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PIONEER FLOW IS STEADY

WIND CAUSES OVER \$50,000 LOSS HERE

These phrases fell from the lips of R. L. Henry of Waco, candidate for the United States Senate, as he spoke before a crowded Chamber of Commerce Auditorium Saturday night. Many times as he made statements and the building roared with applause he would look down toward the press table and declare: "Mad as that down, I want the people to read it."

Predicts No Extra Session
"I predict that Governor Pat Neff will never call a special session of the Legislature," he declared, "to legislate against the Klan as if he does he will never be able to have a law passed that will do it and added: "I may not go to the United States Senate, but the man who goes down there will fight the battles of the Klan, but wherever he goes up and down the land, one hand will be holding aloft the fiery cross and the other the American flag."

Throughout his speech Henry referred to the Dallas News and its senior Senator from Texas, meaning Culberson, as thrusting the issue of the Klan into the race.

"It was not of my choosing," he said, "but I had rather forfeit a seat in the Senate than to see the Kluge beaten in any such fight as that."

Henry outlined the principles of the Klan as being for religious liberty, the right to separate church from state and the belief in white supremacy; closer relations between capital and labor; prevention of mob violence; prevention of the destruction of property; opposition to L. W. W.; restriction of immigration and the upholding of the constitution.

When he had elaborated upon each one he asked the crowd if there were those in the audience who believed in the principles of the Klan outlined to please stand. With yell that was spontaneous, three-fourths of the crowd jumped to their feet.

"The Klan will answer the resolution passed at Dallas recently by anti-Klan meeting," the speaker asserted, "and when it does it will take in 200 more members. The Klan will continue to grow and no newspaper can destroy it."

Throughout he asserted time after time that every man had the right to worship God as he chose and the liberty of religious freedom of schools were at stake.

The speaker declared his presence at this address was one of the most important he had ever made, the subject being the most vital, both to himself and to his people.

"We are facing a crisis," he declared. Asserting that he would be willing to arouse a religious war he made a plea for temperance dealing with the matter, but pressed himself as being for freedom of conscience, freedom of religion and freedom of the press.

Religious liberty, the speaker declared, is the greatest contribution of the United States to the world. "While I believe I am right in religion I profess, I would not, but I the power, coerce any man in but I acknowledge no authority to change the part of anyone to change their own views on religion."

For Ku Klux Klan.
Loud and sustained applause greeted his answer to the question propounded by the Dallas News its questionnaire to Senatorial candidates. "Are you for or against Ku Klux Klan?" when he said automatically, "I am proud to say I am for the Ku Klux Klan." He did not at this time make any reference to the other question propounded, "Are you a member of the Klux Klan?"

The speaker then outlined what he said was the position of Senator Culberson and Cullen Thomas of the News. "Culberson said, in his signature, that the Klan must be destroyed," he declared. "I must and shall survive in Texas he said amid applause. "Cullen Thomas said the Klan would die

MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Central Texas Conference opened its twelfth annual session at the First Methodist church in Cisco Saturday morning. The president, Mrs. J. H. Stewart of Waxahachie, was present and presided over the four-day session. At this conference was assembled delegates from ten districts, namely: Fort Worth, Georgetown, Brownwood, Corsicana, Cleburne, Waco, Cisco, Waxahachie, Weatherford and Gatesville.

Two of the most prominent speakers present were Mrs. J. W. Downs, executive secretary of the Woman's Council of Nashville, Tenn., and Miss Kate Cooper, missionary to Korea.

Saturday was consumed principally by routine business connected with the society, but at the evening session there were some interesting features. Special music was rendered by the excellent choir of the Cisco Methodist church. The chief feature staged was the pageant given by the local children representing missionary work being done in foreign lands. This feature was under the direction of Mrs. Fank Seidell of Cleburne and Mrs. A. W. Hall of Weatherford.

The chief speaker for the Sunday morning service was Miss Kate Cooper, who has been a missionary to Korea for fourteen years. Speakers at the evening services were Miss Connie Fagan, deaconess, of Thurber, who has done a great work in the little mining town among the Mexican population. Mrs. E. W. Porter gave a very vivid and interesting description of the Bible study schools which have been established in Waxahachie. These classes are held in every church of the city each Friday forenoon from 8:40 until 9:25 after which the children go direct to the public schools.

Another interesting feature of the evening service was an address by Mrs. J. H. Stewart, relative to the establishment of a dormitory by the Methodist people of this state for the proper care of girls from Methodist homes who attend the state university. Many have their dormitories near the campus, while the Methodist do not, although thirty per cent of the student body are of the Methodist faith, five hundred of whom are girls. The missionary laudably plan to raise \$34,000.00 for this purpose in the state, to which the Woman's Supreme Council of the M. E. Church, South, agrees to add \$66,000.00 making a total of \$100,000.00 for the erection of a proper home.

Business of the society consumed a large part of the day, Monday when officers were elected for the coming year and the next place of meeting decided upon. On account of the sandstorm the chamber of commerce was compelled to abandon the idea of giving the visiting ladies a car ride to the interesting sections of the city.

All of the visiting ladies were very favorably impressed with Cisco and Cisco people and enjoyed their visit here very much.

74 GREAT GRANDCHILDREN
Rotan, Texas, April 12.—Mrs. Nancy Langham of this city probably has more great grand children than any other Texan. She may be seen in the list of the whole United States. For she has 74 of them.

Mrs. Langham is 81 years old and came to Texas, locating at Blue Ridge in Collin county, when four years old. She has but three living children, one daughter and two sons, and has thirty-six grand children. Judge J. D. Barker of Cisco, 45, is the oldest of her grand children.

Mrs. Langham lives here with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Barker.

HARRY SCHAEFER
O. K. SIGN SHOP

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION

In the ground until after several light frosts or all winter in the South. They are useful as a table vegetable and to a limited extent will supply the place of potatoes. It is the general opinion of specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture that the American public could consume many more turnips than it does.

For field sowing, turnips are usually broadcast. The particular requirement is a reasonably rich soil finely raked and leveled off to avoid water collecting in pools. The seed should be sown sparingly. One homely rule is to take the quantity which seems sufficient and divide it in half. After the seeds have been scattered on the surface of the ground, they should be dragged a piece of brush over the ground. The surface should be smoothed.

IMPROVING STREETS

Street Commissioner Blitch says he is rapidly repairing all damage to the streets occasioned by the recent storm and will soon have all the dirt thoroughfares smooth again. Mr. Blitch is putting in culverts where needed and leveling the rough places here and there.

THE GRAND JURY

The members of the grand jury now in session at Eastland are as follows:
Ben Reed, Gorman.
Calvin Browne, Eastland.
A. G. Jury, Ranger.
Joe Raborn, Ranger.
Jack Williamson, Eastland.
Lew White, Carbon, foreman.
J. E. T. Peters, Ranger.
I. N. Hart, Cisco.
John Garner, Cisco.
J. T. Harris, Rising Star.
M. V. Crossley, Carbon.
J. P. Coppedge, Eastland.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

This is the last month for payment of city taxes without penalty. Under instructions of the city commissioner steps will be taken to force collection of all taxes due.
S. E. HITTSON,
Finance Commissioner.

IMITATION WHISKEY

J. W. Davis, a transient, was nabbed by the Cisco police Sunday on a charge of drunkenness. He was tried Monday afternoon and fined \$50 and costs by Mayor Williamson. When arrested Davis had in his possession an old-time quart flask, the kind uncle is said to have carried some twenty years ago. This contained an extract of some sort, about one-half of which the bibulous gentleman had consumed. Davis could not remember where he secured the imitation whiskey.

Mayor Williamson has quite an assortment of samples of near-alcohol, taken from the persons of those who have drifted his way. Some of it is known as "one run," "two run," "three run" and "has run," while other samples give no evidence of having "run" in the slightest degree. The latter is known in police circles as just plain "dope," and a comparatively small amount would render the most rabid street corner orator as quiet as a summer sea.

THE LORD WILLING

I will preach at Liberty Hill school house Sunday at 11 a. m. Subject—"The Gospel of Healing."
ELDER W. H. KITTRELL, SR.
R. E. Mitchell, member of the local jewelry firm of Mitchell Bros., returned from Altus, Okla., Monday of this week. Mr. Mitchell is one of the best known auctioneers of the south and is never able to fill all the dates he is asked to fill. Mr. Mitchell states that since the recent rains business has greatly improved in Oklahoma and that the wheat harvest promises well in that section this season.

WORK AT DAM MUST START

Under the terms of the new working agreement between the city and H. F. Friestedt Construction Company, work must be in full swing out at the dam by the 15th of April. Concrete must be poured by that date.

Manager Richardson of the Friestedt Company, was in Fort Worth the first of this week, where it is thought he was making final arrangements to get the work going. There has been very little new work done so far, as the recent heavy rains interfered materially with plans outlined, but no doubt a strong force of men will be making good progress with the work by the first of next week.

INTERESTING REVIVAL

The Bennett revival, which began at the city hall last Friday evening, is attracting much interest. There were three hundred present at the first service and the crowds are growing each night. The meeting will continue through next week, after which a large gospel tent may be erected.

Mr. Bennett will preach his first sermon on divine healing Friday evening, and a great many people are expected from Eastland and other nearby towns.

WANT SLEEPER SERVICE

For some time past G. C. Richardson, secretary of the chamber of commerce, has been endeavoring to have the T. & P. road reinstate the sleeper service that was discontinued out of Cisco some months past.

G. B. Webb, general passenger agent of the T. & P., was in Cisco Tuesday of this week looking to the renewal of this service. A party composed of Mr. Webb and Messrs. R. Q. Lee and J. P. Flynn of the Cisco & Northeastern R. R. and Secretary Richardson, made a trip into the Pioneer oil field Tuesday to make a survey of business in that section. If, in the opinion of these gentlemen, the present business in this section will justify it, no doubt the sleeper service to the east at 11:30 p. m. will be renewed.

AT THE CHURCHES

First Presbyterian—Communion service Sunday at 11 a. m. Those desiring to unite with the church will please come at the close of Sunday school, so you can attend the communion service. Special Easter music at the 7:45 p. m. service. The public is cordially invited. GAINES B. HALL, Pastor.

Catholic—Mass will be held at this church, corner Twelfth street and Avenue F, Sunday at 9 a. m.

Twelfth Street Methodist

Sunday, April 16, is the last Sunday in the Go to Church and Sunday School Rally in the Cisco District. Lets have 175 at our church an eleven o'clock. Come and bring some one with you. We want especially every member of the Sunday School, every member of the Leagues, ever member of the Woman's Missionary Society, every member of the Official Board, and every member of the church to be present at the eleven o'clock service, at which hour Rev. J. T. Gardner will preach. Besides the above mentioned, "let whosoever will come." Come with a prayer in your heart for a great blessing. Show your loyalty to God and the church by being in your place and at work. Services of the day follows: Sunday school 10:30 a. m.; Preaching 11 a. m., Rev. J. T. Gardner, Jr. League 3 p. m. Sr. League 6:45 p. m. Preaching 7:45 p. m., Rev. W. J. Tickner. Strangers and visitors to the city specially welcome. You are a stranger at our church but once
U. S. SHERILL, P. C.

Mrs. W. P. Alvis and little Mary Beth of Weatherford, arrived Monday to be the guest of Mrs. L. A. Harrison during the district meeting of the B. W. M. U.

Rains of the past few days have greatly hampered oil operations in the Pioneer section, but as there is a fine water supply everywhere for drilling purposes, one of the greatest drilling campaigns ever witnessed is getting under way. There has been no completions for the week just ending, but as there are twenty-five wells drilling at approximately the same depth, some very important discoveries may be expected any day.

The Humble Pipe Line company Thursday morning reported the Pioneer field proper as now producing 2,000 barrels of high grade oil each twenty-four hours.

Some of the interest that has been centering around Pioneer proper has drifted to new nearby territory, two miles northwest of Rising Star. Interest in this new section hinges largely on the Terry well, which is being drilled by the Keystone Drilling company. This test is two locations south of the old Terry-Jacobs well, a steady producer for the past sixteen months, from the Caddo sand.

If the new test develops a good producer, as many think it will, there will be opened an entirely new field or else a wonderful addition to the Pioneer field, for there is hundreds of acres of land with similar surface formations just west toward the already proven Pioneer field, six miles distant.

Interest of the larger companies seems to be divided between the two sections. The T. P. Oil & Coal company, the Prairie Oil company and the Gulf company, along with some of the larger independent operators, seem to be striving for leases southeast from Pioneer. But the Humble Oil & Refining company, Invincible Oil company and the Texas company, seem to be equally interested in the section east of Pioneer, near the Terry-Jacobs.

These latter companies have thousands of acres of leases that are due to expire within one year, hence the belief that they will soon enter upon a lively drilling campaign, especially if the Terry well should come in as a good producer.

Many oil men who watch closely the game as played in the open field state it is not impossible that the Snodgrass well now being drilled near Nimrod will pick up the Caddo or Pioneer sand, thus marking the northern extent of one gigantic field. Leases in that section have made an enormous advance since the Snodgrass was spudded in some thirty days past.

