

# The McLean News

TWELFTH YEAR

McLEAN, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916

NO. 51

## POULTRY

On next Tuesday, 24-25 of January, I will load a car of poultry at McLean and will pay the following prices for stuff reasonably free from feed and in healthy condition:

Hens	11 cts. per pound
Springs	11 cts. per pound
Ducks	10 cts. per pound
Young roosters	05 cts. per pound
Old roosters	04 cts. per pound

Bring your chickens to town and get good prices for them.

## M. D. BENTLEY

### From Over The Panhandle

Hedley reports the shipping of 200 cars of grain and 514 bales of cotton since the first of November.

Tampa is supporting two moving picture shows six nights in one week.

Mrs. Griggs, wife of Geo. R. Griggs, one of the pioneer residents of Floyd county, died at her home at Floydada from an attack of paralysis.

Thirty head of calves started across a frozen lake at Hereford and when about half way across the ice broke and all were drowned. The calves belonged to No. 10 Bros.

Geo. Callahan, who had been a resident of Carson county for thirty years and who was one of the most substantial citizens of the county, died at his home near Panhandle on the 13th.

Found—Piece of hardware looks to be part of an automatic shot gun. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this ad.

The Tulsa Herald reports the marriage of Miss Bob Hogan and Mr. Mays Ervin and Miss Ruby Foster and Mr. Milford Roop last week.

The Glazier Flour Mill is putting out an excellent grade of flour which is being recommended by some of the best cooks in the Panhandle.

Mac McCauly, one of Miami's most valued citizens, died at his home near that place last week from an attack of the grippe.

Mrs. W. T. Garrett, the present incumbent, and Miss Iva Buie of Canyon have announced for the office of County Treasurer of Randall county.

The Clarendon News will install a new 15 model linotype.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wells of Memphis celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on the 17th. Their brothers, sisters, children and grandchildren were all present. Editor Wells of Hedley Informer is a son. Both old people are hale and hearty.

### Panhandlers Win Prizes

Dallas, Texas, Jan. 17—At the annual convention of the Texas Industrial Congress the prizes for the the best field crops, livestock and gardens were awarded. The capital prize of \$500 was adjudged to Alvin Tiroff of Wilbarger county. Mr. Tiroff produced 4.64 tons of cowpea hay; 42.64 bushels of corn; 2 tons of kaffir heads and 1.87 bales of cotton on four acres at a total net profit of \$244.11.

Lynn Decatur produced 117.9 bushels of corn on one acre and was awarded the first prize of \$200 in Texas Corn Club. The second prize went to Frank W. Helton of Wheeler County who grew 83.89 bushels on his acre. Sam Villiva of Jefferson County ranked third, having a yield of 83.25 bushels.

In the forage crop contest Karl Wolfe of Haskell County won first prize. He grew 4.89 tons of milo heads on one acre. J. S. Calhoun of Hall County and Garland Whitt of Floyd County were awarded the second and third prizes. Mrs. Kari Wolfe took the second prize in this class in 1914.

Irby Smith of Hopkins County led all contestants in the Texas Peanut Club with a yield 4.23 tons of peanuts and peanut hay. This crop cost \$2.41 per ton to produce and netted a profit of \$175. Wm. Norman Ray of Comanche County won second prize and produced 3.78 tons of hay and nuts. Leone Holmes of Nacogdoches County won third prize.

R. F. Oakley, and sister, Mary Oakley, of Nolan County were awarded first and second prizes in the Kleberg Beef Club. In the Pryor Baby Beef Club Horace Hamilton of Grayson County was awarded \$200, having added 251 pounds in weight to his calf during a feeding period of 123 days at a cost of .054 cents per pound. Josephine Milberger of Hill County stood second.

Andrew Carey of Taylor County was first in the Hog Club; his hog showed a gain in weight of two pounds per day during a feeding period of 123 days. Pearl Lee of Comanche County stood second in this class. The reports of contestants in the Home and School Garden Class show some remarkable records.

### Will Build Brick Garage

A. B. Gardenhire has arranged for the purchase of two business lots on the west side of Main street between Railroad and first streets and is making plans for the erection of a building fifty by one hundred feet, which, when completed, will be fitted up as a first class garage.

Hollow tile will be used in the construction of the building and it will be made modern in every way. The gentleman also contemplates putting a well down on the rear of the lot and installing a private water system for use in his business as well as for fire protection.

This new building will be a valuable addition to the appearance of Main street and it is believed it is the first of a number of substantial improvements that will be made in the business portion of the town within the next few months.

### Paid Your Poll Tax?

Only a few more days remain in which you may pay your poll tax and enfranchise yourself for participation in the "political battles of 1916." During the coming year there will be elections of every conceivable kind and the man who allows his opportunity of equipping himself with the necessary credentials for participating in the choice of officers to slip by will be in a sorry plight at voting time.

If you have not paid your poll tax let us urge you to do so at once. Orders for poll tax receipts may be secured at either bank.

### Dorsey For County Clerk

We are authorized to include among our announcements this week the name of R. E. Dorsey as an aspirant for the office of county and district clerk. Mr. Dorsey has been a resident of McLean and vicinity for a number of years and is a man well qualified in every particular for discharging the duties of the office to which he aspires. He has had special training in clerical work and is a capable and efficient office man. For four years he was postmaster at McLean and his record in that capacity was without a flaw. He earnestly solicits the support and influence of every voter in the furtherance of his campaign.

#### Mabel Riegelman "Lyric Singer"

In Carroll Chapel, last night, was the opening event of the season's Euterpean program, a concert by Miss Mabel Riegelman, lyric soprano. Miss Riegelman's voice has an exceptional quality and beauty and in climaxes filled the big chapel with remarkable strength.

Among the numbers which brought most applause were the airs used as encores, "Daddy's Sweetheart", "How Much I Love You" "Year's at Spring" and "Love's Season." The latter selection was by Mrs. Lowe, a Dallas author.

Miss Riegelman has a most vivacious personality, far from being afflicted with the temperamental eccentricities popularly accredited to great artists.—Waco Times Herald.

Miss Riegelman will give a concert in Amarillo on the 28th inst. Grand Opera House.



### The Danger

Buying goods away from home is more than the fact that they are not always as represented—there is a principle involved—the danger to your own home community.

All money sent away will naturally tend to retard the growth of your own home interest.

Be A Home Booster.

### Erwin Drug Company

### The Marriage Microbe.

The marriage microbe is a bird that's hard to understand: The short man always asks the tall skyscraper for her hand. The man who's six feet in his socks will wed for good and all. Some maiden who is passing fair, but only four feet tall.

The brilliant girl who takes the prize and outshines all the school is more than apt to cast her fate in marriage with some fool. The learned man who knows his books and has a sober mind. Most likely weds the dizziest young damsel he can find.

The prettiest of all the girls will wed some cross eyed gink. Who doesn't look as though he knew enough to even think. The homely girl most likely hooks the handsome millionaire. The frivolous maiden weds a man who's loaded down with care.

The pious girl is apt to draw some old night prowlin' skate. Who doesn't think that 3 o'clock is any where near late. The pastor of the church may wed a social butterfly. Who thinks more of her new fall hat than mansions up on high.

The more you try to solve the thing the less you really know. Philosophers all gave it up some centuries ago. The mystery is fathomless, as much now as of yore. It's only human nature, pure and simple, nothing more.



## Service and Solidity The Banking Requisites

The satisfactory bank—the only bank which can be of real benefit to the business public—is that which, while assuring absolute security, is prepared to give expert and courteous service not only to depositors but to the public generally.

The success of the AMERICAN STATE BANK has been built upon this winning combination of Service and Solidity. Your account is solicited.

CAPITAL . . . . . \$25,000.00  
SURPLUS . . . . . \$12,000.00

### American State Bank

(GUARANTY FUND BANK)

McLean, Texas

D. B. VEATCH, PRESIDENT                      W. H. HOLT, CASHIER  
GEO. W. SITTER, VICE PRES.                      A. G. RICHARDSON, ASST. CASHIER

A. P. CLARK, Jr.                                      JACOB L. HESS.

DIRECTORS.

INDIVIDUAL WORTH OF STOCKHOLDERS \$1,750,000.00

## To The PUBLIC

Christmas time is over and we have again entered upon a new year. We have the best stock of building material in every line that we have had for a long long time.

We thank you for your past patronage and hope that our dealings with you in the past have been satisfactory and that we may still have a liberal share of your business. Fair dealing is our motto.

Call And See Us

### Cicero Smith Lumber Company

Phone 3

# The PRICE

By FRANCIS LYNDE

## ILLUSTRATIONS by C.D. RHODES

### SYNOPSIS.

Kenneth Griswold, an unsuccessful writer because of socialist tendencies, sups with his friend Bainbridge at Chau-diere's restaurant in New Orleans and declares that if necessary he will steal to keep from starving. He holds up Andrew Galbraith, president of the Bayou State Security, in his private office and escapes with \$200.00 in cash. By original methods he escapes the hue and cry and goes aboard the Belle Julie as a deckhand. He unexpectedly confronts Charlotte Farnham of Wahaska, Minn., who had seen him cash Galbraith's check in the bank. Charlotte recognizes Griswold, but declines to write to Galbraith rather than denounce the robber to the captain. She sees the brutal mate rescued from drowning by Griswold and delays sending her letter to Galbraith. She talks to Griswold and by his advice sends her letter of betrayal to Galbraith, anonymously. Griswold is arrested on the arrival of the boat at St. Louis but escapes from his captors.

### CHAPTER VII—Continued.

McGrath found his handcuffs and tried the key in those upon Griswold's wrists. It fitted.

"Now ye're fut and hand loose, I'll say to ye what I wouldn't say to a cripple. Wan is that ye're not Gavitt; ye're no more like him than I am. Let that go. Ye've been up to some devilry. But that's all over and gone. What'll ye be doing next?"

Griswold took a leaf out of the past. Safety in a former peril had grown out of a breakfast deliberately eaten in a cafe next door to the Bayou State Security.

"What would I do but finish my job on the Julie?" he said, pushing the theory to its logical conclusion.

The mate shook his head. "Ye needn't do that; the cops might be coming down here and running you in again. How much pay have ye drawn?"

"Not any."

McGrath took a greasy wallet from his pocket and counted out a deck-hand's wages for the trip.

"Take this, and I'll be getting it back from the clerk. It might not be good fr ye to show up at the office."

Griswold suffered a sudden return to the mellowing humanities.

"I've been calling you all the hard names I could lay tongue to, McGrath, and there have been times when I would have given the price of a good farm for the privilege of standing up to you on a bit of green grass with nobody looking on. I take it all back. You say you haven't forgotten; neither will I forget, and maybe my turn will come again, some day."

