

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SAY VEGETABLES MAY BE PRESERVED BY FERMENTATION.**

The fermentation method widely used abroad in preserving string beans, beets, cabbage, cucumbers and other succulent garden crops, is described in a notice just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sauer kraut and pickles put up in this way are fairly well known in this country, but comparatively few persons have thought of trying it as a household measure for preserving these and other vegetables. Those who like acid foods and who have too few canning containers to hold their surplus products may find this method useful. The following description of this method of fermenting vegetables is prepared by one of the bacteriologists in the Bureau of Chemistry who has been experimenting with this process.

The vegetables are not cooked, but are put down in a salt brine in any non-metal, water-tight container and sealed up with paraffin and are otherwise made air-tight. Under this treatment lactic acid will develop and this acid, the value of which as food has been recognized, acts as a preservative. Whether Americans will develop a taste for such fermented foods, highly prized in Europe, is open to question, but the investigator believes that many will find the process well worth trying.

Method Used for Cucumbers.

Wash the fruit if necessary and pack into a clean, water-tight barrel, keg or crock. On the bottom of the barrel place a layer of dill weed and a handful of mixed spice. Add another layer of dill and another handful of spice when the barrel is half full and when almost full add a third layer. If a keg or crock is used, the amount of dill and spice can be reduced in proportion to the size of the receptacle. When the container has been filled within a few inches of the top, add a layer of covering material—beet tops or grape leaves—about an inch thick. If any spoilage should occur on the surface, this layer will protect the vegetables beneath. Press down with a clean board weighted with bricks or stone. Do not use limestone or sandstone.

Make a brine by adding 1 pound of salt to 10 quarts of water. To each 10 quarts of brine so made add two-thirds of a quart of vinegar. The vinegar is used primarily to keep down the growth of injurious bacteria until the lactic acid ferment starts, but it also

adds to the flavor. Add sufficient brine to cover the material and allow to stand 24 hours. Then make air-tight, as described below. The time necessary for complete fermentation to occur depends upon the temperature. In a warm place only 5 days to a week may be necessary; in a cool cellar 3 to 4 weeks.

Containers Should Be Air-Tight.

There always will be more or less bubbling and foaming of the brine during the first stages of fermentation. After this ceases a thin film will appear which will spread rapidly over the whole surface and develop quickly into a heavy, folded membrane. This scum is a growth of yeast-like organisms which feed upon the acid formed by fermentation. If allowed to grow undisturbed it will eventually destroy all the acid and the fermented material will spoil. To prevent this scum from forming, it is necessary to exclude the air from the surface of the brine. This should be done by either of two methods, 24 hours after the vegetables have been packed.

Perhaps the best method is to cover the surface—over the board and around the weight—with very hot, melted paraffin. If the paraffin is sufficiently hot to make the brine boil when poured upon it, the paraffin will form a smooth, even layer before hardening. Upon solidifying, it effects an air-tight seal. Oils, such as cottonseed oil or the tasteless liquid petroleum, may also be used for this purpose. As a measure of safety with crocks, it is advisable to cover the top with a cloth soaked in melted paraffin. Put the cover in place before the paraffin hardens.

The second method, which may be used with barrels or kegs, is to pack the container as full as possible and then replace the head. In using this method for fermentation of beets, cucumbers, or string beans, add the board and weights as described above and allow to stand for 24 hours before heading. During this period most of the gas first formed escapes and the container then may be headed up tight, first removing the board and weights. Then bore an inch hole in the head and fill the barrel with brine, allowing no air space. Allow bubbles to escape. Add more brine if possible, and plug the vent tight. If the barrel does not leak, fermented products put up in this manner will keep indefinitely. After sealing with paraffin the containers should be set where they will not be disturbed until the contents are to be used.

A Money Saving Trip

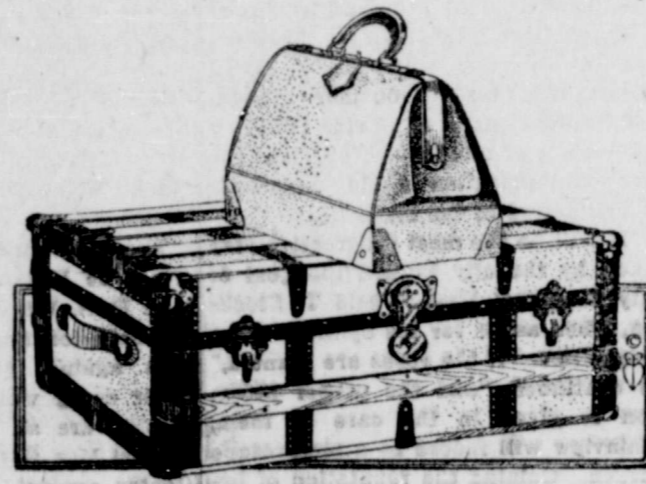
Our Buyer, Mr. J. L. Jacobs

is now enroute for New York and other Eastern markets, where he will be joined by Mr. Max Jacobs, buyer for our Wolfe City store.

With sixteen years experience in buying quality merchandise, coupled by a buying power for two progressive stores, you may expect the same consistently low prices as we have offered in the past.

As we have already bought our staple goods months ago, Mr. Jacobs will devote most of his time in buying a line of Ladies' Ready to wear and Men's Furnishings, that will surpass any of his previous efforts.

It is the policy of this store to show the new goods first, and we spare no expense in accomplishing this end.



Watch the Next Issue of This Paper for an Announcement that will interest Every Lady, Man, and Child in this territory

Jacobs Bros. Co.
THE ONE PRICE CASH STORE

Plainview's Fastest Growing Store

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS

The railroads of Texas were built and are maintained and operated for your benefit. They are necessary for your welfare and happiness, else they would not have been authorized or constructed.

Legally, it is the duty of the railroads to furnish you with reasonably adequate and expeditious transportation service.

You are required to pay, in the way of freight and passenger rates and fares, enough to pay all of the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the railroads and in addition thereto enough to yield to the owners a reasonably fair return upon the value of the property devoted to your use and benefit.

The amount you are required to pay is controlled by your public officials acting under oath and appointed by your president or elected by you. The amount that these public officials require you to pay is determined by what it costs to operate the railroads. As you will see further on, neither the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Texas Railroad Commission have authorized the charging of more than is necessary.

The records of the railroads are kept in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Those rules require the operating expenses of the railroads to be kept separate from all other expenses.

Each month there is given out from Austin for publication a statement of the gross revenues of the railroads and their operating expenses. These statements are correct as far as they go but they do not tell all the truth, for the reason that they do not show the other expenses of the railroads, such as taxes, etc. These other expenses, taxes, hire and rent of equipment, rents of joint facilities, rents accrued for lease of roads and miscellaneous rents will, for the year ending June 30 1917, amount to about seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars. Taxes alone will amount to over five million dollars. These expenses are just as legitimate and necessary as the expenses of running the trains.

When these other necessary expenses are deducted, it will be seen that the railroads of Texas have earned during the year ending June 30 not over 6 per cent upon the value of their properties that are used exclusively for transportation purposes for your benefit.

For the eight preceding years the railroads of Texas had been operated at a net loss of over twenty million dollars.

While other legitimate business is paying dividends of from ten to fifty per cent per annum, surely no just man will object to the railroads occasionally earning such a small return on the value of their property. Surely they ought to be permitted to earn 6 per cent once in nine years without being complained at, or abused.

Out of the aforesaid return, the railroads must pay the interest on their bonds and other indebtedness and make betterments, etc.

Unfortunately the inability of the railroads to earn anything like adequate returns makes railroad investments very unattractive and accounts for the almost complete cessation of railroad construction.

More and better railroads are needed, but until the business and earnings of the railroads improve so as to favorably compare with other business, men with money will not invest in railroads, there being so many other avenues of investment where the returns are much larger and much more certain. Whenever the operation of railroads becomes reasonably profitable, money will be readily obtainable for building additional lines.

An analysis and understanding of the conditions of the railroads, physical and financial will convince any fair minded man that they cannot stand a reduction in either their freight or passenger rates, and give adequate service. If passenger rates were reduced, freight rates would be increased and freight rates increased. Everyone who buys anything, shipped by rail, has to contribute to pay freight rates. Only those who travel extensively would want passenger rates reduced and freight rates increased. These few are more able to pay the present reasonable passenger fares, than the masses of the people to pay the greater freight rates.

To you who pay the expenses and are entitled to know the facts, this simple statement of the condition of these public service utilities is submitted and we most respectfully and earnestly ask your fair and intelligent consideration.

Respectfully submitted

Austin, Texas

General Managers Texas Railroads

Poland China Males for Sale

I have sixteen choice Big Bone Poland China males, four to eight months old, for sale. The price is right and each animal is guaranteed in every respect. See me or call at the farm two miles south of Hale Center.

J. J. ELLERD

Plainview, Texas

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SPIRELLA CORSETIER
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"Made in Plainview"

TIME IS NEAR AT HAND TO PREPARE FOR FALL SEEDING OF ALFALFA.

By O. S. JONES.

So general is the practice of seeding alfalfa in the late summer, and so many are the advocates of summer seeding that this subject is the one of prime importance at this time to the man interested in alfalfa. Summer seeding is advocated for three reasons: 1, the seed may be sown in a field after it has already produced a crop; 2, the weeds are less likely to be as bothersome as in spring sowing; 3, there is sufficient time between the date of seeding and the first killing frost for the plants to attain a good enough growth to form a protection for the winter. Since it does not necessarily follow that the reasons above given are advantages that spring seeding does not possess (with its general resultant fair crop of alfalfa the same year as the planting), it may be said that the season of alfalfa seeding is largely a matter of choice and of convenience.

There is no need of opening up the debate between spring and summer seeding. The fact we face is this: That the time is close at hand for getting ready for the seeding is right at hand. And to the man interested in alfalfa, who did not seed some of his land to this greatest of all plants last fall, I say: Get ready now and have a field in condition to receive the seed by August 20.

Select Right Field.

To begin right at the beginning, select the proper field. Assuming that you are growing grain now on any field likely to be chosen for alfalfa, let me caution you about the particular field you pick out. Take one that raised corn or potatoes last year, and from which the weeds were well beaten. Let us hope that the field was well manured before one or the other of these last two crops. Of course, you will not select a field that is not well drained or that has hard pan beneath it at a depth of a few feet. The point about the acidity of the soil has been dwelt upon in this magazine over and over again, but, in case you have missed it, remember that it is a pure waste of time to sow alfalfa in sour soil. Test the soil first. If it is acid, and still is the one best bet for alfalfa on your farm, prepare to put a couple of tons to the acre of powdered limestone upon it.