The Humble Oil & Refining company has leased a block of acreage in Pioneer on which to construct a pump station and drill water wells. These people are stringing four inch pipe for the extension of their pipe line from the Hilburn pool to Pioneer. The Humble is one of the largest lease holders in this field and at present is drilling four wells on the McClure farm, as well as erecting a camp in the field for its men.

SMITH IS CONFIDENT

C. P. Smith, one of the largest operators in the Pioneer field, has just returned from Ardmore, Okla., where he holds extensive oil interests. Mr. Smith has a number of "silent partners" interested in the Pioneer holdings with him, but he is the active head.

Mr. Smith says that Oklahoma operators have been rather inclined to make light of some Texas oil fields in the past, especially those where production was found in lime, because of the short life of such wells. But these same operators have begun to sit up and take notice since the discovery at Pioneer, very there is a sand equal to any found in Oklahoma, for some of these wells have been holding up to a standard for almost two years.

These associated interests are drilling two wells in the Pioneer field, the J. N. Gooch drilling at 900 feet and the Tate drilling at 500 feet. These gentlemen are especially interested in the section southeast of Pioneer where many of the geologists agree lies the best part of the field. Geological reports give May, in northern Brown county, as the probable southern extent of the field in that direction. This theory is based on the old Blair well, which was drilled near May some three years ago by Sinclair company and is reported to be making one hundred barrels now from the Pioneer-Caddo lime. This well is nine miles from Pioneer.

The W. J. Bryson, now drilling around 2200 feet, is one and one-half miles southeast of the Aiken well, and is the outpost well in that direction. Mr. Smith and associates have planned an extensive drilling campaign, only awaiting the result of the Bryson No. 1, which is due in within a few days.

There is not as much gas in the Pioneer wells as other fields, but this is the richest known gas in the

world, running twenty gallons to the thousand feet in gasoline. This will pay almost equal to the oil when refined.

J. B. Morrison, another local operator of this section since the Ranger field was opened, thinks it very probable that the section between Hilburn and Pioneer may be connected up as one continuous field.

Another section favored in the opinion of Mr. Morrison is south of Nimrod, which may be opened up by the Burleson-Snodgrass well, which is setting the large casing at 750 this week. Some years past a shallow well was drilled in that section and a fine oil sand was picked up at 800 feet. This may be a good shallow section.

NEW PAY DISCOVERED

A discovery was made in the Breckenridge oil pool last week by the Reclamation Oil company on the Walker-Caldwell lease, two miles northeast of Breckenridge, which may inject new life into a section of that more or less abandoned field.

This company was drilling deeper a well that had been producing at 3200 feet for some time, and picked up a new sand at 3980 feet which greatly increased the production. These people have continued drilling and are at present past the 4000 feet mark and soon expect to reach the Ranger sand.

No doubt the discovery of this new sand will cause many of the companies who have abandoned wells to return and try for pay sand at the new depth discovered by the Reclamation company.

Mrs. Ralph St. John of Breckenridge arrived in Cisco Monday to attend the district meeting of the Baptist ladies. While here she will be the guest of her relatives.

POULTRY

SEX OF EGGS AND CHICKENS

Department of Agriculture Says There Is No Dependable Method to Determine Sex.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Raisers of poultry have long wished for a reliable means for determining the sex of chicks and of eggs to be used for hatching, but, in spite of the promise of various manufacturers of devices, the United States Department of Agriculture says there is no very dependable method for determining the sex of chicken that a certain egg will produce, and that it is extremely difficult to determine the sex of chicks of most breeds.

The department has made tests of a number of devices claimed by the



Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel.

makers to give good results in sorting out male, female and infertile eggs. In all cases they have been found to be useless for the purpose, as two persons could never get the same result with a lot of eggs, and hatching tests showed that one could do just as well by closing his eyes and picking out the eggs at random.

On account of the difference in the color of the down of the sexes it is often possible to select with considerable accuracy the hens and cockerels of the Barred Plymouth Rock as soon as they are hatched, but in the case of most other breeds and varieties this selection cannot be made with any certainty until some time later. Those who know the breed well are able to distinguish between the sexes of Leghorns when they are three to four weeks old. The sexes of the medium-weight breeds, with the exception given above, have the same appearance until the chicks are 10 or 12 weeks old. The surface sex differences in the Asiatic breeds are not as apparent up until the birds are three or four months old.

There may be differences that will make it possible to sort the sexes earlier, but so far poultrymen have found no reliable basis for selection.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF OATS

Used in Ration of Growing Chick It Does Much to Build Up Strong Frame and Muscle.

The importance of oats in the poultry ration cannot well be overlooked. It forms the backbone in many rations. It is chiefly important in the growing ration for young chicks, for it will grow frame and muscle more economically than any other grain. Stead-cut oats, rolled oats, or growing mash having ground oats or oatmeal as a base are exceptionally economical feeds for growing stock. Fed in connection with buttermilk, it makes the best growing ration now known. Of course, a grain mixture should be fed for variety.

POULTRY NOTES

- Confine the hen until the chicks are weaned.
- The busy hen is the one that lays the most eggs.
- Chicks should not receive feed until they are 36 hours old.
- The baby chick will not stand chilling. It must have access to heat whenever it desires.
- Toe-mark the chicks as soon as they are hatched. This enables one to tell their ages later.
- Disease control and sanitation are among the most important things in poultry management.
- Chicks chilled at some time early in their development keep dropping off even after attaining considerable size.
- The coop for hen and chicks should be well ventilated, easy to clean and of sufficient proportions to insure comfort.
- The cockerel that can be marketed as a broiler in March or April brings more money than the one marketed in June.
- In cold weather ten to thirteen chicks are sufficient for one hen, while in warmer weather fifteen to twenty can be cared for successfully.

GROWING RADISH IS EASY MATTER

Garden Does Not Seem Complete Without Short Row or Patch of Vegetables.

RICH SOIL MOST IMPORTANT

Almost Any Variety is Good; Main Difference Being in Type of Root—It Is Cool Weather Plant and Grows Quickly.

The radish is practically a universal vegetable. It is now in the market the year around and rarely is there a garden planted without at least a short row or small patch broadcast to these pungent appetizers of the garden. There isn't a great difference in the various kinds of radish offered for sale by the seedsman and almost any of them will be successful. The main difference is in the type of root.

Stick a pencil blindly on almost any of them and order the one spiked and you will have good radishes if the garden conditions are suitable for growing good radishes at all.

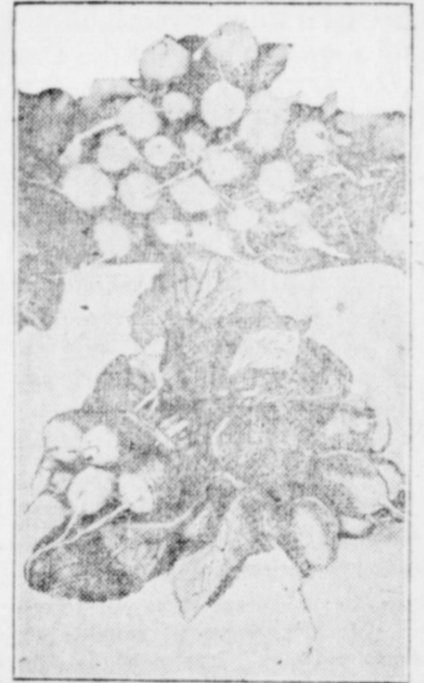
In the South the radish can be grown outdoors almost all winter except in the colder sections, plantings being made every ten days or two weeks for succession. In the North it is the first vegetable to go into the ground in the spring; in fact, it should be planted as soon as the soil can be worked, as it is quite hardy and won't be hurt by a little frost.

It Is Cool Weather Plant.

It is a cool weather plant and must be grown steadily and quickly. Hot weather or a dry spell, either giving a check in growth, result in hollow, pithy roots, which are quite worthless. Cool and fairly moist conditions make the crisp, solid, toothsome radishes that everyone relishes in the early days of spring.

Of the white radishes, Iceberg has attained great popularity and is a fine radish. It is excellent in the summer when other types are not at their best. In case of doubt, French Breakfast in the olive shade, Scarlet Globe in the round, and some of the 20-day specialties can be recommended. Any of the long scarlet types give much the same result, the improvement in the newer varieties being in regularity and uniformity of growth.

Radish soil must be rich and fine and deeply worked. It is best to have the manure dug in during the fall or if this has not been done it should be well rotted and well incorporated with the soil in the spring. Radishes will



If These Radishes Had Not Been Thinned They Would Not Have Been So Perfect in Shape.

grow almost anywhere if the soil is rich and in almost any sort of soil except clay. Clay soil needs to be lightened with ashes or sand and copious dressings of manure spaded into it if radishes are to do their best in it. Radishes may be sown broadcast provided the seed is not scattered too thickly or in rows as close together as six inches.

Clean Up Rubbish.

Clean up last year's garden if this was not attended to in the fall. All remnants of vegetables and flowers must be gathered together and burned. This will destroy the eggs of innumerable insects. Weeds should likewise be destroyed, but do not get destroyed mulches which have been placed over hardy plants and around shrubs. If you have not already sprinkled limestone over your garden area, this is a good time to do it so that the spring freezing and thawing and the early rains may help to disintegrate and carry the lime water into the soil to sweeten it. Lime is especially beneficial to grapes.

Later Garden Planting.

Later garden vegetables require less work and less anxiety, as a rule, than early vegetables. The soil should be neither too hard to prepare nor should it be so slow to germinate and start growing the plants as early plantings.

Advantage of Clover.

When the ground in cultivated fields becomes hard and dry in the growing season we should know that the soil is calling for humus. The best humus is made by growing clover.

RATION NEEDED FOR GROWING BEST PIGS

Sow During Milking Period Should Be Fed Liberally.

Strong, Growthy Youngsters Must Have Supply of Bone and Muscle-Building Materials—Self-Feeder Recommended.

Liberal feeding of the sow during her milking period will pay for itself many times over in strong, growing pigs. The milking sow, as well as the milking cow, needs a ration rich in muscle and bone-building materials, the proteins and minerals because she must supply these materials to the sucking pigs.

"Compared with cow's milk, sow's milk contains about 82 per cent more protein (muscle and bone builder), 2 per cent more fat and 43 per cent more of lime and phosphorus (bone



Sow Must Furnish Rich Milk to Give Pigs Right Start.

minerals," says the animal husbandry department at Ames. "Is it any wonder that sows get thin, even though they are well fed, when they must produce such rich milk as this? If the sow is properly fed, she will not only give the pigs the right start, but she herself will lose less weight."

One good ration recommended by the Iowa experiment station is: All the corn the sow and pigs clean up, and a slop mixture of three parts of wheat middlings to one part of 60 per cent tankage. Some lime, charcoal and salt may be allowed in addition. Self-feeding is recommended. When sows can be put on pasture, that is of course desirable, and then one-half of the slop mixture will be enough. Sudden changes in ration must be avoided. There is little danger of overfeeding during the milking period.

MILK IS QUITE NOURISHING

Usually Plentiful on Average Farm and Chickens Should Receive Full Allowance.

Milk is usually plentiful, on the farm, and the chickens should receive the benefit of this. Give the growing stock a feast of milk every day or two—no matter whether it be sweet, skimmed or sour. It is also good for the old fowls, especially those in molt. But with all kinds of fowls, and especially the growing stock, care should be taken to place no more before them at a time than they will consume in just a few minutes, for otherwise it soon becomes contaminated and unfit for the fowls.

FEEDING AT FARROWING TIME

Sow Should Receive Nothing But Warm Water for Twenty-four Hours After Pigs Come.

For twenty-four hours after farrowing, the sow should receive no feed but plenty of good warm water. She should then be started on a thin slop of bran or ground oats, ground barley and a little tankage, the amount to be gradually increased, taking about ten days to get her on full feed. After ten days or two weeks, give the sow all the grain she will clean up twice or three times a day.

FEEDING SKIMMILK TO PIGS

Difficult to Put Exact Valuation on It as Supplemental Feed—One Excellent Rule.

It is difficult to put an exact valuation on skim milk as a supplemental feed with pigs. The rule which has often been laid down is as follows: To find the value of 100 pounds of skim milk when fed alone, multiply the market price of live hogs in cents a pound by five. If fed in combination with corn or barley, multiply by six.

COWS FRESHENING IN FALL

Records Show Animals Produce More Milk and Butterfat and Make Best Returns.

The time of the year that a cow freshens seems to have considerable to do with the profit she returns, says the United States Department of Agriculture. An analysis of the figures obtained from many cow-testing associations shows that in most sections the cows that freshen in the fall and early winter produce the most milk and butterfat and bring in the greatest income over cost of feed.

Make Good Greens.

Turnip tops make almost as good greens as mustard. Sow the early turnips thickly and then thin out for greens.

Plan to Save Money.

Manure saved is money saved. Spreading it as made is the best practice.

WHITE OR BROWN EGGS PREFERRED

People in Different Cities Have Decided Preferences for One or the Other.

NO INDICATION OF QUALITY

Color of Shell Is Almost Entirely Dependent on Breed of Fowl That Laid It—New Breed Has Been Developed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although the color of an egg shell is no indication of the chemical composition of its content, people in different cities and in different parts of the country have rather decided preferences for either white or brown eggs. The wise producer considers the likes and dislikes of his prospective customers, even though they may be based on a mistaken notion. A brown egg is just as nutritious as a white egg and a white one is just as full of meat as a brown one, says the United States Department of Agriculture. If

those that happened to develop shells of lighter hue.