"Go along with you," growled the rough-tongued Irishman, whose very kindness had a tang of brutality in it. "If you're coming across the naygur,



McGrath Tried the Key in Those Upon Griswold's Wrist.

Mose, anywhere, sind him back and tell him I'll see that he gets real money fr helping us unload. Off with ye, now, whilst they're catching up with yer runaway cab."

Griswold went leisurely, as befitted his theory, and upon reaching the levee, turned aside among the freight pyramids in search of his confederate. Now that there was time to recall the facts he feared that the negro had been taken. He had secured but a few yards' start in the race, and his pursuer was a white man, able to back speed with intelligence. Griswold had a sickening fit of despair when he contemplated the possibility of failure with the goal almost in sight; and the reaction, when he stumbled upon the negro skulking in the shadows of a lumber cargo, was sharp enough to make him faint and dizzy.

The negro did not recognize him at first and was about to run away, when Griswold shook off the benumbing weakness and called out.

"Tank de good Lawd! Is dat you, all, Cap'm Gravitt? Is dat shuck up I couldn't recognize my o' mammy! Tek dihyar eunjah-bag o' yours fo' I gwine drap hit. Hit's des deek bun-bun ev' sense I done tuk

Griswold took the handkerchief bundle, and the mere touch of it put new life into him.

"Where is the fellow who was chasing you, Mose?" he asked.

"'T's nev' gwine tell you dat; no, suh. Las' time I seed him, he's des t'arin' off strips up de levee after turrer fellah."

"What other fellow?"

The negro laughed and did a double shuffle at the mere recollection of it.

"Hi-yah! Turrer fellah is de fellah what done tuk my job. Hit was dea-way: when I tink dat white man gwine catch me, sholy, I des drap down in de darkes' cawneh I kin fin'; dat's what I done, yas, suh. He des keep on a-goin', spat, spat, spat, an' when he come out front de General Jackson over yondeh, one dem boys what's wukkin' on her, he tuk out, an' dat white man des tu'n hisself loose an' mek his laigs go lak he gwine shek 'um plum off; yas, sah!"

Griswold suffered another lapse into the humanities when he saw the list of participants in his act growing steadily with each fresh complication, and he said, "I'm sorry for that, Mose."

"Nev' you min' 'bout dat, Cap'm. Dat boy he been doin' somepin to mek him touchous, 'less'n he nev' tuk out dat-a-way, no, suh!"

"Maybe so. Well, we can't help it now. Here is the twenty I promised you."

"Tank you, suh; 'tank you kin'ty, Cap'm. You-all's des de whites' white man ev' I knowed. You sholy is."

"What are you going to do with yourself, now?" Griswold inquired.

"Who, me? Is gwine up yondeh to dat resteraun an' git me de bigges' mess o' fried fish I can hol'—dat's me; yas, suh."

"McGrath says he'll pay you levee wages if you'll come back to the boat and help get the cargo out of her."

"Reckon I ain't gwine back to de Julie; no, suh. Dat'd be gittin' rich too fas' for dis niggeh. Good-night, Cap'm Gravitt; an' 'tank you kin'ty, suh."

Griswold went his way musing upon the little object lesson afforded by the negro's determination. Here was a fellow man who was one of the feeblest of the underdogs in the great social fight; and with money enough in hand to give him at least a breathing interval, his highest ambition was a mess of fried fish.

The object lesson was suggestive, if not specially encouraging, and Griswold made a mental note of it for further study when the question of present safety should be more satisfactorily answered.

### CHAPTER VIII.

Griswold Emergent.

Half an hour or such a matter after the hue-and-cry runaway from the curb in front of the saloon two doors above, Mr. Abram Sonneschein, dealer in second-hand clothing and sweat-shop bargains, saw a possible customer drifting across the street, and made ready the grappling hooks of commercial enterprise.

There was little suggestion of the tramp roustabout, and still less, perhaps, of the gentleman, about the person who presently emerged from the Sonneschein emporium. A square farther on he selected a barber's shop of cleanly promise. An hour later, reaching the retail district, he strolled past many brilliantly lighted shops until he found one exactly to his liking. A courteous salesman caught him up at the door, and led the way to the designated departments.

By this time Mr. Sonneschein's hesitant and countrified customer had undergone a complete metamorphosis. No longer reluctant and hard to please, he passed rapidly from counter to counter, making his selections with manlike celerity and certainty and bargaining not at all. When he was quite through, there was enough to furnish a generous traveling wardrobe; a head-to-foot change of garments with a surplus to fill two lordly suitcases; so he bought the suitcases also, and had them taken with his other purchases to the dressing room.

All traces of the deck-hand Gavitt, and of the Sonneschein planter-customer having been obliterated, there remained only the paying of his bill and the summoning of a cab. Oddly enough, the cab, when it came, proved to be a four-wheeler driven by a little, wizen-faced man whose thin, high-pitched voice was singularly familiar.

"The Hotel Chouteau?—yis, sorr. Will you please hand me thim grips? I can't lave me harrses."

The driver's excuse instantly tied the knot of recognition, and the man who had just cremated his former identities swore softly.

All things considered, it was the Griswold of the college-graduate days—the days of the slender patrimony which had capitalized the literary beginning—who presented himself at the counter of the Hotel Chouteau at half-past nine o'clock on the evening of the Belle Julie's arrival at St. Louis, wrote his name in the guest-book and

permitted an attentive bell boy to relieve him of his two suitcases.

The clerk, a rotund little man with a promising bald spot and a permanent smile, had appraised his latest guest in the moment of book-signing, and the result was a small triumph for the Olive street furnishing house. Next to the genuinely tailor-made stands the quality of verisimilitude; and the keynote of the clerk's greeting was respectful affability.

"Glad to have you with us, Mr. Griswold. Would you like a room, or a suite?"

"Neither; if I have time to get my supper and catch a train. Have you a railway guide?"

"There is one in the writing room. But possibly I can tell you what you wish to know. Which way are you going?"

Without stopping to think of the critical happenings which had intervened since the forming of the impulsive resolution fixing his destination, Griswold named the chosen field for the hazard of fresh fortunes, and its direction.

"North; to a town in Minnesota called Wahaska. Do you happen to know the place?"

The clerk smiled and shook his head.

"Plenty of time, is there?" Griswold asked.

"Oh, yes. Your train leaves the terminal at eleven-thirty; but you can get into the sleeper any time after eight o'clock."

Seated at a well-appointed table in the Chouteau cafe, Griswold had ample time to overtake himself in the race reconstructive, and for the moment the point of view became frankly Philistine. The luxurious hotel, with its air of invincible respectability; the snowy napery, the cut glass, the shaded lights, the deferential service; all these appealed irresistibly to the epicurean in him. It was as if he had come suddenly to his own again after an undeserved season of deprivation, and the effect of it was to push the hardships and perils of the preceding weeks and months into a far-away past.

He ordered his supper deliberately, and while he waited for its serving, imagination cleared the stage and set the scenes for the drama of the future. That future, with all its opportunities for the realizing of ideals, was now safely assured. He could go whether he pleased and do what seemed right in his own eyes, and there was none to say him nay.

In this minor city of his hasty selection he would find the environment most favorable for a rewriting of his book and for a renewal of his studies. Here, too, he might hope to become by unostentatious degrees the beneficent god-in-the-car of his worthy ambition, raising the fallen, succoring the helpless and fighting the battles of the oppressed.

Further along, when she should have quite forgotten the Belle Julie's deck-hand, he would meet Miss Farnham on an equal social footing; and the conclusion of the whole matter should be a triumphant demonstration to her by their irrefutable logic of good deeds and a life well-lived that in his case, at least, the end justified the means.

The train of reflective thought was broken abruptly by the seating of two other supper guests at his table; a big-framed man in the grizzled fifties, and a young woman who looked as if she might have stepped the moment before out of the fitting rooms of the most famous of Parisian dressmakers.

Griswold's supper was served, and for a time he made shift to ignore the couple at the other end of the table. Then an overheard word, the name of the town which he had chosen as his future abiding place, made him suddenly observant.

It was the young woman who had named Wahaska, and he saw now that his first impression had been at fault; she was not over-dressed. Also he saw that she was piquantly pretty; a bravura type, slightly suggesting the Rialto at its best, perhaps, but equally suggestive of sophistication, travel and a serene disregard of chaperonage.

The young woman's companion was undeniably her father, Gray, heavy-browed, and with a face that was a life-mask of crude strength and elemental shrewdness, the man had bequeathed no single feature to the alertly beautiful daughter; yet the resemblance was unmistakable. Griswold did not listen designedly, but he could not help overhearing much of the talk at the other end of the table. From it he gathered that the young woman was lately returned from some Florida winter resort; that her father had met her by appointment in St. Louis; and that the two were going on together, perhaps to Wahaska, since that was the place name oftener on the lips of the daughter.

It was at this point that the apex of Philistine contentment was passed and the reaction set in. He had been spending strength and vitality recklessly and the accounting was at hand. The descent began when he took himself sharply to task for the high-priced supper. What right had he to order costly food that he could not eat when the price of this single meal would feed a family for a week?

After that, nothing that the obsequious and attentive waiter could bring proved tempting enough to recall the vanished appetite. Never having known what it was to be sick, Griswold disregarded the warning, drank a cup of strong coffee and went out to the lobby to get a cigar, leaving his table companions in the midst of their meal. To his surprise and chagrin the carefully selected "perfecto" made him dizzy and faint, bringing a disquieting recurrence of the vertigo which he setzed him while he was searching for his negro treasure-bearer on the levee.

"I've had an overdose of excitement, I guess," he said to himself, flinging the cigar away. "The best thing for me to do is to go down to the train and get to bed."

He went about it listlessly, with a curious buzzing in his ears and a certain dimness of sight which was quite disconcerting; and when a cab was summoned he was glad enough to let a respectfully sympathetic porter lend him a shoulder to the sidewalk.

The drive in the open air was sufficiently tonic to help him through the details of ticket-buying and embarkation; and afterward sleep came so quickly that he did not know when the Pullman porter drew the curtains to adjust the screen in the window at his



The Porter Knew the Calling of the Red-Faced Man by intuition.

feet, though he did awake drowsily later on at the sound of voices in the aisle, awoke to realize vaguely that his two table companions of the Hotel Chouteau cafe were to be his fellow travelers in the Pullman.

The train was made up ready to leave, and the locomotive was filling the great train shed with stertorous hissings, when a red-faced man slipped through the gates to saunter over to the Pullman and to peek inquisitively at the porter.