Now we come to the consideration of the seed bed. Important it is, just as important as any other matter in connection with the right way of growing alfalfa. That is the way with alfalfa. She is a most jealous and a most particular sovereign, this Queen Alfalfa is. With her everything is important. Neglect of any one of the steps in her culture is liable to lead to failure. As soon as the grain is off the field it should be plowed. The depth should be about six inches. Immediately begin to work the soil. The disc should be put on at once to start the pulverizing. If it has been found that the soil is acid, the limestone should now be applied. And then get out the harrow. Although loath to advise any man to leave his implements out of doors, I would say that the very best possible storage place for the harrow at this time is at the corner of the alfalfa field which you are most likely to pass every day on your way to and from the other fields.

Use the Drag Frequently.

Drag the field right away after the plowing and discing, and drag it twice at that period. If you can pos-

sibly spare the time. Thereafter drag the field at least every ten days up to the day of seeding. A deep harrowing of the ground is not what is wanted. What you are aiming at is to compact the soil and to work up a fine, even mulch on the surface of the field. It would be well, if you have such an implement or can borrow one, to go over the field with a roller or packer. A rain or two on the field is an excellent thing, but we haven't anything to say about when or where rain is to strike, so that cannot be depended upon to aid in soil packing. Here is one place where the man who sows alfalfa in the spring on fall plowing has the advantage, for the snows of winter and the early spring rains have been a most invaluable aid in preparing the seed bed. Just before seeding the field should be harrowed once or twice.

Meantime the prospective alfalfa grower has been looking into the matter of seed. The same caution we have always given in this magazine is the very best advice we can give at this time; secure only northern-grown seed. Alfalfa from seed grown south of you is likely not to be hardy. As to the variety, that, too, is a matter of choice. There is much to be said for the Grimm, and, although the seed is quite expensive, it is worth it. The common Dakota or Montana seeds, if clean and pure and of known germinative power, are adequate for ordinary purposes. Cossack seed is still so scarce that only a limited number of alfalfa growers can hope to plant it. I believe, though, that every alfalfa grower should secure some of this Cossack seed—if only a few ounces—and make a start with it. This variety is distinguished for its hardiness and its growth-resisting qualities, at the same time being a wonderful producer. Winter-killing and drouth-killing of alfalfa will be unknown when Cossack gets firmly established.

Inoculation Is Popular.

When you have your seed, there is another one of those important matters that you want to remember before you put it in the ground. It is a matter of much more widely recognized importance than it was before this magazine began hammering about it. I refer to the matter of inoculation. I am in a position to make a very good estimate on this, and, without the least fear of successful contradiction, I say that this year fully 90 per cent of the men who have seeded alfalfa have attended to this important matter of inoculation. Previous to this year, the number probably has been not greater than 30 per cent; 40 per cent is surely a most liberal estimate. And practically all who have inoculated have done so by the culture method.

This is easily understood, because it is so much simpler and so much more quickly done than by the soil method, as well as because it has advantages over the soil method. As you well know, the reason for inoculation is to provide the bacteria which take up their residence in the little nodules or bunches, or rather cause these nodules, which are found on the roots of all legumes. These bacteria have the power to attract the nitrogen from the air and to build it into the stems and leaves of the alfalfa plant. Without these little living organisms alfalfa cannot thrive. Some soils already possess the bacteria. Unless the ground has previously successfully grown alfalfa or sweet clover, there is no way of knowing whether or not the bacteria are there. And so this year most alfalfa growers are doing the sensible thing—all along advocated by National Alfalfa Journal—they are making sure that the bacteria will be there by putting them there. The expense is only nominal and is not to be considered with the expense of a failure that is sure to result if the alfalfa is deprived of the bacteria.

Resort may be had to the soil method. To do this it is necessary to dig up the soil from a field where alfalfa or sweet clover is known to have done well and spread it over the new field. This entails much work and time. It must be done on a dark or cloudy day. And there is always the danger of introducing weed seeds into the field. By the culture method, the whole thing is done in a jiffy. The culture from the can is dumped upon

and mixed with the seed—that's all there is to it.

Should Be Sown 1 to 1½.

The seed should be sown at a depth of 1 to 1½ inches—no more under any circumstances. About 15 pounds to the acre is required usually and it may be sown broadcast, with an alfalfa seeder or with a drill. The great danger in the use of the common drill is that the seed will be planted too deeply. The seeding should be followed immediately by a light dragging. The day for seeding should be as near as possible to August 20. The early fall rains can usually be depended upon to give the seed a good start.

It will do well up, if everything goes well, in the first week in September. This is about the time the old alfalfa field is being cut for the third and last time, and about the time the man who sowed his alfalfa in the spring is enjoying the task of cutting his first crop of a ton or thereabouts to the acre of the "greatest feed on earth." So the three fields start into the last growing spell of the year on about an equal footing. Each gets a growth of 8 to 10 inches before the frost puts an end to further ambition, and this is sufficient to protect the plants through any ordinary winter. The better the variety used as to hardiness, the better the plant will be able to withstand an unusually cold and bleak winter. But under ordinary conditions the kind of alfalfa that is used to your kind of climate will come through all right.

OFFICIALLY CLASSIFIED.

In the Bureau of the Census at Washington acts against the law are recorded under a few general heads, such as murder, burglary, etc.

An officer of the bureau tells of a woman clerk who was puzzled by an entry she encountered in one of her slips. The crime as set down was "Running a blind tiger." After due reflection the woman placed it under the head "Cruelty to Animals."

THE MEANEST MAN.

"It is remarkable," said Mr. Gruntler, "how mean some people are. I had with me on a fishing trip two friends who evidently were familiar with my reputation as an angler. Before starting, one of them made this suggestion: 'We will agree that the first one who catches a fish must treat the crowd.' I assented to this, and we started. Now, don't you know, those two fellows both had a bite, and

were too mean to pull them up."

"I suppose you lost, then?" remarked the friend.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Gruntler. "I didn't have any bait on my hook."

STARTERS AND STARTERS.

The energetic automobile salesman had just delivered the fair customer her new car and everything was lovely. He had scarcely entered the office, however, when he received a telephone call. She said:

was a self-starter."

"So it is," replied the salesman.

"Nothing of the sort. I have to push a button to make it go."

AS OUR WIVES SEE US.

Hub—"One night while you were away I heard a burglar. You should have seen me going downstairs three steps at a time."

Wife (who knows him)—"Where was he—on the roof?"

To Save is to Serve

The Women of America May Lend Tremendous Aid In These Turbulent Times

Simply by exercising the woman's prerogative—by acting in her natural capacity as the censor, and sponsor, and dispenser of her own household.

By installing in your home the greatest of time-savers and money-savers. By employing the power of electricity as the greatest help of the age.

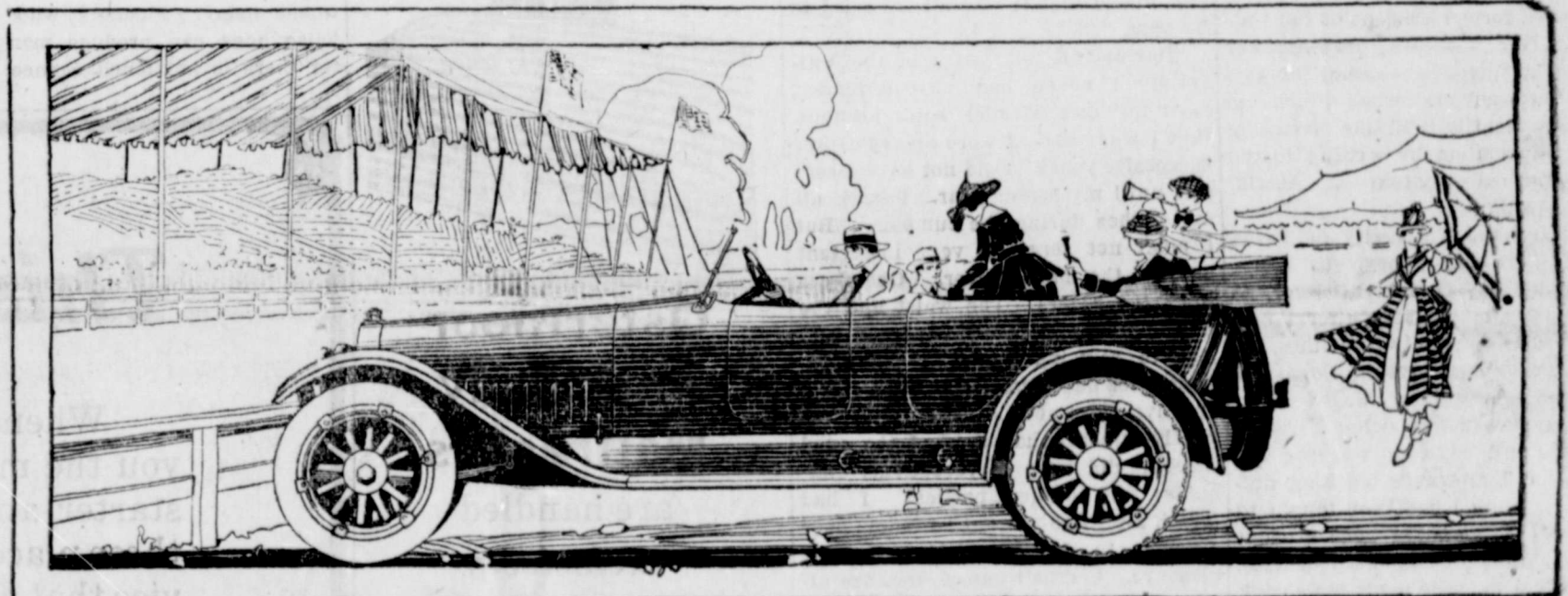
The woman who cooks, cleans, sews, washes or irons electrically, has her work simplified. Thus she saves time to serve her household as well as a Nation.

"DO IT ELECTRICALLY"—yourself—save time—save effort. Let electric service do your work—more easily, more readily—more economically.

ELECTRIC WIRING—We are in position to thoroughly and competently wire your home or business building. Get in touch with us.

TEXAS UTILITIES CO.

