the North Sea, and the Swedish steamer Specia and one or two British steamers are overdue, and it is feared have been lost, with their crews.

In almost every case the steamer sunk by the submarine was a small and slow vessel, and at least three of them were caught while at anchor or while they were barely under way. This, with the failure of a submarine to hit a fast cross-channel steamer at which it fired a torpedo, apparently proves to the satisfaction of British naval writers that the steamers with modern speed which observe obvious precautions can invariably escape the underwater craft, and such vessels are continuing to cross the seas.

The blockade, however, has had the effect of increasing insurance rates, and some neutral owners are keeping their ships in neutral waters.

With conditions such as these, the public, both in England and neutral countries, are naturally curious as to the latest proposal of the American Government to Great Britain and Germany, of which little has been allowed to leak out, either in London or Berlin, and also as to what the Allies' reply to the German blockade will be, another matter in which secrecy is being maintained.

In addition to the loss of the merchantmen, the British Admiralty has been impelled to give up hope for the armed steamer Clan MacNaughton, which has not been heard from since February 3, and which is believed went down as did another armed merchantman, the Viknor, during the storms which prevailed early in the month. The Clan MacNaughton carried a crew of 280 men, composed largely of Royal Naval Reserve men, twenty of whom belonged to Newfoundland.

The Admiralty also reported tonight the loss of three armen of the forty who recently carried out a raid on the German positions along the Belgian Coast.

No News From Dardanelles.

Nothing further has been heard of the naval operations in the Dardanelles, which were interrupted by unfavorable weather conditions, but it is understood the intention is to continue all efforts to destroy the forts which line the straits. Otherwise, the Turks, who have been severely handled in the Caucasus, Egypt and Mesopotamia, are being permitted to rest while preparations are being made by the Allies for a powerful attack against them.

A wireless report from Berlin says that further obstacles have arisen to prevent the invasion of Russia, and this would seem to confirm the reports from Petrograd that the Russians are making a successful stand against the invaders along their fortress line on the northern rivers.

The Russians, from all accounts, are also holding back the Austrians in Bukovina, and it is stated in an official dispatch that they have recaptured the important railway center of Stanislaw.

There has been little or no change in the Carpathians, where fighting of the most severe character has been going on for nearly two months.

UNCLE SAM AS AN EMPLOYMENT AGENT.

Secretary of Labor Explains What Government Seeks in Bringing Together Labor and Laborer.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in the Outlook.

It happens every year, and at various times during the year, that men of a given calling are idle in one locality, while workmen of that calling are needed elsewhere. This is due to two causes: Lack of information among the idle wage-earners and the employers who need them, and lack of means to defray transportation expenses in getting from the place of idleness to a place of employment.

The problem was to find a simple and yet efficacious method of bringing this information to the attention of those who needed it—information that had to be widely advertised in conspicuous places to which everybody had access. At last a plan was formulated by means of which, with the aid of the Post Office Department, information relating to the distribution of labor could be widely scattered and posted under the auspices of the United States Government.

The plan consists of dated bulletins sent out by the Department of Labor to postmasters throughout the country, by whom they are posted on the bulletin boards so that every post-office patron—and this means practically every man, woman and child—can easily refer to the information. These are known as "Bulletin Opportunities." They are replaced with others from time to time as necessary, and suitable notice is given when they become inoperative.

This plan has received the indorsement of the various State authorities, who have been, and are, co-operating with the Department of Labor in scattering information about labor opportunities and conditions in their respective States.

Thousands of opportunities have come to the attention of the Department of Labor, with the result that every step will now be taken to acquaint the general public with them. At the present time these opportunities, and the department's activities in that connection, are strictly limited to alien immigrants, but as soon as plans have been perfected Congress will be asked for authority and a suitable appropriation to enlarge the scope of this work so as to make it useful to citizens of the United States.

The promotion of a beneficial distribution of admitted aliens is not, as many believe, solely in the interests of the foreigners who immigrate to the United States. It would not be beneficial to this country to have any considerable number of the aliens who are admitted remain in idleness or sell their labor in ruinous competition with American workmen. After the alien has landed he should not be permitted to wrong himself and others through ignorance of opportunities about which he can know nothing, but which could be made known to him on landing; or afterwards, when he will be in a more receptive mood than when, anxious and worried, he is passing examination for admission.

In connection with this new plan of labor distribution it is pertinent to remark that it would be of great help in filling a long needed want in behalf of not only alien but also American workers in seasonal trades, whose occupations depend upon the seasons of the year and, inferentially, on the

geographical location. It would offer what may be called a vacation with pay, on the assumption that a vacation is not necessarily a period of idleness, but more a change of scene and a change of occupation.

The tendency of American life is away from the farm. The first object of the immigrant's eyes focus on is the skyscraper, the many-storied factory or the coal mine. Nothing to indicate that agriculture is desired on in this country is disclosed to the immigrant, who is to become a future citizen, on landing. It is therefore necessary for us to see that immigrants, the largest percentage of whom are trained agriculturists, against a very small per cent of skilled artisans, shall proceed to those localities in which agriculture and agricultural pursuits offer the best inducements and prospects. Otherwise the result will be to lose a good agriculturist and never obtain in his stead a skilled city workman.

It is to be hoped that Congress will see its way clear to enable the Department of Labor further to expand this employing movement, to perfect this clearing house of labor and, particularly, to enable us to adopt its usefulness to the needs of the American workingman, because there are hundreds and thousands of opportunities for betterment, for a change of location, or for higher wages for American toilers who would take advantage of the opportunity to better themselves if they only knew where to go or to whom to apply. Every vacancy created means one more place for the unemployed; and if we can devise and perfect the plan whereby we can keep aliens from congesting the cities, thus giving the city bred folk better chances and less competition, and at the same time indicate a way to the city folk to better themselves by taking advantage of opportunities elsewhere, mutual help will thus be created for the unemployed.

THE AMERICAN BRIGAND.

Whatever romance attached to Frank James, now dead in Missouri, at the age of 74, was not of his own creation. When he and the men acting with him in brigandage were most celebrated, they made no claim to the chivalry that has since been attributed to them. They were desperate robbers and murderers, and they did not kill for revenge, as had been said, but for booty.

Some of these criminals had been members of Quantrell's band of guerrillas, and during the Civil War had taken part in forays across the Kansas-Missouri border. In this evil company they acquired the lust of loot which on the return of peace led them naturally into highwaymanship. They did not pursue the old feuds of a turbulent frontier, as the romancers have had it. They robbed banks and railroad trains, and sometimes they pillaged whole towns, slaying the first people they met in order, by terror to facilitate their thefts and their escape.

While the desperadoes themselves had no illusions concerning their atrocious occupation, the people among whom they lived in a sparsely settled district of Western Missouri regarded them with awe or sympathy. In that region they were sure of protection. Officers sent to arrest them were murdered. There was hardly a house for miles around in which they could not find refuge and defense. It was not until the Youngers were captured in Minnesota and Jesse James was killed by a member of his own gang, whose treachery was paid for by the State, that the man now dead concluded to surrender.

That Frank James never was punished for any of his misdeeds is perhaps the strangest feature of a career that for fifteen years seemed to be heading straight to the gallows. When he was an outlaw his neighbors safeguarded him. When he yielded to law they refused to convict him or to consider very seriously any charge that was made against him. Such devotion, perhaps, shows that he had at least one virtue linked with his thousand crimes.

KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET IN DETAIL.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. Feb. 24.—Cattle sold 10 to 15 cents higher today, some sales of light butcher grades 25 cents higher, receipts 5,500 head.

The market made substantial gains last week after Tuesday, due to small receipts and a large number of orders from Eastern killers. The same things advanced the price today, and in addition there was a better demand from the country.

Kansas served notice last week that all restrictions would be removed from cattle going into the State today, but report of new cases of foot-and-mouth disease near Eldorado Saturday caused fears that the bars would be put up again, otherwise there would have been a sharply higher stocker and feeder market. But a number of Kansas men bought cattle, and Missouri men looking for stockers and feeders were

numerous, a few from Illinois and Iowa.

Top on beef steers was \$7.90 today, the same kind that brought \$7.35 at the low time last week, and choice cows bring \$6.00 to \$6.75, medium cows around \$5.75. Fancy stock steers brought \$7.60 today, only slightly under what they would have brought three weeks ago. Good to choice stock steers sold around \$7.25, and useful young cattle \$6.00 to \$6.75. An Illinois feeder buyer here today wants cattle, but hesitates to buy because of the poor prices being realized for fat cattle at Chicago. He had cattle there last week at \$6.90, 1,425 pounds average, which cost him \$7.65 here last fall as feeders.

There was a good, active hog market today, several loads to order buyers at \$6.65, packers' top \$6.60, bulk of sales \$6.50 to \$6.60. Receipts are 11,000 here today, and proved to be less than expectations at all the markets. There is a broad outlet for pork and the product, and unless the run is heavy there may be advances this week. So far the market has shown ability to recover from breaks after the \$6.50 mark has been reached every time.

"Red hot" were words used to describe the sheep market today, receipts 15,000, prices 10 to 15 cents higher, everything weighed up before noon. Order buyers paid \$8.50 for a large number of lambs of all weights, up to 85 pounds, and some 91-pound lambs brought \$8.20, top ewes \$6.50, others \$6.00 to \$6.40, feeding lambs up to \$8.20. Order buyers would have taken several more loads of good lambs had they been available. Prospects favor strong markets later this week.

J. A. RICKART, Market Correspondent.

KAFFIR WINS ON POOR SOIL.

In Five Years Sumner County Farmers Planted Small Acres of Sorghum Crops, but Got Superior Profits.

The farmers of Sumner County, Kansas planted in the five years 1909 to 1913, inclusive, an average of more than six acres of corn for every acre of kaffir and other sorghums. The value of each acre of the kaffir and sorghum grown in the county during this time was about \$14.50; of the corn, \$7.75. This was in spite of the fact that the kaffir was grown upon the poorer types of soil, while the corn was grown on the richer and more fertile soils. If the kaffir had been grown under as favorable conditions as corn, it would have made an even better showing.

What is true of Sumner County is true also of many other counties in the State, which shows that the importance of sorghum crops is not fully realized.

Corn Easier to Handle.

Corn is an easier crop to harvest, store and market than kaffir, and it is perhaps for this reason that it is so universally grown. When, however, the crops are fed on the farm, kaffir is nearly as convenient to handle as corn. When the difference in the acre value of the two crops is considered, it will not prove profitable to grow corn in certain parts of the State, even when the crop is marketed.

Although kaffir and other sorghums are more profitable in some parts of the State than corn, this cannot wisely be said of all parts. There are many things to be considered, such as the character of the soil, the rainfall, the cost of growing and harvesting, and whether the crop is grown for feed or for market.

The agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College in its co-operative experimental work with farmers in all parts of the State has made a study of the comparative value of corn and sorghum.

Where Corn Wins.

In the northeastern part of the State corn is nearly every year a more profitable grain crop than kaffir or other sorghums. The soils of this area are well adapted to corn and the rainfall is sufficient to mature large crops of this grain.

Corn is the better crop on the rich bottom soils and the deeper upland soils, but on poorer and more shallow upland soils kaffir usually gives better yields.

Kaffir almost always gives better yields than corn, and is more profitable, except on very rich bottom lands. Even on the latter, kaffir is usually more profitable if it can be fed to cattle, as the total yield is usually greater.

Milo, which is also a sorghum crop, but earlier than kaffir, yields about the same as corn. The altitude here is great, which makes the seasons too short for kaffir. Corn can be planted somewhat earlier than sorghums, and for that reason has a longer growing season.

Sorghums Stand Drought.

Corn will seldom produce so large yields as kaffir, and is almost always a less profitable crop, even when the greater cost of harvesting the kaffir and the lower value to the bushel are considered.

There are several reasons for this. In the first place, kaffir and sorghum do not require so much water as corn, and consequently will make a larger growth with the same amount of moisture. In case of severe drought, kaffir will simply stop growing for a time, and will start again when rains come, unless they are too long delayed. Corn in case of drought will soon die, or if it survives, is usually so badly stunted that it will not produce a good crop.

Kaffir is not so likely to be injured by hot weather as is corn. Corn is especially liable to injury if hot weather occurs when it is tasseling or silking. This explains why in this region kaffir may be depended on to yield considerably more than corn in average years.