"Much of a load tonight, George?"

"No, sah; mighty light; four young ladies goin' up to de school in Fairbault, Mistah Grierson and his daughter, and a gentleman from de Chouteau."

"A gentleman from the Chouteau? When did he come down?"

The porter knew the calling of the red-faced man only by intuition; but Griswold's tip was warming in his pocket and he lied at random and on general principles.

"Been heah all de evenin'; come down right early afte' suppeh, and went to ba'd like he was sick or tarr'd or somethin'."

"What sort of a looking man is he?"

"Little, smooth-faced, narn'-chisted gentleman; look like he might be—"

But the train was moving out and the red-faced man had turned away. Whereupon the porter broke his simile in the midst, picked up his carpet-covered step and climbed aboard.

### CHAPTER IX.

The Goths and Vandals.

In the day of its beginnings, Wahaska was a minor trading post on the northwestern frontier, and an outfitting station for the hunters and trappers of the upper Mississippi and Minnesota lake region.

Later, it became the market town of a wheat-growing district, and a foundation of modest prosperity was laid by well-to-do farmers gratitating to that county seat to give their children the benefit of a graded school. Later still came the passing of the wheat, a re-peopling of the farms by a fresh influx of home-seekers from the Old World, and the birth, in Wahaska and elsewhere, of the industrial era.

Jasper Grierson was a product of the wheat-growing period. The son of one of the earliest of the New York state homesteaders in the wheat belt, he came of age in the year of the Civil war draft, and was unpatriotic enough, some said, to dodge conscription, or the chance of it, by throwing up his hostler's job in a Wahaska livery stable and vanishing into the dim limbo of the farther West. Also, tradition added that he was well-spared, indeed, by only one, and that one a woman.

After the westward vanishing, Wahaska saw him no more until he returned in his vigorous prime, a veteran soldier of fortune upon whom the goddess had poured a golden shower out of some cornucopia of the Colorado mines. Although rumor, occasionally naming him during the years of absence, had never mentioned a wife, he was accompanied by a daughter, a dark-eyed, red-lipped young woman, a rather striking beauty of a type unfamiliar to Wahaska and owing nothing, it would seem, to the grim, gray-wolf Jasper.

Since the time was ripe, Wahaska did presently burst its swaddling bands. Commercial enterprise is sheep-like; where one leads, others will follow; and the mere following breeds success, if only by the sheer impetus of the massed forward movement. Jasper Grierson was the mass of the hour, but the price paid for leadership by the led is apt to be high.

When Wahaska became a city, with a charter and a bonded debt, electric lights, waterworks and a trolley system, Grierson's interest predominated in every considerable business venture in it, save and excepting the Raymer Foundry and Machine works.

He was president of one bank, and the principal stockholder in the other, which was practically an allied institution; he was the sole owner of the grain elevator, the saw and planing mills, the box factory and a dozen smaller industries in which his name did not appear. Also, it was his money, or rather his skill as a promoter, which had transformed the Wahaska & Pineboro railroad from a logging switch, built to serve the sawmill, into an important and independent connecting link in the great lake region system.

In each of these commercial or industrial chariots the returned native sat in the driver's seat; and those who remembered him as a loutish young farmhand overlooked the educative results of continued success and marveled at his gifts, wondering how and where he had acquired them.

While the father was thus gratifying a purely Gothic lust for conquest, the daughter figured, in at least one small circle, as a beautiful young Vandal, with a passion for overturning all the well-settled traditions. At first her attitude toward Wahaska and the Wahaskians had been serenely tolerant; the tolerance of the barbarian who neither understands nor sympathizes with, the homely virtues and the customs which have grown out of them. Then resentment awoke, and with it a soaring ambition to reconstruct the social fabric of the countrified town upon a model of her own devising.

In this charitable undertaking she was aided and abetted by her father, who indulgently paid the bills. At her instigation he built an imposing red-brick mansion on the sloping shore of Lake Minnedaska, named it—or suffered her to name it—"Meriside," had an artist of parts up from Chicago to design the decorations and superintend the furnishings, had a landscape gardener from Philadelphia to lay out the grounds and, when all was in readiness, gave a housewarming to which the invitations were in some sense mandatory, since by that time he had a finger in nearly every commercial and industrial pie in Wahaska.

But there were still obstacles to be surmounted. From the first there had been a perverse minority refusing stubbornly to bow the head in the house of—Grierson. The Farnhams were of it, and the Raymers, with a following of a few of the families called "old" as age is reckoned in the middle West. The men of this minority were slow to admit the omnipotence of Jasper Grierson's money, and the women were still slower to accept Miss Grierson on terms of social equality.

At the housewarming this minority had been represented only by variously worded regrets. At a reception, given to mark the closing of Meriside, socially, on the eve of Miss Margery's departure for the winter in Florida, the regrets were still polite and still unanimous. Miss Margery laughed defiantly and set her white teeth on a determined resolution to reduce this inner-citadel of conservatism at all costs. Accordingly, she opened the campaign on the morning after the reception; began it at the breakfast table when she was pouring her father's coffee.

"You know everybody, and everybody's business, poppa; who is the treasurer of St. John's?" she inquired.

"How should I know?" grumbled the magnate, whose familiarity with church affairs was limited to certain writings of a legal nature concerning the Presbyterian house of worship upon which he held a mortgage.

"You ought to know," asserted Miss Margery, with some asperity. "Isn't it Mr. Edward Raymer?"

Jasper Grierson frowned thoughtfully into space. "Why, yes; come to think of it, I guess he is the man. Anyway, he's one of their—what do you call 'em—trustees?"

"Wardens," corrected Margery.

"Yes, that's it; I knew it was something connected with a penitentiary. What do you want of him?"

"Nothing much of him; but I want a check for five hundred dollars payable to his order."

Jasper Grierson's laugh was suggestive of the noise made by a rusty door hinge. The tilting of the golden cornucopia had made him a ruthless money-grubber, but he never questioned his daughter's demands.

"Going in for the real old simon-pure, blue-ribbon brand of respectability this time, ain't you, Madgie?" he chuckled; but he wrote the check on the spot.

Two hours later, Miss Grierson's cutter, driven by herself, paraded in Main street to the delight of any eye aesthetic. When the clean-limbed Kentuckian had measured the length of Main street he was sent on across the railroad tracks into the industrial half of the town, and was finally halted in front of the Raymer Foundry and Machine works.

Raymer was at his desk when the smart equipage drew up before the office door; and a moment later he was at the curb, bareheaded, offering to help the daughter of men out of the robe wrappings.

Raymer held the office door open for her, and in the grimy little den which had been his father's before him, placed a chair for her at the desk-end.

"Now you can tell me in comfort what I can do for you," he said.

"Oh, it's only a little thing. I came to see you about renting a pew in St. John's; that is our church, you know."

Raymer did not know, but he was politic enough not to say so.

"I am quite at your service," he hastened to say. "Shall I show you a plan of the sittings?"

When the sittings were finally decided upon she opened her purse.

"It is so good of you to take time from your business to wait on me," she told him; and then, in naive confusion: "I—I asked poppa to make out a check, but I don't know whether it is big enough."

Raymer took the order to pay, glanced at the amount, and from that to the velvety eyes with the half-abashed query in them, Miss Grierson's eyes were her most effective weapon. With them she could look anything, from daggers drawn to kisses. Just now the look was of childlike beseeching, but Raymer understood it—or thought he did.

"It is more than twice as much as we get for the best locations," he murmured. "Wait a minute and I'll write you a check for the difference and give you a receipt."

But at the word she was on her feet in an eager flutter of protest.

"Oh, please don't!" she pleaded. "If it is really too much, can't you put the difference in the missionary box, or in the—in the minister's salary?—as a little donation from us, you know?"

Thus the small matter of business was concluded; but Miss Margery was not yet ready to go. From St. John's and its affairs official she passed deftly to the treasurer of St. John's and his affairs personal. Was the machine works the place where they made steam engines and things? And did the sign, "No Admittance," on the doors mean that no visitors were allowed? If not, she would so much like to—

Raymer smiled and put himself once more at her service, this time as guide and megaphone. It was all very noisy and grimy, but if she cared to go through the works he would be glad to go with her.

He did not know how glad he was going to be until they had passed through the clamorous machine shop and had reached the comparatively quiet foundry. One of Miss Margery's gifts was the ability to become for the moment an active and sympathetic sharer in anyone's enthusiasms. In the foundry she looked and listened, and was unsophisticated only to the degree that invites explanation. It was a master-stroke of finesse. A man is never so transparent as when he forgets himself in his own trade talk; and Raymer was unrolling himself as a scroll for Miss Grierson to read as she ran.

The tour of the works which had begun in passing acquaintance ended in friendship, precisely as Miss Grierson had meant it should; and when Raymer was tucking her into the cutter and wrapping her in the fur robes, she added the finishing touch, or rather the touch for which all the other touches had been the preliminaries.

"I'm so glad I had the courage to come and see you this morning. We have been dreadfully remiss in church



"Going in for the Real Brand This Time Ain't You Madge?"

matters, but I am going to try to make up for it in the future. I'm sorry you couldn't come to us last evening. Please tell your mother and sister that I do hope we'll meet, sometime. I should so dearly love to know them. Thank you so much for everything—Good-by."

Raymer watched her as she drove away, noted her skillful handling of the fiery Kentuckian and her straight seat in the flying cutter, and the smile which a day or two earlier might have been mildly satirical was now openly appreciative.

"She is a shrewd little strategist," was his comment; "but all the same she is a mighty pretty girl, and as good and sensible as she is shrewd. I wonder why mother and Gertrude haven't called on her?"

Having thus mined the Raymer outworks, Miss Grierson next turned her batteries upon the Farnhams. They were Methodists, and having learned that the doctor's hobby was a struggling mission work in Poktery Flat, Margery called the paternal check-book again into service, and the cutter drew up before the doctor's office in Main street.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Chance for Greater Fame.

A New York physician claims to have discovered a harmless blood-purifier of mercury tablet. Now he makes his hand at inventing a harmless loaded gun.—Detroit Free Press.

# REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR AND OTHER NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1915

## European Conflict Develops Into a Struggle to the Death, With Deadlock on Eastern and Western Fronts—Serbia Overrun by Teutons and Bulgarians—Trying Period for the United States—General Carranza Recognized as President of Mexico.

### THE EUROPEAN WAR

The year 1915 has been so distinctive from a historic viewpoint that in all the ages to come it will stand apart from those that have preceded it and from those which are to follow. During its entire length, the greater nations of the European continent have abandoned themselves to a policy of bloodshed which has fallen little short of delirium. To the neutral onlooker it has been a revival on a huge scale of the irrational and murderous activity which characterized the earlier ages of mankind. It has been the complete overthrow of all the pacific theories which had apparently gained so strong a foothold at the time of the firing of the first gun in the present conflict.