PHONE 13



See these New Ideas In Car Building

The Mitchell embodies many ideas which are novel, as yet, in a car.

They mean more complete equipment, greater strength, and added beauty. They mean extra comfort, convenience and economy. So no one should decide on a new car without knowing them.

This is to urge that you judge these new standards before buying a high-grade car.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE

For 14 years the Mitchell manufacturing policy has been guided by John W. Bate.

The first object was factory efficiency. That is, to build the complete car—chassis and body—in a model factory at a minimum labor cost.

Millions of dollars have been spent to that end in this factory and equipment. Now in this modern factory, covering 45 acres, we are building an

extra-grade car for less than we believe anyone else could build it.

The evidence is not all in Mitchell prices. They are lower than any comparable cars. But much of this saving goes into features which nearly all cars omit.

THIS IS OUR 19th CAR

The latest Mitchell—built in two sizes—is the 19th model built under Mr. Bate. It is the final result of more than 700 improvements.

We have watched 70,000 Mitchell cars on the road to gain new ideas for this one. Mr. Bate spent the year 1913 in Europe to study new engineering standards. And the designers of the Mitchell on show today examined 257 new models to combine all the known attractions.

So the latest Mitchells embody all we know, and all anyone knows, to make an ideal car.

THE CHIEF DISTINCTIONS

Our costliest extra is 100 per cent

over-strength. That is twice our former margin of safety. And the purpose is a lifetime car.

There are 31 features, like a power tire pump, which nearly all cars omit.

There is unusual luxury. In the past year alone we have added one-fourth to the cost of body attractions. There is extra-grade leather, neat-fixed finish, and countless dainty touches. There are handles on the windshield for entering the car, a light in the tonneau, a locked compartment for valuables, etc.

TWO SIZES—TWO PRICES

We are now building two sizes, so more motor car buyers can enjoy all the Mitchell advantages. So you get a Mitchell lifetime car from \$1250 up.

All these unique features are essential to the utmost in a car. Go see them. See how our idea of strength, beauty and equipment differ from the rest.

MITCHELL—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor. Four-Passenger Roadster, \$1560 Sedan, \$2240. Cabriolet, \$1960. Coupe, \$2030. Also Town Car and Limousine

MITCHELL SIXES
IN TWO SIZES

MITCHELL JUNIOR—a 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor. 1-4-inch smaller bore.

All prices f. o. b. Racine.

Plainview Machine and Auto Company

D. BROWN, Proprietor

Mitchell Distributors

Announcement!

We expect to get in our new store room on the East side of the square ready to serve you there about August first.

Our name is already on the window. You may locate the place by this name.

We have appreciated your support of this store in the past and we are making this move to give you better service. We will appreciate a continuance of your patronage and trust that you will give us a trial in our new place.

We invite you to visit our new store and look over our stock and our prices. Our policy is to sell good grade groceries at prices as close as you can afford to pay and we can afford to sell them. We believe that these prices will interest you if you will but look over the stock.

L. J. Warren Grocery Co.

Phones 233 and 234

POOR GIRL TELLS HOW SHE WENT Through University.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 16.—What a poor girl can accomplish by the exercising of determination and hard work in the matter of getting an education is told by a former student of the University. Her modesty prevents her name being given as author of this article, but anyone who desires to learn her identity will be given the desired information by writing to the Ex-Students' Association at Austin. Her story follows:

"I entered the University of Texas with \$300 borrowed money. To be exact, I should say that I entered with what was left of the \$300 after I had bought my year's supply of clothes, all of which I had made myself. Borrowed money and working my way had no part in my dreams of college. Even now, I did not consider working my way; I would alternate teaching and study, for though I had been taught to admire and respect the poor student who was willing to earn his expenses, a certain foolish pride made me shrink from the kind of work that was available. I am glad now that I did not attempt work until I grew big enough to do it without the self-pity, resentment, and apologetic air I despised in one proud unhappy girl I knew.

"My freshman year was all that I had dreamed, a glorious year of work and play, of new friendships, of inspiration from the big, sympathetic instructors under whom I worked. In June I went home with no prospects of returning to the University the next year, but when some faculty members who were interested in me obtained a position for me, which would pay about half of my board, I borrowed \$200 more and went joyously back to the hardest year's work I have ever done. One year in the University had taught me that an education is worth any sacrifice—even the sacrifice of pride. This year was happier even than the first, well worth the tedious hours of office work, the rigid economy I was obliged to practice. Theatres and football games were out of the question, but there were innumerable other pleasures, and there was the ever increasing joy of comradeship as I worked side by side in Y. W. C. A., literary society, athletic association, and other student activities with happy, enthusiastic girls, rich and poor, who somehow found out what one could do and welcomed her whether she made A's, did stunts, painted posters, or wrote clever jingles.

I needed every one of these bright memories to keep my courage up during the following year, when I taught a nine months' school at \$75 a month in a little country town. I had declined a position in a city school because I could save more in the country. I did save, and the next fall I was the first person on the campus, and the happiest. I had paid back part of what I had borrowed. That year I spiced out my savings by a little coaching and a twenty-five-dollar prize I won on an essay. In the spring of this year I went home to apply for a position in the school, for I was unwilling to have my debts increase, and I was not physically strong enough to earn much of my expenses and do jus-

tice to my work as a student. But before the election of teachers I was appointed to a student assistant's place in the University at a salary of \$25 a month. I borrowed \$100 from a Student Loan Fund and went back, half afraid that it was all too good to be true.

"During all my years in the University I never had any reminder, save my own slender bank account, that I was poor. I wore one coat four successive years. I did not have a coat suit until my senior year. I made all my clothes during the summers. But I must not forget a very important process, the making over. One dress holds the record. The waist and the skirt persisted, like one's bread and jam, in refusing to come out even. That dress had three skirts, four waists and five pairs of sleeves before it was finally superannuated. And the good times it did have at receptions, banquets, and dinner parties! I had found, after two years, that it was poor economy to deny oneself wholesome pleasure. Football games, too, are almost an essential part of one's college education; so the money for my rain coat went for a season ticket—a foolish investment, perhaps, but I would do the same thing again. To sum up, I might say that the University taught me what I have never seen so clearly demonstrated elsewhere, that no girl is ever debarred on account of clothes from any social pleasure, from the simplest to the most elaborate, no matter how inexpensive her dress, she may always be at ease at any University function.

"During five years of college work I had part in practically every student activity. I was a member of numerous organizations, from small social clubs to honor societies. I served on the Cactus board and the Magazine board. I was chairman of various important committees and toastmaster at numerous banquets. For three years I was a member of the Y. W. C. A. cabinet; I held the two highest offices among the women students, the presidency of the Y. W. C. A. and of the Women Students' Association, as well as the presidency of my literary society. In every case the office came to me without effort on my part and I was unanimously elected. When I graduated, I was elected to the honorary fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, and from first to last I never had the impression that any office or any honor came to me either because of or in spite of my poverty. At the University poverty is as irrelevant a detail in the determination of a student's activities as it is in the awarding of his grades. To be sure, I have met a few snobs, a few pitiable individuals who came to the University with a wrong scale of values. But I have met snobs in every town I have known, and the snobs in the University are so badly in the minority that they are lonely.

"I stop writing merely because the wealth of material at my command is baffling. After all, it is impossible to give an adequate impression of the splendid 'Texas spirit' which unites old and young, rich and poor, at the University of Texas. One must live in the atmosphere, work and play, watch



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All prices
All styles
All sizes



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Maxim & Lake Meet Us!

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING

the brave fights and the fair deals, share in the common love for this great institution before he can really understand the spirit which enables us to learn what William James says is the one big lesson a university should teach us—"to know a good man when we see him." I can truthfully say that if I had never won my degrees, never passed a course even, my years at the University of Texas would still have been worth while because of the big, broadening lessons of democracy they taught me."

REAL RESOURCE.

Too late the hostess discovered that there was no cheese in the house. A vegetarian who made it the principal article of his diet was to dine as her guest. Great was her relief when the servant appeared at the table with a plate of cheese and placed it beside the guest. Dinner over and the guest departed, she sought an explanation of the miracle.

"Mary, where did you get that cheese in such a hurry?"
"Why, ma'am, I emptied every rat trap in the house."

PORK WILL BE PRINCIPAL MEAT OF THE ARMY, CITY AND FARM.

The quickest and surest way of augmenting the meat supply next to the raising of poultry is by raising hogs, the United States Department of Agriculture points out. The hog is the most important animal to raise for meat and money. He requires less labor, less equipment, less capital, makes greater gains per hundred pounds of concentrates and reproduces himself faster and in greater numbers than any other domestic animal. As a consumer of by-products the hog has no rival. No other animal equals the lard hog in its fat-storing tendency. The most satisfactory meat for shipping long distances on train, boat, or wagon, and for long storage after reaching its destination is mess pork. There is no animal which produces more meat and meat products than the hog.

Pork finds ready sale because packers have discovered many ways of placing pork on the market in attractive and highly palatable form combined with most excellent keeping qualities. There is no other meat from which so many products are manufactured. Very nearly fifty per cent of the total value, in dollars and cents, of the meat products slaughtered in the packing houses of the United States is derived from the hog. Our country leads by far all countries in the production as well as in the consumption of meat and meat products. Three-fourths of the world's international trade in pork and pork products originates in the United States in normal times, and the war greatly has increased this proportion. According to the estimates there was an increase of 9,580,000 hogs between 1910, the census year, and 1916, inclusive. The increase at the end of 1915 was 3,148,000 over the preceding year, while it is estimated that there was a decrease at the end of 1916 of 313,000 hogs compared with 1915.

If we expect to continue to provide meat to foreign peoples as well as our own people, every farmer must put forth the best effort to produce more hogs. Hogs can be kept profitably upon many farms where they are not found today. Farmers who already raise hogs can produce many more, for there is not much chance of pro-

ducing meat this year in excess of the requirements.

Many dairy farmers should raise hogs, for they fit in especially well upon dairy farms where skim milk, buttermilk, or whey is fed upon the farm. A man who has skim milk is in a better position to raise pigs than a man who has none.

GERMAN PLOT TO BE KNOWN.