ODD FACTS ABOUT PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS.

Possibly you have forgotten some of these incidents relating to Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States:

Washington was the one President to be elected unanimously.

The only Vice President to resign was John C. Calhoun, who gave up the Vice Presidency to become a United States Senator.

William Henry Harrison served the shortest time as President, having caught a fatal cold the day he was inaugurated, and died exactly one month later.

Impeachment was tried against but one President, and failed by one vote, in the case of Andrew Johnson.

Johnson was a tailor, and could not read until his wife taught him how.

Five Vice Presidents became President by the death of the President—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur and Roosevelt.

No physician, preacher or journalist has become President.

Cleveland was the only President to have someone else sandwiched between his two terms, Benjamin Harrison being the sandwich.

John Adams was not only the oldest of ex-presidents when he died, being more than 90, but lived the longest after leaving office, about twenty-five years.

Relatively, Washington was the richest President, but his private income was hardly equal to that of Roosevelt. Colonel Roosevelt was the only Vice President to attain the Presidency by another's death and then be honored by a re-election.

Buchanan went through his term a bachelor.

Woodrow Wilson and James A. Gar-

field were college presidents, and Jefferson founded the University of Virginia after he retired from the White House.

Washington, Monroe, Jackson, the two Harrisons, Taylor, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hayes, McKinley and Roosevelt were soldiers.

Lincoln's Gettysburg speech and Washington's farewell address are quoted far more frequently than any other presidential utterances.

Cleveland's "Public office is a public trust," Grant's "Let us have peace," Jackson's "By the eternal" and Roosevelt's "Malefactors of great wealth" became universal catch words.

One President was inaugurated in New York, two in Philadelphia, and all the others in Washington.

The official salute for the President is twenty-one guns. A salute of 101 guns was fired for King Edward when the proclamation was read. When the body of Napoleon was brought back from St. Helena and arrived in the River Seine a salute of one thousand guns was fired.

WHERE EVERY DAY IS SUNDAY.

Edward Eyre Hunt, in Collier's Weekly.

We were speeding across Germany toward Berlin. I could hardly take my eyes from the window at first; I wanted to see every tiny detail of this great country in the throes of world war. How would it differ from the Germany of peace time? Were the people beginning to feel the pinch of hunger and unemployment? Was industry at a standstill? What difference would war make in the outward looks of things? * * * A curious question kept intruding itself into my mind. At last I turned to my

neighbor.
"What day is today?" I asked.
"Day of the week, or month?" he countered.
"Day of the week."
"Monday—wash day. Can't you see Hans' blue shirt and box and under-drawers hung out to dry on the hedge behind that brick cottage?"
"But I feel as if today were Sunday."
"Well, it isn't."
"But doesn't this country give you a sort of 'Sunday feeling'—as if most of the people had gone to church? Look at those old fellows, those land-strum soldiers—professors, and doctors, and business men—standing guard in the railway stations in their old blue uniforms, with coats made too large so they can fit them out when they grow fat. They're quiet as priests. And look at all the factories we are passing; not a puff of smoke coming out of their stacks. And the canals, without a boat on them; and the streets in the little towns almost empty. It's Sunday, I tell you. Why, even the black and white cows over there seem to wear a Sunday face! And have you noticed that there aren't any horses visible? They are all in use—taking the people to church."
"To war, you mean!" he retorted.
"The horses are with the army."
"But look there," I interrupted. "People are at church. See?—there in that little brick chapel behind the box hedge. See? * * * Oh, my God, it's a funeral! That's a church-yard." We stared. "Aren't those black tombstones dreadful! And look at all the little black, white and red flags, and the new graves, and the flowers!" As we sped past, a strange sigh came from the air outside. It was the sound of a volley fired over the newest grave.

LISTEN The things that lie deep in your life are built around your home. Have you not wished to own YOUR own home? To enjoy pleasures that are wholesome and real and that inspire the human qualities which make leaders of men?

BUILD YOU A HOME

Plainview Lumber Company
Lumber Dealers



Strengthen Old Friendships WITH A NEW PORTRAIT!

The gift that expects nothing in return yet has a value that can only be estimated in kindly thoughtfulness.

Call 352 and Make a Date Now

Cochran's Studio

Temco Shock Absorbers

No Ford Owner Can Afford To Be Without Them

THEY are absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction. Ask us about them.

SAFETY FIRST

EQUIP your Ford with a Miller Pilot and be on the safe side of the road.

RACINE TIRES

THE tires and tubes which give satisfaction. The quality and price are right.

Let us meet your auto needs from our complete stock of auto accessories and supplies.

Phone us and we will get your car and equip it with Miller Pilot and Temco Shock Absorbers.

Donohoo-Ware Hdw. Co.
Phone 80

COWPEAS IN THE COTTON BELT.

By W. J. MORSE,
Scientific Assistant, Forage-Crop Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Introduction.

The cowpea is at the present time the best known and most extensively grown leguminous crop in the cotton belt. Its value for hay, grazing, catch and cover crops, and for soil improvement is well known and thoroughly appreciated by farmers. The feeding value of the forage has long been recognized, and it is used for all kinds of live stock. Cowpea hay has a high percentage of digestible protein and is fully as valuable for feed as red-clover hay. As a green-manure crop this plant greatly increases the humus and nitrogen content of the soil. The seeds of the cowpea are also commonly employed for human food, being used in the pod, shelled green, and shelled dried.

On a very large proportion of the area planted to cowpeas no effort is made to harvest the seed. Moreover, a large percentage of the seed harvested is picked by hand. Under these conditions the increased culture of the cowpea has brought about a high price of seed, which without doubt has retarded a greater use of the crop. The demand for seed of well-known varieties has kept the price in recent years so high as to make cowpea seed production a most profitable line of farming. The harvesting of seed by machinery is now carried on very successfully in several communities. Localities well suited to the production of cowpea seed will find it highly profitable to grow seed on a large scale, especially if the best machinery for handling the crop is employed.

Soil and Fertilizer Adaptations.

The cowpea can be depended upon to succeed on practically all types of well-drained soils, thriving on poorer soils than most other cultivated legumes. A soil of medium fertility is considered best for the production of this crop. Sandy and sandy-loam soils are most suitable for seed production, while the heavier soils produce more herbage and less seed. The best results on soils of rather low fertility will be had by applying 300 to 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of potash to the acre.

Soil Preparation.

Although the cowpea will grow under rather unfavorable conditions of soil preparation, the best results are to be obtained on well-prepared land. The same preparation and cultivation ordinarily practiced for corn are recommended for cowpeas.

Time of Planting.

Planting should be done when the soil is warm and not too wet, as the seed will then germinate very readily. Very early plantings require a greater length of time for maturity than late plantings, and are of advantage only where the crop is to be used for silage, green manuring, or pasturing. Cowpeas may be planted as late as mid-summer for hay or green manure.

Method and Rate of Planting.

The method of planting depends upon the purpose for which the crop is grown. For the production of seed, the best practice is to plant in rows about 36 inches apart, using from 25 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre. When the crop is to be used for forage or soil improvement, a broadcasted or drilled crop is preferable, using from 60 to 90 pounds of seed to the acre. In regions of light rainfall thin planting is recommended. Where there is ample moisture thicker planting is desirable. A cotton planter may be used in row plantings, or, if available, a grain drill, the width of rows being spaced by covering the feed cups not to be used. Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants appear above the ground, and the crop should receive at least three cultivations.

Harvesting.

The time of harvesting depends primarily upon the use to be made of the crop. For hay, cowpeas should be cut about the time the first pods begin to turn yellow. Where seed is the object, cutting should be delayed until one-half or more of the pods are mature. In harvesting for seed production a mower with a bunching attachment is most satisfactory, but the self-rake reaper can be used to advantage.

Threshing.

Threshing may be done at any time after the pods are thoroughly dry. When grown in quantity and picked, the pods are commonly threshed with a pea huller. When the crop has been cured like hay it may be threshed with an ordinary grain thresher by removing some of the concaves and running the cylinder at a low and even speed (about 500 revolutions a minute) to prevent splitting the peas. Special pea and bean separators are now on the market and do excellent work. In localities favorable for seed production an investment by several growers in a special pea separator would be of great advantage and economy.

Storing Seed.

Cowpea seed can be stored for a considerable length of time without much loss of germination. It is, however, subject to attack by the pea weevil, and is often much damaged in storage by this insect. By treating the seed at the time of storing with carbon bisulphid, using one-half ounce of this substance to a bushel of peas, the weevil is easily held in check. The seed should be placed in an air-tight box or vessel, the bisulphid in a small open dish on top of the seed, and a covering thrown over the surface of the peas to confine the gas. The vapor is highly inflammable, and no fire of any nature should be allowed where this substance is being used. It may be necessary to follow with a second treatment a few weeks later, as it often happens that some forms of the weevil are not checked by the first treatment.

Varieties.

Although there are a large number of varieties of cowpeas grown, comparatively few are of prime importance. Some of the extensively cultivated varieties are known under various names in different sections of the country. Varieties of cowpeas are distinguished most readily by the color and size of the seed, though they differ in habit, maturity, disease resistance, etc. The use to be made of the crop should determine to a large extent the variety to be selected. The Groit, Brabham, New Era, Whipoorwill, Iron, and Early Buff varieties are most suitable for seed production and also are very desirable for hay production. The Unknown, or Wonderful, and most varieties of the Clay, Red Ripper, and Black groups are somewhat late and vining varieties, rather poor in seed yields, and are more suited for forage and green manure. The Brabham and Iron varieties should be grown wherever wilt and root-knot are prevalent, as these varieties are practically immune to these diseases. Varieties of the Black-eye and Crowder groups and those with white seeds are used most commonly for table purposes.

Rotations.

The cowpea succeeds under so many different conditions that it can be used in almost any system of rotation. The place usually assigned is that of a partial crop planted between the corn rows at the last cultivation or that of a second crop on land where oats, wheat, or rye have been harvested.

Mixtures.

Cowpeas for hay production are very advantageously grown in mixture with other crops, giving a greater variety and larger yield of forage. Corn is also used very extensively in mixture with cowpeas, but only to a small extent for hay purposes. The most widely used crop is sorghum, including both the sweet sorghums and kafirs. Other crops that can be used in mixture with cowpeas are soy beans, Sudan grass, and Johnson grass.

Cowpea Hay.

Well-cured cowpea hay is a most valuable and nutritious dry forage, being nearly equal to wheat bran in feeding value. It is satisfactory for work stock and for beef or milk production, and gives good results when fed to poultry. Cowpea hay is rather difficult to cure, especially if the weather is not favorable. Although there are many methods of curing the hay, two are commonly used. One method, suitable for any season, requires the use of poles with cross-pieces or of triangular frames, about which the green cowpea forage is placed and left until cured. The method most used is to let the vines lie in the swath until thoroughly wilted, then rake into windrows, and throw into small, loose cocks, which after drying somewhat can be placed in large cocks. In curing, care should be taken to guard against the loss of leaves, the most valuable part of the plant.

Seed.

The seed of cowpeas is a rich feed, but on account of its high price it is little used, except to a small extent for poultry. Only a few localities produce seed on an extensive scale, and the industry has been found very profitable. In addition to the value of the seed, the benefit to the land and the threshed vines as a source of feed are important factors to be considered in the production of a seed crop. At the present time the price of seed ranges from \$1.50 to \$3 a bushel, higher prices being obtained for improved varieties, such as Brabham, Groit, and Early Buff.

Pasture.

The cowpea is an excellent plant for pasture, and with its numerous varieties affords good grazing from early summer until late fall. Cowpeas are very commonly planted in corn, and profit is realized both from the animals pastured and from the increase of soil fertility from the manure and refuse vines. Stock are usually turned on cowpeas about the time the crop is ready for hay.

Silage.

Alone the cowpea does not make a first-rate silage. When combined with corn in the proportion of one-fourth cowpeas and three-fourths corn it

makes an excellent silage. It keeps well, is readily eaten by all kinds of stock, and has a greater feeding value than corn silage. In general, the practice is to grow corn and cowpeas for the silo in the same row and run them through a silage cutter.

Soiling or Green Feeding.

As a soiling crop cowpeas are very satisfactory. The great variation in the maturity of varieties makes it possible to have an abundance of succulent green feed throughout the summer and fall. With its high percentage of protein the cowpea is an excellent supplement to the less nitrogenous crops, such as corn, sorghum, and millet.