At the beginning of the year, it was evident that it was to be a struggle to the death. It was plain that the Teutonic plan to force a speedy settlement by dint of superior armed preparedness had failed. Six months had elapsed and the Teutonic allies were still faced by three great nations, their strength unbroken and their determination inflexible. Austria had been driven repeatedly by her Russian invaders and twice the Serbs had routed Austrian armies sent against her. On other fields, also, Teutonic efforts had been futile. Thus far Turkey had been of little assistance and the holy war had failed to come into being. German Southwest Africa had been lost and German influence in Asia had been smothered by the Japanese.

As an offset, the Germans still held practically all the conquered territory which had fallen into their hands. Their lines still held firmly in Poland, in Flanders and in France. It was apparent that as yet the Teutonic combination showed no sign of weakening, and a war of attrition seemed inevitable. Both in the east and in the west the military operations of the early part of the year were practically without decisive result. The fighting in Poland had resolved itself into a complete deadlock. In January, the French-English combine made three attempts to break the Teutonic hold on French territory, but accomplished little. The German unsuccessful drive at Warsaw and the rout of the Austrians in Galicia left a slight balance in the January fighting in favor of the allies.

From a strictly military viewpoint, February was a promising month for the Teutonic allies. By the middle of the month, German troops were advancing all along the front from the Vistula to the Niemen, and thus, seven months after the breaking out of the war, German soil was practically cleared of its Russian invaders. The deadlock on the western front was still unbroken.

**Scene Shifts to Dardanelles.** With the advent of March, there came a sudden and dramatic change in the war situation. The scene of military activity was shifted to the Dardanelles. By the third week of the month, Rome, Athens, Sofia and Bucharest were centers of great political activity. The surrender of Przemysl, March 22, was the most stirring victory for the allies since the battle of the Marne. The German assertion that the military power of Russia had dwindled into insignificance was disproved at once and the allied cause gained instant strength in all the neutral capitals. One of the greatest strongholds in Europe had been taken by the Russians.

The disaster to the allied fleet at the Dardanelles, which occurred during the third week of March, put an end to the expectation of forcing the straits by naval means alone. German prestige advanced perceptibly and the difficulty of the task undertaken by the allied fleet was now understood. In this month, also, the British won the battle of Neuve Chapelle after a bloody fight.

In April the French made a bold offensive stroke against the German position between the Meuse and the Moselle—the famous St. Mihiel wedge—which resulted in a tremendous loss of men on both sides, with small advantage for either. Nowhere had the allies made appreciable gain in territory. The invader held his own stubbornly and with success. About the middle of the month, Zeppelins made their appearance over English towns, inspiring great interest and not a little apprehension, but doing comparatively small damage. About this time, also, the attempted submarine blockade of the British coast proved to be ineffective. In the closing days of the month another great Teutonic offensive swept against the allied lines in Belgium, thrusting the enemy back upon Ypres, with great loss of life on both sides.

In May the Germans sent their best troops to the aid of the hard-pressed Austrians. By the middle of the month they had worked a startling change in the situation. Przemysl was retaken, the Russian cam-

paign in Galicia was shattered and the czar's armies were soon back where they started out in the previous September. Russia had suffered the greatest disaster in the war. A new German military hero had been revealed in the person of Mackensen, who was now held with Hindenburg in popular esteem.

In the last days of the month, Italy joined forces with the allies against Austria-Hungary.

**Fall of Warsaw.** The campaign in the West was strangely quiescent. The allies kept to their trenches and the outside world wondered. Up to June 15 there was no claim of progress by the allies. The Teutonic claim that its side was still engaged in successful warfare on all fronts was not disputed. The splendid resistance interposed by the discredited Turks came as a surprise to the world. Russia was unable to rally her badly demoralized forces to make a winning defense of Lemberg. Once that point had fallen, Warsaw became the main objective. It was not until August 6 that German troops made their triumphant entry into Warsaw, capital of Russian Poland.

September marked a decided change in the Teutonic campaign in the East. Vilna fell on September 9, but immediately afterward the Russians won a series of successes over the Austrians, capturing 40,000 prisoners. The escape of the Russian armies from the net planned by the German strategists was complete. The great Teutonic drive was brought to a halt, and in December the Germans withdrew slightly and entrenched for the winter.

The month of October marked a decided revival of military activity on all fronts. After a long period of comparative quiet in the West, a desperate offensive movement was made by the allies. The French drive in Champagne was one of the bloodiest attempts yet made to pierce the German lines. After three weeks of incessant gunfire, the French troops left their trenches, September 25, and rushed the whole of the first German line. Nearly 20,000 German prisoners were captured, and upward of a hundred field guns, thus far the greatest single capture by the French during the war. But the Germans were not compelled to relinquish any great amount of territory. In Artois the allies did not succeed in breaking through the German lines, but secured some coveted positions at an appalling cost.

This brief period of allied success was followed by an unexpected turn of political affairs in the Balkans. For a second time the Greek king showed his lack of sympathy with the allies. In the spring he had prevented Venizelos, his premier, an avowed supporter of the allies, from sending troops to the Dardanelles. Now, when the allies were depending upon the Greeks to hold the Bulgarians in check, Constantine declined again to act.

**Serbia is Overrun.** Bulgaria announced her intention to cast her lot with the central powers and the latter opened a campaign having Turkish relief for its apparent objective. On October 10 the Germans crossed the Danube and proceeded to advance southward, every step contested furiously by the outnumbered Serbs. France, England and Italy declared war on Bulgaria. All at once the center of military activity was transferred to the Balkans.

In November both the long-expected allied offensive in the West and the Teutonic drive in the East came practically to an end. The allies failed to break the stubborn German lines and only achieved a possible moderate success in Champagne and Artois at tremendous cost. By the middle of the month military operations in Russia were practically at a standstill, the Germans having failed to accomplish the object of their campaign. At that time the big German drive to the Golden Horn began to monopolize the attention of the public. The preliminary invasion of Serbia by the Teutonic allies—now including Bulgaria—was begun with notable promptness. In fact, as early as October 27, the invading armies met in the northeastern part of the kingdom, by November 1 Kragujevac, the chief Serbian arsenal, had fallen, and by November 6 the Bulgarians were in Nish, Serbia's provincial capital and railroad center. By November 19 it was announced that the invading armies held four-fifths of Serbia, and toward the close of the month Germany declared semiofficially that the campaign was over. By the middle of December the Franco-British forces had been driven out of Serbia. They fell back to Saloniki, which, with the consent of Greece, they prepared to defend.

Since May 14, when the Italian army crossed the Austrian frontier, the fighting has been continuous, especially along the Isonzo front. The strongly fortified and stubbornly defended town of Gorizia was the Italian objective for weeks. In October the Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs upon Venice, destroying art specimens and damage-

ing a church. The Italian liner Ancona, bound for New York, was sunk by a submarine flying the Austrian flag on November 9. More than a hundred passengers were killed, including several Americans. The United States made a vigorous demand on Austria to disavow the act and punish the commander of the submarine.

On December 15 the British war office announced that Gen. Sir Douglas Haig had superseded Field Marshal Sir John French as British commander in France and Flanders.

### WAR AND THE UNITED STATES

Strictly neutral as has been the policy elected by this country, the government has been brought face to face with many serious problems which have arisen from the conduct of the European war. One of these was the seizure and detention by Great Britain of vessels carrying American goods to neutral ports in Europe. A protest was made by Washington and on January 10 Great Britain replied by offering reasonable redress for any mistake of that nature.

Early in February, Great Britain decided to seize grain and flour shipments to Germany even if intended for non-combatants, and, two days later, Germany declared the waters around Great Britain and Ireland to be a war zone, and announced her purpose to destroy every enemy merchant vessel discovered therein. Neutrals were warned of the danger sure to follow. On February 6, the Atlantic liner Lusitania made the passage from New York to Liverpool flying the American flag as a protection against hostile submarines. On February 10, the United States sent notes to Germany and Great Britain concerning American shipping in the war zone. Germany was warned against committing a breach of the rules of naval warfare and Great Britain was reminded that serious consequences might follow the use of the American flag by British vessels. On February 16, Germany offered to withdraw from her crusade against British merchant ships if the British would permit the sending of food to the civilian population of Germany. On the same day, the British government seized the American ship *Wilhelmina*, bound for a German port with wheat for civilian consumption.

The German note in reply to the American protest against the submarine blockade disclaimed all responsibility. Great Britain affirmed its intention to send the *Wilhelmina* to a prize court. In replies to inquiries from the Washington government, neither Germany nor Great Britain showed any disposition to recede from the positions already announced. On April 11, the German ambassador protested to the state department against the attitude of the United States toward the shipment of war materials and British treatment of American trade with Germany. On May 1 the American oil carrier *Gulflight* was sunk off the Scilly islands by a German submarine.

**Destruction of the Lusitania.** On May 7, the big transatlantic liner *Lusitania* was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland, with a loss of nearly 1,200 lives, including upwards of a hundred Americans. On May 13 the United States protested against the German submarine policy and declared its intention of maintaining the rights of American citizens. On May 25 the American steamer *Nebraskan* was seriously damaged by a torpedo off the south coast of Ireland. On May 28 the German reply to the United States note of protest in regard to the submarine policy in the so-called "war zone" was received. Final statement of the German position was reserved until a common basis of fact as to the status of the *Lusitania* should be established. On May 31 Germany made official announcement that the *Gulflight* had been sunk by a German submarine whose captain failed to recognize the American flag.

On June 8 Secretary of State William J. Bryan resigned his office to avoid signing a second note of protest to Germany against submarine interference with merchant ships. On the following day this note was sent and assurances were asked that in future American ships and lives should be safeguarded. On June 22 the British government sent an official note to the American ambassador explaining efforts made to protect neutral shipping. On June 28 the British steamer *Aeneas* was destroyed by a German submarine off the coast of southern England and a number of Americans in the crew lost their lives. On July 8 Germany replied to the second Washington note regarding the submarine war against merchant ships, promising safety to United States ships in the war zone if specifically marked, and suggesting that the American flag be placed on four hostile steamers for the safe transportation of American passengers.