Gerard Will Reveal Whole Story in Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Ambassador James Watson Gerard was the spider in the web of German court intrigue for a long time before the United States broke with Kaiser Wilhelm's government. Germany plotted against the United States then. Germany paid little attention to the United States' protests, against her war of ruthlessness. She didn't think the United States would fight. She laid her plans and made her plots if by chance the United States should come into the war. The American public has heard something of these plots. She has heard of Zimmermann's famous plot to align Mexico and Japan against the United States. But the American people haven't heard half the story. What Ambassador Gerard went through in those trying months in Berlin has never been told months in Berlin has never been told. What the German officials said of the United States, what they thought of the United States and what they planned to do to the United States have remained a secret.

Gerard Will Reveal Plot.

But now the people are to know. Ambassador Gerard is to reveal the whole diabolical plot.

Since his return from Germany he has been at work on a story covering his experiences at the German court. Every big publisher in the United States has been bidding for this story. The rights have been obtained by the Philadelphia Ledger, and The Star-Telegram has obtained the rights for this territory.

Ambassador Gerard's thrilling story will be told in daily installments in The Star-Telegram beginning August 6.

Urged to Save Your Copies.

On account of the print paper shortage, THE STAR-TELEGRAM re-

grets to announce that it will be possible to accept subscriptions from all who wish to take the paper in order to read this most remarkable of all war documents. Regular subscribers are therefore urged to carefully save the copies containing the articles and pass them to their neighbors.

HOW THEY DID IT.

"You once kept a cook for a who month, you say?"
"Yes."
"Remarkable! How did you manage?"
"We were cruising on a houseboat and she couldn't swim."—Ladies Home Journal.



It takes about 5 gallons of O. V. B. Paint for two coats on the average 7-room house. This spread value is due to careful selection and fine grinding of pigment. It makes your cost very reasonable. Besides, you'll find the paint wear you want in



"All That's Best in a Paint"

Whatever the age or condition of your house, O. V. B. Paint doesn't take long to pay for itself several times over because of its durability. It increases the value of the house with its fresh, bright, protective coat of metal. No adulterants—no cheap ingredients—but a firm weather-resisting surface that's possible only with pure lead and zinc, uniformly mixed by machinery.

Come in today. Let's figure together. Let our color suggestions and cards help you plan your color combinations.

MOON & SNYDER, Petersburg, Texas.

This is the Place

Whenever you find that your car is not giving you the maximum service, look over the battery, the starter, and the ignition. If you find trouble in any of these places hurry the car to us and get the kind of service that will put your troubles out of the way and give you the motor pleasure you should have.

We repair or install new batteries and guarantee every job of work we turn out.

Conner Electric Company

Phone 526

At Knight Auto Co. Garage

I AM IN THE MARKET FOR YOUR

WHEAT AND OATS

AND ALL OTHER HAY AND GRAIN

See me when you want to buy or sell.

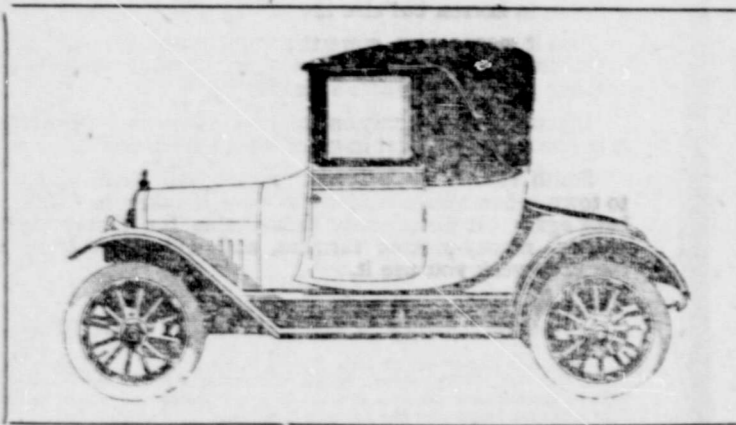
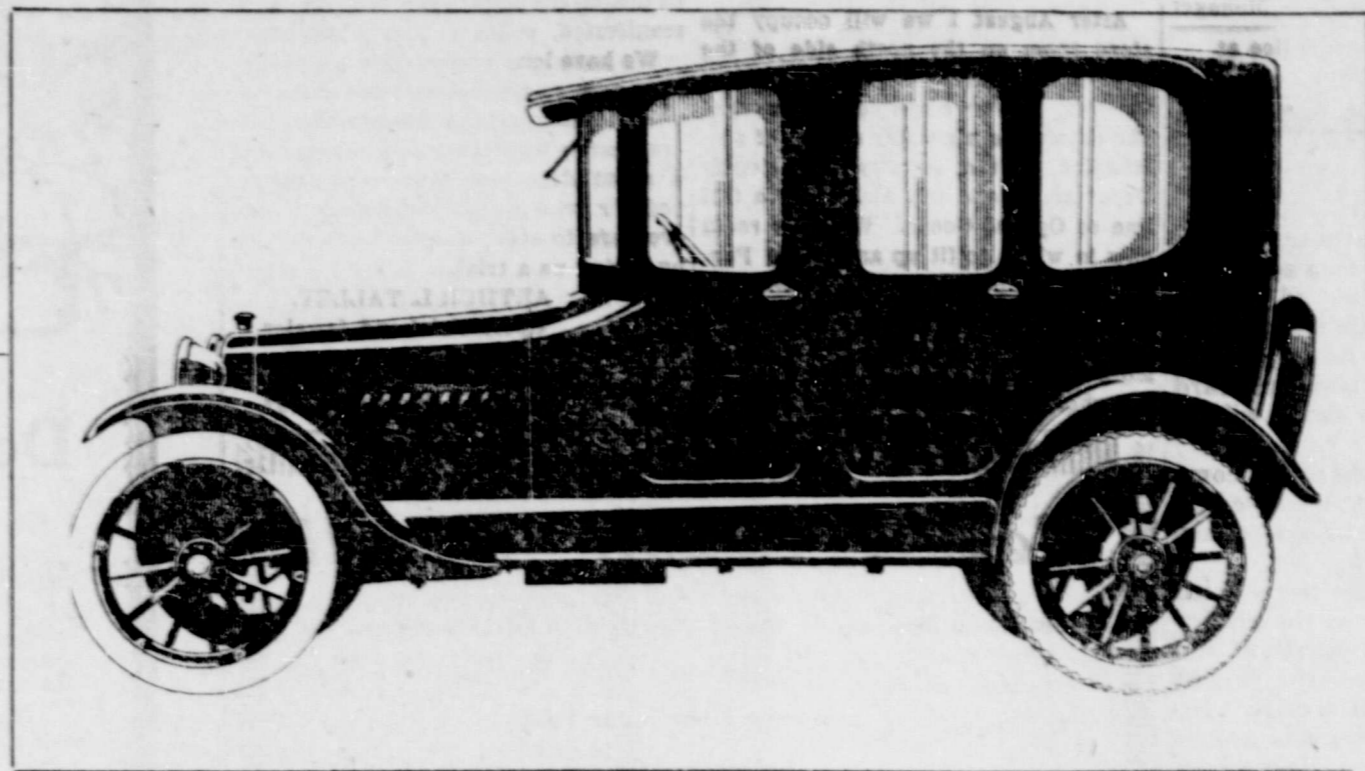
Don't wait for a cold spell to remind you that you will need coal this winter. Buy Simon Pure Nigger-head Lump and Nut coal now while prices are normal.

E. T. COLEMAN

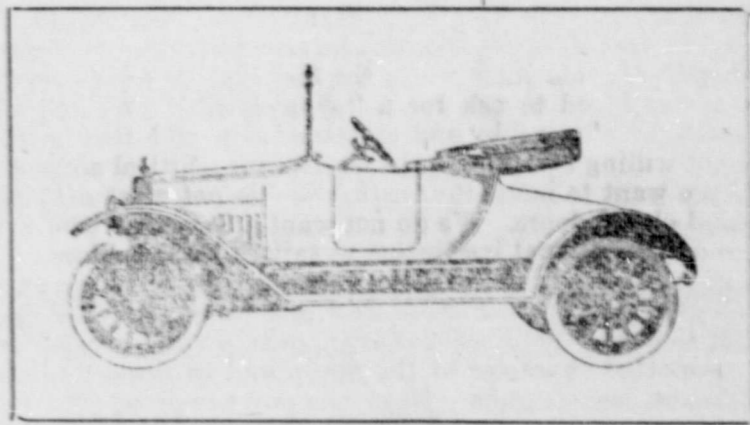
COAL AND GRAIN DEALER

Phone 176

Between Depots



ACT NOW!



It's Your Great Big Chance!

Another advance in prices on all models of Maxwells has been announced for August First—that's tomorrow—BUT, there is still a chance for you if you will be quick about it, and here's how you can still get the same sturdy little Maxwells at the same low prices the advantage of the new. We are going to give you that advantage.

We have in stock two carloads of Touring Cars, Sedans, and Roadsters, every one a perfect car, and we are not going to do what some dealers might do—buy them at the old prices and get that advantage.

First Come—First Served

That's just how this present stock at old prices will be sold and the wise man who recognizes the worth of the Maxwell will get the advantage by our giving him this extra profit.

Now then, it means simply this—you haven't any time to study over this purchase; you must act at once. These cars won't be on the floor any longer than a live bunch of future motorists can get them on the road, so it's up to you to decide in a hurry.

Old Prices Good Only While Present Stock Lasts

After these cars are sold we will be

compelled to sell all cars at the new prices. You can then get the same good Maxwells but the price will be higher.

New Maxwell Price Schedule

All Prices are quoted f. o. b. factory.

Touring Car \$ 745	Touring Car, with winter top \$ 855
Roadster - 745	Roadster with winter top - 830
Town Car - 1095	Chassis with cowl - - - 655
Sedan - - 1095	Chassis, with commercial delivery body - - - 750

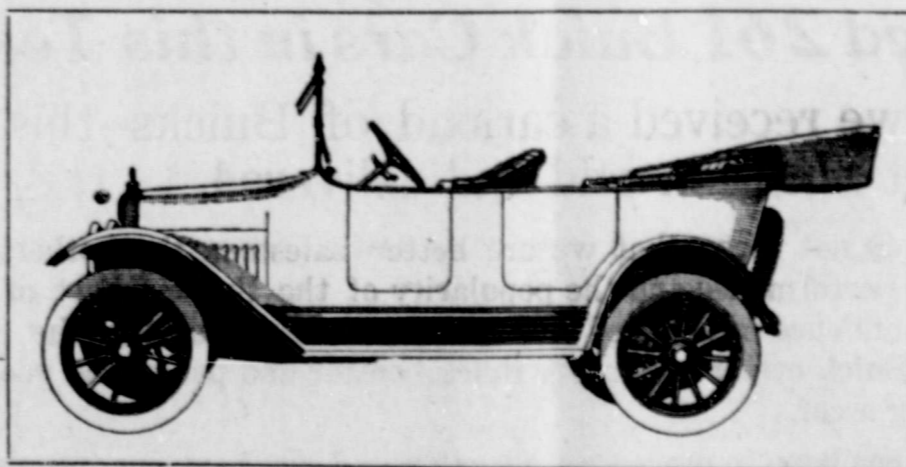
These prices become effective August 1st, except on the few cars now in stock.