Soil Improvement.

The degree of improvement of soils through the growing of cowpeas depends largely on the use to which the crop is put. The roots and stubble contain about 15 per cent of the total matter of the plant, and therefore where the crop is removed for forage only a small proportion of the fertilizing value is left. A good crop of cowpeas will contain from 60 to 80 pounds of nitrogen to the acre, most of which is drawn directly from the air. Numerous experiments with the cowpea as green manure demonstrate its beneficial effect on the succeeding crop, as shown by the increased yields obtained of corn, cotton, sorghum, and small grains.

Human Food.

The cowpea has been used to considerable extent in the Southern States for human food. It is a most nutritious food stuff, from which a large number of palatable as well as economical dishes can be prepared. (See Farmers' Bulletin 559, entitled "Use of Corn, Kaffir, and Cowpeas in the Home.")

JUST TO BE SURE.

Negro Boy Was Given Ten Names Just to Show He Was "ob de Quality."

From the New York Telegraph.
"Gawge Washington Ab'ham Lincoln Christofa Columbus Andy Jackson Jefferson Davis! You all come in dis heah house dis minute, fo' I tan you all!"

Mandy was yelling it at the top of her voice.

I waited, expectant of a cowing, obedient regiment which I expected to see file past.

There rushed by one little kinky-haired pickaninny.

I stepped up to Mandy. "Of course, it is none of my business, but that little fellow seems to be the most obedient child you have."

"Suttenly he am," she replied. "And he's all I has, too."

"But you called a round dozen different names?"

"All the names you done heard me call is his'n. We done give him them thar names so when he's growed up and his name's called out in co't white folks will sure know he comes from a quality family!"

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank the many friends who expressed sympathy by word or deed during our recent bereavement.

E. J. GREEN AND FAMILY.

CALOMEL DYNAMITES

A SLUGGISH LIVER

Crashes Into Sour Bile Making You Sick, and You Lose a Day's Work.

Calomel salivates! It's mercury. Calomel acts like dynamite on a sluggish liver. When calomel comes into contact with sour bile it crashes into it, causing cramping and nausea.

If you feel bilious, headachy, constipated and all knocked out, just go to your druggist and get a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone, which is a harmless vegetable substitute for dangerous calomel. Take a spoonful, and if it doesn't start your liver and straighten you up better and quicker than nasty calomel and without making you sick, you just go back and get your money.

If you take calomel today you'll be sick and nauseated tomorrow; besides, it may salivate you, while if you take Dodson's Liver Tone you will wake up feeling great, full of ambition and ready for work or play. It's harmless, pleasant and safe to give to children; they like it. —Adv.

BACKACHE IS A WARNING.

Plainview People Should Not Neglect Their Kidneys.

Backache is often nature's most frequent signal of weakened kidneys. To cure the pains and aches, to remove the lameness when it arises from weakened kidneys, you must reach the cause—the kidneys. If you have pain through the small of your back, urinary disorders, headaches, dizzy spells, or are nervous and depressed, start treating the kidneys with a tested

kidney remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills have been proved good and are especially for weak kidneys. Doan's have been used in kidney trouble for over 50 years. Read Plainview testimony:

John Pendley, Covington Ave., Plainview, says: "I had bladder trouble and pains across my back and kidneys. I could hardly get up from a chair. I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at the Long Drug Co., and they did

me a world of good."

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

SOMETHING NEW KAFFIR MEAL



Bolted Kaffir Meal for Making Hot Cakes, Mush, etc.

We Will Be Pleased To Have You Try a Small Sack of This New Product of Ours

HARVEST QUEEN MILLS

A. G. HINN, Proprietor

First Monday Seed Bargains

15 lbs. Choice Spanish Peanuts \$1.00. Extra quality.

10 lbs. Sudan Grass seed \$2.00. Better than the 2 bit kind.

4 quarts Onion Sets 30c, red, yellow or white.

12 packages garden seed 25c, with the picture on 'em.

FREE with every purchase by gentlemen 50 seeds billion dollar plant. FREE with every purchase by ladies 50 seeds Giant Spencer sweet pea. FREE our seed catalog and seed guide of "Guaranteed Seeds." FREE Musical Entertainment from 10 to 5 o'clock. COME in and see the best QUALITY seed under one roof in AMERICA, grown by the world's best growers.

The House of Quality
East Side of Square White's, of Course

30,000 Acres Land IN THE SHALLOW WATER BELT

surrounding Plainview in tracts to suit purchaser. Raw lands, improved farms, stock farms and ranches. The best irrigation and general stock farming proposition in the world. The time to buy is NOW.

For DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE, ADDRESS,

Otus Reeves Realty Co.

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS

THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD

TWICE-A-WEEK

—Published Every Tuesday and Friday Evening by—
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HERBERT S. HILBURN, Editor. E. B. MILLER, Business Manager.

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CENTRAL WEST KNOWS NO HARD TIMES.

A noted man has said that panic is psychological, never logical. Hard times and panic are scions of the same stock. The family lines of pessimism are written deeply on their furrowed brows.

Business is good in the Central West. Business is good in the United States. In a short six months America has passed out of that class of debtor nations and now enjoys as this generation has never before the blessings of good business and the distinct advantage of being a creditor instead of a debtor. There is a balance in trade of thirty million dollars weekly in favor of America.

In the Central West business is looking good. A bumper crop and a promise of another is enough to make any live, aggressive man's blood run fast in eagerness to get into the swim and help move things.

Business good? Of course it is. Here are the bank clearings of the past week, showing that in thirteen cities of the United States there was an increase in clearings over last year, beginning with one per cent in the city of Richmond and running to sixty per cent in Oklahoma City. The clearings of Kansas City show an increase of 45.8 per cent, and the clearings of Kansas City are seventy-five million dollars a week. St. Louis, Baltimore, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Memphis, Houston, Fort Worth, Richmond, Washington, Wichita and Oklahoma City show an increase.

There's no discounting the statement that business in the today.

Business is good, thank you!

WE GET WHAT WE NEED.

There's not a town in the entire Panhandle or South Plains country which can compare with Plainview in its growth and with the Plainview country in its development of the past few years. There is no town in Texas which has done as much municipal improvement in proportion to the town's ability and retained its financial standing on a business basis as has Plainview. There is no town as good, from every viewpoint, as Plainview, which needs street lights more than we do. Plainview needs street lights—not more street lights, for those we have in the business district are such that, when the whole town is considered, we might say Plainview has no street lights.

Honestly, this is a need. The citizens of Plainview are not through with their business and pleasure as soon as night comes. The early evening hours are profitably spent by a large proportion of the people outside of their own homes. The activity of a live town the size of Plainview will not be confined to the daylight hours. An imperative need for good lights during the early hours of the evening is felt.

Plainview can get what she needs.

Many thought two years ago that Plainview would never be able to build all the concrete sidewalks she needed, in a short time. She has not yet built all she needs, but the percentage of gain in sidewalks in Plainview will not be equaled by that of any other town in Texas. Plainview wanted free delivery of mails. She will get that. Plainview needed a new fire truck. She got that. Plainview can do whatever the conservative progressive element of the town wants to do. Plainview can get better street lights without hazarding her financial interests. She needs street lights and can well afford to spend the money necessary to install them. The economic value of civic beauty and utility is such that the expenditure will be warranted from that viewpoint alone. The practical benefit to the citizens of the town arising from a good white way itself will warrant the expenditure.

The conclusion is obvious. If the consumption of copper increases, England and France keep the police of the sea with the utmost vigilance, so that no copper at all can reach Germany and Austria, the fate of both empires seems certain. No sentiment of false humanity should interfere with the chief duty of the police ships; for the more rigid the police the shorter the war.

Lines to be Remembered

TWO VISITORS.

I.
"O touch me, and I shall rest," he prayed;
And lightly on his cheek her lips were laid.

"How soothing is thy kiss, O Sleep," sighed he;
"From life and grief and toil, it sets me free."

II.
"I fear thee, Death, though fain to lay aside
The burden of the heavy years," he cried.

"Age dims thine eyes; fear not," Death answered low,
"For I am one you prayed to, long ago."

"Though men have given me a darker name,
I come to you with peace as once I came."

"In trust you turned to me, as children do,
Believing I should shield you long hours through."

"When you awoke, you found the shadows gone;
This sleep has rest for you, this night—a dawn!"

—Arthur Wallace Peach.

Best Editorial of the Day

COPPER IN THE WAR.

The British seizure of copper destined for Sweden directs attention to the importance of copper as war material. Large quantities must be used in the manufacture of cartridges and shells.

A rifle cartridge weighs 184½ grains. On a firing line 750 miles long, a Swiss expert estimates for the London Times that 26 million shots will be fired every twenty-four hours. That is on the basis of one rifle to every yard of battle line, each rifle firing twenty shots a day. This amounts to a consumption of 365 tons of brass. The Maxim fire is estimated at 10 per cent of the rifle fire, or about thirty tons. Experience, it is said, shows that about 5 per cent of the cartridges can be recovered from the ground. Deducting seventeen tons as recovered, there remains 318 tons consumed.

The number of shells fired is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand a day, or a little more than 105 tons of brass. The total loss of brass is, then, about 423 tons. Copper forms 72 per cent of the brass, or about 304½ tons of the waste. This makes more than 110,000 tons of copper a year used up in rifle and artillery fire.

Germany produces about 25,000 tons of copper a year, and Austria, 4,000. If this could be increased one-third in a pinch the total amount available would be 40,000 tons, leaving a deficiency of 71,000 tons.

But the London Times expert confesses that nobody outside of Germany knows how much of a store had been accumulated. Undoubtedly much could be gathered if the empire were raked with a fine tooth comb for copper utensils and other manufactures of copper which could be melted up.

The shutting off of the outside supply already has been felt in the price, which has advanced about 200 per cent in Germany since the opening of the war. England is hopeful that if the fighting continues the loss of copper may become an important factor in the struggle. The London Times says:

The conclusion is obvious. If the consumption of copper increases, England and France keep the police of the sea with the utmost vigilance, so that no copper at all can reach Germany and Austria, the fate of both empires seems certain. No sentiment of false humanity should interfere with the chief duty of the police ships; for the more rigid the police the shorter the war.

The Allies may be building on

false hopes. But it is evident that they are going to establish as rigid a blockade against copper as possible in the expectation of the ammunition supplies of their enemy running low.—Kansas City Star.

The following editorial from The Herald was reproduced in the Dallas Evening Journal of February 22:

"The Best Is Best."

"This is an axiom which might well be used by every live stock raiser. The best costs a little more in the outset. It's worth it. A high-grade cow costs four or five times as much as the poorer ones. She will be as prolific and her offspring will be worth money in proportion to her value. A high-grade bull to lead a herd costs more. He's worth it. A pen of thoroughbred chickens costs more than the same number of mongrels. They bring more money when sold. Even produce men will pay more for the fancy chickens for immediate use. Eggs from the fancy strains are customarily sold at \$1.50 per setting of fifteen. As everywhere else, on the farm the best is best."

UNBORN CALVES SOLD.

Price of \$30 Per Head Secured for Panhandle Stuff for November Delivery.

The sale of 1,500 unborn Panhandle calves of the crop of 1915 for fall delivery at \$30 each, the highest price ever paid for calves in advance, marks the opening of deals in futures in the range cattle industry in the Southwest. A. B. Echols, owner of a ranch near Matador, in Motley County, Texas, and J. E. Martin, a ranchman in the same vicinity, are the sellers. Mr. Echols expects to have a crop of 1,000 calves. Mr. Martin contracted 400 head. In both these contracts delivery will be made in November.

When some men with a whole lot of nerve made a few such deals at \$25 per head last spring, old-time cowmen were shocked, and all kinds of predictions were made as to the amount they would lose in the venture. But before the summer was far advanced most of them had sold their calves, some even before they were dropped, at an advance of \$2.50 per head. Before fall delivery was made, the bulk of those calves had passed into the third hands at \$30 each. And then came the fall scramble. Many transactions were made at \$35, including some deals in which as many as 3,500 were sold in one bunch. At the present time, but few calves are on sale.

The cows on the Echols and Martin ranches are high-grade Herefords, bred to registered bulls, which insure a high class of calves. The cows have been well wintered, and as there is a promise all over the Panhandle territory of early grass, the calves should have a fine start.—Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter.