**More Diplomatic Notes.** On July 21 the United States sent a note to Germany, with the statement that to the German reply to a former note had been "very unsatisfactory," and that a repetition of the acts complained of would be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly." On August 3 several notes from Great Britain concerning interference with American trade in the war zone were made public, in which it was claimed that Great Britain was doing nothing in violation of international law. In the case of the *William P. Frye*, an American ship sunk by the Prinz *Erlich*, January 25, Germany agreed to furnish indemnity, and the United States accepted the offer and proposed that the matter be referred to The Hague court.

On August 19 the British liner *Arabic* was torpedoed by a German submarine and several Americans were drowned. A lively diplomatic controversy followed, and the tension in the United States was at the breaking point. On September 7 the German government notified the United States that the captain of the submarine had torpedoed the *Arabic* in self-defense, believing that she was about to ram him. On September 9 the United States asked Austria-Hungary to recall Doctor Dumba, its ambassador, charged with being active in a movement to cripple American manufacture of munitions. On October 5 the German government disavowed the act of the submarine captain who sank the *Arabic*. At this time it was announced that the pending French-British loan of \$500,000,000 had been oversubscribed.

The United States secret service, October 24, arrested a young man who called himself Robert Fay and declared that he was a lieutenant in the German army and came to America to destroy merchant vessels of the allies and American munition plants. Early in December, the Washington government demanded the recall of the German attaches, Boy-Ed and Von Papen, on the ground of pernicious activity. They were recalled by the kaiser.

Dr. Carl Bueenz, managing director of the Hamburg-American line, and two employees of the company were convicted in New York in December of conspiracy to deceive the government in sending vessels with supplies for German warships.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO

In the early part of the year it was evident that Francisco Villa had the ambition to become the political Warwick of the republic of Mexico. On January 7 he deposed the provisional governor, Gutierrez, and installed General Garza in his place. He was still master of the situation at the City of Mexico, and Carranza still maintained his stand at Vera Cruz. Meantime, the fighting went on uninterruptedly, with varying results, but none decisive.

In June the situation on the border and elsewhere became so irritating that the United States government felt compelled to give official warning to the factional leaders that failure on their part to come to some agreement would necessitate intervention. Despite this intimation, the forces of Villa and Carranza continued to keep revolution afloat, and by midsummer the Mexican situation seemed to be more inexplicable than ever. Villa's star waned perceptibly. A new military influence, General Obregon, took the center of the stage. He assumed the leadership of the Carranza faction, and his military successes were considerable. In July General Gonzales, another Carranza supporter, fought his way into Mexico City, displacing General Zapata, who held the place in the Villa interest. Later, Gonzales was driven out and the situation was so threatening to life and property in the capital that, in August, American battleships were ordered to Vera Cruz, but were not put into action. In this month, also, an appeal signed by Secretary of State Lansing and the representatives of South and Central American governments asking all warring elements in Mexico to get together in an attempt at pacification was sent to the various leaders. During September the fighting on the Mexican border grew more desperate. There were many fatalities before United States troops gained control of the situation.

On October 19, nine of the principal governments of the American hemisphere, headed by the United States, recognized the de facto government of Mexico of which Carranza is the chief.

### OUR LAWMAKERS

The Sixty-third congress came to a close on March 4, its final act of special importance being the adoption of a resolution to strengthen the powers of the president in the enforcement of neutrality laws. Both branches agreed to the conference report on the naval appropriation bill calling for two new battleships, six destroyers and eight submarines. The president's nominations for the promotion of army and navy officers connected with the building of the Panama canal were confirmed by the senate, so that Colonel Goethals and Brigadier General Gorgas became major generals.

On January 26, the West Virginia legislature decided to submit a woman suffrage amendment at the 1916 election. Two days later, in Tennessee, the house passed a bill for a referendum vote on woman suffrage, already passed by the upper house. Arkansas declared for prohibition. In Iowa, prohibition again becomes effective on January 1, 1916. Both Idaho and Utah adopted prohibition bills.

March 5, the North Dakota legislature passed a bill abolishing capital punishment. South Dakota had taken similar action January 30. March 10, Rear Admirals Fletcher, Howard and Cowley were made admirals, a new naval grade established by the last congress. March 18, Governor Spry of Utah vetoed the state-wide prohibition bill. April 7, the Alaska house passed a measure submitting prohibition to the voters. A week later, it agreed to the senate bill abolishing capital punishment. June 3, the government plea to have the United States Steel corporation dissolved was denied by the United States circuit court for New Jersey and the defendant was held to be a lawful enterprise.

**Resignation of Bryan.** June 8, William J. Bryan resigned the office of secretary of state, declaring himself out of sympathy with the president's policy toward the Euro-

pean war. On the following day, President Wilson appointed Robert Lansing, counselor for the state department, to take charge of the office. Mr. Lansing was made secretary of state June 23. State-wide prohibition became operative in Alabama on July 1. On July 22, the interstate commerce commission permitted advances in express rates and on August 11 it allowed increases in railroad freight rates on 41 railroads in the middle West. On the following day, it ordered reductions in freight rates on anthracite coal. August 24, the Eastman Kodak company was declared to be an illegal combination and ordered dissolved. September 10, the members of the constitutional convention of New York state adopted the proposed constitution, but it was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls November 2. State-wide prohibition triumphed in South Carolina, September 14, by a decisive majority.

President Wilson announced, October 6, his intention to vote for woman suffrage at the special election in New Jersey on October 19. At that election, the proposed constitutional amendment was defeated by a majority of 50,000. November elections were held in eight states. Four of these—Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts and Mississippi—chose governors. In three states—Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania—woman suffrage was rejected by large majorities. In Ohio, a state-wide prohibition measure was defeated by a majority of 35,000. Changes in the national house of representatives reduced the Democratic majority to twenty-five. The Sixty-fourth congress opened December 6. Senator Clarke of Arkansas was elected president pro tem of the senate and Champ Clark was re-elected speaker.

### POLITICS IN OTHER LANDS

February 12, the protocol of the anti-opium convention was signed at The Hague by representatives of the United States, China and Holland. March 6, Gen. Vilbrun G. Sam, leader of the revolution which overthrew Davimar Theodor, was elected president of Haiti. March 7, the popular minister of Greece, Euletherios Venizelos, resigned, his policy of active participation in the war on the side of the allies not meeting the approval of King Constantine. A new ministry was formed, with Demetrios Gounaris at its head, but he was soon succeeded by M. Skouloudis.

April 23, the Danish diet passed a constitutional amendment giving the ballot to women. Before it can become law this measure must also pass the next diet. May 4, Italy repudiated her alliance with Germany and Austria, declaring that Austria's invasion of Serbia constituted a sufficient cause. May 25, the British Liberal ministry was reorganized on a coalition basis. Ex-Premier Balfour, Bonar Law, six other Unionists and a Labor party man accepted portfolios. May 29, Theophile Braga was elected president of Portugal. June 5, the new Danish constitution was signed by King Christian. One of its most important features is the extension of the suffrage to women. July 21, the voters of Alberta, western Canada, carried prohibition by a large majority. In the latter part of the month, a new revolutionary movement broke out in Haiti and the president, General Sam, was killed. The United States cruiser *Washington* landed marines to stop further carnage. Juan Luis San Fuenes was elected president of Chile on July 25, and Dr. Jose Pardo was inaugurated as president of Peru on August 18.

September 16, a treaty between the United States and Haiti was signed at Port au Prince, providing for American supervision of the finances and police regulation of that republic. General Dartingueave was recognized as president.

In November, it was announced that a majority of the Chinese provinces had voted unanimously for the restoration of the monarchical form of government with President Yuan Shih-kai as emperor, and on December 11 he announced his acceptance of the throne. The Japanese mikado, Yoshihito, was crowned at Kioto November 10.

### INDUSTRIAL AGITATION

Early in the year, the meetings of the industrial relations commission, held in New York city, attracted much attention on account of the prominence of some of those who were called to testify. The chief purpose of the investigation was to obtain the opinions of well-known capitalists and employers on the present relations of capital and labor. January 19, guards in a factory near Roosevelt, N. J., fired on a group of striking workmen, killing one man and wounding several others. April 16, in Chicago, 1,600 carpenters went on strike for an increase in wages. June 14, motormen and conductors on the surface and elevated railways of Chicago, 14,000 in all, struck for higher wages and a complete tie-up resulted. The dispute, however, was settled by arbitration after two days of business paralysis. The carpenters' strike in that city, which had crippled the building industry for several months, was ended by a compromise wage agreement July 10. Ten days later, a strike of 60,000 garment makers in New York city was averted by a wage increase of from 12 to 15 per cent.

In July the employees of the Standard Oil plant at Bayonne, N. J., went on strike and serious rioting followed. During the lawlessness which prevailed, two strikers were killed and many policemen and onlookers were injured. After a week of disorder, a

wage increase was obtained and the strikers resumed work. July 22, a strike for higher wages and shorter hours at the Remington Arms works, Bridgeport, Conn., resulted in a victory for the employees. August 4, a threatened strike involving 60,000 workers on women's garments, in New York city, was prevented by an increase in wages.

In September, the long and not infrequently violent dispute over industrial conditions at the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company was brought to an end. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made an extended visit of investigation to the property and as an outcome suggested a plan for adjusting differences which was accepted by the miners in a formal referendum vote. An agreement was signed to maintain the present wage scale and the eight-hour day until January 1, 1918. The demand for union recognition made by the miners was not granted, but many concessions were made by the company in favor of the employees.

In July a miners' strike practically put a stop to the great Welsh coal industry. After several conferences between Mr. Lloyd George, the British minister of munitions, the colliery owners and representatives of the miners, the trouble was settled July 20, and the men went back to work. Further strikes and lockouts were prohibited by law.

As early as June 30, the state of American foreign trade showed a balance of exports over imports of more than \$1,000,000,000. This was a new experience for the United States.

The yield of wheat for the year, according to the latest reports, exceeds 1,900,000,000 bushels, the largest on record. A corn crop of 3,990,000,000 bushels, at current prices, makes it the most valuable ever harvested in the country. The American oats crop is also one of the most bountiful on record.

### LAND AND SEA DISASTERS

A seismic horror which recalled the Messina earthquake of seven years ago, occurred January 13. A large district in central Italy, east of Rome, was laid waste and nearly 30,000 lives were lost. At Avezzano, 95 per cent of the population was destroyed and the property loss was more than \$100,000,000.

February 10, earthquake, hurricane and an accompanying tidal wave visited the American Samoan group and caused great destruction on the Manua islands. In the latter part of June, severe earth shocks were felt through the imperial valley, in southern California. July 7, a violent storm swept over Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana and left wide destruction in its wake. July 14, southern China floods destroyed 80,000 persons. Some parts of Canton were ten feet under water. August 3, a cloudburst at Erie, Pa., flooded a large area of the city, drowned 25 persons and caused great damage to property. August 11, an earthquake shock was felt in Italy, and Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli became active. August 16, a tropical storm which developed into a hurricane struck the Texas coast and raged violently for two days. Nearly 200 persons were the victims of its fury and the property loss was computed in millions. September 29, a hurricane dashed over the lower Mississippi valley and gulf coast, destroying 300 persons and a great amount of property.