In New York the white egg brings a premium of 7 to 10 cents a dozen at some seasons, but it is probable that the New Yorker gets no more nourishment nor enjoyment out of his breakfast than the Bostonian, who pays a similar premium for brown eggs. Owners of poultry farms are well aware of this preference in the metropolis and, as a result, the commercial poultry farms in New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania keep fowls, mostly Leghorns



Typical Lamona Hen.

that produce white eggs. The white-egg breeds, in addition to the Leghorns, are the Black Spanish, the Minorca and all the Mediterranean breeds. All of these breeds have white ear lobes.

White Eggs Preferred.

In Philadelphia the preference is largely for white eggs and this market draws largely from the same territory as New York for its highest grade eggs. Chicago gets farm eggs from all parts of the Middle West that are sorted and graded by those who pack them. There is no pronounced preference in that city. The Pacific coast prefers white eggs, and all of the large poultry plants, for which California is famous, keep Leghorns.

The Asiatic fowls, meat breeds that are kept only in small numbers, have red lobes and lay good-sized, brown eggs. The red-lobe-brown-egg and the white-lobe-white-egg rule held good in all cases until the Department of Agriculture developed a new breed. This new breed, the Lamona, is large enough to satisfy the farmer, the back-yard poultryman and the packer, and still is attractive to the egg producer. One of its most striking peculiarities is that it has a red ear lobe and lays a white egg. With so many big markets preferring the white egg this breed, with the additional advantages of size, good quality of meat, yellow skin and legs, ought to be popular.

BREEDING FOWLS FOR COLOR

Excellent Plan Outlined for Securing Rhode Island Reds for Exhibition Purposes.

In breeding Rhode Island Reds for color in order to secure exhibition pullets, use a sire with a rich, red breast, free from shafting or lacing, and free from black ticking on wing bows and a rich red in buff; mate him to females with dark rich red hackles with little or no black ticking and red in undercolor of back, to produce exhibition cockerels.

PROF. J. H. SURLS
Scientific Masseur
—IS NOW LOCATED IN ROOM 216, SPENCER BUILDING, WHERE HE WOULD BE GLAD TO MEET ALL OF HIS FRIENDS, OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 TO 12 A. M. AND FROM 1 TO 5 P. M. MY MOTTO IS FOUND IN MATTHEW 7-12. "COME ALONG AND LETS BE MUTUAL FRIENDS."

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OFFICE IN
Pleasant Dealings—A Feat

Congressman Henry Tells Fort Worth Audience He is Proud to be Listed as Member of Klan



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J. H. LATSON, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Fort Worth, April 12.—"I stand here with the right and full authority and am proud and honored to say I am a member of the Ku Klux Klan. We hurl defiance at the Dallas News which says we must be destroyed. We hurl defiance at Citizens' Leagues that are formed to stamp us out. We are ready for them. Let them come. The Klan is not anti-Jew. It is not anti-Catholic, but the Catholics are anti-Klan. It is a menace and obstruction to a great religious organization that would destroy it, because it is bringing more boys directly and more girls indirectly into Protestant churches than any other organization in the world."

These phrases fell from the lips of R. L. Henry of Waco, candidate for the United States Senate, as he spoke before a crowded Chamber of Commerce Auditorium Saturday night. Many times as he made statements and the building roared with applause he would look down toward the press table and declare: "Mark that down, I want the people to read it."

Predicts No Extra Session

"I predict that Governor Pat M. Neff will never call a special session of the Legislature," he declared "to legislate against the Klan and if he does he will never be able to have a law passed that will do it, and added: "I may not go to the United States Senate, but the man who goes down there will fight the battles of the Klan, but wherever I go up and down the land, one hand will be holding aloft the fiery cross and the other the American flag."

Throughout his speech Henry referred to the Dallas News and the senior Senator from Texas, meaning Culberson, as thrusting the issue of the Klan into the race.

"It was not of my choosing," he said, "but I had rather forfeit a seat in the Senate than to see the Klan beaten in any such fight as that."

Henry outlined the principles of the Klan as being for religious liberty, the right to separate church from state and the belief in Christ; belief in white supremacy; closer relations between capital and labor; prevention of mob violence; prevention of the destruction of property; opposition to I. W. W.; restriction of immigration and the upholding of the constitution.

When he had elaborated upon each one he asked the crowd if there were those in the audience who believed in the principles of the Klan as outlined to please stand. With a yell that was spontaneous, three-fourths of the crowd jumped to its feet.

"The Klan will answer the resolution passed at Dallas recently by the anti-Klan meeting," the speaker asserted, "and when it does it will take in 200 more members. The Klan will continue to grow and no newspaper can destroy it."

Throughout he asserted time after time that every man had the right to worship God as he chose and that the liberty of religious freedom and schools were at stake.

The speaker declared his present address was one of the most important he had ever made, the subject the most vital, both to himself and to his people.

"We are facing a crisis," he declared. Asserting that he would not be willing to arouse a religious war, he made a plea for temperance in dealing with the matter, but expressed himself as being for "freedom of conscience, freedom of religion and freedom of the press."

Religious liberty, the speaker declared, is the greatest contribution of the United States to the world. "While I believe I am right in the religion I profess, I would not, had I the power, coerce any man in his, but I acknowledge no authority on the part of anyone to change my own views on religion."

For Ku Klux Klan

Loud and sustained applause greeted his answer to the question propounded by the Dallas News in its questionnaire to Senatorial candidates, "Are you for or against the Ku Klux Klan?" when he said dramatically, "I am proud to say that I am for the Ku Klux Klan." He did not at this time make any reference to the other question propounded, "Are you a member of the Ku Klux Klan?"

The speaker then outlined what he said was the position of Senator Culberson and Cullen Thomas and the News. "Culberson said, over his signature, that the Klan must be destroyed," he declared. "I say it must and shall survive in Texas," he said amid applause. "Cullen Thomas said the Klan would die if

it is not reformed," he continued. "I say, in the name of God, how would you reform it?"

"The News," he said, "says the Klan must be destroyed, and the News will not recede one iota from its position, but will continue to seek to destroy the Klan. The Klan accepts the issue, it will meet the News."

Henry then turned to the Anti-Ku Klux meeting which was held several nights ago in Dallas, which he asserted said also that the Klan must go. "I also hurl defiance at Gen. M. M. Crane and his committee. They will never destroy the Klan," he declared.

Applause greeted the speaker's announcements that he was going to read the tenets and principles of the Klan, and that the News might parade them as such as it would. Taking the first tenet as belief in Christ, he asked if the News would repudiate that. With the stating of the second tenet as belief in white supremacy, he asked if Cullen Thomas would change that, remarking, "We have got them where we want them." Applause was heard when he declared that social equality of the negro with the white man never would be accepted in the South.

"We believe, the Klan believes, I should say," said the speaker and paused for applause, "in closer relations between capital and labor, and the Klan now is striving to do something to that end." He named as another principle of the Klan belief in the sanctity of the home and the protection of womanhood, repeating his challenge to Culberson and Thomas.

Drawing a vivid picture of white voters going to the ballot box between the bayonets of negro soldiers following the Civil War, he declared that his father was a Klansman, and that he, the speaker, was "a natural born Klansman." The present Klan, he said, is based on as holy a principle as that "of our fathers after the Civil War."

Other tenets named by the speaker included the prevention of mob violence and destruction of property by the lawless, opposition to the I. W. W., restriction of immigration and upholding of the Constitution. He then took up the tenet of the separation of church and state.

Wouldn't Remit Loan

Henry in opening his speech declared there is a propaganda being started in Europe and at points in America advocating the Allied debt to the United States of \$16,000,000,000 be cancelled, but if he was elected to the Senate he would oppose cancelling a dollar of it, but would use his influence to divert \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 of it toward adjusted compensation for ex-soldiers, whom he stated, are not being properly cared for.

Regarding State rights the speaker declared that "a horde of federalists" are taking the right of local government from the States and should be curbed. "Unless they are," he continued, "State lines will be obliterated. If the anti-lynching law passes there will be others; there will be a Federal law to govern marriages and divorce and other matters of local government."

Wants Direct Levy

Henry expressed himself as favoring taxation by direct levy and through imports which would not discriminate against southern products.

In beginning his speech he said that he had announced on well defined governmental issues, but collateral issues had been thrust upon him which must be answered.

Dudley Kent of Fort Worth introduced the speaker by saying that if Lucian Parrish had lived he would in all probability have been elected to the Senate, but it was decreed otherwise. The speaker added that two great issues in other campaigns were no more, meaning prohibition and woman suffrage; but that one issue before the people was to elect Senators who would favor laws making bootlegging a dangerous occupation.

RISING STAR ROAD

A delegation from the chambers of commerce of Cisco and Rising Star met with the commissioners court at Eastland Monday in an effort to get work started on the Cisco-Rising Star highway at an early date and rushed to completion, as this road is badly needed.

Assurance was given the delegation that the work would be rushed with all possible speed, but it was stated it may be three months before the road will be completed and thrown open to traffic.

SOWING TURNIPS TO FOLLOW VEGETABLES

Excellent Crop to Utilize Waste Spaces in Garden.

Reasonably Rich Soil is Essential, Finely Raked and Leveled Off to Avoid Water Collecting in Little Pools.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a crop to utilize garden space after early vegetables have been harvested, nothing is better than the turnip. Turnips should be planted in most parts of the country about July 25, but in the extreme South as late as the last of August and can be left in the ground until after several light frosts or all winter in the South. They are useful as a table vegetable and to a limited extent will supply the place of potatoes. It is the general opinion of specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture that the American public could consume many more turnips than it does.

For field sowing, turnips are usually broadcast. The particular requirement is a reasonably rich soil finely raked and leveled off to avoid water collecting in pools. The seed should be sowed sparingly. One homely rule is to take the quantity which seems sufficient and divide it in half. After the seeds have been scattered on the surface of the ground, they should be well raked in. This may be done by dragging a piece of brush over the ground. The surface should be well smoothed. It is a good plan to sow turnips just after a rain, giving them opportunity to sprout before a crust forms. After sowing they will need little attention until harvest.

Common Garden Error.

One of the common faults in gardening is making rows of plants too close together and leaving the plants too close in the row. This causes plants to suffer for moisture and the lack of plant food. Give more distance.

Not Good as Fertilizer.

Sawdust is not a good fertilizer and should not be spaded into the garden until it has rotted so that it almost disintegrates. It is a favorite breeding place for certain kinds of insects. Burn it and use the ashes.

REICH RUMBLINGS

Special Correspondence.

Mr. and Mrs. Boss Jackson went to the singing convention at Sabano last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Elys Robinson were badly bruised when their house blew over, on Jim Dillon's farm west of Cisco last Saturday.

Miss Lucy Parks, from Pisgah, attended the good church service at Reich school house last Sunday.

Mr. Lin Alvey, of Breckenridge, spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Alvey.

Mrs. Rube Ivey has gone to spend a few days with her brother at Sipe Springs.

There will be a singing at Reich school house next Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Everybody come and help us sing.

MEETINGS OF TRADE UNIONS IN CISCO, TEXAS

The following local unions meet at the Labor Temple, 206 W. Third street:

Carpenters Local No. 1410—Meets every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. W. J. Martin, president.

Painters Local—Meets every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock. G. A. Wilson, Secretary.

Building Trades Council—J. C. Rupe, President.

Laborers' Union—Meets every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. G. A. Love, secretary. tf

BLAMES DEMOCRATS

Dallas, April 12.—The Democratic party is to blame for the existence of the Ku Klux Klan through its efficiency and its lax enforcement of the laws, declared R. B. Creager, chairman of the State Republican executive committee here today. He says the Klan is the result of a disease of loose law enforcement and that so far as is his power to prevent it no man will be put on the ticket of the Republican party for a State office who is a member of the Klan or in sympathy with it.

Creager said a non-partisan ticket supported by the Republicans and the Democrats who favor a protective tariff is a possibility this year. Creager believes many Democrats have followed unwise leaders long enough and would vote with the Republicans to defeat them.

PLEASANT HILL

Special Correspondence.

Luck to our new editor and his staff! It is with regret that we give up Mr. Kennon, but we feel quite sure our paper shall continue to be a success.

This community was visited by a violent rain storm and hurricane last Saturday morning. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Graves, together with all their clothing and furniture is reported to be a complete loss. Both Mr. Graves and his wife sustained injuries, Mrs. Graves being found pinned under a stove in a state of unconsciousness.

Parks Poe is now in the Blackwell Sanitarium at Gorman where he underwent an operation for appendicitis, Thursday of last week. He is doing nicely and we are expecting him home in a few days. He is greatly missed by his many friends at this place.

Mr. Altie Hardin and Miss Florrie McCord were quietly married at the home of the Rev. I. W. Lawrence, pastor of the East Side Baptist church, Cisco, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McCord of this place and possesses many commendable traits of character. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hardin of Nimrod. He recently returned from Brownwood where he has been doing ministerial work in Howard Payne College. We extend congratulations to this worthy couple and may their lives be ones of happiness and service.