TREES FOR TEXAS CHILDREN.

A multitude of calamities—the war, business inactivity, the low price of cotton, etc.—have fallen upon the Texas nurserymen, preventing their usual volume of sales, and leaving unsold many thousand valuable trees, vines, and plants, which if planted and cultivated on school grounds, public parks, highways, or home grounds of Texas would soon grow into objects of wealth, beauty, and luxury.

An appeal coming from State, county, city school authorities and teachers, joined with civic clubs and other welfare workers asking Texas nurserymen and tree growers to donate a part of their surplus stock to our schools, so each student can, if desirable, plant and cultivate a tree or vine which will be their "very own," would, I believe, meet a generous response.

This surplus stock consists chiefly of fruit and shade trees, grape vines, etc., i. e., peach, apple, plum, pear and shade trees, grape vines, and fig and citrus trees. The number of trees ordered should be limited to the number of students in each school that will agree to plant and cultivate a tree or vine. Not the variety name, but the general name may be specified in the order, such as peach, apple, plum, shade trees, grape vines, etc. The safest way would be to leave the variety names to the selection of the nurseryman, who can label the trees so that each student can know what he has received. The charges for freight and for packing would be nominal, probably not more than two or three cents per tree. These can be shipped on short notice to any railway station in Texas, and carrier companies might extend low rates. Orders should be sent by responsible authorities, and trees promptly received and planted. Many nurserymen can send printed lists giving useful instructions. If this work is accomplished it will be a partial fulfillment of the last earnest request made by Governor Hogg, who wished that "Texas may become a land of trees." Children who become the authors

and owners of valuable trees or vines and enjoy their comforting luxuries are influenced toward home ownership and good citizenship. This work should appeal to every enlightened home renter as well as to home owners, since the cultivation of valuable trees is a good recommendation to confidence in contract, and to credit in trade, which often proves to be our best capital in business.

If the reader be a nurseryman and freely endorses this move, he should immediately report his acceptance by letter or otherwise to the public press, and to the State and local school authorities, relating what he will contribute, etc.

If the reader be a school officer or teacher or other friend of children, and is prompted to aid in this work, he should act promptly, before the planting season is past by giving confirmation through the press and by asking local nurserymen and school authorities if they can consistently co-operate in this work.

This tree planting is the best form of diversification of crops and also the best rotation of crops. It is the best soil restorer, and helps Texas feed itself and finance itself. Let us make Texas a land of trees.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK,

President Texas Industrial Congress.

WILSON TO THE BOY SCOUTS. Their Law of Helping Other People Praised by the President.

From the New York World.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson received the members of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America the other day and gave medals to several scouts, one of them for life saving. President Wilson said:

"I am sincerely glad to have an opportunity to express my very sincere interest, not only in the organization of the Boy Scouts, but in the objects that the organization has. It is an admirable organization, devoted to the objects that I myself thoroughly believe in."

"There is one rule in the world and it applies to all professions; that is, that you are expected to make good. No excuses are allowed in the school of life. The only way to make good is to keep awake. That is the reason I like the idea of the Boy Scouts. It gives them some notion of their being responsible to society. They are responsible to the people who live around them, to help maintain the standards of order and of fidelity, which are the only things that hold

a community together.

"You are recruits in the ranks that we all stand in, of those who try to serve the country in some way that will tell, and that has nothing to do particularly with our own personal benefit."

"A man who devotes himself to the development of his own character will succeed in nothing except in making a prig; but if he devotes himself to helping other people, his character will not only take care of itself, but it will grow to a very noble stature. I have always maintained, in the language of manufacture, that character is a by-product. If you set to work to make it because you love yourself you make an ass. If you disregard the consequences to yourself in order to serve other people, you will make a noble gentleman. That, I believe, is fundamentally decreed of an organization of this sort."

PARASITES.

Corra Harris, in the Saturday Evening Post.

There is only one class of men and women who are not affected by war as I have seen war. It does not make them, because there is nothing in them

to make. It does not destroy them, because there is nothing in them to destroy. They are not always rich nor are they necessarily idle, but they are always parasites of one sort or another, people who have no life of their own and who subsist either emotionally or literally upon the vitality of other people. They are often industrious, but this is the form of their industry—preying upon others. They are often emotional, but this is the form of their sensibility—feeling what others suffer for pastime, not suffering themselves.

The men of this class never fight, but they profit through the adversity of those who do fight. The women of this class never wear mourning, because they are women of these men who do not die for their country and who live only for themselves. They are to be found in every country at all times, but always living at the expense of those who are struggling and dying. Fortunately they are not in the majority. If they were, nations could not exist.

Walter Todd, of Tullia, was in Plainview today visiting with friends.

Mrs. W. F. Posey, of Lockney, who has been in Plainview for medical treatment, has returned to her home.

L. A. C. ORCHESTRA

A Musical Organization of Merit
Lyceum Course Number
Methodist Church
Monday Night, March 1st
GET TICKETS EARLY AS THE NATURE AND MERIT OF THE PROGRAM WILL INSURE A PACKED HOUSE

SPECIAL WAR OFFER TO OUR READERS

We have just secured the rights to offer the

NEW WAR BOOK

"European War at a Glance"

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

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

DO YOU KNOW

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

THE TRUTH ABOUT

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

THIS WORLD'S WAR?

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



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

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

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

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

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SOCIETY

Telephone Number 72

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Mission Study Class of the Y. W. A.'s of the Plainview Baptist Church will meet with Mrs. H. C. McIntyre Saturday afternoon.

HAVE POSTPONED BAPTIST "GET TOGETHER" MEETING.

The pastor of the Plainview Baptist Church, Rev. O. L. Halley, had planned a "get together" meeting for the members of his church and their friends to be held this evening at the church. The inclement weather has made necessary postponement of the meeting until a later date.

EPWORTH LEAGUE PROGRAM.

Sunday, February 28.

Subject—"The Challenge of the Changing East."

Instrumental Solo—Miss Dunaway.

Prayer (while the organ softly plays "Nearer, My God, to Thee.")

Hymn, No. 78—"Holy, Holy, Holy."

Scripture Lesson—Ezekiel 43:1-2, 4-7a; Malachi 3:10—Leader.

Violin Solo—Melvern Hunter.

"Our Work in the Orient"—Mrs. T. E. Richards.

"Sleeping China"—Lois Pack.

"The People of Japan"—Annie Lou Waddell.

"The Hermit Nation"—Robert Hill.

Reference—Matt. 28:18-20—Lillie Johnson.

League Benediction.

Leader—Mr. Porter.

J. L. Woodridge, of Lubbock, was in Plainview Thursday.

BOYS DIDN'T KNOW THERE WERE GIRLS.

Miss Georgia and Olin Brashears Entertain Friends With Progressive Forty-Two.

Unique in its conception was the party given Wednesday evening by Miss Georgia and Olin Brashears. Miss Brashears invited a number of her young lady friends to her home to spend the evening. Olin's young gentlemen friends came with the expectation of attending a "stag" party. Miss Brashears and her brother received their guests in different rooms, and the surprise of each on discovering the other tended to make the evening enjoyable.

Forty-two was indulged in by Misses Margaret Smith, Patty Dalton, Alice Gist, Aileen Hall, Vera and Annie Blair, Alda Winn, Donnelly, and Sybil Perry, and Messrs. Orville Coan, Raymond Gibbs, Maple Wilson, Olin Brashears, J. F. Duncan, Kirk Scudder, Alvie Hooper, Warren Gibbs and Marvin Hillburn.

Miss Alice Gist and Kirby Scudder won high scores.

The hostess served a salad course.

WAYLAND FINE ARTS FACULTY PLEASES LARGE AUDIENCE.

Tuesday evening, in the Wayland College chapel, Misses Margaret Carriek, expression, and Ford Jeter, music, of the fine arts faculty of the college, gave a recital. The college auditorium was comfortably filled and the recital was well received.

The boys have organized a basketball team and will be ready soon for games.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT WEST SIDE SCHOOL.

Will Repeat Best Parts of Program at Baptist Church Saturday Afternoon.

In spite of the blustery weather, quite a number of visitors attended the program rendered by the pupils of Mrs. Wright and Miss Susie Glenn Monday afternoon at the West Side School.

The exercises were held in Mrs. Wright's room, which was beautifully decorated in the National colors, honoring the "Father of Our Country," even the flowers being in the chosen colors.

The little "Mother Goose Operetta" showed us how mistaken we have been in our ideas of the Mother Goose characters, and the exercise "Young America," by four boys, was especially good. Four little girls and three boys in colonial costume gave the little play "Making the Flag," and four other boys showed us how Washington rode the "Sorrel Colt."

Other numbers were equally good and interesting throughout. The program closed by pupils and visitors singing "America."

Miss Speer's little folks also gave a good program Wednesday afternoon, at which there was a large attendance of mothers. The little folks did exceedingly well, reflecting credit upon themselves and also upon their teacher. The "Sick Doll" play, and two little pupils dressed as George and Martha Washington, representing the Father and Mother of Our Country, were especially good numbers.

Mr. Porter's room also gave a program, of songs and readings.

Some selections will be taken from each room and a program will be given at the Baptist Church Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which a small admission fee will be charged, the proceeds to be used to buy books for the West Side School.

MISS BLAIR ENTERTAINS ASSOCIATES IN SOCIETY.

Saturday afternoon Miss Annie Blair entertained the members of the Young Women's Auxiliary of the Ladies' Aid of the Baptist Church. There are now some thirty members in the organization here. Miss Blair is the president. Mrs. H. C. McIntyre has the work under supervision for the Ladies' Aid.

BEN GOLDING GOES TO WACO.

Ben Golding, a former Amarillo boy, who has for the past two and a half years been with the Duncan Pharmacy, at Plainview, has resigned his position there to accept a better one at Waco. He was through Amarillo last night, and paid his father and brother here a short visit. He will be employed by the Wilkins Drug Co., of Waco.—Amarillo Daily Panhandle.

STEAK PAR EXCELLENCE WILL REDUCE H. C. OF L.

Best Recipe Sent The Herald by Mrs. Thomas Abraham Is for Preparing Round Steak.

Recipe No. 14, the best sent The Herald last week, includes an introduction which is a preachment on economy. The recipe is for the preparation of round steak, and was contributed by Mrs. Thos. Abraham, who has selected a year's subscription to The Ladies' Home Journal as a prize. Here is recipe No. 14:

Steak "Par Excellence."
As this is a season of war and we know not when the dreaded scourge may fall upon us, it behooves every conscientious housewife to practice rigid economy.

This is also a scientific age, and in order to prove an efficient cook we must study and prize nutritious foods. The following recipe is not only economical and nutritious, but is also an exceedingly delicious dish:

Buy a round steak, because it is the cheapest and most nutritious of all steaks. Beat it thoroughly; salt, pepper and flour it. Then drop it into hot grease and brown quickly on both sides. Then place it in a baking dish. Fry two or three onions and place upon the steak. With your grease, make a pan of thick, brown gravy and pour over the onions and steak. Over all this pour a small can of tomatoes. Cover and place in oven and bake two or three hours—the longer the better.

Try this when you are ironing or otherwise using the top of your stove and wish to utilize the heat of your oven.

REV. RIPPEY WILL PREACH AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sunday morning at eleven o'clock Rev. W. M. P. Rippey will preach at the Presbyterian Church. He has announced that his subject will be "The Immortality of Influence."

PROVIDENCE.

The rain which fell Friday night and Saturday was highly appreciated by our small-grain men.

The Providence basketball girls and Lone Star girls will play basketball at Providence next Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. W. B. Kimbel and sons came in from Plomont Saturday, where they have been threshing Mr. Kimbel's grain crop.

Rev. Mr. Bone has been visiting at the home of Chas. Merrick the past few days.

The Ladies' Circle met at the home of Mrs. Chas. Barrett on Thursday, the 18th. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. E. C. Dodson, on March 4th.

The P. L. C. has its library of 50 books now ready for use.

Mrs. Mesdames Whitfield and Logan visited our school Friday afternoon.

The Misses Kitchen have been visiting their sister, Mrs. E. G. Foster.

LADIES' AID HAS 100 MEMBERS.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist Church now has one hundred members. Monday afternoon the aid met with Mrs. C. W. Tandy. A special program was rendered.

FASHION NOTES.