January 21, a boiler explosion on the armored cruiser *San Diego* off the west coast of Mexico resulted in the death of six American sailors. March 2, there was an explosion of gas in a mine at Leyland, W. Va., and over 100 men were killed outright. March 25 was the date of the shocking submarine accident which resulted in the sinking of the United States boat *F-4* during maneuvers in Honolulu harbor. Her entire crew of 21 was drowned. April 3, a Dutch steamer, the *Prins Mauritz*, foundered off the Virginia coast and 59 persons lost their lives.

On the last day of April, a big fire at Colon, Panama, destroyed 22 blocks, killed 11 persons and entailed a property loss of \$3,500,000. May 22, England experienced the most considerable wreck in the history of its railway system. More than 150 persons, mostly soldiers going into quarters, were killed near Carlisle.

**Steamer Eastland Horror.** The most conspicuous horror of the year for Americans was the overturning of the excursion steamer *Eastland* at her pier in the Chicago river, July 24. In broad daylight, a few feet from the shore, 852 persons, largely women and children out for a holiday, were drowned.

A tornado of huge proportions swept over parts of Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Kansas, November 10, destroying much property and causing the death of a dozen persons. October 28, a parochial school at Peabody, Mass., which was unprovided with fire escapes, was burned and 21 girls lost their lives. A factory fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 6, resulted in the death of 12 persons. On November 10 the gun plant of the Bethlehem Steel company burned with a loss of \$3,000,000, and next day there was a million-dollar fire in the war material plant of the Robbins Sons company at Trenton, N. J. Flames destroyed much of Avalon, Catalina island on November 29. The same day an explosion in the DuPont Powder company plant at Wilmington, Del., killed 21. On December 9, the DuPont powder town of Hopewell, Va., was burned down.

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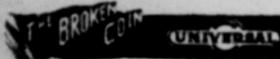
Entered as second-class mail matter May 8, 1905, at the postoffice at McLean, Texas, under the Act of Congress.

Turman for Representative

The News is authorized to announce our fellow townsman, C. W. Turman, as candidate for Representative of this 124th District in the State legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries in July. Mr. Turman is a young man of unusual energy and application and has made his own way since early childhood. He has spared no time nor refused any sacrifice to equip and educate himself for his life work, and the measure of success which he has attained as instructor in this section of the state discloses his true worth as a student and his unflinching zeal for the success of any enterprise he undertakes. For the past ten years he has made McLean his home, but has taught at various points over this district during that time, having been superintendent of the public schools of McLean, Jericho, Ochiltree and Higgins, besides teaching a number of terms at different places.

The gentleman has prepared a complete resume of his platform and the things, that to his mind should demand the attention of the state legislature, which he hopes to present the voters early in the campaign, and in the meantime he desires us to say that he will deeply appreciate any effort that may be exercised by his friends and the voters in general that will further his candidacy in any way.

Mr. Turman owns two splendid farms in this county and devotes his vacation time to stock farming, which he has found unusually profitable. He considers this the most important industry in this section of the state and if elected to the legislature will use his best effort to promote every phase of its development that can be reached through this medium.



Death of Mrs. J. M. Daffron

Her many friends in McLean will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. J. M. Daffron, which occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Warren at Ragland N. M., last week. Mrs. Daffron was the mother of J. R. Stockton of this city and had made her home with her husband here for the past several years. Recently they sold their little home in the southwest part of town and had gone for a visit with their daughter. Soon after their arrival there she was stricken with grippe, which caused her death. Mr. Stockton was confined to his bed at the time he received notice of her serious illness and was unable to go. Her remains were laid to rest in the little cemetery near where her daughter lives.

Mrs. Daffron was eighty-four years old and leaves, besides her husband three children to mourn her passing. To all of these the News joins with hosts of friends in extending condolence in their hour of grief.

J. R. Brewer Passes Away.

J. R. Brewer, son of J. W. Brewer of this city, passed to rest Tuesday night after a lingering illness of many months. The young man suffered from tuberculosis and his death had been considered but a matter of time for more than a year. He was twenty nine years old.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Hamilton at the Baptist church at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon and interment made in the local cemetery.

To the stricken father and other relatives and friends, the News extends sincere sympathy. May He who directs all things wisely support them in their hour of darkness.

Money To Loan.

I am prepared to make loans on farms and other unincumbered real estate.

See or phone me if you need a loan.

D. N. Massay.

Operation For Appendicitis.

Scott Johnson left Friday of last week for Fort Worth with his little son, Norman, where the latter underwent an operation for appendicitis. The little fellow had suffered for some time before it was decided that an operation was imperative and at first he was considered in a dangerous condition; as it was found the appendix had burst before the operation.

Mrs. Johnson, accompanied by J. H. Bodine, went down Saturday night. Mr. Bodine returned Wednesday at noon and reports the child much better and the prospects favorable for his immediate recovery.

Notice.

Those knowing themselves indebted to the Haynes Grocery Co. will please call and settle their accounts at the earliest possible date. On account of the change in our business it is necessary to get our books balanced up at once.

Your future business will be appreciated and we will do our best to please you.

Haynes Grocery Company.

Embroidery Remnants. From four to six and a half yard lengths at special prices. Don't fail to see them. Coffey's.

Public Take Notice

I want to print a new Directory at once and any one wanting a telephone will please see me at once.

All resident telephones are for private use. If you have any business and want a telephone have one installed, or make arrangements to go to a public telephone. I have had lots of kicks about people using private telephones.

I am,

Yours for business,  
Jno. W. Kibler.

Public Rest Room.

A Rest Room has been established in Amarillo for the convenience of out of town visitors spending the day in the city. It is located in the Puckett building on Taylor street, opposite the west front of the court house, and is equipped with everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of guests.

The Rest Room is under the management of the Federation of Women's Clubs and a matron is in attendance at all times. Visitors to the city, especially ladies and families, are cordially invited to avail of the convenience of this rest room.

Embroidery Club With Mrs. Massay

Those who braved the elements Wednesday afternoon and responded to an invitation given by Mrs. D. N. Massay to meet with her were amply repaid. Inside all was warmth and good cheer and the afternoon passed all too quickly as the members of this popular club plied their needles and enjoyed a sparkling conversation.

When time for refreshments came the guests were ushered into the prettily decorated dining room where the table had been especially arranged and a delicious two course luncheon served. A dozen ladets were present.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to make the following announcements subject to the Democratic primary in July:

- FOR SHERIFF: W. S. COPELAND, C. L. UPHAM
FOR TAX ASSESSOR: A. H. DOUCETTE
FOR CLERK: R. E. DORSEY
FOR REPRESENTATIVE: C. W. TURMAN

Mrs. E. A. Smith Trained Nurse

Erick Oklahoma

See Will Langley For Painting And Paper Hanging

We have opened up a new Blacksmith Shop

And will appreciate a share of your patronage

Welch Bros.

Money To Loan

Our Company has plenty of money for quick loans on farms and ranches in Gray and surrounding counties.

If you are thinking of getting a loan write, phone or come to us. We will take pleasure in serving you and will give your business our prompt attention.

R. B. Bonner, Shamrock, Texas



THE Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment and seldom fails to perform a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other States. Dr. E. W. Hall, 226 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.—Adv.



THE BROKEN COIN is the problem that every enthralled man... THE BROKEN COIN is all of these.

Embroidery Remnants. From four to six and a half yard lengths at special prices. Don't fail to see them. Coffey's.

LOVE Rules The World



MORE powerful than all the laws ever made, love levels all obstacles and even the peasant girl may find herself suddenly raised to the highest of earthly positions. Swift as light, powerful as fate, thrilling with emotion and brimful of exciting incidents, THE BROKEN COIN fairly carries the spectators right off their feet into the realms of breathless romance.

See THE BROKEN COIN Every Week The Photo Play Serial Supreme 15 Episodes—One Each Week

ELECTRIC THAETRE

Study Club Program. Only five members were present at the Study Club last Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Holt on account of the severity of the weather. Mrs. Holt made an excellent leader, beginning with the early history of France she gave a complete sketch down to the time of Napoleon, interspersed with many questions and general discussions. Mrs. Crabtree had an interesting paper on "Joan of Arc" and pictures of her home, statues, etc. were shown.

An expression of regret of the long continued illness of one of our members, Mrs. S. B. Fast, was adopted.

The following program on "France" will be had at the next meeting, January 28th:

- Subject, The World's Debt to France.
Hostess—Mrs. W. R. Patterson.
Leader—Mrs. Patterson.
Roll Call—Current events.
What was the prime cause of the French Revolution?
Who was king of France at the time of the breaking out of the revolution?
Why did the French Revolution attract the attention of all Europe?
How was the National Assembly formed?
Where was the supreme power vested during the reign of terror?
Name some of the lasting benefits conferred by the code of Napoleon?
Name one important provision in the laws of the State of Texas which comes from the code of Napoleon.
Compare the number of lives saved annually through application of the Pasteur germ theory of disease with the number of lives lost by reason of the European war.
Name some of the things France has given to the world that have been decided forward steps in the advancement of civilization and enlightenment.
Sketch the life of Napoleon Bonaparte—Mrs. Holt.
How did Napoleon IV succeed in changing the form of Government of France?
Sketch the life of Robespierre—Mrs. Veatch.
Who is the present president of the Republic of France?
Who is now the popular idol of the French people and the man most likely to be elected president should an election be held now?
What single trait of Napoleon's character is most often pointed out as an ideal?

"Cabbage Plants"

We have now ten million cabbage plants on hand ready for shipment. Our plants are grown close to the sea coast in the open air and our seeds are grown by the very best seedsmen on Long Island, N. Y.

We have the following varieties: "The Early Jersey Wakefield," "The Charleston Wakefield," "The Succession" and "Flat Dutch." Our prices are: In lots of 1 to 5 thousand \$1.00 per thousand, 5 thousand and over 75 cents per thousand F. O. B. here cash with order. We will make you a special price on larger orders. Give us your order, and we will ship you plants that will give you the very best results. Yours very truly,

The Only Plant Co., Meggetts, S. C.

Plainview Nursery

Has the best stock of home grown trees that they have ever had, propagated from varieties that have been tested and do the best. We make a specialty of growing the kind that seldom gets killed by frost.