Mrs. George Carmichael and little son, J. E. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Coats of Cisco were the afternoon guests at the N. S. Kinard home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Tucker entertained with a forty two party Saturday night in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Altie Hardin, the groom being a brother to Mrs. Tucker.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Altom motored over to Gorman Sunday, where their little son, Garner, underwent an operation, having his anenoids removed.

Misses Nina Lockhart and Opal Parsons spent the week end with Miss Mabel Knard.

Messrs. Charlie Ives, Aaron Gage, Misses Verna Morgan, Eunice Gage, Ina Ghormley and Darine Gage were among the Long Branch people who were in attendance at the party at the Tucker home Saturday night.

Mr. Marvin Morris, who attends school at Cisco, spent the week end with his parents at this place.

Messrs. Bob Hastings, J. C. Sims, H. G. Green and T. L. Lasater were among those transacting business at the metropolis Monday.

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CISCO, TEXAS

COUNTY SINGING CONVENTION

Lovers of good singing spent a very enjoyable day at Sabano last Sunday, where the semi-annual session of the Eastland County Singing convention was held. There were prominent singers present from all sections of the state, among them two representatives of the Vaughn Music company of Jacksonville, Texas. These representatives were Messrs. Carr and Cannon, and Mr. Cannon, who is totally blind, captured a large audience with his wonderful bass singing.

Eastland was represented by a male quartet of sacred harp singers, who received a warm welcome. There were representatives from a large number of classes over the county, including a live delegation from East Cisco.

The business session was held at 10 o'clock Sunday forenoon, when officers were elected for the ensuing year. George Erwin of Sabano, was elected president to succeed R. N. Hazlewood of the Mitchell class, who is retiring after many years' service in this capacity. E. L. Wisdom of Cisco was elected vice president and J. J. Livingston of Nimrod was elected secretary. The next convention will be held the second Sunday in October, with the Mangum class.

There were approximately five hundred people at the convention Sunday, and all reported a great time, especially at the noon hour when a nice lunch was served by the fine people of Sabano.



EXCHANGES

Exchanges provide the nerve centers of the telephone system. There are 694 of them in the territory of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and as the service expands and enlarges, more become necessary. Your dollars invested in this company's Preferred Stock help to provide exchanges among other items in this indispensable service.

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LET'S TALK IT OVER

MAXWELL INVESTMENT COMPANY

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CISCO

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THE CISCO AMERICAN

A. B. O'FLAHERTY Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered at the Postoffice in Cisco, Texas, as second class mail matter.

THE FIVE DAY WEEK

Henry Ford's belief, which has taken form in the establishment of a five-day week in his automobile shops, thereby giving employment to 50,000 men, is that every man needs more than one day a week for rest and recreation. "In order to live properly, every man should have more time to spend with his family; more time for self-improvement, and more time for building up the place called home."

This is a laudable platform. Most people who think seriously about sociological problems look forward to the time when the work of the world can be done with a shorter work day. Whether the world is quite ready for this is an open question.

This much, perhaps, is safe to say: All things must have a beginning. The eight-hour day (and prohibition) had to be put over against protests which still have not died down. The eight-hour day does not obtain universally even yet. Mr. Ford has made a good many beginnings, some of which have grown into undertakings copied and emulated by others, and some of which, naturally, have been failures. It is too soon to prophesy into which class this will fall.

There is, however, this point to be considered in viewing this as the beginning of a movement which may be due to come some day. If, in cutting down the hours, Mr. Ford is going to do it by means of increasing the productivity per man, the result will doubtless be good. But if shortsighted leaders of labor are going to seize upon this as a pretext for cutting down the output of labor all over the world—still more than it has been cut down in the last few years—it is a very bad move.

Thorough and conscientious work, with as great an amount of productivity as is consistent with maintaining the physical and mental vigor, as well as maintaining the morale and self-respect and craftsmanly pride of the worker, deserve as much time per week for rest, refreshment and re-invigoration of every kind as can possibly be given.

But just cutting down the number of bricks laid per day and per week per man is one sure way to put the world back in all the comforts and satisfactions of life.

GREAT BUILDING BOOM

After a careful, elaborate review of the national situation, the department of commerce is moved to officially predict that at least 1,000,000 new homes will be built in the United States in 1922.

In twenty-seven states, inhabited by two-thirds of the population of the country, contracts totaling \$75,000,000 for the construction of homes were awarded last month. Reports from less thickly settled districts are very encouraging.

To say the least, it is a fine outlook. If things keep on, and the indications are that the boom is of a steady, healthy nature, building will shortly equal and perhaps surpass pre-war activity.

FIFTEEN FAMOUS ANIMALS

America may or may not enjoy the leadership of the world in diplomacy, but she has it in one important thing, at least. Out of sixteen super-cows to be found in the world—in the world, mind you—judged by butter-fat production, fifteen are in the good old United States. The sixteenth, or perhaps the first, since she leads in the amount of butter-fat, is in neighboring Canada.

It is interesting to note and well to remember that in the list are thirteen Holstein cows and three Guernseys. More important than mere presence among us of these fifteen famous females are the things they indicate—the gradual elimination of scrub stock from the farm and the keeping of accurate records by the farmer, so that he knows which of his animals pay for their keep and which do not. Sometimes it may appear that farm progress is slow, but examination will disclose that it is steady and unceasing.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

California citrus fruit growers have so developed their methods of production and distribution that they are now called "citrus fruit manufacturers" by a writer in The Survey.

The principles involved today in the production of oranges, lemons and grapes are practically the same as those under which the ordinary manufacturing business is carried on. Nature furnishes the raw material. In the case of California it is frequently desert land, covered with chapparal, greasewood and cactus. The grower must attend to irrigation, cultivation, fertilization, scientific planting, pruning, fumigation, smudging, picking and marketing.

Contrary to the ordinary view of fruit-raising, the business is continuous throughout the year. The fruit grower's problems of finance, organization and advertising are very similar to those of his brother manufacturer in the city. He is even meeting his labor problems today with a very modern interest in housing conditions, in welfare and education, in Americanization work among foreign laborers and in other programs now found in the most enlightened industrial centers.

When farmers in Texas and all over the country have adopted the same attitude toward their work as the western citrus men, a good many agricultural handicaps will cease to exist. It is much easier to farm in Texas, for example, than it is in California; but the same systematic attention to production and distribution is as necessary here as there, if a satisfactory balance sheet is desired.

LET THE PEOPLE SAY

Recently the city council—at the request of the directors of the Cisco chamber of commerce—called an election for April 29, at which time the voters of Cisco will be given an opportunity to express their desires concerning the suggested disposition of fifty acres of the Britton hill property, including the buildings thereon, to the Christian church, the church to establish a junior Christian college in Cisco, with sufficient capacity to maintain from 200 to 300 students yearly throughout the school term.

If the taxpayers indicate they favor bringing the big school to Cisco in this manner, it is naturally presumed the city commissioners will at once set about finding the correct legal mode of making the sale.

No one seems to question the claim that the college would be a big money asset to the city, as each of the students would spend not less than \$500 locally per year; but because of the fact that the property was purchased for park and hospital purposes, the contention is made by some that the original plan of building a city hospital on Britton hill be adhered to, and that, in any event, sale of the property to a denominational school would be illegal.

In view of the approaching election, at which the owners of the Britton property will speak for themselves, the Cisco American will not assume to say whether the property should be sold for school purposes or retained for hospital purposes, the latter to be financed by the city.

However, we will say this: If the taxpayers indicate it is their wish that the property be sold to the Christian church—and the remuneration is sufficient—there is not even the shadow of a doubt but what the city commissioner has the power to transfer the land in question. This power is derived from both the city charter and the state constitution.

OPEN FORUM

ELECTION OF APRIL 29TH

An election has been called by the city commission to be held on April 29th that ought to have the careful consideration of every voter. It is the first one of the kind of which I have ever heard. There ought, therefore, to be the complete and candid discussion of the same, the nature and purpose of the election.

The call, as it stands on the minutes of the city commission, is as follows:

"That an election be ordered as of April 29, 1922, for the purpose of submitting to the people a method of the selling of 50 acres of ground and improvements to the Midland College."

The order for this election is so vague, evasive and indefinite that unless you just happened to know you could not tell at all what is meant. The order fails even to state that this is Britton hill property which was purchased by the city for a sanitarium and park. This order fails to state that this is to be a church school.

Stripped of all technicalities, the plain meaning of this election is to transfer \$60,000 of city bonds for the purpose of securing a church school. These are the bonds voted by the citizens on November 15, 1920, to purchase the Britton school property, building and 212 acres of land for a sanitarium and park. In your vote on the 29th of April it is not a question of your desire for the location of the Christian college in Cisco. If this were the case all would vote for it.

It is utterly astonishing that a vote of any sort should be ordered by a city commission involving the location of a church school.

It is a fundamental principle of our national and state government that no preference can be given to any religious society or mode of worship.

Quoting from the Constitution of the State of Texas:

Article 1 Section 6. "All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. No man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent. No human authority ought, in any case whatever, to control or interfere with the rights of conscience in matters of religion, and no preference shall ever be given by the law to any religious society or mode of worship."

Article 1 Section 7. "No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any sect or religious society, theological or religious siminary; nor shall property belonging to the State be appropriated for any such purposes."

Article 11 Section 3. "No county, city, or other municipal corporation shall hereafter become a subscriber to the capital of any private corporation or association, or to make any appropriation or donation to the same, or in anywise loan its credit."

CHARTER OF CITY OF CISCO

Article 6 Section 1. "The board of city commissioners shall promote, in any way it sees fit, subject only to limitations imposed by the Constitution and laws of this state, or by the provisions of this charter, the

welfare of the city and its inhabitants."

Any man elected to an office in this state, municipal or other, swears to support the constitution of the state. Any foreigner, before he can become a citizen must swear to support the constitution, a 100 per cent, native born American is supposed to do so without any oath. Now can any man fail to see that on the 29th of April we are asked to violate a most sacred and fundamental principle of our American government and the plain wording of our state constitution, and that here in Cisco. Written on the very face of these bonds must be the purpose for which you voted them November 15, 1920.

The transfer of this bonded indebtedness to secure a church school is impossible. Any promise to do so in the future is misleading, any deed to this property, no matter who signs it, for a church school, is not worth the paper it is written on. Who will be mayor and commissioners five years from now? Why not the present city authorities deed it? Why wait? That will hardly be time enough to change the constitution.

You have already made one payment on the bonds for a "sanitarium and park." The physicians have assured me that they were told that if the bond issue carried, a sanitarium would be inaugurated.

The proposition to give the city some little "far out" patches for the \$60,000 bonds is the limit of absurdity. Just why no effort is being put forth to carry out the purpose of this bond issue, is to me a mystery. If you transfer these bonds for a church school, unborn children will be taxed to pay a debt in positive violation of the state constitution. Why not come with the clean white, unvarnished proposition to secure the cancellation of these bonds, then every man in Cisco will most heartily favor the location of this much desired school. I yet hope that some day a great municipal hospital, surrounded by a lovely, flower-decked park, may be the pride of our loved city. This I might be sure of the legal opinion expressed in this paper, I consulted two of the ablest attorneys in this part of the state. S. J. VAUGHAN, 504 West Seventh St.

Wants the School

Cisco American:

I am glad to see the public discussion of locating the Christian college on Britton hill. This is as it should be. The public should know what is being done about the important affairs of the city affecting our interests; and the more it is discussed, the better it will be understood.

When this property was purchased by the city, it was considered a good trade. Whether it was or not is not now the question.

We are told that the buildings are decaying for lack of use and care. Unless the property is used, it is a burden and a loss to the tax payers.

I have talked with some of our doctors who say that for a city of this size to build a hospital there and maintain it, would be a heavy burden upon the people. I think we have about all the burden we can carry in the way of taxes and my understanding of this school proposition is that the people are not to be taxed one cent on account of this school. As I understand the law, they cannot be taxed for that purpose,—the constitution forbids it,—so that settles that question.

I WAS WONDERING

ABOUT HOLDING THE FORT

HOLD THE fort IS A fine PIECE.

WHEN A congregation OF A thousand SING IT.

WITH ALL their HEART.

AND LUNGS.

IT MAKES you FEEL GOOD.

AND SURE that EVERYTHING WILL be ALL RIGHT.

AND YOU needn't BE AFRAID but KEEP RIGHT on.

DOING YOUR best.

BUT I WAS WONDERING

IF SOME good MOTHERS.

WOULDN'T BE able TO HOLD the FORT BETTER.

IF SOME one would

COME IN and HOLD THE baby.

FOR AN hour OR TWO.

AND LET her GO TO church.

AND SUNDAY school.

OR OUT in THE FIELD some FINE AFTERNOON.

AWAY FROM the KIDS.

AND THE dishes

AND THE beds.

AND THE sewing.

AND EVERYTHING.

OF COURSE I DON'T know.

NOT BEING a MOTHER.

I WAS only WONDERING THAT'S ALL.

McAlpine.

If these facts are true, then what is best to do? Shall we issue more bonds and build a hospital, and maintain it by taxation? Shall we let the property stand and go into decay, Or shall we so handle it as to locate a college here that will benefit every tax payer in the city, and at the same time assist in building the moral standard of our young people, and create a spirit of higher and better education?