The Plainview Herald is in receipt of first-hand information bearing on the new styles in millinery, and is glad to impart this information to its interested readers:

Owing to the conditions in Europe, many of the new hats have taken names which are peculiar to the countries at war, such as the "Tipperary, Glengary, etc., this fad extending even to the colors. The "Quaker Bonnet," "Jitney," "Chin Chin," "Harem," are also names of popular hats, and have created a furore in the large millinery centers. Barnyard sailors will be quite the proper thing for early wear, and many charming effects have been produced by employing this particular kind of straw. It is new and quite different from anything else.

One of the very pretty novelties introduced is a large transparent sailor made of maline and trimmed in a number of bewitching ways.

A riot of colors has developed, with what is called "sand" or "biscuit" most frequently seen. Then there is "battleship grey," "Oregon green," "Belgian blue," "flag pole red" and, in fact, all of the usual bright colors that are seen every spring.

Flowers, as was expected, have come into their own, and for early wear the small blossoms seem in biggest demand. Many very pretty wreaths of small flowers are also used quite effectively.

The small hat holds sway for the present, and is very snug and close-fitting. However, many medium-sized hats are fast appearing, and undoubtedly the larger shapes will be worn later.

THE "AS YOU LIKE IT" CLUB STUDIES SECOND ACT "HAMLET."

Is Meeting With Mrs. E. O. Nichols This Afternoon; Debate on Interesting Question.

This afternoon the "As You Like It" Club is meeting with Mrs. E. O. Nichols, 713 Slaton Street. The club is now studying the second act of "Hamlet." The plan of the program is to have the members answer roll call with a quotation from Hamlet's "Soliloquy." "Hamlet—Mentally and Morally" will be discussed by a member.

Mrs. J. Walter Day, affirmative, and Mrs. C. D. Wofford, negative, will discuss whether the task imposed on Hamlet, including all conditions, was impossible.

Jay Jackson and W. R. McCluskey, of the Spring Lake Ranch, were in Plainview yesterday on business.

P. L. Hancock, of Silverton, was a business visitor to Plainview yesterday.

J. G. Martin and wife have returned to Floydada from St. Louis, where they have been buying goods for the Martin store.

E. L. Ayres, of Lockney, was a visitor in Plainview yesterday.

C. S. Williams, W. C. Mathes and H. C. Randolph have been attending court in Floydada.

Hal Wofford returned Wednesday from a business trip to Central and North Texas.

Mrs. John Sartin has returned to Seminole. Her health is much improved.

S. K. James was in Plainview yesterday en route home, after a visit with his parents, in Silverton.

W. E. Winfield and J. E. Connor made a business trip to Dimmitt yesterday.

Dr. J. V. Guyton had business in Amarillo during the early part of the week.

Miss Ida Eiel returned Tuesday from a visit with friends in Amarillo.

V. M. Gladish, of Stratford, is in Plainview on business.

Messrs. and Mesdames Robert Alley and John Roberts, of Hale Center, returned to their homes Wednesday, after a short visit in Plainview. While here they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. West Lemond.

Mrs. Ber'e Arnold is reported as improving from a slight operation.

W. T. Hazlewood, of Silverton, was in Plainview yesterday on business.

Paul Faulkner, one of Tulsa's prominent merchants, was in Plainview yesterday on business.

L. R. Pearson was in Floydada attending court during the early part of the week.

R. West Lemond left yesterday for Southwest Texas, on business.

GREAT CATTLE EXHIBIT PANHANDLE STATE FAIR.

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association has appropriated \$1,000 for premiums to be offered to exhibitors of Herefords at the Panhandle State Fair this year.

Secretary McGregor was apprised of this fact by a letter recently received from R. J. Kinzer, secretary of the Hereford Association, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo.

The letter from the Hereford Association had hardly been read when another was opened by Secretary McGregor announcing that the Aberdeen-Angus Association, with headquarters in Chicago, had also set aside an appropriation of \$100 for disbursement at the local fair this year.

The Hereford appropriation of \$1,000 will in all probability be more than duplicated locally, and with cash premiums aggregating over \$2,000 in the Hereford division alone, it may easily be imagined that Hereford breeders from far and near will be attracted to the coming Panhandle State Fair.

The fact that two of the prominent cattle breeders' associations of the country have decided to offer premiums in our Panhandle exhibition is of far-reaching significance. Heretofore the Dallas State Fair has been the only show in which these organizations have offered premiums in Texas. That the Panhandle State Fair should be second in the State which is deemed of sufficient importance to the National Hereford and Angus associations to set aside liberal premiums for it, is certainly most gratifying to all who are interested in the success of our annual Panhandle exhibition.

In fact, this action is proof that breeders and stock farmers in distant

The New Silks Are Here

Silk materials will be much favored for Waists, Suits and Dresses during the coming months.

Most beautiful Crepe De Chine and Wash Silks have been brought out for Spring. The soft shades, the exquisite color combinations in an ideal cloth make these goods especially attractive to those who favor artistic designing. This will be a season when you may be in good style wearing those beautiful flower designs that mother wore during her early courting days.

But it's not all flowers—Plain colored Silks in Taffeta, Poplin and Canton are used most, especially so for early Spring.

These goods are here in the new and staple shades. We'll make your Waist, Dress or Suit for you or if you prefer doing your own sewing we will be glad to help you plan the garment.

Silks 25c to \$10.00 a yard

Other new lines ready to show are Waists, Skirts, Blouses, Millinery, Suits, Dresses, Dress Goods and Shoes, etc.

Richards Bros. & Collier

102 N. Pacific St. PLAINVIEW, TEXAS 107 W. Main St.

sections of the country have already come to look upon the Panhandle State Fair as one of the foremost annual expositions of the country, and that they foresee in it a permanent institution which is destined to grow in size and importance from year to year.

Among other advances to be fostered in this year's fair will be an extensive showing of range cattle. Arrangements are under way for liberal premiums in this department, and there is every hope of strong and keen competition in this division at the coming show.

This early announcement is made in order that intending exhibitors may be induced to make proper and timely preparation for their exhibits. The 1915 Panhandle State Fair faces the most favorable conditions in its history. If effort, energy and means can do it, the fair this year will far eclipse all former attempts.

ONLY \$2,000 LOSS ON NATIONAL FOREST FIRES.

Of the 503 fires reported by the forest service as having occurred in 1914 on the National forest purchase areas in the White Mountains of New England and the Southern Appalachians, 319, or 60 per cent, were caused

by sparks from locomotives. More than half of these fires, or 272, occurred in Virginia alone, and of these 227 were from locomotive sparks.

Three hundred and seventy-nine of the fires were confined to areas of less than ten acres each, and 296 were extinguished before one-quarter of an acre had been burned. The total loss amounted to \$2,192, and the cost of fire fighting to \$1,300, an infinitesimal sum compared with the value of the timber at reproduction protected.

BRIEF FILED IN FRANK CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Georgia attorney general and solicitor general today filed the State's brief opposing the habeas corpus suit of Leo Frank. The brief declares that the disorders alleged to have occurred at Frank's trial were greatly exaggerated.

Frank's absence when the verdict was rendered was a mere technicality. Frank's attorneys had expressed their agreement in his absence. The brief said that evidence tending to show Frank's immorality naturally excited the Atlanta community.

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

WE PAY INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

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Style

The approved styles in Ladies' Hats for the new season now on display in many dainty models and color combinations consisting of the

Tipperary
Chin-Chin
Barnyard Sailors
Glengary
Oliver Twist
Turban
Etc.

COME AND SEE THE NEW STYLES

Popular Price Range
\$3, \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$12
and higher

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Company**

SENATOR GORE FAVORS SYSTEM OF RURAL CREDITS. Believes Adequate System Would Tend to Lower Interest Rates to Farmers.

"There are many reasons why such a system of rural credits should be established in this country. There is no reason why it should not be established. The need for improved rural credits has been met by the leading commercial and agricultural countries of Europe. The need for such rural credit facilities is in some respects more urgent in the new world than in the old. There is less capital in proportion to the need for capital here than there. In other words, there is more development here in proportion to available capital than in the older countries of the world. This condition tends inevitably toward a high rate of interest. Apart from usury and foreclosure laws, there are three factors which determine in the main the rate of interest: The ratio of money or loanable funds to the demand for money; the length of the loan; the character of the security. Generally speaking, the rate of interest decreases as the amount of loanable funds increases, as the length of the loan increases, and, I may say, as the character of the security increases. In my judgment, a system of rural credits can be devised that will set each of these three factors in operation in the direction of lower interest rates.

"As a rule, the farmers of this country borrow money on their farms for a period of five years. This means, of course, that the rate of interest is relatively high. As a rule, when the mortgage matures it is not paid; it is renewed. This is not the fault of the farmer. It is the fault of the system. The net earnings of the farm during this limited period was insufficient to discharge this indebtedness. Such a system of rural credits never did succeed. In the nature of things it can not succeed.

"In Europe the farmer can borrow money on land for fifty or seventy years, or some like period. The rate of interest is relatively low. He pays the interest each year and pays a small percentage of the principal each year. He can make this small yearly payment out of the net earnings of the farm each year—at least on the average. This is sound farm financing.

"The rural credit systems of Europe have succeeded. They have stood the test of time and experience. They have supplied the needs of the farmer. They have protected the interests of the investor. For instance, in Germany the bonds of some of their rural credit institutions bring a higher price in the market than the bonds of the German Empire bearing the same rate of interest. It is doubtless true that these European systems could not be transplanted bodily to this country. What Europe has done for her farmers, America can do and must do for hers.

"The ordinary commercial bank can not be expected to lend money for fifty or seventy years. It is obligated to pay its depositors on demand. It must keep its affairs in a situation to meet such demands. Rural credit institutions will meet a demand for credit which commercial banks never have and never can supply. Hence there will be no collision or friction between the two systems.

"Farm mortgages in the United States aggregate more than two billion dollars today. The average rate of interest is comparatively high. The farmers' demand for capital on long terms at a rate of interest is continuous and persistent. He needs money to purchase or complete the purchase of his home and to improve his homestead when purchased. He needs a system of credits not primarily to enable him to get into debt, but to enable him to get out of debt.

"There are millions of money in this country seeking long-time investments with safe and stable security and willing to accept low rates of interest. Now, what we need is a system of rural credits that will bring these two factors together, that will bring the farmer seeking long-time loans at low rates into contact with the investor seeking long-time investment and willing to accept a low rate of interest. Such a system would serve the interest of both, would sacrifice the interest of none. By stimulating the progress and prosperity of the farmer, it would insure and promote general progress and prosperity.

"To accomplish these ends, I secured an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill some two years ago creating 'The United States Farm Credits Commission.' This commission studied the various European systems and upon its report a bill has been prepared and presented to Congress. The foundation for rural credits has thus been laid deep and broad. For my own part, I shall spare no means to speed this legislation to an early enactment as may be practicable. I shall regret all delay and all necessity for delay. I realize that the

first system installed will probably not meet all the requirements of the situation and will not justify all the hopes of its friends and promoters. A perfect system can be attained only in the light of experience. This is an added reason why the system should be installed at the earliest possible date. T. P. GORE."

BADEN-POWELL ONCE SERVED AS A SPY.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, in Everybody's Magazine. In the British army we do not make a very wide use of field spies in service, though their partial use at maneuvers has shown what they can do. My own work has been largely that of a tactical or military agent, whose business is to study details of armament and equipment in peace-time. Now that the war is in progress and many of the methods of spies have been disclosed, there is no harm in going more fully into the subject.

It was once my business to investigate the force commanding Cattaro, capital of Dalmatia—their positions, strength, and armaments. The city lies at the head of a narrow loch some fifteen miles long, in a deep trough between mountains. High above, the mountaintops are studded with batteries—from which, during the present war, Cattaro has been repeatedly bombarded.

I went armed with most effective weapons for the purpose, which have served me well in many a similar campaign. They were a sketch book, with numerous pictures—some finished, others only partly done—of butterflies of every degree and rank, from a "fied Admiral" to a "Painted Lady," a color box, and a butterfly net. I was "hunting butterflies," and thus equipped I was ready to meet anyone on the lonely mountainside, even in the neighborhood of the forts.