U. S. and Goodyear Tires and Tubes

We carry these two dependable lines of tires and tubes for our customers in all sizes and qualities. Even tho you have some other car than a Maxwell we can fit you out and will appreciate your tire business.

We also carry a complete line of all sorts and kinds of accessories to meet every necessity and comfort of the car owner. We want you to learn that you can find what you want here.

We also want you to know that our Maxwell service men are here to serve you and that we expect every Maxwell owner to take advantage of our force of mechanics.



South Plains Motor Co.

Phone 677

J. M. Lipscomb, Mgr.



THE PLAINVIEW EVENING HERALD
TWICE-A-WEEK

Published Every Tuesday and Friday Evening by—
THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Corner Broadway and Second Sts.
H. S. HILBURN & E. B. MILLER, Owners.

OWEN M. RICHARDS, Editor E. B. MILLER, Business Manager

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

\$2.00 a Year; \$1.00 6 Months. Advertising Rates on Application.

WE WANT TO KNOW THE TRUTH.

Tomorrow the House of Representatives in answer to the proclamation issued by Speaker Fuller will meet in an extra session to begin impeachment proceedings against the Governor of Texas. Tomorrow the State of Texas will admit to the world that something is suspicious in the political affairs of this always grand and glorious State, which has held pride in its statesmanship and high standard of statehood. Tomorrow the story of political unrest in Texas will be revealed.

It is a cloud cast over the brilliant sun, to have this affair come up before the world's audience. We, the citizens, feel disgraced to know that such disharmony exists during the period of national crisis. Yet, we feel that we must sacrifice all to know the truth.

Governor Ferguson, honored by the citizens of the State with the most sacred and noblest office in the administration of the affairs of the people, is charged with misappropriation of the funds of the State. He is charged with attempting to wage war on the sacred educational institution of the State—the University of Texas. He also is charged with the responsibility of the trouble that has grown out of the location of the West Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. All of these charges the Governor must answer, if we are advised correctly.

We are hurt to think that such an unpleasant affair should develop within our State at the time of international crisis. We dislike to admit to the world that all is not right in the administration of Texas. On the other hand, we pride ourselves in the fact that we have enough Americanism in our blood to ask for a "show-down." We cherish the highest ideals of citizenship and statesmanship and that is the reason we are not willing to overlook the unpleasant political situation in our State. We want to know the truth. We do not want officials who work behind closed doors. We do not want a Governor who will destroy our proud educational institution to satisfy his ambitions.

We will go to the very roots to know the truth. If Governor Ferguson is innocent, then punish those who have brought the charges against him. If Governor Ferguson is guilty, then, for the sake of the honor of the unspotted character of the State, and in respect to the citizenship of Texas, impeach him. Make him pay the price.

ROSES WILL BRIGHTEN THE RAYS OF FRIENDSHIP.

The planting of roses between the curbing and the sidewalks will be something distinctive and original in this part of the country is the belief of one of the business men in the city. He is exactly right in his contention. Every city that is as prosperous as Plainview has its streets paved. Many of these same cities also have sidewalks that are about as wide as the streets themselves, but they do not make an unusual impression.

On the other hand, if the city administration undertakes the cultivation of rosebushes there can be no doubt that an unusual impression will be made upon the minds of visitors. It is safe to say that the garden of roses will have a tendency to change the visitor into a resident in many cases, and those who go away will advertise the Queen city of the Plains in their descriptions of the mental pictures of the cultivation of roses on a municipal basis in Plainview. The opportunity is here for city beautification? What will the answer be?

BAIGAIN—\$250 under market value well improved five-acre place near Warland College. BOX 77.

AN OPTICAL PARLOR FOR PLAINVIEW.

After August 1 we will occupy the store room on the north side of the Square heretofore occupied by the Hart Grocery. Here we will be able to serve our patrons to a greater degree of satisfaction in the Jewelry and Repair Departments and will also carry a full line of Optical Goods. We have room now in which to fit up an Optical Parlor, with our new instruments installed, whereby we will be able to render to the public better service and with more accuracy than can be obtained elsewhere in this country. With these

instruments, produced by the latest Optometrical Science, not only the refractive errors are located and measured, but the fundal are examined and the strength of each of the six muscles that holds the eye in position and rotates the ball are measured separately to detect any unbalance that might be manifested, which is very annoying. We have lens ground for each particular case as the prescription calls for, and our charge is no greater than others charge with much less service, and a great deal less than you pay the peddler who works the country. We are here to stay; so prove our service by giving us a trial.

ARTHUR L. TALLEY,
Adv. It. Optometrist and Jeweler.

See that the shelves in your preserving closet sag just a little this year.

Rexall Rexall Rexall

Increase in business in the United States fifty-two per cent.

Over Fifteen Million Dollars Increase

You have Done Your Part

We appreciate it

DYE DRUG COMPANY

THE REXALL STORE

West Side Square

Phone 23



SPECIAL ROUND TRIP FARES

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS—Account Texas Farmers' Congress, July 30th to August 4th, 1917. Dates of sale July 29th and 30th; final return limit August 6th, 1917. Fare \$9.85.

PORT O'CONNOR, TEXAS—Account Annual State Methodist Assembly, July 19th to 29th, 1917. Date of sale July 17, 18 and 19; final return limit August 1st, 1917. Fare \$22.65.

AUSTIN, TEXAS—Account State Farmers' Institute. Dates of sale July 23 and 24, 1917; final limit July 29th, 1917. Fare \$19.25.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—Account Sheriffs' Association of Texas. Dates of sale July 9th, 1917; final return limit July 14th, 1917. Fare \$22.50.



Smith Form-a-Truck
\$350
F.O.B. CHICAGO

Does Twice the Work of Four Horses

WHICH shall it be: horses at three miles an hour—Smith Form-a-Truck at 12 to 15 miles an hour?

Using Smith Form-a-Truck you can get to town and back carrying twice the load of an ordinary two-horse team, while the horses are going one-quarter of the way in.

The reason is easy to see. Horses travel from three to four miles an hour—Smith Form-a-Truck 12 to 15.

And Smith Form-a-Truck easily hauls twice the load that can be hauled with two good horses.

This means that work you are now doing with two teams you can do with one Smith Form-a-Truck. This not only means a saving in horses, but also the saving of one driver.

And it means even more than this in bad weather, for when your horses are tied up by snow, sleet, or mud, you are still able to drive your Smith Form-a-Truck.

If your farm was only one-quarter as far away from town as it is now, you could get in more often and much more cheaply.

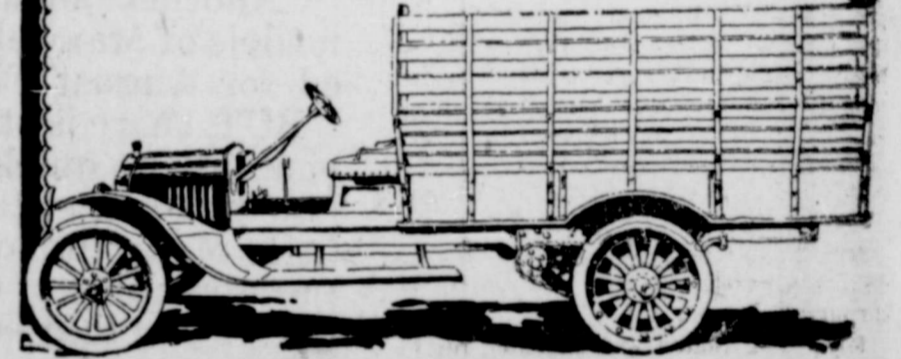
Smith Form-a-Truck really moves your farm much closer to town, when you consider the time it takes to drive in and back again. It has already proved this for thousands of up-to-date, money-making farmers, and will prove it to you in the first week you use it.

Use Any One of Six Chassis

Using any one of six chassis, Smith Form-a-Truck combines with any Ford, Maxwell, Dodge Bros., Buick, Chevrolet or Overland chassis to make a fully guaranteed one-ton truck. It gives you real truck construction that will stand up under the hardest hauling you could ever do.

When you are in town drop in and see Smith Form-a-Truck. It will pay you well.

E. N. Egge Auto Company



In Appreciation

I HAVE just finished the most successful year of my five years in the Automobile Business. In all of that time I have sold many Buicks. From the early models to the new 1918 models I believe that I have always given Buick buyers their full value for their money spent. I have been as much interested in the success of the Buick in the hands of my customers as I have been in expecting them to give full service in my hands. I believe Buick owners will say with me that the Buick has given complete satisfaction and service. To those who have been instrumental in the success to which I have referred I extend my thanks and appreciation and wish for them the success which I have enjoyed.

During the Present Season we have Received and Delivered 261 Buick Cars in this Territory.

This morning we received a carload of Buicks--this afternoon every car in the shipment has been sold and delivered.

This sort of record does not mean that we are better salesmen than others selling cars but it does argue tremendously for the performance and the popularity of the Buick. Part of our success today is directly attributable to the confidence established by Buick performance during the five years we have been placing these cars. Every Buick owner becomes a Buick booster and passes the good word to the friend he wants to play safe in buying a car.

The new 1918 model has been improved considerably and you have our assurance that it is equally as good a car value for the money as was the 1916 model for the money.

We have now on our floor for your inspection one of these new 1918 Model Buicks and will appreciate the opportunity of demonstrating it to you.

E. E. ROOS

BUICK DISTRIBUTOR

Phone 17

In the Heart of Auto Row

SOCIETY

Telephone Number 72

PLAINVIEW WOMEN HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE NATION.

The women of America are expected to respond to the call of the nation in this hour of national distress, by signing the Hoover pledge blanks and also the blanks for the National League of Woman's Service. These blanks may be obtained from Miss Lena Williams, president of the local organization, or Miss Edna Mayhugh, secretary of the same organization.