We are agents for Warneck's tree paint, which is guaranteed to protect trees from rabbits and diseases. Also for Arsenate Lead in 500 and 1000 pound cans only, and for spray pumps.

Plainview Texas

WE SELL COAL And Will Appreciate a Part Of Your Business Western Lumber Company Phone 4

# Local Happenings

Items of Interest About Town and County

Leave your washing at the Tailor Shop.

Curley Crockett is a recent new subscriber to the News.

Born on the 18th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jordan, a girl.

Fresh fruits, candies and nuts at Earp's confectionery.

J. W. Skidmore has recently renewed for the News and Semi-Weekly.

Half price—all coats and suits for Ladies, Misses and children—at Coffey's.

J. B. Reneau and J. C. Weaver are both new readers of the News and Dallas Semi-Weekly.

For Sale or Service—Red Durac boar. O. U. Savage, phone 2 longs and 2 shorts on 145. 2c

Mrs. S. M. Hodges enjoyed a visit with her son, Kiah, at Clinton this week.

Bring all your repairing to us—we are able to take care of it McLean Shoe Store.

Miss Annie Fullerton made a short business trip to Amarillo the first of the week.

Ladies, Misses and childrens suits and coats at half price. At Coffey's.

Attorney Small of Wellington was a business visitor in the city Tuesday.

Found—Several weeks ago, bunch of good looking keys on a ring. Call at the News office.

T. B. Hines of Alareed was among the business visitors here the first of the week.

Any thing cleaned, pressed, washed and ironed at the Taylor Shop.

J. Lee Turner was a business visitor to Amarillo the middle of the week.

V. H. Rollins returned the first of the week from a business trip to Central Texas.

We cannot charge any goods. We sell for cash. McLean Shoe Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Weaver announce the arrival of a little boy on the 12th inst.

Ladies, Misses and childrens suits and coats at half price. Coffey's.

Walter McAdams visited in Wellington the first of the week.

L. P. Hall and family left the last of the week for Corpus Christi, where they expect to make their future home.

Mr. Frost of Collinsworth county is a new resident of McLean, occupying the Geo. Anderson cottage in the east part of town.

We have a nice little line of drygoods and gloves in addition to our shoes. McLean Shoe Store.

George Bourland and Lon Stanfield were business visitors to Wellington the first of the week.

Have you tried the hot cakes and tamales at Carver's?

Our clubbing offer is still in effect. If you have forgotten about it phone us. Four monthly magazines and the News one year for \$1.25.

A. Stanfield has our thanks for subscription renewal. He also took advantage of our clubbing offer.

Lost—Cover to automobile top between town and the McCombs ranch. Please return to Mrs. C. C. Cooper, at the hotel. 2c

J. R. Hindman and J. R. Phillips returned the latter part of last week from a business trip to Endee, N. M.

A. W. Haynes and Byrd Guill spent last week in the vicinity of the Johnson ranch repairing telephones.

Embroidery Remnants. From four to six and a half yard lengths at special prices. Don't fail to see them. Coffey's.

Ladies, Misses and childrens suits and coats at half price. Coffey's.

Mrs. Clodfelter and daughter Mrs. M. M. Pruitt of Alareed have moved and are at present living in the Barnes' house in the south part of town.

The High School play that was to have been given before the holidays has had to be postponed from time to time on account of sickness and bad weather.

Rev. R. F. Hamilton has accepted the call of the Baptist church to remain here another year as their pastor.

J. D. Morgan and family of Indianapolis, Ind., have moved here for the purpose of making this their home.

The biggest stock of shoes in town to select from will be found at the McLean Shoe Store.

Lost—Thorough bred Scotch Collie dog, answers for the name of "Buck." Reward for return. R. N. Ashby, phone 38 3 rings.

Big meat sale each Saturday at Carver's Market. Front quarter roast 12 cents, hind quarter 15 cents per pound.

Joe Clark finished loading his effects the first of the week and he and Mrs. Clark left for their new home at Palacios, Texas. The best wishes of their many friends go with them.

See us for farm and ranch loans, 5 and 10 years' time, low rate of interest, no red tape—get the money without delay. Hooper & Roach, Groom, Teass.

J. C. Weaver and family are among our recent new residents, having moved here from New Mexico. They will live on the J. B. Reneau place the coming year.

**Catarrah Cannot Be Cured**  
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrah Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrah. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggers, price, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Get your seed oats now. I have good clean oats, no Johnson grass. 50 cents a bushel. J. W. Hardy, 2 miles West of Shamrock, Tex. 4p

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Kirby of Granite, Okla., have arrived in McLean and will make this their home. Mrs. Kirby is a grand daughter of Mrs. C. E. O. Pollard.

W. L. Eaton paid the News office's call yesterday and has his name added to our subscription list. Said he "always wanted to take his home paper."

The picture show is being painted and the spaces filled in with advertisements of the local business firms.

The quail season will be over on the first and many of the local sportsmen are taking advantage of these last few days to make a shot at this sport.

Miss Pearl Guill had the misfortune of hurting her left eye quite seriously Saturday night, when she tripped on a wire and falling striking her eye on a rock.

Lost—Grayish looking overcoat, on the road east of town, some time between the school house and town. Please return to L. A. Floyd or leave at News office.

Was the past week or more the weather has "enjoyed" a series of cold snaps and wet spells, following upon the heels of each other but have proven quite exhilarating.

J. B. Reneau and family have arrived from New Mexico and will make this their future home having rented for the M. C. Swafford place east of town. We are glad to welcome this good family.

Z. W. Lawson and family arrived the first of the week from Shamrock and will make this their future home, having purchased the old Tyson place a mile east of town.

Home West had the misfortune to sustain a broken arm and other minor injuries when his Ford car skidded and turned over on him here Saturday night. His injuries, while painful are not considered serious and it is hoped he will soon be at his work again.

**The Two Halves of the Coin**

**Match!!**

WHAT happened after the two halves of the coin were finally matched? How and why did they happen to match perfectly? Why was the coin split in two pieces? Who split the coin? When was it split? Where and how was one-half of the coin lost? Who first saw it? Where did that person see it?

Every one of these questions is answered perfectly in the episodes of THE BROKEN COIN—the most beautiful story of love and adventure ever written. Arrange to attend on the first night to see the opening episode. Then arrange to see every episode. You will be delighted, charmed, thrilled in every episode. Watch for further announcements and keep your eye on THE BROKEN COIN.

UNIVERSAL

Mrs. D. N. Massay received a message Wednesday conveying the news of the death of her niece, Miss Blanch Stevenson, which occurred at her home at Caddo Mills, Texas. On account of the severe weather Mrs. Massay did not attend the funeral.

**Woman's Auxiliary Notes.**  
No meeting of the Auxiliary was held this week because of the bad weather.

As civilization has gone westward from the Atlantic, it seems to have overstepped a part of our country that we call the Appalachian Highlands, for there we find the people in their mountain homes as far back in civilization as were our pioneer grandfathers. Some years ago their condition was investigated and it was found that whole counties were without churches and that there was perhaps but one school in the entire county. For the betterment of these neglected mountain whites we have two schools, The Sue Bennett school at London, Ky., and the Brevard Institute at Brevard, N. C.

Of the thirteen schools we have in the United States, I shall only tell of our school for the Orientals in the west. These foreigners come to us with their false religion and false gods; they build their heathen churches on our shores. You who visited the Exposition at San Francisco last fall were surprised at the fool hold this idol worshiping religion has in our western country. Read the following which is taken from our bulletin:

"Prominently in front of the Buddhist booth at the Panama Pacific Exposition is posted the following:

- Buddhist's kindergardens in California, 6.
- Buddhists in the world, 550,000,000.
- Buddhists in the United States, 80,000.
- Buddhists in California, 30,000
- Buddhist churches in California, 15.
- Buddhist priests in California, 17.
- Buddhist church schools, 15; night schools, 3; hospitals, 2; publications, 6; Sunday Schools, 11.
- Young Men's Buddhist Associations, 12; members of same, 2,550.
- Young Women's Buddhist Associations, 10; members of same, 871.
- Buddhist school teachers, 10; pupils of same, 850."

This question has been asked? If we do not christianize our heathen population in the west will they not heathenize us? We have four schools and employ six teachers.

—Supt. Publicity.

### It's Easy—Try It.

Two men receive \$10 between them for doing a piece of work. The better workman gets 75 cents more than the other. How much does each receive? Likely you will not get this right at the first trial. If you cannot figure it out at all, write to the Bowie Commercial College for the solution.

The fact that money is not as plentiful as it has been is all the more reason you should begin right now to equip yourself with a thorough business education. The better prepared you are, the less hard times will affect you.

It costs more to live today, but graduates of the Bowie Commercial College are not worrying because they are earning from 100 to 500 per cent more than the average working man has earned at any period in the past fifteen years.

You will be doing nothing one year from today that you are not prepared to do. Don't waste your time, but enter our college at once where you are taught the things that you must know to succeed.

Board and room from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per week—or about half what you would pay elsewhere. Scores of students are enter-

**THE BROKEN COIN**

**LOVE**

TO see Kitty Gray is to love her at first sight. Although the thrilling story of THE BROKEN COIN, unfolded in every episode, underlying every action and overpowering every other emotion, the maturing of the whole is love. THE BROKEN COIN is not merely a charming love story, rather let us say that the whole brilliant, thrilling, master plot is enmeshed and entwined in that atmosphere of truth, fidelity and fascination whose highest and best expression finds itself through love.

**See The Broken Coin** Every Week  
The Photo Play Serial Supreme  
15 Episodes—One Every Week

ing this month, but there are scores of others who are just as worthy of being being business-trained that have not entered yet, and they are the ones to whom we are directing this message.

BOWIE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,  
Bowie, Texas.

## Mabel Kiegleman

Lyric Soprano  
of the Chicago Opera Co.

### Grand Opera House

Amarillo, Texas

January, 28, 1916. 8 p. m.

A great artists. A music lovers opportunity to hear a fine recital.  
**Auspices Amarillo College of Music**  
E. F. Myers, Manager.