Cisco must go forward. We must do something to bring more people here or we are "blown up." We have a wonderful climate, and will soon be absolutely safe on the water problem; and we are blessed with a marvelous wealth of natural resources in the form of oil and gas, which, itself, would build a city here, if our people realized the possibilities of it, and do as some other cities have done.

Of course, this matter should be handled legally, and in a manner to be just and right to all concerned, but I feel sure it will be done in no other way.

I do not belong to the church that is offering to build this college here, and in fact, not strong on denominational schools, but I am strong on education, and for any institution that will build up the moral standards of our young people, and inspire in our young people a desire for higher and better civilization.

I have been asked for my opinion. You have it, and I may be wrong,—I am not one of those who know they are always right,—but this is the way and am for the school.

Yours truly, EUGENE LANFORD.

Midland College

Cisco American.

The question of the removal of the Christian college from Midland to Cisco is a matter that should interest every property owner in the city; the benefits to be derived from such institutions exist, fully realize any argument on that line seems unnecessary. However, those who have lived in communities where such institutions exist, fully realize the good, moral and religious influences that prevail in such localities.

The question to be settled on April 29 is whether our people want this institution or not. The legality of turning over the Britton property is another phase of the question, which will be fully considered later. It is to be hoped that every voter will fully acquaint himself on this important matter, so that he can conscientiously vote on this question for the best interests of the com-

BIBLE THOUGHT FOR TODAY

BEGIN RIGHT IN YOUTH.—Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them. Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.—Ecclesiastes 12:1, 13.

SENTENCE SERMONS

A definite and fixed purpose is as essential to the life of a man as the rudder is to the ship.

Character is formed in large measure by one's environment. A person's associates are an important element in making his environment. Therefore, a person should be very careful in choosing his close friends.

The man who has lost his sense of honor is little above the brute.

HARRY SCHAEFER O. K. SIGN SHOP

community. Having lived here over forty years, the writer feels especially interested in Cisco's advancement, and anything we can do honestly to make Cisco a more attractive place to live in, let us give it our support. GOMER S. WILLIAMS.

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In Society Circles

Twentieth Century Club

Miss Maybelle McDaniel was hostess to the Twentieth Century Club at their meeting Friday afternoon. An interesting program was enjoyed. The open forum, "Political Parties and Party Problems" being led by Mrs. George Langston. Mrs. Forrest Wright gave an interesting talk on, "The Modernist, George Bellows," and Miss Maybelle McDaniel discussed the opera, "Lucia de Lamermoor." The club voted to send magazines, books and money to the Harlem penitentiary. They sent a vote of thanks to the Lions club for offering its assistance in the upkeep of the public library. The following ladies will attend the district meeting in Ranger this week. Mrs. Phillip Pettit, delegate; Mrs. R. Q. Lee, president of the Twentieth Century Club; Mrs. William Reagan, chairman of the sixth district, civic and conservation; Mrs. George Langston, state chairman of the peace; Mrs. G. B. Kelley, Mrs. J. J. Butts and Miss Maybelle McDaniel.

Mrs. Garner Hostess

The home of Mrs. J. H. Garner was the scene of a happy party last Thursday afternoon, when the hostess entertained the Thursday "42" Club and additional guests. Laven- der lilacs graced the attractive living rooms. On each of the six tables which were arranged for the games, there was a vase of lilacs and cut glass containers filled with cho- colates. The tallies and score cards were in lavender and white. Mes- dames Ben McClinton and M. T. Turner assisted Mrs. Garner in serving a dainty plate lunch with ice tea. The favors were Easter rabbits and chickens. Those present were: Mes- dames R. Q. Lee, Alex Spears, A. C. Green, J. J. Winston, C. W. Buchan- an, Lloyd Winston, Roscoe St. John, W. B. Patterson, J. T. Berry, Dean Sherry, N. F. Payne, J. B. Cate, Hen- ry Benham, T. J. Dean, F. A. Blank- enbecker, L. A. Harrison, J. T. Mc- Carty, G. B. Kelly, J. E. Spencer, W. E. Ricks, J. J. Butts and E. G. Green of Ranger, Misses Mary Dunn of El Paso and Maybelle McDaniel.

Crescent Club

Numbered among the pretty af- fairs of the past week, was the party given by Miss Lillian Smith, Satur- day afternoon, when she was hostess to the Crescent Club. The rooms were beautiful for the occasion, cut flowers being used in profusion for the decoration. Miss Vista Mae Mahan made high score in the games of "42" and received the prize, a box of correspondence cards. Miss Smith served a dainty salad course and tea. Those present were: Mis- ses Bess Shelton, Minnie Eleanor

Pettit, Olga Beard, Vista Mae Ma- han, Venita Daniels, Helen Holmes, Cleo Mancill, Louise Smith, Iantha D'Spain, Iula and Blanche Alexan- der, Mesdames J. W. Smith and Owen Barker.

Delta-Eta Club

On Friday afternoon, Mrs. Grade Calloway was hostess to the Delta- Eta Club. A short business meet- ing was held and the following offi- cers were elected: Mrs. S. A. Wil- liams, president; Mrs. Owen Barker, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Grade Cal- loway, reporter. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to needle work and conversation. Mrs. Cal- loway served a delicious salad course to the following: Mesdames Lloyd Winston, John Colquitt, L. G. Simon, John Neal, Owen Barker, C. A. Pat- ton, Minter Womack, J. H. Quick and T. E. Brownlee.

Luncheon and Bridge Event

Miss Lucille Brown entertained the Tri K Club and a few additional guests with a luncheon, followed by bridge at her home Wednesday. Tu- lips, jonquils and ferns were abun- dantly used in the luncheon setting. Every detail connected with the event was so well arranged that the whole was an occasion truly deligh- tful and memorable. Those present were: Mesdames Grade Calloway and Frank Bell, Misses Addie and Mary Fee, Beryl Huey, Gussie New- comb, Tommie Hale, Jugnita St. John, Grace Riddle, Louise Cowan and Frances Dorsey.

Betrothal Announcement

The following announcement of the betrothal of Miss Vivian Taylor of Hamilton and Mr. Everett Davis of Cisco, will be of interest to many as Mr. Davis is a prominent young business man, and has a host of friends in Cisco and the surrounding country. Miss Taylor is also well known, having visited the home of Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Jones.

"Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee Taylor re- quest the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Vivian Lee, to Mr. Everett Hunter Dav- is, Thursday morning, April twenti- eth, at ten o'clock, Presbyterian church, Hamilton, Texas. At home after the first of May, Cisco, Texas.

Laymen's Club

"You'll get back on these service- men I told him. I know for a fact it you made \$800,000' during the war from their efforts. I know," he said, "but there fel- lows are flighty." "Flighty, think of it, flighty. Think of the transportation the at- tention youth went through. Taken to his desk or his plow handles,

THE CISCO AMERICAN

PERSONAL NEWS

Elbert Blease was in Dallas Tues- day.

Mrs. J. C. Caldwell left Saturday for Moran.

Mrs. J. H. Brice returned Sunday from Bowie.

Mrs. Rex Moore is visiting rela- tives in Abilene.

Mrs. Mack M. Smith of Aledo spent Monday in Cisco.

Mr. N. L. Bartholomew went to Albany Wednesday.

Miss Velma St. John visited in Breckenridge Sunday.

Charles Spelling returned Mon- day from Breckenridge.

Miss Nova Shelton will entertain the Tri K Club this week.

Henry Benham was a business vis- itor in Mexia, last week.

Mrs. Jack Colquitt is in Parks visiting her mother, Mrs. Meske.

Mrs. J. T. Hambright of Roby is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. P. Lee.

Mrs. Norman B. McMurry has re- turned after a short visit in Dallas.

Mrs. Dick Starr entertained the Wednesday Bridge Club this week.

J. T. Berry is in Fort Worth, at- tending the lumberman's convention.

Miss Mary Dunn of El Paso is the guest of Miss Maybelle Mc Daniel.

Rev. Dick O'Brein of the Fort Worth Baptist Seminary is in Cisco.

Howard Kidd left Sunday night for his future home in Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Clara Hutchins of Gorman, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. A. Coffman.

Mrs. M. E. Halcomb returned last Wednesday from a pleasant trip to Stephenville.

Mrs. J. E. Crawford of Ennis is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Daniels.

Mrs. R. Sandlin and Mrs. A. G. Hulme of Springtown were in Cisco Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Yeager and daughter of Putnam visited relatives in Cisco, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McCarty, Paul McCarty and Miss Lottie Beesley have returned from Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Williams left Monday for a two weeks visit in Abilene and Spur.

Mrs. J. T. Irskin of Temple was the guest of Mrs. L. A. Harrison during the Conference.

Mrs. E. B. Wisdom of Moody re- turned to her home Tuesday after a short visit in Cisco.

Mrs. W. E. Chaney and son, Bus- ter, are visiting Mrs. Chaney's moth- er in Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Theresa Lee, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Lee, has returned to Dallas after a short visit with her parents.

Mrs. O. P. Thornhill of Baird, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. A. Farquhar has returned home.

Mrs. Frank Yager and son, Frank Jr., returned Saturday from Abilene, where they have been visiting friends.

Mrs. Charles Osborne and son, Charles Jr., of Fort Worth are vis- iting her sister, Mrs. T. B. Smith and Mrs. Jack Rose.

Mrs. Paul Butler has as her guests, her mother, Mrs. O. T. Max- well and sisters, Ruth and Elizabeth Maxwell of Fort Worth.

Miss Ruby Kate Richardson has returned from Comanche, where she won third place in the district meet declamation.

Mrs. John H. Garner had as her guests during the Conference Mrs. E. P. Williams of Georgetown, and Mrs. R. Hess of Fort Worth.

Uncle Billy Fambrough left Tues- day morning for Stephens county, where he goes to look after extensive oil and farming interests.

Time misspent is time lost and cannot be recovered.

First Industrial Arts Club
There was called meeting of the First Industrial Arts Club, at the City Hall, Thursday afternoon, at which final arrangements were made for the flower sale to be held Sat- urday for the benefit of the South Ward playgrounds. The ladies will have three booths two in the business district and one at the Cisco Floral company. The members voted to save magazines and books, and will give money to be used toward a Victrola for the penitentiary. The club pledged fifty cents per member on the endowment fund for the fed- eration. Each member of the Negro Art club has been given a package of flower seed. The Industrial Arts Club offering a prize to the one who grows the prettiest flowers. A Prize will also be given to the one having the best kept premises. Mrs. L. H. McCreia conducted a parliamentary drill. The following members will attend the district meeting of the Federation in Ranger this week: Mrs. W. J. Armstrong, delegate; Mrs. J. D. Barker, alternate and Mrs. A. J. Olson. A number of others will go over in cars for the day.

Presbyterian Easter Egg Hunt
Standard varieties of chickens, the serious breeds, says the bulletin, have been raised with the idea of egg production and, as a result, the aver- age is not very high, probably around 5 eggs in a year. The eggs vary in size, as do the different Bantam breeds, ranging from 12 ounces a doz- to 18 or 20 ounces. The color of eggs runs from white to dark.

Presbyterian Auxiliary
Circle number one of the Presby- terian Auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. W. P. Lee, with Mesdames Lee and J. Watson as hostesses. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. J. Watson, chairman; Mrs. W. P. Lee, vice chairman; Mrs. Trammell, treasur- er; Mrs. E. C. Miller, secretary and reporter. The hostesses served Eskimo pie and wafers to the follow- ing: Mesdames O. W. Shepherd, C. W. Fath, J. E. Chesley, Sam Hunt, Trammell, John Erwin, E. C. Miller, and W. Carswell. The Circle will meet on the 25th with Mrs. J. E. Chesley.

Circle Number Two met with the chairman, Mrs. W. R. Simmons. The devotional was led by Mrs. F. P. Yarger. The following officers were elected: Mrs. B. S. Huey, vice chairman; Mrs. Frank Harrel, secre- tary; Miss Lula Alexander, reporter. The Circle found taking subscrip- tions to McCall's Magazine very suc- cessful, and will appreciate and sub- scriptions. A phoning committee was appointed with Mrs. G. B. Hall as chairman. Mrs. Simmons served sandwiches, pickles, angel food and punch to Mesdames Frank Harrel, B. S. Huey, G. B. Hall, F. P. Yarger, Joe Wallace, Water, Misses Lula and Blanche Alexander.

Circle Number Three met with Mrs. N. F. Payne. Mrs. Robert Mc- Curdy was elected chairman; Mrs. Roy Ewell, vice chairman; Mrs. N. F. Payne, secretary; Mrs. J. C. Jones, treasurer; Miss Alice Johnston, re- porter. Committees were appointed and work for the new year discussed. Mrs. Payne served a salad course, sandwiches and tea. Those present were: Mesdames R. A. McCurdy, W. D. Brecheen, T. W. Neal, Roy Ewell, F. E. le Veaux, R. L. Camp- bell, J. C. Jones, Halliburton, A. J. Olson, Barbary, W. Phissen, Finley and Miss Alice Johnson.