Most of the women of Plainview are familiar with the Hoover pledge and know that the object of this work is to co-operate and standardize the work of America along the lines of constructive patriotism, particularly the conservation of food and economy in the household.

The plan of work, in general outline, is to develop a clearing house of information regarding women's organizations; second, to co-ordinate the work of women's organizations and to develop the resources of women through a standardized, nationalized program of activities; third, to recommend to the proper governmental agency (a) a registry of woman power of America; (b) a woman's bureau near the Federal government to deal with woman's work and woman's welfare.

The standardizing program of activities for co-ordinating the work and developing the resources of the women of America are as follows:

The responsibilities and interests of women are divided into eleven national divisions: Social and welfare, home economics, agricultural, industrial, medical and nursing, general service, health, civics, signalling, map reading, wireless telegraphy and camping.

The nation is calling to the women of Plainview to aid in defending civilization. Every woman in this city has the privilege of expressing her love for the land of liberty and civilization. Every woman may be a patriot if she will communicate with Miss Mayhugh or Miss Williams and register for national service. It's a duty and a privilege.

Mrs. T. M. Griffin and two sons and daughter have returned from a trip through Colorado.

Mrs. J. A. Slaton and daughter returned last week from a visit with Mrs. Slaton's parents in Jones County.

Mrs. H. V. Collins, who has been visiting her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Julia Collins of this city, left last week for her home in Jacksonville.

Miss Kate Freeman of Cordell, Okla., is visiting at the home of Mrs. C. E. White.

Mrs. Jo W. Wayland, who has been visiting her mother in Huntsville, Ala., the last three weeks, returned to Plainview yesterday. Mr. Wayland went to Amarillo to meet her and spent Sunday at that place.

J. L. Jacobs left Sunday morning for the Eastern markets to purchase fall and winter goods for Jacobs Bros. Co.

Mrs. George Locke of Running-water left last week for an extended visit with relatives at Shreveport, La.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ellis Carter left yesterday afternoon for a vacation trip to Eastern cities. Mr. Carter will combine business with pleasure and make fall and winter purchases for Carter-Houston's. Miss Lulu Goode accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Carter.

Dr. J. H. Wayland, who attended the meeting of the executive board at the Baptist Convention at Dallas last week, has returned to Plainview.

Mrs. I. Jacobs and daughter, Dora, of Dallas are visiting the family of their son, J. L. Jacobs. They arrived Friday.

Dr. S. T. D. Lancaster of Spartanburg, S. C., arrived last Thursday for a visit with his nephews, Dr. C. D. and H. A. Wofford.

Miss Ruth Harrison returned Sunday from Austin where she has been in attendance at the state meeting of the Girls' Home Economics Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Barker are in Temple, where Mrs. Barker probably will enter the sanitarium of Drs. Scott and White. Mr. Barker went to Dallas from here and drove back to Temple.

Miss Ella Carraway, who has been attending the State Normal School at Canyon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. I. N. Brooks.

Charles Stephenson, who has been foreman of the Herald mechanical department for the last six months, left Sunday morning for Amarillo, where he has accepted a position.

Mrs. Charles C. Gidney and two daughters, Daisey and Marie, and two sons, Chauncey and William, left for a motor and outing trip through Colorado last Saturday.

Mrs. E. H. Humphreys, daughter and son have left for a touring trip through the mountains in Colorado.

Evert R. Smith and Curtiss E. Brown left yesterday for Amarillo, where they will take the physical examination for the American Navy.

Mrs. Lee Putnam, who has been seriously ill for the last few weeks, is reported to be somewhat improved in health.

Mrs. C. S. Davis left yesterday morning for Amarillo, where she will make her home.

Mrs. C. B. Harder of Cone, who has been ill with typhoid fever the last few weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Shropshire, is reported to be improving in health.

President R. B. Cousins and Prof. R. L. Marquis of the State Normal School at Canyon were visitors in Plainview last week. President Cousins will attend the Teachers' Institute to be held here in September.

Several U. S. Cavalrymen from Ballinger are here anticipating the series of baseball games between the Maxwell team and the El Paso Cavalry team, which are tentatively scheduled for this week.

Miss Inez Shockley returned yesterday from a vacation trip to Commerce, Wolfe City, and Denton.

Herman Wiese of Petersburg was here on business yesterday. Mr. Wiese states that row crops are doing well in his section and will make heavy yields if a good rain comes within the next few weeks.

ANDY TAYLOR, KILLED BY TRACTOR, BURIED SATURDAY.

The funeral services of Andy Benjamin Taylor, 19 years old, the son of Mrs. A. J. Taylor of Kress, who was killed instantly last Friday when run over by the wheels of a tractor while working on his farm, were held at 5:30 o'clock last Saturday afternoon at Kress. The services were under the direction of Garner Brothers and the Rev. Henry Hagemeler officiated. Burial was in the cemetery at Kress.

FOR SALE—Fine five-year-old Jersey cow; fresh. W. C. CARVER, Wayland College.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE on northeast corner, 2 lots, outbuildings and orchard. Will sell or trade for land. Can give possession now. REUBEN M. ELLERD.

FOR SALE—Four mare mules. See E. E. MORAN, at Cash Grocery No. 1.

"FACTS about the great Plainview country;" \$200,000 being spent on the streets, twelve new brick business houses under construction, \$1,200 being spent for special man looking after the sugar beet industry. The lands are cheaper here, according to the way they produce, than any part of Texas. Wheat making ten to thirty bushels, land selling \$25 to \$40 per acre. Two dandy, fine sections, 8 miles of Plainview, \$31 per acre. Improved section, 6 miles of Lockney, \$31.50. Well improved section, two sets improvements, 17 miles of Lockney, \$25. Two fine sections, well improved, in Castro County, \$21.50. Seven sections in Lamb County, \$8.50 bonus, \$3 to the State. Thirty-two hundred acres, all fine land, improved, near Happy, Swisher County, \$16 per acre. Write us whatever your wants may be. YATES & MCGOWN, Plainview, Texas.

Fifty-Seven United to Church During Two-Weeks' Revival

The Baptist Revival conducted by the Rev. I. E. Gates, pastor of the Baptist Church, under the big canvas tent for the last two weeks, came to a conclusion with the services last Sunday evening. The revival opened July 15 and services have been held every morning and evening since the opening day.

Fifty-seven additions were made to the church, forty-five were conversions and twelve were united by letter. Throughout the period of the revival services, large audiences attended both in the mornings and evenings.

At the conclusion of the Sunday evening services, the Reverend Doctor Gates was given a free-will offering of \$200 by the congregation and a two weeks' vacation. The Reverend Doctor Gates and family left here yesterday for a visit in Waco.

Beginning August 12, the Reverend Doctor Gates will conduct a two-weeks' revival service at Mart. During his absence from this city, the Rev. J. M. Harder will occupy the pulpit at the Baptist Church.

MISSOURIAN GIVES \$70,000 FOR LITTLEFIELD LAND.

LITTLEFIELD, Texas, July 31.—One of the largest land deals closed in this part of the country in years was consummated here yesterday, when Samuel G. Hoover of Missouri bought 2,2000 acres of Littlefield lands. The consideration of approximately \$70,000 was practically cash. Mr. Hoover is a large land owner and progressive farmer. He will convert the land purchased here into a modern stock farm.

School Days Will Soon Be Here

How about some pretty wash dresses for the girls. Blouses, shirts, etc., for the boys.

We have just received, direct from the mill a solid case of

PENNANT PERCALE

The fabric is good, the colors are fast. This is the same percale we have handled for eight years, we offer them for

15c

Richards Bros. & Collier
WHERE PEOPLE WHO DRESS BEST TRADE

622 Broadway
Phone 101

Cash Grocery Co.'s Specials!

506 Ash Street
Phone 337

Economy is our watchword. We believe in it and we practice it. You can economize by trading with us.

11 POUNDS
PURE CANE SUGAR.
\$1.00.

HAMS



This week is HAM WEEK. We have contracted for 600 pounds of those fine Puritan and Star Hams, which we will sell at, per lb. 27½c. Remember to get one while they last. All sizes now in stock from 8 pounds up.

CANNED GOODS.

Justice Corn, 2 cans for 35c
Per dozen \$2.00
Large size Tomatoes, 2 cans for 35c
No. 1 size Tomatoes, each 10c
No. 2 size Cherries, 2 cans for 25c
No. 2 size Gooseberries, 2 cans for 25c
No. 2 size Blackberries, 2 cans for 25c
No. 2 size Peaches, Apricots or Plums, 2 cans for 25c
Okra and Tomatoes, good quality, 2 cans for 25c

BINDING TWINE.

We are offering No. 1 Sisal Twine at, per lb. 17½c

New shipment fresh family Lakefish, each 10c; per 6-pound pail, 14 fish, for \$1.15
New Cod fish, absolutely boneless, in 1-pound cartons, for 35c
Fancy Dried Kipperd Herring, pound 25c
New Roquefort Cheese, in jars 20c

AN EASY WAY to get acquainted with the cash plan is through our COUPON SYSTEM. Books in denominations of from \$5.00 to \$25.00 can be obtained at either store.

DRIED FRUITS.

New York Ring Apples, pound 15c
Fancy Apricots, pound 20c
Fancy Prunes, pound 14c
Loose Muscatels, lb. 12½c
Fancy Cooking Figs, pound 17c
Choice Dried Peaches, pound 14c

BULK PICKLES.

A complete line of bulk Pickles can be had at Cash Grocery Store No. 1.
Sour Pickles, per gal. 50c
Dill Pickles, per doz., 20c; per gallon 50c
Sweet Pickles, per doz. 10c

FLEISHMANN'S YEAST

fresh every day. Ask for new recipe book.

JACK FROST OR HEALTH CLUB BAKING POWDER.

25c size, this sale only 17c
50c size, this sale only 33c
Calumet, 25c size, only 20c
Calumet, 50c size, only 40c
Calumet, \$1.00 size only 80c

FLOUR, BRAN AND SHORTS.

Light Crust (just arrived) sack \$3.50
Red Star (in transit) sack \$3.60
Pride of the Plains, sack \$3.40
Burrus Mill Run Bran, sack \$2.50
Brown Shorts, in 100-pound sacks \$3.00
Prices may seem high now, but they will be higher, in the opinion of all millers. Stock up now.

Fine Large Onions, lb. 3c
California Potatoes, pound 4½c

The Original Cash Grocery Co.