Quite innocently, with my sketch book in hand, I would ask whether he had seen such-and-such a butterfly in the neighborhood, as I was anxious to catch one. Ninety-nine out of a hundred did not know one butterfly from another—any more than I do—so I was on fairly safe ground, and they thoroughly sympathized with the mad Englishman who was hunting these curious insects.

They did not look sufficiently closely into the sketches to notice that the delicately drawn veins of the butterfly's wings were exact representations, in plan, of their fort, and that the spots on the wings denoted the number and position of the guns and their different callibers.

These are usual enough tactics for an English spy. Sometimes, instead of a butterfly, it is the veining of a leaf in a botanist's notebook that hides the important military details, sometimes the convolutions of a stained-glass window. In any case, the reputation of being a "mad Englishman" is a genuine asset in spying.

THE NEWSPAPER THAT WINS PUBLIC APPROVAL.

From a talk on "Reasonable Restrictions on the Freedom of the Press," given by Charles H. Grasty, formerly editor of the Baltimore Sun, before the American Sociological Association.

Only men thoroughly experienced in the workings of journalism can keep in the straight and narrow way when, according to the ordinary business view, there lies another and less difficult road to success. No business man ever yet succeeded in journalism without first forgetting all that he previously knew about business. In all dealings with advertisers there must be the strictest adherence to public standards. If he is entitled to the ordinary consideration of a business customer, his enjoyment of such consideration will establish precedents and analogies that logically lead to the utter destruction of the public character of journalism.

The paper that is dickering and swapping with the advertiser can never be on such terms with the reader as to make the advertiser's use of its columns profitable to him. The paper that puts commercialism first will never have a place in the family circle. The esteem and affection without which no newspaper can be a successful salesman are not bestowed on the newspaper that concerns itself chiefly about salesmanship. And the newspaper that barter away one iota of its independence, loses not only its own soul, but the whole world as well.

When I speak of public opinion, I mean the common thought and "common sense of most," and it is this which should give shape and direction to journalism. The editor of today does not go about his work with a consciousness of the laws of Hbel, but at all times he is sensible of the same forces that are maturing public judgment all around him. The newspaper that offends the prevailing sense of right and good taste inevitably suffers a loss of prestige, and it is

though the play of forces of this kind, rather than the restrictions of constitutions and laws, that newspapers are held to their obligations.

The substantial assets of a newspaper are not physical—they are not presses, type and real property. The big figure on the credit side of the ledger is always the figure opposite "good will." Good will is accumulated public approval. The history of every successful paper will be found to lead back to an idealist, who clearly understood and unflinchingly carried out the public obligation on the part of the newspaper first, to print the news; and, second, to comment fairly on it. In recent times men have had to bring to this work moral and intellectual qualities approaching genius. They had to be martyrs and heroes—men who were willing to deny themselves friends, and humanly speaking, many of the dearest things of life, in order to print the news without fear or favor. We should now be approaching a clearer common ground, where public opinion and journalism can meet eye to eye.

THE MISSION OF AMERICA.

By HELMUTH DUEBERG.

In these days of war much has been said of the "historical mission" of nations; France, we are told, means this, England means that, and Germany means yet another thing. Much talk, not always clear; but what does America mean?

It is an easier question. For, in the first place, America's mission is one consciously conceived, and consciously pursued; second, it frankly breaks with all previous historic traditions and ties, excepting traditions of purely humanitarian character.

The first settling of the colonies was largely by groups of people dissatisfied with conditions in their own country, with their government's handling of religious and political problems. They were resolved to go away where they might live unhampered by their respective countries, historical, social or religious traditions, and carry out their own individual "historical missions." There were those in England who felt that the Magna Charta was either insufficient or not conscientiously enough observed; those on the continent who wanted to break with monarchies for good, and those folk everywhere who yearned for religious freedom.

Such was the origin of the historical mission of the United States. Self-government, the shaking off of all the burden of old-world traditions of no intrinsic value in a new, virgin land and in the making of a new culture; greatest possible individual freedom with as little government as possible, still keeping law and order; aloofness from the rest of the political world—such in brief and roughly might be said to be America's historical mission. Consciously conceived of and consciously pursued, America's mission, in a measure, is the result of the dissatisfaction of individuals and groups from all European countries with the historical missions of their respective countries and of their conviction that such missions could be improved upon.

The necessity of winning a sustenance from a wild land; the fusing of many races and nationalities into one, and natural resources at first unlimited, have done their share in giving to the historical mission additional meaning and characteristics. The necessity of paying attention to things material first helped to produce that peculiarly practical, utilitarian type of mind characteristic of the American. Since the first settling by the Puritans, the gentlemen planters of the South, the German political discontents down to 1848, and other waves of newcomers of a high order, who came here in pursuit of ideals rather than in pursuit of material wealth, there have, however, come into this country millions and millions of inferior stock—a steady stream of immigrants from the lower strata of European population brought here mostly by the lure of material wealth easily gained and with false or immaterial

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The Old Standard Groves' Tasteless Chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole system. 50 cents.

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Can best be served by us. We carry all builders supplies, posts, cement, lime, roofing, etc. You can swear by our coal and the prices are right.
Alfalfa Lumber Co.
PHONE 163

ideas of liberty. And this element, together with the momentum the young Nation already had in the pursuance of material prosperity, has created problems which make the carrying out of America's historic mission hazardous. Such lofty ideals as form the foundation of America's "raison d'être" as a Nation and which form its historical mission, are difficult to preserve or keep pure under the handicap of strong materialistic tendencies reinforced by millions now pouring into this country, without the moral restraint or the idealistic training of those who conceived of a country of high individual liberty.

We have gone far from the original conservative representative form to a more direct control by the people; a gradual democratization has taken place. Folk not endowed with the necessary political judgment, balance and restraint because of lack of historical training in political freedom have made it perilous sometimes. But it seems to be America's high political mission to assimilate all these weary and oppressed in Europe and still work out a real democracy, a popular government that will live and uphold the rights of the individual.

POLICE!

From the Indianapolis Star.
Omar—"There goes a man he believes in arousing the masses."
Heiny—"Labor agitator, eh?"
Omar—"No, manufacturer of alarm clocks."

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

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

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.

Cures Old Sores, Other Remedies Won't Cure.
The worst cases, no matter of how long standing, are cured by the wonderful, old reliable Dr. Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. It relieves pain and heals at the same time. 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

Buckwheat Cakes
Raised without Yeast
When they are just right, the old-fashioned yeast-raised buckwheat cakes are just fine. But it takes a skillful hand to get them "just right" and many housewives do not want to be bothered with a bowl of batter standing around all the time. Made after this recipe, buckwheat cakes are as good as any you ever ate and much superior to those made with self-raising flour.
Made with K C double raise baking powder, the last of the batter will make just as light cakes as the first.

K C Buckwheat Cakes
By Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, Editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine.

1 cup buckwheat flour; 1 tablespoon sugar; 3 level teaspoons K C Baking Powder; 1 1/4 cups cold water; 1 teaspoonful salt.

Sift together, three times, the flour, sugar, salt and baking powder; stir the water in all at once and bake on a hot, well oiled griddle. Buckwheat flour calls for a generous measure of baking powder. Part milk may be used to mix the cakes but water gives quite as good results.

A delicious "spread" for griddle cakes is made by creating together about twice as much honey (either comb or strained) as butter. Work it up with a fork to about the consistency of hard sauce.

Readers of this paper may obtain "The Cook's Book" containing this and 89 other delicious recipes free by sending the enclosed certificate packed in every 25-cent can of K C Baking Powder to the James M. Co., Chicago. Send for "The Cook's Book" today.

"BOSCH" Magneto for Your "FORD" Car Will Give You 20 Per Cent More Power and Speed. Write for Proposition. Service Station 208
Bosch Magneto Co.
114 W. 5 St. Amarillo, Tex.

\$100 Reward, \$100
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and restoring nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer the Hundred Dollar Reward for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Every Egg has a chance in the Simplicity Hatcher and Brooder. If it's hatchable, it will hatch. No cold corners. The heat is absolutely uniform. No wonder people are getting such results with the **Simplicity Hatcher and Brooder**. No waste of time between hatches. Being entirely of metal it can be scalded out and dried in ten minutes. Others require days. It is fire-proof and practically indestructible. Absolutely uniform heat—every egg just the same temperature all the time. That's the secret of its big hatches. The most compact incubator made—can be set on the pantry shelf or on a chair. Start right—with a Simplicity. It's the most economical way. Sold exclusively by **R. C. Ware Hardware Co.**

Santa Fe
SPECIAL EXCURSION TO EL PASO TEXAS
Account **Panhandle and Southwestern Stockmen's Convention**, to be held March 2, 3, and 4. Round trip tickets on sale February 28th, March 1, 2 and 3rd good for return limit March 15th at fare \$20.35. Will run special sleeper from Plainview thru to El Paso for accommodation of Plainview stockmen and their families on February 28th at 9 a. m. routed "Santa Fe all the Way." Phone your reservations early to 224.
R. F. Bayless, Agent

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

98 1/2% good is hugging the perfection mark pretty close—
Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires rolled a wonderful score in 1914—nothing like it in the whole history of tire records—
"Canal Dover, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1914
"I find that less than 1 1/2 % of the tires which I have purchased the past season have been sent in for adjustment.
"This I consider a remarkable record and one that I have never seen equaled by any other make of tire. The Diamond Tread are without question, the most satisfactory tire in my opinion that have ever been placed on the market."
"MAURICE C. TOOMEY."
We expect just as good returns this year—and the price is honest and low, not padded.
In addition to the extraordinary mileage and freedom from trouble that you get in Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires, you can now buy them at the following "FAIR-LIST" PRICES:

Size	Diamond Squeegee	Size	Diamond Squeegee
30 x 3	\$ 9.45	34 x 4	\$20.35
30 x 3 1/2	12.20	36 x 4 1/2	26.70
32 x 3 1/2	14.00	37 x 5	33.90
33 x 4	20.00	38 x 5 1/2	46.00

PAY NO MORE
For Automobiles, Bicycles, Put on For Cyclecars, Motorcycles
Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires

FIVE THEATRE TICKETS FREE EACH ISSUE. GIVEN TO THE FIRST FIVE PERSONS PHONING MISPELLED WORD IN THE WANT ADS.

THE EVENING HERALD'S LIVE WANT AD PAGE
TELEPHONE NO. 72

BRYANT CANDY PACKAGE FREE TO EVERY CHILD WHO BRINGS TO THE HERALD PAID WANT AD AMOUNTING TO 25 CENTS OR MORE.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.
Stock of all ages for sale. Bred sows, eight-months-old boars, of boars and sows of separate farrow, not skin. We can supply you with pigs from champions, as our herd is one of the best in the U. S. Write us. Everything guaranteed. **BOLDS LIVE-STOCK CO.,** Plaquemine, Louisiana. —Adv. 11.

I now have charge of the shoe shining stand at Ben's Barber Shop, and will appreciate your patronage. **JOE PRATT.** —Adv. 11.

We are in the market for Dry and Green Hides in any quantity. **RUCKER PRODUCE COMPANY.** —Adv. 11.

Our Prescription Department is in charge of three Registered Prescriptions, and our stock is absolutely new. No old goods in the Prescription Department. **J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO.,** New Grant Building, opposite Elks' Home. —Adv. Feb.

We are in the market for Dry and Green Hides. Highest prices. **ALLEN & BONNER,** Coal and Grain Dealers. —Adv. 11.

LISTEN!—We have good alfalfa pasturage for 100 head of horses or mules. **ELMER RANSOM,** Ansley Building. —Adv. 41.

FOR SALE—Black Percheron stallion, 9 years old; weight 1,500 pounds; lots of colts to show; come and see for yourself. Correspondence solicited. **M. D. RAMSEY,** Petersburg, Texas. —Adv. 3-2.

WANTED—200 shine customers daily. **JOE PRATT,** at Ben's Barber Shop. —Adv. 11.

FOR TRADE—Fine improved farm in Harper County, Kansas. Want improved 1/2 section in Shallow Water Belt. **HESS & WILKS,** Plainview, Texas. —Adv. 11.

ALFALFA FOR SALE. Phone three rings, line 9610, or write **W. H. TILSON,** Plainview. —Adv. 3-12-pd.

WANTED—Blacksmith anvil and forge. Address **BOX 507,** Plainview, Texas. —Adv. 3-5-pd.