Circle Number 4 met with Mrs. Dorsey, with Mrs. C. L. Mount as leader. New officers were elected for the year and committees named. A delicious salad course was served to Mesdames Alex Spears, G. H. Wells, C. H. Fee, Hays, F. A. Blank- enbecker, Irvine, Will Mitchell and Mrs. C. L. Mount. On April 25th the Circle will meet at the home of Mrs. C. H. Fee.

Circle Number 5 met with Miss Gussie Newcomb. After a short business meeting the members made artificial flowers. The jonquils will sell for one dollar a dozen and the sweet peas for fifty cents. Mis- Newcomb served a delicious salad course and tea to the following: Mes- dames Grade Calloway, H. L. Win- chell, S. A. Newcomb, Paul Butler, Misses Beryl Huey, Lettie and Mary Elizabeth O'Flaherty.

All Circles of the Auxiliary will meet at the church next Tuesday to complete plans for the Presbyterial which will meet in Cisco May 1, 2 and 3.

HARRY SCHAEFER
O. K. SIGN SHOP

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Mr. Frank Harrel made a business trip to Fort Worth and Dallas, the first of the week. During his ab- sence, Mrs. Harrel and son, Wesley, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Winchell.

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Opposite Daniels Hotel

Straight Run Gas, Mobile and Magdalene Oils, Tires, Tubes and Accessories. Tire Repairing and Vulcanizing.

WILL APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE

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TELEPHONE 681

Perfect Sanitation Our Hobby. All Ladies, of Cisco or Elsewhere, Have a Standing Invitation to Inspect our Dairy.

Sweet Milk, per quart	12 1/2c
Buttermilk, per gallon	25c
Cream, per pint	30c

FOR EASTER

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A new exhibit awaits you here—a variety of models, and each one distinguished for grace and smart style—made to the fifty-year tradition of the KUPPENHEIMER quality standards.

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See them in the window.

The Model
QUALITY CORNER
Cisco's Largest Clothing Store

Ramsey Milholland

by Booth Tarkington

Illustrations by Irwin Myers

"You are my friend, aren't you?" "Yes."

"Then it's all right," she said. "That relieves me and makes me happier than I was just now, for of course if you're my friend you wouldn't let me make any mistake about you. I believe you, and now, just before I go in and we won't see much of each other for a week—if you still want me to go with you again next Sunday—"

"Yes—won't you, please?"

"Yes, if you like. But I want to tell you now that I count on you in all this, even though you don't talk much," as you say; I count on you more than I do on anybody else, and I trust you when you say you're my friend, and it makes me happy.

"And I think perhaps you're right about Fred Mitchell. Talk isn't everything, nobody knows that better than I, who talk so much; and I think that, instead of talking to Fred, a steady, quiet influence like yours would do more good than any amount of arguing. So I trust you, you see? And I'm sorry I had that queer doubt of you." She held out her hand. "Unless I happen to see you on the campus for a minute, in the meantime, it's good-bye until a week from today. So—well, so, good-bye until then!"

"Wait," said Ramsey.

"What is it?"

"He made a great struggle. 'I'm not influencing Fred not to go,' he said. 'I—don't want you to trust me to do anything like that.'"

"What?"

"I think it's all right for him to go, if he wants to," Ramsey said, miserably.

"You do? For him to go to fight?"

He swallowed. "Yes."

"Oh!" she cried, turned even redder than he, and ran up the stone steps. But before the storm doors closed upon her she looked down to where he stood, with his eyes still lowered, a lonely seeming figure, upon the pavement below. Her voice caught upon a sob as she spoke.

"If you feel like that, you might as well go and enlist, yourself," she said,



He Swallowed. "Yes."

bitterly. "I can't—I couldn't—speak to you again after this!"

CHAPTER XIV.

It was easy enough for him to evade Fred Mitchell's rallyings these days; the spring's mood was truceful, not toward his roommate but toward congress, which was less in fiery haste than he was to be definitely at war with Germany.

All through the university the change had come: athletics, in other years spotlighted at the center of the stage, languished suddenly, threatened with abandonment; students working for senior honors forgot them; everything was forgotten except that growing thunder in the soil.

Several weeks elapsed after Dora's bitter dismissal of Ramsey before she was mentioned between the comrades. Then, one evening, Fred asked, as he restlessly paced their study floor:

"Have you seen your pacifist friend lately?"

"No. Not exactly. Why?"

"Well, for my part, I think she ought to be locked up," Fred said, angrily. "Have you heard what she did this afternoon?"

"No."

"It's all over college. She got up in the class in jurisprudence and made a speech. It's a big class, you know, over two hundred, under Dean Burney. He's a great lecturer, but he's a pacifist—the only one on the faculty—and a friend of Dora's. They say he encouraged her to make this break and led

the subject around so she could do it, and then called on her for an opinion, as the highest-stand student in the class. She got up and claimed there wasn't any such thing as a legitimate cause for war, either legally or morally, and said it was a sign of weakness in a nation for it to believe that it did have a cause for war.

"Well, it was too much for that little, spunky Joe Stansbury, and he jumped up and argued with her. He made her admit all the Germans have done to us, the sea murders and the land murders, the blowing up of factories, the propaganda, the strikes, trying to turn the United States into a German settlement, trying to get Japan and Mexico to make war on us, and all the rest. He even made her admit there was proof they mean to conquer us when they get through with the others, and that they're set out to rule the world for their own benefit, and make whoever else they kindly allow to live, work for them."

"She said it might be true, but since nothing at all could be a right cause for war, then all this couldn't be a cause for war. Of course she had her regular pacifist 'logic' working; she said that since war is the worst thing there is, why, all other evils were lesser, and a lesser evil can't be a just cause for a greater. She got terribly excited, they say, but kept right on, anyway. She said war was murder and there couldn't be any other way to look at it; and she'd heard there was already talk in the university of students thinking about enlisting, and whoever did such a thing was virtually enlisting to return murder for murder. Then Joe Stansbury asked her if she meant that she'd feel toward any student that enlisted the way she would toward a murderer, and she said, yes, she'd have a horror of any student that enlisted."

"Well, that broke up the class; Joe turned from her to the platform and told old Burney that he was responsible for allowing such talk in his lecture room, and Joe said so far as he was concerned, he resigned from Burney's classes right there. That started it, and practically the whole class got up and walked out with Joe. They said Burney streaked off home, and Dora was left alone in there, with her head down on her desk—and I guess she certainly deserves it. A good many have already stopped speaking to her."

Ramsey fidgeted with a pen on the table he sat at. "Well, I don't

know," he said, slowly: "I don't know if they ought to do that exactly."

"Why oughtn't they?" Fred demanded, sharply.

"Well, it looks to me as if she was only fighting for her principles. She believes in 'em. The more it costs a person to stick to their principles, why, the more I believe the person must have something pretty fine about 'em likely."

"Yes!" said the hot-headed Fred. "That may be in ordinary times, but not when a person's principles are liable to betray their country! We won't stand that kind of principles, I tell you, and we oughtn't to. Dora Yocum's finding that out, all right. She had the biggest position of any girl in this place, or any boy either, up to the last few weeks, and there wasn't any student or hardly even a member of the faculty that had the influence or was more admired and looked up to. She had the whole show! But now, since she's just the same as called any student a murderer if he enlists to fight for his country and flag—well, now she hasn't got anything at all, and if she keeps on she'll have even less!"

He paused in his walking to and fro and came to a halt behind his friend's chair, looking down compassionately upon the back of Ramsey's motionless head. His tone changed. "I guess it isn't just the ticket—me to be talking this way to you, is it?" he said, with a trace of huskiness.

"Oh—it's all right," Ramsey murmured, not altering his position.

"I can't help blowing up," Fred went on. "I want to say, though, I know I'm not very considerate to blow up about her to you this way. I've been playing horse with you about her ever since freshman year, but—well, you must have understood, Ram, I never meant anything that would really bother you much, and I thought—well, I really thought it was a good thing, you—know—well, I mean about her, you know, I'm on, all right. I know it's pretty serious with you." He paused.

"It's—kind of tough luck!" his friend contrived to say; and he began to pace the floor again.

"Oh—well—" he said.

"See here, ole stick-in-the-mud," Fred broke out abruptly. "After her saying what she did— Well, it's none of my business, but—"

"Well, what?" Ramsey murmured. "I don't care what you say, if you want to say anything."

"Well, I got to say it," Fred half growled and half blurted. "After she said that—and she meant it—why, if I were in your place I'd be darned if I'd be seen out walking with her again."

"I'm not going to be," Ramsey said, quietly.

"By George!" And now Fred halted in front of him, both being huskily solemn. "I think I understand a little of what that means to you, old Ramsey; I think I do. I think I know something of what it costs you to make that resolution for your country's sake." Impulsively he extended his hand. "It's a pretty big thing for you to do. Will you shake hands?"

But Ramsey shook his head. "I didn't do it. I wouldn't ever have done anything just on account of her talking that way. She shut the door on me—it was a good while ago."

"She did! What for?"

"Well, I'm not much of a talker, you

know, Fred," said Ramsey, staring at the pen he played with. "I'm not much of anything, for that matter, probably. 'L—well—I—'"

"You what?"

"Well, I had to tell her I didn't feel about things the way she did. She'd thought I had, all along, I guess. Anyway, it made her hate me or something, I guess; and she called it all off. I expect there wasn't much to call off, so far as she was concerned, anyhow." He laughed feebly. "She told me I better go and enlist."

"Pleasant of her!" Fred muttered. "Especially as we know what she thinks enlisting means." He raised his voice cheerfully. "Well, that's settled; and, thank God, old Mr. Bernstorff's on his way to his sweet little vine-clad cottage home! They're getting guns on the ships, and the big show's liable to commence any day. We can hold up our heads now, and we're going to see some great times, old Ramsey boy! It's hard on the home folks—Gosh! I don't like to think of that! And I guess it's going to be hard on a lot of boys that haven't understood what it's all about, and hard on some that their family affairs, and business, and so on, have got 'em tied up so it's hard to go—and of course there's plenty that just can't, and some that aren't husky enough—but the rest of us are going to have the big time in our lives. We got an awful lot to learn; it scares me to think of what I don't know about being any sort of a rear-rank private. Why, it's a regular profession, like practicing law, or selling for a drug house on the road."

"Golly! Do you remember how we talked about that, 'way back in freshman year, what we were going to do when we got out of college? You were going to be practicing law, for instance, and I—well, for instance, remember Colburn; he was going to be a doctor, and he did go to some medical school for one year. Now he's in the Red Cross, somewhere in Persia. Golly!"

He paused, then chattered briskly on. "Well, there's one good old boy was with our class for a while, back in freshman year; I bet we won't see him in any good old army! Old rough-neck Linski that you put the knob on his nose for. Tommie Hopper says he saw him last summer in Chicago soap-boxin', yellin' his head off cussin' every government under the sun, but mostly ours and the allies', you bet, and going

to run the earth by revolution and representatives of unskilled labor immigrants, nobody that can read or write allowed to vote, except Linski. Tommie Hopper says he knows all about Linski; he never did a day's work in his life—too busy trying to get the workmen stirred up against the people that exploit 'em! Tommie says he had a big crowd to hear him, though, and took up quite a little money for a 'cause or something. Well, let him holler! I guess we can attend to him when we get back from over yonder. By George, old Ram, I'm gettin' kind of floppy in the gills!" He administered a resounding slap to his comrade's shoulder. "It certainly looks as if our big days were walking toward us!"

He was right. The portentous days came on apace, and each one brought a new and greater portent. The faces of men lost a driven look besetting them in the days of badgered waiting, and instead of that heavy apprehension one saw the look men's faces must have worn in 1776 and 1861, and the history of the old days grew clearer in the new. The President went to the congress, and the true indictment he made there reached scuffing Potsdam with an unspoken prophecy somewhat chilling even to Potsdam, one guesses—and then through an April night went almost quietly the steady word: we were at war with Germany.

The bugles sounded across the continent; drums and fifes played up and down the city streets and in town and village squares and through the countryside. Faintly in all ears there was a multitudinous noise like distant, hoarse cheering . . . and a sound like that was what Dora Yocum heard, one night, as she sat lonely in her room. The bugles and fifes and drums had been heard about the streets of the college town, that day, and she thought she must die of them, they hurt her so, and now to be haunted by this imaginary cheering—

She started. Was it imaginary? She went downstairs and stood upon the steps of the dormitory in the open air. No; the cheering was real and loud. It came from the direction of the railway station, and the night air surged and beat with it.

Below her stood the aged janitor of the building, listening. "What's the cheering for?" she asked, remembering grimly that the janitor was one of her acquaintances who had not yet stopped "speaking" to her. "What's the matter?"

"It's a good matter," the old man answered. "I guess there must be a big crowd of 'em down there. One of our students enlisted today, and they're givin' him a send-off. Listen to 'em, how they do cheer. He's the first one to go."

She went back to her room, shivering, and spent the next day in bed with an aching head. She rose in the evening, however—a handbill had been slid under her door at five o'clock, calling a "Mass Meeting" of the university at eight, and she felt it her duty to go; but when she got to the great hall she found a seat in the dimmest corner, farthest from the rostrum.