O. E. BRASHEARS, Mgr.
622 Broadway 506 Ash Street
Phone 101 Phone 337

WE SELL FOR LESS

FRUIT JARS.



Our stocks are all complete at the old prices.
Plain Mason Pint Jars, dozen 65c
Plain Mason Quart Jars, dozen 75c
Plain Mason Half-gallon Jars, dozen 85c
Wide-mouth, Self-sealing Pint Jars, dozen 90c
Wide-mouth, Self-sealing Quart Jars, dozen \$1.00
Wide-mouth, Self-sealing Half-gallon Jars, dozen \$1.25
Remember the above prices are good only while our present stock lasts. You will see money by buying now.

RICE.

Rice is fast becoming a very popular food in America. There is more nutrition in one dollar's worth of rice than there is in ten dollars' worth of beef—and note our prices:
5 lbs. Whole Head Ricehead
5 pound Whole Head Rice 41c
10 pound Whole Head Rice 80c
25 pounds Whole Head Rice \$1.95
100 pounds Whole Head Rice \$7.75

LEMONS.

We are always headquarters for Lemons. Large size, Fancy Quality, dozen 30c

DEL MONTE PRESERVES.

A complete line of Del Monte Pure Fruit Preserves—Cherry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Apricot and Pineapple—in full 6-ounce jars, at the old price—25c per jar.

WATERMELONS.

Extra Fancy Weatherford Watermelons coming fresh every day. Every melon guaranteed. Get one NOW!

Bargains Bargains

—IN—
New and Used Pianos



Don't neglect the pleasure of an

Edison
Phonograph

A new shipment of Sheet Music and Player Rolls just in.

Ryden & Son Music Store

Chicken Feed is Scarce

We have on hand several different grades of chicken feed and can supply your needs. Phone 100 and tell us your want.

We want to put your wheat along with lots of other good wheat in our new 50,000 bushel elevator.

When you get ready to sell let us figure with you.

Hall & Ayers

Phone 100

Foot of Sixth Street

LESSONS IN HOME CANNING

How to Can Corn.

Can as soon after the corn is gathered as possible. Remove husks and silks. Blanch by placing in boiling water for five minutes. Remove and dip quickly into and out of cold water. Cut the corn from the cob and pack directly into hot jars or cans to within one-fourth inch of the top. Pour in enough boiling water to fill the container. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put rubber rings and caps of jars into position, but do not tighten the wire clamps. Seal tin cans completely.

Place containers on a false bottom of wooden slats or wire mesh in a vessel of water deep enough to cover the containers completely. Keep the water boiling for three hours.

Remove the jars, tighten covers, invert jars to test seal, and cool (not in draft, as jars might crack).

Tin cans may be placed in cold water for rapid cooling.

After the containers are cool store in a dark, cool place.

Rapid preparation for canning is especially desirable for corn if a good quality of product is to be obtained. The best results can be secured when one person cuts the corn from the cob and another fills the containers. If it is necessary for one person to work alone she should cut off sufficient corn to fill one jar, pour on boiling water, add salt, place the rubbers and caps in position, and put the jar or container into hot water at once. The extra cooking which will be given to the cans first filled will not be injurious and a better product will be secured than if the cut corn were allowed to stand until all jars were filled.

How to Can Tomatoes.

The following method is used by canning demonstrators in the North and West:

Select firm, well-formed tomatoes. Scald 1½ minutes, or until skins loosen. Dip quickly into and out of cold water. Peel and remove stems and cores. Pack directly into cans or hot jars. Press down with a tablespoon (add no water). Add a level teaspoonful of salt per quart. Put the rubber rings and caps of jars into position, but do not tighten fully. Seal tin cans completely. Place the packed containers on a false bottom in a vessel of water sufficiently deep to cover them by 1 inch and allow to remain at a boiling temperature for 22 minutes, when using hot-water-bath canners.

Now is the time for garden owners

in many sections who have more beets of the early crop than they can eat in the fresh form and an abundance of glass jars and tin cans, to can baby beets, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

How to Can Baby Beets.

Grade for size, color, and degree of ripeness. Wash thoroughly, using vegetable brush. Scald or blanch in hot water sufficiently to loosen the skin. Dip quickly into cold water. Scrape or pare to remove skin. Pack whole vegetables, slices or cross-section pieces in hot glass jars or tin cans. Add boiling hot water until full. Add level teaspoonful salt to quart. Place rubbers and tops of jars in position; partially seal, but not tight. Cap and tip tin cans completely. Place on false bottom in a vessel of hot water which just covers the containers. Sterilize at boiling temperature in hot-water-bath canners for 90 minutes.

Drying Beets.

If the early crop of beets is abundant but jars or cans are not available, the surplus young beets may be dried for winter use.

Select young, quickly grown, tender beets, wash, peel raw, slice about one-eighth inch thick, and dry over a stove, before an electric fan, or in the sun. The dried product may be packed in paper cartons, in paraffined paper bags, baking-powder or coffee cans, or other containers which will exclude moisture and insects.

How to Can Beans and Peas.

Housekeepers can easily can surplus green peas and snap beans, which are beginning to appear in home gardens in many sections. The season has been unusually good for peas, and home gardeners in many localities are

reporting unexpectedly heavy yields. Either of these products readily can be canned with no other home equipment than jars or cans and a wash boiler fitted with a false bottom of slats to keep the jars from resting on the bottom.

Canning Directions.

Here are directions given by the United States Department of Agriculture to the members of girls' canning clubs in the Northern and Western States:

Do not try to can peas or beans that have been long off the vines—the fresher the vegetables the better the product.

Shell peas; in case of beans, string and cut them as if for cooking.

Put the prepared vegetables in a cheese-cloth bag or colander and blanch in live steam from boiling water for from 5 to 10 minutes.

Next dip the blanched product quickly in cold water and remove it almost immediately.

Pack the product immediately into hot scalded glass jars or tin cans.

Fill the containers completely with not enter these partially closed jars, boiling hot water to which has been added 1 level teaspoonful of salt per quart. Place rubber rings on jars and screw tops almost, but not completely, tight. The water in the boiler will seal tin cans completely.

Put the jars or cans in boiling water in the wash boiler so that the tops are partly or wholly covered. Sterilize for 180 minutes in the boiling water, counting from the time the water begins to boil again. If other canning outfits are used, sterilize as follows:

	Minutes.
Water seal, 214 degrees	180
5 pounds steam pressure	60
10 to 15 pounds steam pressure	40
Wax and string beans as well as young, tender peas may be sterilized	

Remove jars from boiler or sterilizer, tighten covers, invert to cool and test the joints for leakage. Examine cans for leaks. Even the slightest leak if not closed completely at once, means that the product in all probability will not keep.

THE EASIEST WAY.

Mr. Parrott wanted the picture hung to the right of the mirror; Mrs. Par-

rott wanted it hung to the left. For once he proved the more insistent of the two, and Joseph, the janitor, was summoned to hang the picture according to his orders. Obediently Joseph drove in a nail on the right as directed; this done, he also drove one in the wall on the left.

"What is that second nail for?" Mr. Parrott demanded.

"It's to save me the trouble of fetching the ladder tomorrow when you come round to the missus's way of

thinking," said Joseph.

SHE WAS CAREFUL.

Miss Emily looked into a room in the settlement house, where a small girl was pounding the piano to her heart's content. "You may play on, Mary, if you are sure that your hands are clean."

"Oh, I'm bein' careful, Miss Emily," was the quick response; "I'm only usin' the black keys."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Diamonds! Diamonds!

On next Friday we will receive and have on display in our jewelry department an elegant assortment of diamonds. These are mostly loose stones and can be mounted to suit your individual taste. This line is one of distinction, from a house well known for the quality of its stones and the fair prices at which it sells them.

Those who are interested in the purchase of diamonds should undoubtedly buy now. During the last ninety days there has been an advance of fifteen per cent in the prices of stones, and there is every assurance that additional advances are to come.

This beautiful showing will be on display for several days, beginning Friday, August third, but it will be well for you to look over the assortment early, before it is broken.

Long - Harp Drug Co.

"Progressive and Progressing"
Phone 161

MONEY

to loan on improved or unimproved Plains land. We have the lowest interest rates and best terms. We also buy V. L. notes.

Shallow Water Land and Loan Co.
Ware Hotel Phone 394

**Announcement
To Our Friends and
Patrons**

All steel products continue to advance in price. We are just as anxious as you are to have you get the farm machinery that you will need at the least cost and therefore urge you to place your orders for your needs before we are compelled to increase prices.

Present markets are so unsettled that we expect to order only a sufficient number of grain drills and row binders to fill such orders as may be placed with us before August 15th. We cannot insure delivery or guarantee price after that date. You are therefore urged to get your orders to us promptly.

We thank you for past patronage and solicit your future business.

**R. C. Ware Hardware
Company**

Agents

John Deere Implements and Row Binders, and Van Brunt Grain Drills

DEMONSTRATION

Next Week Only

VISIT our store and see the Range that is the talk of all America, the **Duplex ALCAZAR**

the most modern and most simple Coal and Oil Range made—no other range like it.
An Alcazar Woman Demonstrator Will tell you all about it

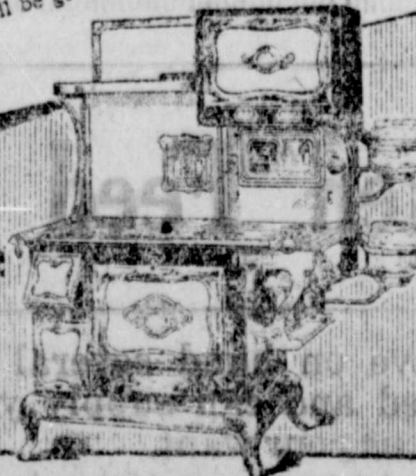
Every Housekeeper in this community should see it whether you need a new range now or not. You will be under no obligations.