A copy of Jean Francis Millet has been borrowed from my art studio. Will the person who has same please return to **MISS LISSIE BELL WALKER?** —Adv. 21-pd.

What Praetorian will win the diamond ring given away by **HAMMER & McGLASSON?** —Adv. 21.

Second-hand Ford cars bought and sold. **W. E. WINFIELD.** —Adv. 31.

SEEDS.—We have all kinds of seed for the field and garden, as well as some select Flower Seeds. Prices right at **PLAINVIEW PRODUCE CO.** —Adv. 21.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
Five acres close-in Amarillo property. Will consider land near Plainview. Address **BOX 516,** Amarillo, Texas. —Adv. 21.

Good equity in 160 acres of nice, smooth land to trade for good automobile. **RUBBING LAND CO.,** Room No. 23, First National Bank Building. —Adv. 11.

Some one will get the diamond ring on March 1. Watch the Praetorians' guess. —Adv. 21.

JUST RECEIVED—A nice assortment of Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds. Good clean seeds of best varieties. See us before you buy. **PLAINVIEW PRODUCE CO.** —Adv. 21.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A few good brood mares and fillies with foal. Some good young horses and work mules. Terms if desired, or will trade for 200 head of sows hogs. See **ELMER RANSOM,** Ansley Building, Phone 102 and 394. —Adv. 41.

Plainview, Texas, February 17th, 1915.

TO THE PUBLIC:
I have sold my interest in the **Green Machinery Company,** and they will discharge its obligations. I trust that those having need of such work as is done by said Company will favor them with a fair trial. —Adv. 11.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE. HERALD PUBLISHING CO. —Adv. 11.

WHITE WYANDOTTIE COCKERELS for sale. Direct descendants from Madison Square Garden winners. **MRS. J. C. GOODWIN,** Phone 249. —Adv. 21.

Good improved 190 acres; 125 broke for new crop. Good team, some implements and feed. Patented from State. Price \$25, if taken by April 1. Five miles southwest. **MRS. CORA STEVENS.** —Adv. 11.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Some splendid farm and ranch properties. Write or see us. **HALL & BROOK.** —Adv. 11.

Bring some of your nice clean Kaffir, Maize or Feterita and let **D. L. HAMMER** make you some meal from it, and thereby cut down the high cost of living. —Adv. 31.

Carload of Oyster Shell just received. Fine for chickens. Let us supply your wants. **RUCKER PRODUCE COMPANY.** —Adv. 11.

OUR FLOURS cost you just a little less and are just a little better than other brands. **HARVEST QUEEN MILLS.** —Adv. 11.

FOR SALE—Modern 6-room house; bath and basement, with 2, 4 or 12 lots. Bargain for quick sale. **J. C. GOODWIN,** Phone 249. —Adv. 11.

OUR FLOURS cost you just a little less and are just a little better than other brands. **HARVEST QUEEN MILLS.** —Adv. 11.

Anthracite? Yes, we have it. **Lykens Valley Pennsylvania Anthracite,** \$15.50; also New Mexico and Arkansas at \$12.50 per ton. Which is best? **Lykens Valley** is the best that can be bought anywhere in the Union. **E. T. COLEMAN,** Coal and Grain Dealer, Phone 176. —Adv. 11.

Groceries at lowest cash prices. Ask how we can do it. **EAST SIDE GROCERY,** Phone 468. —Adv. 21.

Best Graham Flour is made by **D. L. HAMMER,** at his mill. Bring in your wheat and try it. —Adv. 21.

EXTRA SPECIAL—HOLLAND'S MAGAZINE AND FARM AND RANCH BOTH FOR 10 MONTHS AND THE EVENING HERALD FOR ONE YEAR FOR \$1.85. —Adv. 31.

All kinds of hot drinks, chili, etc., on sale at the Sanitary Fountain of the **J. W. WILLIS DRUG CO.,** in the New Grant Building, opposite Elks' Home. —Adv. Feb.

FOR SALE—160 acres of land 4 miles north of Estacado, at \$14 per acre, one-third cash, balance on reasonable time. For further information, write **DAN D. ROGERS,** care Security National Bank, Dallas, Texas. —Adv. 41.

If you have a sick Ford car, let **W. E. WINFIELD & SON** know. Phone 95. —Adv. 31.

COTTON RAGS WANTED.
Will pay 2c a pound for good, clean cotton rags. **SHAFER PRINTING CO.** —Adv. 31.

SPELTZ SEED.
For sale by **J. F. GARRISON,** Shallow Water Land Co. —Adv. 21.

We must sell 50 sacks of sugar first Monday. **PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE,** Phone 337. —Adv. 11.

FOR SALE—807 acres of fine land near Hale Center. \$2,000 cash will handle deal. **J. H. GOULDY EXCHANGE,** Amarillo. —Adv. 21.

WANTED—Residence lots. Want to buy from owner two residence lots, well located, in West Plainview. **BOX 25** or **PHONE 397.** —Adv. 11.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS cheap. Direct from Fabel, the greatest White Rock man in America. **E. W. STARR,** Phone 21. Ad. 11-pd.

NOTICE.
I hereby give notice that I have sold the business and equipment of the **Plainview Rubber Co.** to **Miller & Miller,** and am no longer responsible in any way in connection with the business. **PAUL FALKNER.** —Adv. 21.

Use "Jo-Mill," that steam-cooked Molasses Feed that makes the cows give more milk and the horse fatter for less money. \$1.50 per sack. **E. T. COLEMAN,** Coal and Grain Dealer. —Adv. 41.

Prompt delivery is a hobby of the new store of **L. J. WARREN,** Phone 360. —Adv. 21.

FOR SALE—125 tons of heavy-grained ensilage at a bargain. Can furnish grass. Address or phone **ROY G. SMITH,** Petersburg. Adv. 11.

While others are talking low-priced Groceries, we invite you to get our prices and compare both the quality and prices of our goods. **VICKERY-HANCOCK GROCERY CO.,** Phone 17. —Adv. 11.

EXTRA SPECIAL—HOLLAND'S MAGAZINE AND FARM AND RANCH BOTH FOR 10 MONTHS AND THE EVENING HERALD FOR ONE YEAR FOR \$1.85. —Adv. 31.

If you are a Praetorian and think that you know how much Praetorian insurance will be in force in Plainview on March 1, next, come to the **Willis Drug Co.** and guess at the beautiful diamond ring given away free by **HAMMER & McGLASSON.** Adv. 21.

"Cut it out," yelled the kid. "Cut a ring around and let it fall out," yelled another. Another bunch said, "Fence 'em out." But nobody has made a noise like raising the prices on Coal or quitting either. **E. T. COLEMAN,** Coal and Grain Dealer. —Adv. 11.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Cotton gin in Dickens County. Will trade for land. **KIRBY SCUDDER.** —Adv. 31.

VICKERY provides the real table needs as well as the fancy groceries which go to make up an elaborate menu. Phone your next order to Phone 17. —Adv. 11.

We are new, not in the Grocery Business, but in our new stand, and will much appreciate a trial order, which we will try to make so satisfactory that you will come again. **WARRREN'S NEW STORE,** Phone 300. —Adv. 21.

Pigs and full-blood gilts. Engine on truck and Pumping Jack. **A. L. WHITE.** —Adv. Mar. 6-pd.

Second-hand Ford cars bought and sold. **W. E. WINFIELD.** —Adv. 31.

You get the meal made from your own corn at **D. L. HAMMER'S MILL,** near the depot. —Adv. 31.

Do you read The Plainview Evening Herald's want ad column? The buyers and sellers of the South Plains meet on this page twice each week. —Adv. 11.

Manuscript Covers at **THE HERALD.** —Adv. 11.

MULES FOR SALE on time. See **CHAS. E. SAIGLING.** —Adv. 11.

OUR FLOURS cost you just a little less and are just a little better than other brands. **HARVEST QUEEN MILLS.** —Adv. 11.

Bulk Dill Pickles at **SEWELL GROCERY CO.** —Adv. 21.

WANTED—All of the Poultry and eggs you can deliver at the highest cash or trade prices. We will take all of the butter we can use at highest price and all you can let us have at shipping prices. **EAST SIDE GROCERY,** Geo. S. Fairris, Proprietor. —Adv. 21.

50 sacks of Sugar to sell first Monday. See us before you buy. **PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE,** Phone 337. —Adv. 11.

Big shipment just in of quality bond papers and cover stock in all weights and colors at **THE HERALD.** Ad. 11.

Buy a sack of "Jo-Mill," at \$1.50 per sack, and get the most feed for the least money. **E. T. COLEMAN,** Coal and Grain Dealer. —Adv. 41.

All kinds of Coal at all kinds of prices. \$5.50 to \$8.50 per ton at both yards; the car prices always in effect whether car on track or not. **E. T. COLEMAN,** Coal and Grain Dealer. —Adv. 11.

EXTRA SPECIAL—HOLLAND'S MAGAZINE AND FARM AND RANCH BOTH FOR 10 MONTHS AND THE EVENING HERALD FOR ONE YEAR FOR \$1.85. —Adv. 31.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Good second-hand sewing machine. Phone 506. —Adv. 11.

See the Panama Exposition with the Santa Fe Tour Co. Buy your ticket for special Pullman trains with all expenses included. See **I. B. BROYLES,** local ticket agent, for all particulars. —Adv. 21.

We are in the market for Dry and Green Hides. Highest prices. **ALLEN & BONNER,** Coal and Grain Dealers. —Adv. 11.

FURNISHED ROOMS. **MRS. J. W. WESTCOAT.** —Adv. Feb. 15.

NOTICE.
Jay Dock, the best Jack in West Texas, can handle a few outside mares. Must be good ones. See **MR. BROWN,** the trainer, or 'phone **WHITE'S FARM.** —Adv. 31.

FOR SALE—One Jersey bull calf, 5 months old. Out of Rosabella Ruth 282785, sired by Scttas Brookhill Fox 109120. This is a real good one. Also About 100 bushels of cow-pea seed. **CHAS. SCHULER,** Petersburg, Texas. —Adv. 31.

JUST RECEIVED—A nice assortment of Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds. Good clean seeds of best varieties. See us before you buy. **PLAINVIEW PRODUCE CO.** —Adv. 21.

Take all your Grinding and Crushing to **D. L. HAMMER'S CUSTOM MILL.** Give him a trial, and you will always be a customer. —Adv. 31.

If you have a sick Ford car, let **W. E. WINFIELD & SON** know. Phone 95. —Adv. 31.

FOR RENT.
Two small farms near Plainview. **SHALLOW WATER LAND CO.** Ad. 21.

A package of Bryant Candy is ready for you at **THE HERALD OFFICE.** Get the want ad. —Adv. 11.

Ask your grocer if he has Oysters; then phone us to send up any number you may need. **VICKERY-HANCOCK GROCERY CO.** —Adv. 11.

FOR EXCHANGE—138-acre blackland farm, well improved, 3 miles east of Temple, Texas, on public pike road, for stock farm in Shallow Water Belt. **SHALLOW WATER LAND CO.** Adv. Tues. and Fri. 21.

FOR SALE—Two teams at **ANDERSON HOTEL.** —Adv. 41.

FOR SALE—Team of mules 16 1/2 hands high; price \$225.00. Also 1 good four-year-old horse; price \$125.00. Apply at **ANSLEY LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.** —Adv. 11.

Bulk Dill Pickles at **SEWELL GROCERY CO.** —Adv. 21.

MONEY TO LOAN for irrigation improvements, on approved security. Application must be in early. **LAYNE & BOWLER CO.** —Adv. 11.

I'm not joking about raising sand and gravel and giving the people dirt. **R. M. IRICK.** —Adv. Feb. 15.

FLOWING—Orchards, gardens or farms close in. **A. T. OGG.** —Adv. 11.

FOR SALE—Nice White Plymouth Rock Cockerels. **J. M. MALONE.** —Adv. 11.

FOR RENT—Two rooms, close in, furnished or unfurnished. Phone 196, or see **TOM THOMPSON,** at Public Soles. —Adv. 11.

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES.
Mr. Davis, living on my place, will take contracts to spray your fruit trees. He will use my large spray pump, operated by a gasoline engine. Book your orders early, that he may know how much poison to order. See me, room 8, Smyth Building. **R. P. SMYTH.** —Adv. May 1.

We have some fine stationery we want to initial for you. Something distinctly new. Initials in any color. **THE HERALD.** —Adv. 11.