The president of the university addressed the tumultuous many hundreds before him, for tumultuous they were until he quieted them. He talked to them soberly of patriotism, and called upon them for "deliberation and a lit-

—at the request of the di-

of commerce—called an

time the voters of Cisco will

press their desires concern-

of fifty acres of the Britton

ldings thereon, to the Chris-

lish a junior Christian col-

capacity to maintain com-

but by hurrying into service now, with-

out careful thought or consideration,

you may impair the extent of your

possible usefulness to the very cause

you are so anxious to serve. Hundreds

of you are taking technical courses

which should be completed—at least

to the end of the term in June. In-

structors from the United States army

are already on the way here, and mil-

itary training will be begun at once

for all who are physically eligible and

of acceptable age. A special course

will be given in preparation for flying,

and those who wish to become aviators

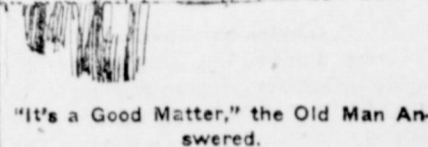
may enroll themselves for the course

at once.

"I speak to you in a crisis of the university's life, as well as that of the



Any man elected to an office in his state, municipal or other, swears to support the constitution of the state. Any foreigner, before he can become a citizen must swear to support the constitution, a 100 per cent. native born American is supposed to do so without any oath. Now can



"It's a Good Matter," the Old Man Answered.

nation, and the warning I utter has been made necessary by what took place yesterday and today. Yesterday morning, a student in the junior class enlisted as a private in the United States regular army. Far be it from me to deplore his course in so doing; he spoke to me about it, and in such a way that I felt I had no right to dissuade him. I told him that it would be preferable for college men to wait until they could go as officers, and, aside from the fact of a greater prestige, I urged that men of education could perhaps be more useful in that capacity. He replied that if he were useful enough as a private a commission might in time come his way, and, as I say, I did not feel at liberty to attempt dissuasion. He left to join a regiment to which he had been assigned, and many of you were at the station to bid him farewell.

"But enthusiasm may be too contagious; even a great and inspiring motive may work for harm, and the university must not become a desert. In the twenty-four hours since that young man went to join the army last night, one hundred and eleven of our young men students have left our walls; eighty-four of them went off together at three o'clock to catch an east-bound train at the junction and enlist for the navy at Newport. We are, I say, in danger of a stampede."

He spoke on, but Dora was not listening; she had become obsessed by an idea which seemed to be carrying her to the border of tragedy. When the crowd poured forth from the building she went with it mechanically, and paused in the dark outside. She spoke to a girl whom she did not know.

"I beg your pardon—"

"Yes?"

"I wanted to ask: Do you know who was the student Doctor Crovis spoke of? I mean the one that was the first to enlist, and that they were cheering last night when he went away to be a private in the United States army. Did you happen to hear his name?"

"Yes, he was a junior."

"Who was it?"

"Ramsey Milholland."

CHAPTER XV.

Fred Mitchell, crossing the campus one morning, ten days later, saw Dora standing near the entrance of her dormitory, where he would pass her unless he altered his course; and as he drew nearer her and the details of her face grew into distinctness, he was indignant with himself for feeling less and less indignation toward her in proportion to the closeness of his approach. The pity that came over him was mingled with an unruly admiration, causing him to wonder what unpatriotic stuff she could be made of. She was marked, but not whipped; she still held herself straight under all the hammering and cutting which, to his knowledge, she had been getting.

She stopped him, "for only a moment," she said, adding with a wan proudness: "That is, if you're not one of those who feel that I shouldn't be 'spoken to'?"

"No," said Fred, stiffly. "I may share their point of view, perhaps, but I don't feel called upon to obtrude it on you in that manner."

"I see," she said, nodding. "I've wanted to speak with you about Ramsey."

"All right."

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- That we pay particular attention to courtesy and to keeping our promises?
- That our workmen have the skill and knowledge necessary for telling exactly what's the trouble with your battery and how much repairs will cost?
- That we never try to sell you a new battery unless we are sure you can't save money by having your old one repaired?
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FRESH MEATS AND VEGETABLES

OF ALL KINDS

I feel sure it will be done in no other way.

I do not belong to the church that offering to build this college here, and in fact, not strong on denominational schools, but I am strong on education, and for any institution at will build up the moral standards of our young people, and inspire in our young people a desire

WRECKING CO.

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- Its owners or tenants occupy the completed building secure in the assurance that it has been erected from plans drawn and checked up by practical experience.

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CISCO, TEXAS

THIS IS THE BANK THAT SERVICE IS BUILDING

LANDIS DEFENDS AMERICA'S FIGHTING MEN

In an address delivered in Dallas recently, Judge Keneasaw Mountain Landis, supreme dictator of base ball, and who some weeks ago resigned from a federal judgeship in Chicago, made many pertinent remarks concerning the late war and the ex-soldier. Through the courtesy of Dean Sherry, vice commander of the Cisco Legion, the speech is herewith given in full:

"The nation that is indifferent to the fate of the men who fought to save her does not deserve to survive." Judge Landis declared at the dramatic climax of a ringing defense of the American Legion, and plea for the ex-service man.

"I did not understand from the telegram that reached me in Orange, Texas, yesterday, that I would be required to pay for my food at this reception with a speech" the judge said, following his introduction. "For fifty years the poet has sung of the famous southern hospitality, but I have been forced to travel more than 1,400 miles to find this exhibition of it.

"The treatment that I have been accorded in all the southern states has been one of the finest experiences of my life. After seventeen years of quasi-retirement from elbow contact with life folks—the retirement of a judicial officer, I am just coming back to life. From thirty-eight to fifty-five I drowsed away on the federal bench. At fifty-five I am starting life anew and one of the first experiences of this start is my most memorable tour of Texas and the states immediately east of her.

"It was just five years ago, if you will remember that the 100,000,000 of us got together and said 'Let's have a War.' We looked at the boys from 29 to 30 years of age, and said 'You boys at this ten year limit will do the fighting. You will go over to shoot and be shot at. We'll put you on the basis of \$30 a month drawing account' and through all the years, and all the red tape and all the arguments that have taken place from that time down to the present day, no assault has ever been made upon the thoroughness with which the fellow between 20 and 30 did his job—no aspersion has ever been hurled at his courage.

"When we fixed this \$30 a month schedule as the financial worth of the job, what did the rest of us—those who were not in the 20—30 limit do?

"Why, the day laborer asked for a 100 per cent increase in wages. All craftsmen asked for a 100 per cent increase in wages, and all the gentlemen engaged in trade and commerce, likewise demanded their 100 per cent increase."

"All the rest of us—the fellows the I. W. W.'s and Socialists referred to as Capitalists—set out to double our profits. Those who didn't double them tripled them, and the gentleman who didn't at least succeed in doubling them was a piker.

"But to get back to the sequence of the reasoning, the fellows finished their job and most of them came back. When I say came back, I include those fellows who didn't get across, for intimate association with all branches of the service for nineteen months taught me that the greatest penalty given to any man in the present generation was to be in the Army or the Navy and denied the opportunity to get across and come to the grips with the Hun."

"In the end the boys came back and began to look for jobs when they were mustered out of the service. They asked for the opportunity to honestly labor for a livelihood for themselves, their wives and their babies. Remember this was the man who went over and did the job that made it possible for us to eat this food here today here in the city of Dallas—the State of Texas—the United States of America, instead of the Teutonized Province of Imperial Germany. And that man, hundreds of thousands of him, is denied the privilege to even swing a pick and earn an honest living.

"I have been told that this is not a pleasant subject—that it isn't compatible with the laws of hospitality to be invited to a pleasant meal, and then introduce unpleasant subjects into the conversation. I know nothing of the technicalities of hospitality, but I do know that just as long as there is a single one of those boys vainly hunting for the chance to earn an honest living, I intend to go around the country throwing these facts into the teeth of the people who can, and who must, ameliorate his condition.

"I do not maintain that all ex-service men would work if they were tendered employment. Our army was gathered by conscriptive methods, the black sheep with the white, and there were some who were black

The white were far in the preponderance, the records have proved, and it is for them—for the men who are vainly seeking for the chance to work honestly, that I am asking your prayerful attention and consideration.

"Up until this very week, the problem has been left to the American Legion. And do you know that I have heard that organization talked about, and condemned in certain circles. A few nights before I left Chicago for this trip South, I sat at dinner at a table with twelve men, all of whom were the possessors of an exaggerated perimeter. And I had to sit and listen for a while. They characterized the Legion as a conspiracy against the government, and I have heard the same sentiment voiced in Texas.

"Any man who believes that the American Legion is a conspiracy against anything but evil and political sloth is either dishonest or insane. The Legion has taken care of the maimed and broken victims of the war, those who have felt the bite of the bullet—the tearing of the shrapnel—those who inhaled the gas, and languished from sickness because of the army exactions. That is the irony of it all. We have cast the burden upon the Legion and forced the Legion to carry it. We have slumped. We have been in an opium dream. We have made the boys who bore the brunt care for their maimed and broken. We sent them into it and they did it. Instead of taking the burden of those who paid with the price of their health from the shoulders of the lads who came through 100% whole, we have left them to carry the burden still when it is really my burden, and your burden.

"I left my office one day before I resigned from the bench and rode sixteen miles on a street car to see a man about getting a job for an ex-service man. He was not a drafted man. He enlisted in the regular army, when he had two legitimate claims to exemption—a wife and a 5 months old baby. That little wife signed away her right to an exemption claim when he enlisted.

"When I reached the office of the man from whom I was asking the job, I told him what I wanted.

"'I'm off these service men,' was his response.

"You'll get back on these service men I told him. I know for a fact that you made \$800,000 during the war from their efforts.

"'I know,' he said, 'but there fellows are flighty.'

"Flighty, think of it, flighty. Think of the transportation the average youth went through. Taken from his desk or his plow handles, hiked twenty-five miles a day for months, schooled in strange courtesies, and the fine art of killing, marched up a long gang plank, herded into the bowels of a ship and zigzagged through a submarine zone fraught with the threat of instant death. Marshaled upon the shore of a strange land, he was hardened to the exactions of the front line, and then marched into a trench in accurate grenade range from the German front line. His comrade falls on one side. John falls here. Bill falls there. Finally he feels the sting of a bullet, and is carried on a stretcher to the rear. He is evacuated through a long line of army hospitals is confined in a convalescent camp and eventually discharged.

"All this, has taken place in the impressionistic years of his life, the years when his character is being formed. In the span of two lightning-fast years he has amassed the experience of a man of middle life in normal times. In two years, he has passed from the shelter of his home into the jaws of death and back, and then some fat, self-satisfied, war-rich individual who stayed at home secure in the shelter the boy provided for him has the audacity to call him 'flighty.' I call it the shabbiest thing in the world, a statement like that from one of us who stayed at home.

"If I merely had my personal observation to guide my decision, I should make the unqualified statement that it is to the discredit of the applicant that he has been in the service. The nation that is indifferent to the fate of the men who fought to save her does not deserve to survive. The greatest insurance policy that we can get as a nation is the statement that the United States of America has fully discharged her obligations to her defenders.

"We have discussed the saving of the human soul. I have my idea about the matter, and you have yours. But I am here to say that we have a national soul that must be saved. These ex-service men have no agreement with you to take



POULTRY

PIGMIES OF POULTRY WORLD

Bantam Breeds Have Distinct Utility Value for Egg Production for Family Use.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Bantam breeds gained their popularity as ornamental fowl and as playthings for children and grown-ups, but, says the United States Department of Agriculture, they have also a distinct utility value for egg production for family use. There is also a good demand for eggs for hatching and for breeding stock of good quality. Because of their small size these pigmy breeds often have the advantage over larger fowls where only a very small space is available for the flock. They are easy for children to handle, and the ownership of a few Bantams often is the beginning of a real interest in poultry raising.

The various breeds of Bantams, their characteristics, and methods of management are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 1251, The Bantam Breeds and Varieties, the fifth of a series on Standard Varieties of Chickens. The various breeds, says the bulletin, have not been raised with the idea of egg production and, as a result, the average is not very high, probably around 175 eggs in a year. The eggs vary in size, as do the different Bantam breeds, ranging from 12 ounces a dozen to 18 or 20 ounces. The color of the eggs runs from white to dark brown. Some of the breeds have a tendency to lay for a fairly long period, but the Brahmas, Cochins and Silkies are apt to be broody. Since many of these kinds have been de-



White Cochon Bantam.

veloped from the larger standard breeds they have many of the same characteristics.

Reports collected from Bantam breeders show that the average hen will eat from 25 to 35 pounds of feed in a year, which is about one-half as much as a hen of the Mediterranean breeds or one-third as much as a hen of the larger breeds would eat.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained free by addressing the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

FIND HIDDEN TURKEY NESTS

When Confined in Pen Until Late in Day, Laying Hen Will Go Straight to Her Eggs.

A quick and easy way to find stolen nests of turkeys is to confine the birds from early morning to late afternoon. The laying hens will then go straight to their nests to lay the eggs which they are holding, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. When turkey hens have free range they nest usually in obscure places and often wander a half mile or more from home before they find a nesting place that suits them.