Many Souvenirs will be given to the Ladies—Come early and get yours

BURNS COAL

BURNS OIL

Two Complete Ranges in One
BRINGS CITY CONVENIENCE
TO THE RURAL HOME



Four Cooking
Holes For Coal
Four Cooking
Holes For Oil

All housewives, and others interested, are invited to attend this interesting demonstration at our store

August 6th to 11th Inclusive

R. C. Ware Hardware Co.

Phone 178



44 Hours And The Plainview Mer. Co.'s Greatest Sale will Close--Just 4 DAYS MORE, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday These Last Days Beat All In Value-Givings

LAST CALL	LAST CALL	LAST CALL	LAST CALL
SUMMER DRESS FABRICS at ONE-HALF	MEN'S SILK CREPE and MADRAS SHIRTS	BOYS' CLOTHING	MEN'S PALM BEACH AND COOL CLOTH SUITS AT ONE-HALF
\$1.50 voile, now 75c	\$1.00 shirts now \$.73	\$3.50 suits now \$2.45	\$8.50
85c voile, now 42 1/2	1.25 shirts now98	4.00 suits now 2.95	
75c voile, now 37 1/2	1.75 shirts now 1.43	5.00 suits now 3.25	
65c voile, now 32 1/2	2.00 shirts now 1.59	6.00 suits now 4.25	
50c Organdies, now 25	3.50 shirts now 2.75	6.50 suits now 4.45	
	4.00 shirts now 2.95	7.50 suits now 4.95	
	5.00 shirts now 3.95	8.50 suits now 5.95	
	6.50 shirts now 4.95		



MEN

ALL WOOL SUITS at \$10.75

Are not found every day. LAST CALL TO BUY

KUPPENHEIMER and STADIUM
Suits at Wholesale Prices

\$15.00 Men's Suits, sale price ..	\$10.75
18.00 Men's Suits, sale price ..	12.75
20.00 Men's Suits, sale price ..	13.95
22.50 Men's Suits, sale price ..	14.95
25.00 Men's Suits, sale price ..	18.50
27.50 Men's Suits, sale price ..	19.95
30.00 Men's Suits, sale price ..	22.75
35.00 Men's Suits, sale price ..	24.75

LAST CALL

1,000 yards, 36-inch BLEACHED MUSLIN 10c

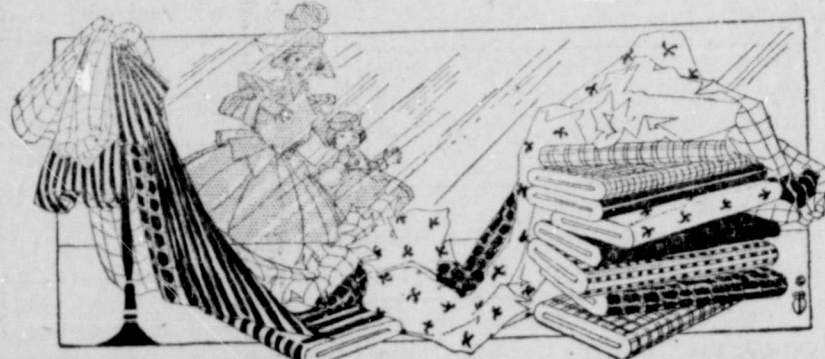
10 yds. only to the customer.
14 yds. Calico, \$1.00
\$1.00 worth to customer.

LAST CALL

ABOUT \$15,000. in shoes for men, women and children at a saving up to 50c on the \$1.00 and just 44 hours left to buy them

LAST CALL

WOMEN'S Two-Tones 8-inch BOOTS \$7. and \$8. values \$3.95
WOMEN'S Dark Brown Queen Quality 1917 Pumps \$6.50 values \$3.95



THURSDAY AND FRIDAY--REMNANT DAYS--FEWS OF A KIND--SHORT LENGTHS--LOTS NOT TO COME AGAIN. INTERESTING? WHY SHOULDN'T IT BE? YOU SELECT AT LEISURE AND SAVINGS RUN TO ONE-HALF WHITE GOODS AND SILKS.

1,000 yard 15c Indian Linon	12c
1,000 yards 40inch 35c Faxon, linen finish	29c
1,000 yards 12 1/2c Real English Long Cloth	11c
500 yards 17 1/2c Plain Nainsook	15c
35c 40-inch Mercerized Lingerie Batiste	29c
500 yards of 15c Dimity, in checks and stripes	13c
35c 36-inch White Fancy Waisting of Voile and Flaxon	29c
20c 32-inch White Crepe and Ideal Negligee	15c
15c 36-inch B. V. D. Cloth (for cool summer underwear)	13c
35c 36-inch Repp Summer Skirting	29c
500 China Silk in Staple shades	49c
\$1.25 36-inch Black Taffeta	98c
\$1.25 36-inch Silk File assorted colors	98c
\$1.35 36-inch Tub Silk, green, purple, etc.	\$1.09
\$1.75 40-inch Crepe de Chine	\$1.43

LAST CALL

MEN'S PANAMAS and STRAWS at ONE-HALF \$2. to \$6. values \$1. to \$3.

LAST CALL

100 PAIRS **MEN'S OXFORDS** \$5. and \$6. values now \$1.95 to \$3.50

LAST CALL

500 PAIR **MEN'S OVERALLS** Union Made **98c**

The Plainview Mercantile Company

MANY CITIZENS FAVOR ROSE PLANTING IDEA.

(Continued from Page One.)
opinion. She says that the beauty added to the streets of the city through the planting of rose bushes would be worth the expense. She also looks at it from the point of view of city beautification as well as the advertising standpoint.

J. H. Slaton points out that the sidewalks are wide enough at the present, and owing to the fact that the curbing has been placed where it is, the city may well experiment with the planting of roses in the space. He says, that in his opinion, the streets should have the benefit of the extra space, but under the plan decided upon it is now impossible. Mr. Slaton favors any step that will be for the welfare and the beautification of Plainview.

When interviewed this morning, Mayor Risser said: "I am in favor of movements for the beautification of Plainview, but I cannot indorse the proposed plan of municipal cultivation of roses in the business district for two reasons: First, I do not believe it would be practical in the heart of the business section, and, second, the city is not financially prepared to undertake such an expensive proposition. The city at this time has no funds for the expenditure on the proposed rose plan, as it has been taxed to the limit to cover the expense of paving."

Mayor Risser believes, though, that it will be a progressive movement for the citizens to take up in the residential districts. He points out that if the citizens along Broadway and Ash streets plant roses in the parking on the sides with the proposed parking in the center of the streets, Plainview will have an effective and beautiful entrance from the passenger station.

Secretary B. L. Spencer is in disfavor with the rose planting suggestion, as he believes the climatic conditions here are not suitable and that the city is unable to consider the expenditure of public funds at this time for such plans. He says that there will be difficulty experienced in protecting the rose bushes after they are planted in the business district.

Two ministers, the Rev. T. B. Haynie and the Rev. Ernest E. Robinson, were next interviewed and both believe that the idea is practical, if not in the business district, certainly in the residential districts. Both of them believe that the cultivation of roses in the parkings throughout the city will be an expression of civic pride on the part of the citizens of this city.

TOO MUCH WAITING.

Mother (to battered son): "Willie, how often have I told you to stop before fighting and count up to a hundred?"

Battered Son: "That's what I did, but Charlie Jones' mother only told him to count ten."—Ladies' Home Journal.

A quart of canned peaches or tomatoes on the shelf is worth a bushel rotting on the ground.

It is easier to profess religion than to convince the other fellow that you are in earnest.

Establish a home canning firm, "Father, Mother & Co." Don't forget the little "co.'s."

JACK FROST BAKING POWDER

"Jack Frost—that's the brand to buy—
Better biscuits—that's the reason why."

Whose Your Tailor?



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A Wonderful Display of New Season's Fabrics!

We can show you 514 new woolsens, representing the cream of the best fabric makers, and we can measure you for Autumn and Winter clothes tailored to individual order by

Ed. V. Price & Co.

that will satisfy you.

WALLER TAILORING COMPANY

Exclusive Local Dealers

SHOOT 'EM UP!

Here is a price that will hit you unless you dodge like blazes. Better take advantage of these prices before you can't cause they won't be any more.

FOR INSTANCE:

Amoskeag 3-star Gingham	15c
6 boxes Best Double Dipped Matches for	25c
Tops for Mason Glass Fruit Jars, 2 dozen for	25c
Half-gallon Water Pitchers, 35c worth for only	15c
Boys' Khaki Army Hats, the 50c number for	35c

EXTRA SPECIAL!

White Goods, Dimity Stripes, Checks and Cross Bars, Galatea, Striped Crepe and Soisette. The values are up to 25c. Just a small lot at—
10c yard.

Regular 15c Curtain Serims for a short time only at **10c yard**

WORK SHIRTS.

Guaranteed Blue Chambray, cut full and well made, only a few left, at **50c**

I must tell you about the School Hose. Have a few dozen that I bought last fall. After this lot is out they will be 40c and 50c. While they last, **only 25c pair.**

Both boys' extra heavy and medium and girls' fine ribbed.

Thinking of nice Dishes? Well, how would HALF PRICE on J. & G. Meakin's Decorated English Dinner Ware sound to you? It will happen just once.

Also have an attractive price on Japanese China.

You can't beat the CANNON BALL for Kitchen Ware.

LACE.

I almost forgot to tell you about it. We have a big assortment of styles in very dainty Laces. While they last, they go at—

8 yards for 25c.

Embroidery, up to 4 inches—
7 yards for 25c.

TOILET GOODS.

Pears Soap, unscented, 2 for	25c
Woodbury's Facial, 4711, Glycerine and others	25c
Palatine and Peroxide Soap	10c cake
Babeock's Rose and Caryopsis, regular	25c
Talcum Powders,	15c

Have some extra good numbers in Ivory Combs, Mirrors and Hair Brushes at EXCEPTIONAL PRICES.

HARDWARE SNAPS.

Cold Chisels and Punches	5c and 10c
Hack Saw Blades	5c
Hack Saw Frames, adjustable	40c
Open-end "S" Wrenches, set of 5 for	65c
Socket Wrenches, set of 8 for	85c
Extra Slim Taper Files	5c
Hickory Hammer and Hatchet Handles	5c

GLUE and CEMENT for every purpose. Our Hardware Counter is a better place to hang out than the corner. You can save money just by looking over it.

Nickel-plate Slip-Joint Pliers	35c
100-foot Steel Tape	\$3.00
14-quart Enameled Dish Pans	25c
6-quart Green-and-White Sauce Pans	25c
Big Bargain in Aluminum. Up to \$1.50 values at	80c

Congoleum Rugs, 36x72, for	85c
Window Shades	40c and 50c
Regular 75c Brass Wash Boards	50c
50c Wash Boards	35c
Wash Tubs	\$1.00 and \$1.10

There's lots more to tell, but I'd rather you'd come.
Oil Cloth 17 1/2c, 20c and 25c yard

CANNON BALL