FOR SALE—6 head of mules 4 to 10 years. **M. D. LEACH.** —Adv. 11.

GRASS—I have 12 sections of grass with three wells, all under fence, to lease cheap if taken at once. This grass was not grazed last year. **CHAS. DIVELBISS,** Dumas, Texas. —Adv. 31-pd.

MULES FOR SALE on time. See **CHAS. E. SAIGLING.** —Adv. 11.

FOR TRADE—Clear Hamilton, Tex., 1,370 acres, 290 acres in cultivation, three sets of improvements, mostly black land and well located. Grass will run 500 head of cattle. Value of land \$35,000. Want land on the Plains of like value. No inflated value goes. **HESS & WILKS,** Plainview, Texas. —Adv. 11.

FOR SALE—My 2,068 1/2-acre ranch on Cat Fish River, 12 miles southeast from Spur, at a great bargain. **CULLEN C. HIGGINS,** Snyder, Texas. —Adv. 41-pd.

MONEY TO LOAN on gilt edge notes or land near Plainview. **SHALLOW WATER LAND CO.** —Adv. 21.

Bulk Dill Pickles at **SEWELL GROCERY CO.** —Adv. 21.

FOR SALE—Six varieties of Seed Sweet Potatoes for sale by **O. E. WINBLOW,** six miles east of Plainview. —Adv. 11.

SPELTZ SEED.
For sale by **J. F. GARRISON,** Shallow Water Land Co. —Adv. 21.

50 cases of Karo Syrup. Must sell first Monday. **PEOPLE'S SUPPLY STORE,** Phone 337. —Adv. 11.

Plainview, Texas, Feb. 24, 1915.
Editor Herald,
City.

Dear Editor:
Since I returned from South Texas to Plainview, I have been repeatedly asked by my friends and former customers and at their instigation I am looking into the proposition of operating a **LAUNDRY AGENCY** for some out-of-town laundry, the **ACME LAUNDRY,** OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS, PREFERRED. I understood that the Plainview Laundry was able to handle the local business. Now, if some are not pleased with the grade of laundry work done here, I should like all dissatisfied customers to drop me a card. Tell me your **LAUNDRY** troubles. I can fix them. Ten years in the business. **V. O. Box 734.**

Yours respectfully,
F. A. TODD.

BARGAIN—160 acres 2 miles city limits Hereford. Smooth, fenced, well located. Nothing better for irrigating. Only \$26 per acre. Write owner, **CHARLES BARTER,** Siloam Springs. —Adv. 11-pd.

A HERALD WANT AD CAN DO THE SAME FOR YOU

Phone Your Ad to 72

Jno. R. Gunn, Versailles, Mo., says: "We have received several replies that are quite attractive to our clients."

W. H. Tilson, Plainview, says: "I found a lister which was just what I wanted. Didn't feel that I could afford a new one and didn't know my neighbor had one to sell until I read it in The Herald. The Want Ad page is the first page I look for."

W. D. Chancey, Plainview, says: "Take ad out I sold every turkey I advertised and could have sold more."

C. D. Powell, Plainview, says: "I was swamped with replies to my ad—it's great."

Kirby Scudder located the only available soda fountain in town. Buyer and seller didn't know of the others wishes. A Herald Want Ad made the sale.

Trunks, Bags, Hand Grips and Suitcases

A complete new line of guaranteed traveling goods has just arrived and been put on display. **New Clean Stock of Wall Paper** In all qualities and the newest designs and patterns. **New Arrivals in Floor Coverings** A full line of rugs, matings, and linoleums.

House Cleaning Time is close at hand. We will exchange new articles for your home for old pieces you no longer have use for, or we will buy at highest cash prices your old furniture. **Bargains in Used Ford Cars** One 5-passenger 1912 car and one 1913 roadster. Both in first class condition.

Telephone Number 195

W. E. Winfield

"The Bargain House of Plainview"

North Side of the Square

At The Theatres

MAR. 1 THEATRE.	OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Monday, March 1. "Old Good-for-Nothing" (in 2 parts)..... Drama "Romance of Old Holland" (in 2 parts)..... Drama "Sammy's Vacation"..... Crystal Comedy	Monday, March 1. "THE MASTER KEY"—Episode No. 1 (in 2 parts)..... Special Serial "Mysterious Rose" and "Lady Raffle" Series (in two parts)..... Gold Seal Drama
Tuesday, March 2. "MAY IRWIN IN 'MRS. BLACK IS BACK'" (in 4 parts)..... Paramount Feature "A Halted Career"..... Keystone Comedy	Tuesday, March 2. "The Heart of the Night Wind"—Mary Fuller (in 2 parts)..... Victor Drama "The Never-Know"..... Reliance Drama "Mutual Weekly"..... News
Wednesday, March 3. "The Girl Stage Driver" (in 2 parts)..... Schlar Drama "The Wise Guys"..... Joker Comedy "Mutual Girl"..... Reliance Drama	Wednesday, March 3. "EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"—Episode No. 8 (in 2 parts)..... Special Serial "As a Man Thinketh"..... Beauty Comedy "The Archaeologist"..... American Drama
Thursday, March 4. "PERILS OF PAULINE"—Episode No. 12 (in 4 parts)..... Special Serial "The Blighted Spaniard"..... Comedy "A Night of Thrills" (in 2 parts)..... News "The Beggar Child" (in 2 parts)..... Drama "His New Job"..... Starling Comedy "A Night of Thrills" (in 2 parts)..... Rox Drama	Thursday, March 4. "The Sisters"—Glad Sisters (in 2 parts)..... Majestic Drama "The Wild and Woolly West"..... Frisco Comedy "The Best Man"..... Frontier Drama
Friday, March 5. "The Beggar Child" (in 2 parts)..... Drama "His New Job"..... Starling Comedy "A Night of Thrills" (in 2 parts)..... Rox Drama	Friday, March 5. "The Sisters"—Glad Sisters (in 2 parts)..... Majestic Drama "The Wild and Woolly West"..... Frisco Comedy "The Best Man"..... Frontier Drama
Saturday, March 6. "The Mystery of the Sex View Hotel" (in 2 parts)..... Rex Drama "Father Buys a Bale"..... Victor Comedy-Drama "Mutual Comedy-Drama"..... 1 Act	Saturday, March 6. "The Sisters"—Glad Sisters (in 2 parts)..... Majestic Drama "The Wild and Woolly West"..... Frisco Comedy "The Best Man"..... Frontier Drama

BOBSLEIGHING AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.



Photo by American Press Association

breakable material similar to celluloid is now being tested for use as a substitute for the fragile panes. This perfected device is the result of ten years of experiment on the part of its inventor, who began with a very small and comparatively crude apparatus, which has been developed and remodelled and rebuilt several times until at last the present efficient plant was evolved. It was used to pull into the station. **NOOTRAL.** "Man," said "dem Ger- Even the war has its bright side. Two negro porters were discussing it as they waited for a train to pull into the station. "dat's waiting out yonder," "Man," said the first "dem German submarine is sho'ly gwine to sink de British navy. Yas, air-ee, dey's sho'ly gwine to 'splode dem naval boats dat's waiting out yonder." "Sho'ly gwine ter happen den?" "An' what's gwine ter happen den?" "Wh' dem German submarine'll come right 'cross de ocean an' 'splode de rest of de naval boats of de world. Dat's what'll happen den, Samba!" "Well, looky heah, Gwage. Ain't yo' an' me betta dech de ouabates a couple o' noot-nootral-nootral-ist?"

SUN MAY FURNISH POWER FOR IRRIGATION PLANTS

Center of Universe May Be Harnessed to Pump Water to Enrich the Earth. That the sun is sufficient and heat of the sun is sufficient and concentrated for power to operate machinery is the belief that many have held for years. The following excerpt from one of the leading mechanical magazines has been sent to the Herald by a man experienced in practical mechanics and one who is now connected with a company manufacturing heavy machines for irrigation work. Frank Shuman, of Philadelphia. A device has been perfected by Frank Shuman, of Philadelphia, which seems to have solved the problem of producing power from the rays of the sun so that it will be commercially available. While experiments have been going on for many years to utilize the enormous power of solar heat, there have always been reasons why the former devices were not successful from a commercial standpoint. In some cases the use of expensive lenses or mirrors made the first cost prohibitive, except for experimental purposes; in others the apparatus stood high above the ground, and was exposed to danger from the elements, but the present invention has apparently overcome these difficulties very ingeniously, and the Philadelphia plant has been pumping water at the rate of three thousand gallons a minute to a height of thirty-three feet through the summer of 1911. The absorber of the solar heat consists of a number of units, each of which is covered with two panes of glass exposed to the sun which have an air space between them, while the bottom of the box is insulated with two inches of refractory cork and two inches of water-proof cardboard. In this box, which is perfectly designed to prevent the loss of heat, is set a metal water container whose general appearance might be compared to a huge waffle. These boxes are set on iron supports which raise them to a height of about thirty inches, and are so adjusted that they may be inclined per-

pendicular to the sun at the meridian, and about once every three weeks they are readjusted. In order to throw still greater heat upon the surface of the water vessels, a series of inexpensive plain mirrors are placed at an angle on both sides of the boxes so that one of these banks of units when set up looks like a large horse trough open at both ends. A feed pipe furnishes water for the containers, which is heated by the rays of the sun and generates steam that is delivered to an eight-inch main and conveyed to the engine. The amount of heat generated is so great that if the steam were not produced the temperature in the boxes would go up to 350 degrees F., while it would probably rise to 100 degrees more in tropical regions, but as the excess of heat produces steam, the temperature in the vessels is kept down to 212 degrees. Of course, every precaution is used to prevent loss of heat by conduction, but in spite of the insulation, the losses are very great, it is believed, however, that in regions nearer the equator where the device is soon to be utilized commercially these losses will be greatly diminished and the power will be very materially increased. It is proposed to move the plant from Philadelphia in a short time and erect it in Egypt to pump irrigation purposes. The actual results in the unfavorable climatic conditions of Philadelphia are as follows: The absorber consists of 26 banks, each of which contains 22 units, developed 4,825 pounds of steam during eight hours. This plant had an actual area of 5,148 square feet and a total light absorptive area of 10,296 square feet. The steam thus generated operated a low pressure re-circulating steam engine and by means of a steam pump it raises three thousand gallons of water a minute to a height of thirty-three feet. Of course, in the vicinity of Philadelphia the climatic conditions are favorable, when the sun was obscured, of course, the plant failed to operate, and smoke, haze and nupidity impaired its efficiency. In the regions where such a device is most needed, however, the conditions are highly favorable. In our own Southwestern States, for instance, the sun shines nearly every day in the year and the air is dry and free from impurities. This applies also to Egypt, Eastern India and Ceylon, the interior of Aus-

train and the nitrate district of Chile. In these parts of the globe where the sun's rays are so intense both agriculture and industry can be promoted by this invention, which may prove to be one of the greatest factors for reclaiming desert lands. The solar power will enter a field which is sadly in need of cheap power. In the regions just referred to, the price of such is excessive, varying from ten to thirty dollars a ton. With this great expense eliminated, it will be found profitable to install such a plant even at twice the cost of an ordinary coal-burning power plant, especially as the charges for maintenance and repairs are comparatively slight. In the Philadelphia plant most of the repairs consisted of the replacement of glass which had been accidentally broken, and even this loss is soon to be done away with, as flexible and un-

PLANTING ICE AT ROOTS OF TREES RETARDS BUDDING. In the current issue of "Ice and Refrigeration" is an article describing the method of retarding budding in fruit trees. The writer states that experiments have been conducted in the Southwest which successfully demonstrate the value of planting twenty-five pounds of ice at the roots of the tree in the winter. By this method, it is claimed, the tree can be kept from budding until the danger of frost has passed. **NOTICE OF REMOVAL.** I have removed my office from No. 22, Grant Building, to the New Donegan Building, N. B. MATHUCH, Adv. St. Osteopath.

I Have a Proposition to Make to You

If there is a man or group of men who wish to purchase a carload of high grade nursery stock, I can make a cost proposition based on price and quality, which is most attractive. No curiosity proposition, I mean business for my price is that of actual production. Stock on display at northeast corner of square. Open for careful inspection.

J. H. BALL

Salesman for Vine Hill Nursery Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas. See me on ground or at Snodgrass Cottage not later than Monday on this Proposition.

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