If attractive nesting places are prepared about the barnyard, the turkeys sometimes lay in them. Such nests are easily made from boxes or barrels, or by scooping out a little earth in the shape of a shallow bowl, piling brush round it to satisfy the hen's desire for seclusion. The nest most preferred by turkeys consists of a barrel laid on its side, in which straw or hay is placed. When confined in a breeding pen several turkey hens may lay in the same nest, but on free range each bird usually makes her own nest. Turkeys do not range far during cold weather. In the north, where the laying season often begins when there is still snow on the ground, the hens are more likely to select their nests near home.

They made none when they marched away. They have nothing down in writing along that line, but the higher obligations between men do not so exist. They are set down in honor, and that is where your agreement with the jobless ex-service man is set down—in the honor of the nation.

"I appeal to you in Dallas, that if such a man is here, you do not let the sun go down tonight without caring for his case."

SERUM DOES NOT ELIMINATE

Clean-Up of Hog Cholera Cannot Be Expected Through Use of This Modern Treatment.

Some persons think that the use of hog cholera serum has become so general that we are far on the way toward the elimination of the disease, but, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, a clean-up of cholera can not be expected through the use of this method. Besides, only a small percentage of the hogs in the country are treated each year and there is also almost a complete turnover of the swine population each year. Every 12 months we start with a new lot of pigs and the fight against disease must start at the beginning again.

About 500,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum are used every year, which means that, counting 50 cubic centimeters for each hog, only about 10,000,000 hogs are treated. In recent years there have been around 70,000,000 hogs in the country on January 1, according to federal crop estimators, which means many more hogs in the spring and summer. If all these hogs were treated cholera would not be eliminated. It would simply be made impotent to kill many hogs for one season and would begin to kill again the next season if serum were not used. Serum treatment, like insurance, can not be allowed to lapse.

PUREBRED SURELY PAID WELL

Lambs From Registered Sire Brought More Money Than Those From Scrub in Missouri.

In the sheep flock the purebred sire is a money maker. In one experiment at the Missouri College of Agriculture the lambs from a purebred ram brought 63-per cent more money than lambs of the same age fed in the same way but sired by a scrub. The lambs from the purebred ram weighed more at three months of age than the lambs sired by the inferior ram at four months of age.

Dressing Asparagus Bed. Give the asparagus bed a good dressing of manure. It will hasten the appearance of the "grass" and make it more tender. The custom of salting the bed may be omitted. It does not produce any noticeable results one way or the other.

HARRY SCHAEFER
O. K. SIGN SHOP

PEDIGREED JACK

Black John will make his stand for this season 12 miles north of Cisco, on Canyon road. A pedigree jack of the Milling stock and 15 1/2 hands high; six year old. Ten dollars for insurance and will pay ten dollars premium for the best colt.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

Eight year old chestnut sorrel horse, fifteen hands high; figure "3" brand on left shoulder. Left front foot and right hind foot white. Good saddle horse, saddle marks, shod all round. Any information notify N. S. Kinard, 9 miles south of Cisco. 40

CITIZEN'S LEAGUE

Judge Eugene Lankford, president of the Citizen's League, states the regular meeting will be held Thursday night, that there are a number of important matters to be brought before the body and urges all to be present. The hour is 7:30.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The following have authorized the American to announce their names for the several offices under which their name appears:

For County Judge of Commissioners' Court:
ED. S. PRITCHARD
TIP ROSS.

For County Attorney:
L. H. FLEWELLEN

For County Clerk:
ERNEST JONES.
EARL BENDER
(For Re-Election.)

For Sheriff:
J. D. "DUG" BARTON.
WILEY HARBIN.

For County Treasurer:
T. M. TOOMBS.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
ULALA HOWARD.
(For Re-Election)

For Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 6:
J. H. McDONALD.
R. W. H. KENNON.

For Constable, Precinct No. 6:
N. A. (RED) PENNINGTON.
L. J. STARKEY

For Commissioner, Precinct No. 4:
HENRY S. STUBBLEFIELD
(For Re-election.)

BIRT BRITAIN.
For Tax Assessor:
W. J. (BILL) HERRINGTON.

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—Why? Because I give GOOD QUALITY, GOOD PRICES, and COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

(UNCLE) SAM WILKIN'S CASH GROCERY
1304 AVE. D PHONE 360

TRAIN SCHEDULE

TEXAS & PACIFIC

(Eastbound)	Arrive	Depart
No. 16	2:47 a. m.	2:47 a. m.
No. 2	11:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
No. 4	12:22 p. m.	12:22 p. m.
No. 12	Makes up	11:30 p. m.

(Westbound)

Arrive	Depart
No. 11	5:00 a. m. stops.
No. 5	1:20 a. m. 1:25 a. m.
No. 23	2:10 p. m. 2:10 p. m.
No. 1	7:15 p. m. 7:15 p. m.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

(Northbound)	Arrive	Depart
No. 35	3:00 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
No. 37	3:35 a. m.	3:40 a. m.

(Southbound)

Arrive	Depart
No. 8	8:28 a. m. 8:38 a. m.
No. 36	11:56 p. m. 12:13 a. m.

CISCO & NORTHEASTERN

Northbound—to Breckenridge	Leave
No. 12	5:15 a. m.
No. 2	7:00 a. m.
No. 4	3:20 p. m.

Southbound—from Breckenridge

Arrive	Depart
No. 2	6:50 p. m.
No. 1	10:30 a. m.
No. 11	11:15 p. m.

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WHAT WOULD THE SCIENTIST WOMAN DO?

By REV. BISHOP JOSEPH F. BERRY, D. D.
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

BAPTIST WOMEN MEET

The Baptists Woman's Missionary union of the Cisco-Breckenridge district, met at the First Baptist church in Cisco this week for their annual meeting. Some 200 women were here from adjoining counties.

The features of this important meeting were the address of the president, Mrs. R. Q. Lee, and the special music for the occasion, under the direction of Mrs. Howard, wife of Pastor C. G. Howard. There were a number of prominent lady speakers present from Breckenridge, Eastland, Albany, Stephenville and other points.

Mrs. C. M. Caldwell, wife of Cliff Caldwell, one of the largest independent oil operators in the Stephens county field, and a great church worker, chartered a special train over the C. & N. E. for the benefit of the Breckenridge delegation.

Lunch was served at the church for the visitors by the ladies of the Cisco church. Later, automobiles were provided and the visitors shown about the city.

I was returning from California. On the first afternoon of the journey I noticed a lady in our Pullman who was particularly free, and easy in her manner. Her face was winsome, her voice musical, and her whole personality attractive. But her manner indicated that she felt herself specially commissioned to do some really important business.

Before the day passed she became acquainted with nearly every passenger in our coach. The next day she visited the other Pullmans, joining heartily in conversation with the passengers. I afterwards learned that this woman was a Christian Science reader and missionary, and that she was travelling back and forth between Los Angeles and Chicago for the sole purpose of spreading her religion among the tourists. I observed that she worked with splendid tact and untiring industry.

Among those whom this eager propagandist gave special attention was a group of girls who were on the way to Vassar College. Before we were out of New Mexico two of the girls had become converts to Christian Science. Others may have been influenced by her appeals, but of this I am not sure. If they were not, it was not the fault of the evangelist.

The train had just passed Topeka. The Christian Science woman and the two girl converts were sitting in the seat just in front of me, engaged in animated conversation. They were speaking in such distinct tones that I could not help hearing. The girls appeared to be very happy; and they were expressing their gratitude to the woman who had revealed to them the true religion, and led them into such a happy and radiant life.

The conversation made me uncomfortable. Indeed, I became conscious of a feeling of distressing guilt. Here I had been traveling for three days, and had not troubled myself to become acquainted with my fellow passengers. I had been living to myself. These men and women were immortal, travelling to the judgment, with destiny undetermined; and doubtless some had not a serious thought of preparation for either life or death. I had not felt enough interest even to inquire about their spiritual state and need.

Do you wonder that the attitude of the Christian Science worker, when contrasted with my own, had brought me into condemnation?

That evening after we left Kansas City I took a walk through the long train. This brought me into a tourist sleeping car. I noticed that, though it was early, one of the berths was occupied. It occurred to me that possibly some sick person might be occupying the bed.

"Is some one in that berth?" I asked the porter.

"Yes, sir," he replied. "We've got a mighty sick boy there. He's been sick ever since we left the coast and last night I thought he would not pull through till this morning."

"Has anyone offered to do anything for him?" I inquired.

"Nobody but me and the conductor," he replied.

"Well, won't you ask him if he would not like a man to look in and visit with him just for a minute?"

"I'm sure he would," said the colored man, as he started back down the aisle. In a minute he came back grinning broadly.

"He is awful lonesome to-night, boss, and would like to see anybody," he said.

I parted the curtains, and looked in. Lying there was a lad of perhaps twenty. His face was very white, save for the crimson spots on his cheeks, which told of tuberculosis in an advanced stage. His eyes were sunken deeply. Upon his forehead were beads of perspiration. And his breathing was heavy and painful. When the curtains opened, he

looked up at me and tried to smile his welcome.

"You must forgive me," I said. "I had no idea that we had a passenger who was ill. I'm very sorry I did not know it for I would have been here before."

Then in a whisper he told me his home was in northeastern Ohio, that he had contracted a serious cold the winter before, and that it had developed quickly into serious lung trouble, and that his mother had sent him to California to see whether the mild climate might not restore him. But he had grown steadily worse. Now he was going home as fast as the Santa Fe express would carry him.

I presently found that he was fully conscious of his serious condition. With stirring pathos he looked straight at me, and asked: "Do you think I'll last till this time tomorrow? I'll be home by then. I do want to get home so much. I don't like to think of dying on the train."

I told him that I thought he would get home, that persons suffering from his disease often lived for weeks longer than their friends expected, and that doubtless he would have the joy of seeing his mother and sister. He seemed so utterly discouraged that I felt I ought to take his mind off himself and his condition and cheer him up a bit. So I told him a story with a little humor in it. He smiled, showing that he saw the fun. Then, realizing that he was very weary, I said: "Good night, my friend. I hope you may sleep well. I'll be here to see you in the morning."

I closed the curtains, and started toward the door. When half-way there I stopped as suddenly as though I had been shot. I had remembered the Christian Science woman back in my coach.

"What would she have done, had she been here?" I demanded of myself.

Turning I went quickly back. Opening the curtains again, I looked in and said: "You see I have come back. You told me you were very lonesome. I've thought of a friend of mine who will come and stay with you all night—will never leave you."

Then I told him all about the great Friend, and quoted some of the invitations and promises which He had spoken. Then, closing the curtains behind me, we had a little prayer together.

"Good night again," I said. "Be sure to let the great Friend be yours."

Next morning before anyone in my sleeper was astir I got up, and went forward to the tourist-car. Looking into the berth of the sick boy I saw something wonderful. The shade of the window had been raised. The morning sun flooded the place, and fell upon the white face of the lad. But that face. It was beaming and radiant, and told me that something had happened since I had been there, something supernatural and glorious.

"I think it must be all right this morning," I said.

"All right! I guess it is all right. Why, you had only been gone a little while last night when your Friend came. Now He is my Friend. I've been so happy I could hardly sleep."

Then he told me the simple story of his surrender to Jesus Christ, and his acceptance of the love and mercy so freely offered.

When we reached Chicago, I took him across to the LaSalle station, and put him into a coach of the New York Central fast express. In a little while the train pulled out, my redeemed boy waving his hand feebly, and smiling through the window. As I turned away and went through the crowded streets of the great city, I was both sad and glad. I was sad that I had neglected so many golden opportunities to win some one to His love and service. But glad that

in one case at least, that I had been permitted to lead one soul into conscious fellowship with my Lord. And a hundred times since I have awakened to a vivid sense of opportunity and privilege by the thrilling question which gripped me that evening in the railroad coach.

"What would the Christian Science woman do if she were here?"

HARRY SCHAEFER
O. K. SIGN SHOP

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I guarantee to remove Moles, Warts or Birth Marks from any portion of the body. All work done on a money-back guarantee. Charges reasonable. Consult me at the Alexander Hotel or will call at any home in the city.

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Prompt Service. Mail your Films to

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Cisco, Texas

AUTO TOP SHOP

C. W. Ramsey is again opening his TOP SHOP with the B & H MOTOR Company.

Old and new customer's work solicited and appreciated. No job too large; none too small. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Our New Home

—We want our customers to visit us in our new location where we are adding a complete line of

Dry Goods

WE ARE MAKING VERY LOW PRICES ON OUR ENTIRE LINE

Millinery for Easter

—We have made especial preparation to take care of the EASTER rush, lots of new hats just arrived in time for EASTER, one special table of hats at

\$4.95

—LADIES AND CHILDRENS slippers, new shipment in this week. Come and see the new things.

Babb's Store

—COCOANUT, COCOA, BLACK PEPPER AND GUN POWDER, TEA, ALL IN BULK ANY QUANTITY.

—Cisco Blend Coffee and Peaberry ground and packed in Cisco.

"ALWAYS FRESH"

CISCO COFFEE HOUSE

Have You Attended the

BANKRUPT SALE

At The Famous Store?

Thousands of people availed themselves of the bargains offered on the opening day of this great sale.

This stock of seasonable merchandise is being sold at unheard of prices. Come, take a look. You cannot afford to pass these bargains by.

Kleinman Dry Goods Co.

—Successors to—
THE FAMOUS STORE
The Place Where You Save Money

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See it
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