## D. N. Massay

Dealer in Real Estate and Rental Property  
A List of Your Property Solicited  
**McLean Texas**

## OUR PUBLIC FORUM

R. P. Schwerin  
On the Seaman's Bill



The American plowmen are interested in sea commerce. It is expensive and likewise humiliating to have to salute a foreign flag every time a farmer wants to ship a bushel of wheat, a bale of cotton or a pound of farm products across the ocean. The American farmer is entitled to the protection of his flag in sending his products across the sea and Congress should give such encouragement to shipping interests as is necessary to meet foreign competition in ocean commerce. A recent bill known as the Seaman's Bill became a law under the President's signature and Mr. R. P. Schwerin, vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, when asked to define this law and outline its effect upon American steamship lines, said in part:

"The bill provides that no ship of any nationality shall be permitted to depart from any port of the United States unless she has on board a crew not less than seventy-five per centum of which, in each department thereof, is able to understand any order given by the officers of such vessel, nor unless forty per centum in the first year, forty-five per centum in the second year, fifty per centum in the third year, fifty-five per centum in the fourth year after the passage of this Act, and therefore sixty-five per centum of her deck crew, exclusive of licensed officers and apprentices, are of a rating not less than able seaman."

The oversea trade of the world is competitive, therefore the original cost of the ship and the operation of the ship have to be reckoned with in the keen competition of these rival nations with one another. The Oriental sailor is obedient and competent and is the cheapest sailor in the world. It is therefore distinctly clear that if this law applied to all nationalities in the trade, all would be on the same economic basis, but it works a single ship to all the ships of the world, except the Japanese and American ships. With the latter it works two hardships. With the European, the cost of constructing a ship is no higher than the cost of constructing a Japanese ship, but if they had to provide European crews, while the Japanese operated with Japanese crews, the condition of competition would be such that they could not overcome the handicap and they would be driven off. But the American ship would have to contend not only with the tremendous increase of cost of wage in the substitution of the European crew for the Chinese crew, but also the greater initial cost of the ship. As the Japanese have now done away with their European officers and Japanese crews, all of whom speak a common language, there is no difficulty for them to comply with all the conditions of the bill and continue their Japanese crews with Oriental wages.

The law, therefore, instead of assisting the American ship, adds another heavy burden, while it places none whatever upon the Japanese ship, but, on the contrary, turns over to the Japanese the traffic of the Pacific Ocean, which the American ship is forced to forego by act of Congress of the United States."

**THE BROKEN COIN** UNIVERSAL

**Bundy-Hodges Co.**

Coming This Week

**Flour and Feed**

**Belle Of Wichita**

Car Of

# BUNGALOW WITH CORNER ENTRANCE

### Unusual Design That Gives a Distinctive Touch to Pretty Home.

#### SOMETHING OUT OF ORDINARY

Door Has Many Points That Will at Once Make Appeal to the Beholder—Rest of House Laid Out With the Same Care as to Comfort and Looks.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 182 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The beauty of a home depends on the method of handling the many little details that go into the making of a house. There are a thousand ways of making these little things different from the average run of houses and thus giving a distinctive touch to your home. Of course it requires a little ingenuity and time to think of these things.

Many people, when they start to build a home, will get their mind set on a certain room that they need. After this room has been included in the plan, the rest of the house is built around it, and all the other details that are just as important are neglected. In order to build a house that is to be satisfactory all the time, it is necessary to get a good broad view of the general arrangement of the house, with the pet room as the controlling idea. Everyone has seen houses that are planned with just one idea in mind, and none of them are ever satisfactory when they are completed.

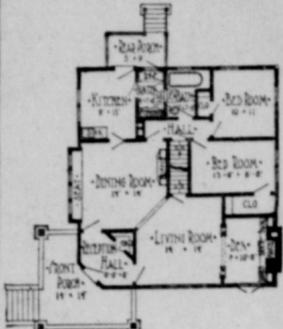
A beautiful living room will never make a home if the kitchen is arranged so that everything is as inconvenient as possible. The working part of the house is just as important as any other and should receive its share of attention. Get all the various parts in mind and then build your house around them.

There are also various other items besides the arrangement of the rooms that should be considered. Take the

wall mentioned before is cut so as to provide a wide casement opening between the living room and the dining room. This makes one large room of a large part of the house and it can be used as such if occasion demands. The dining room is lighted by four windows placed in a square bay, and the living room by four windows placed along the wall. The dining room windows face the front of the house and the living room windows are on the side.

In spite of the fact that considerable care has been taken to get an attractive arrangement of the living rooms of the house the kitchen has not been neglected in any way. It is one of the compact type, well lighted, and is equipped with all the modern conveniences possible. The two broad windows on the side insure the kitchen against darkness at any time. The pantry contains a cupboard, a table, and a refrigerator that is to be iceed from the outside. The compact character of the pantry makes everything in it available so that it is not necessary to walk back and forth to get things that are needed.

The entrance to the basement is in the back hall, which makes all the



Arrangement of Corner Entrance Five-Room Bungalow, Size 32 Feet 6 Inches by 35 Feet 6 Inches.

rooms in the back part of the house readily accessible. The two bedrooms in the opposite back corner of the house from the kitchen can be reached through this hall. The basement is made with plenty of headroom so that a heating plant can be installed. The house is built well off the ground, to make this possible.

If a storage room for fruits and vegetables is desired it is well to place the furnace in one end of the basement rather than in the center. The storage room can thus be kept cool, which will keep all the perishable things in good condition.

The exterior walls of this bungalow are finished in one of the typical bun-



placing of the porch in the little bungalow shown here, for instance. Instead of being handled in the usual way it is built at the corner of the house. The entrance is also at the corner, which has been cut off to accommodate the door. This arrangement illustrates the possibilities of just one part of the house.

The front door design is also out of the ordinary. Instead of a plain panel door with a plain door knob, this door has several ideas incorporated in it that are as distinctive as the porch arrangement. The hinges are of heavy brass and extend almost across the door. The knob and plate are also of the same heavy material to harmonize with the hinges. Instead of one broad window across the top of the door, a paneled effect is obtained by placing narrow strips of glass across the door horizontally. There are four of these strips.

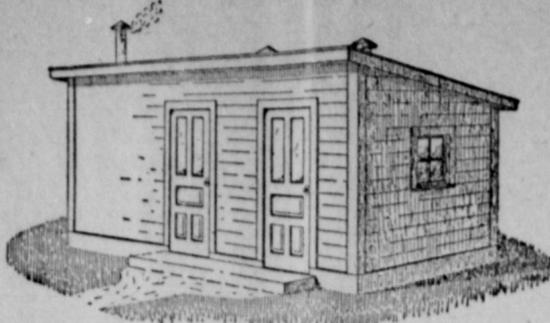
The door fixtures illustrate the possibilities of builders' hardware. It has often been said that a door can either make a plain house beautiful or a beautiful house plain. A door as handsome as this will certainly have a marked effect on anyone and will put them in a mood to appreciate the beauties of the interior decorations.

The corner entrance in this room presents an excellent opportunity to develop an artistic floor plan. A diagonal wall is built from the stairway in the central part of the house to a little closet that is placed in front of the entrance. The closet is of triangular shape. Two rooms of the house can be reached from the reception hall. On the right is the living room and on the left is a door leading to the dining room.

Across the living room from the reception hall is a cozy corner den that is one of the pleasantest features of the floor plan. A big fireplace is built in this room and a double casement window provides the light on one side of the room. A few easy chairs and a table that will harmonize with the interior decorations will make this little den an unusually attractive spot.

A large unobstructed floor space is available in this plan, as the diagonal

## EXCELLENT PLAN FOR SMALL DAIRY HOUSE

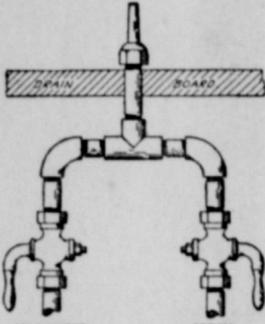


An Inexpensive, Sanitary Dairy House—Perspective View.

(By E. KELLY and K. E. PARKER.)

Recent developments in dairying have caused a large demand for a dairy house which will fulfill sanitary requirements and at the same time be practical and inexpensive. For those who are striving to improve the quality of their products such a building is an absolute necessity. Milk which is poured or strained in the barn, or allowed to stand there, is liable to be contaminated by bacteria and to absorb stable odors. As soon as the cow's milk is drawn it should be carried to the dairy house, to be cooled immediately to 50 degrees F. or lower. An up-to-date sanitary dairy house is provided with all the facilities for cooling milk in the most economical and expeditious manner.

For convenience the dairy house should be near the barn, yet so far

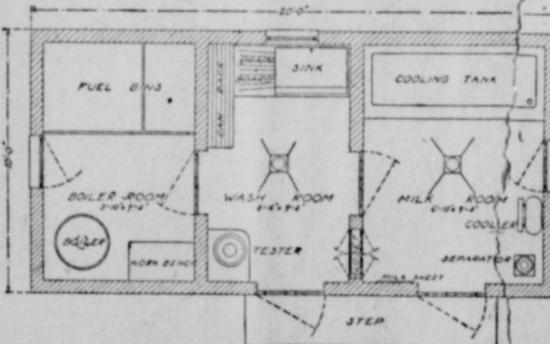


Detail of Water and Steam Jet.

from it that no barn odors can be detected in the house, and should be on well-drained land which slopes from the house.

The principal purpose in building a dairy house is to provide a place where dairy products may be handled apart from anything else. To carry out this idea it is necessary to shield the interior of the building so that the utensils do not have to be washed in the same room where the milk is handled. The idea of absolute cleanliness must always be kept in mind; therefore there should be no unnecessary ledges or rough surfaces on which dirt may lodge. Ventilators are necessary to keep the air in the milkroom fresh and free from all odors

When all the milk is cooled the cooler, pails, strainers, etc., can be carried into the washroom, where they should be rinsed in cold water and



Floor Plan of Dairy House, Showing General Arrangement.

and to carry steam away from the washroom. Windows are of great importance, as they admit sunlight and fresh air and facilitate work. In summer the doors and windows should be screened to exclude flies and other insects.

It is imperative that there be a plentiful supply of cold, running water at the dairy house. If it is not possible to have a regular water system water may be piped from an elevated tank fed by an engine, windmill, hand pump or hydraulic ram. The dairyman can ill afford to spend his time carrying water in a pail to cool milk and wash utensils.

For the proper sterilization of utensils an abundance of steam or hot water is needed. A pail or can may appear to be clean and still may contain numerous bacteria which will hasten the souring of milk, cause bad flavor in butter or cheese, or spread contagion. After the utensils are thoroughly cleaned they should be either scalded with boiling water or steamed.

The dairy house should be so built as to economize labor to the greatest extent. To do this the building must be arranged to avoid unnecessary steps.

It is not possible to submit a plan that will suit all conditions, but it is believed that the accompanying description of a dairy house will meet the needs of the average dairy that ships either milk or cream in cans. This plan is capable of considerable variation to adapt it to a wide sphere of usefulness. For larger dairies the

same arrangement may be used on a larger scale, each room being made of greater size.

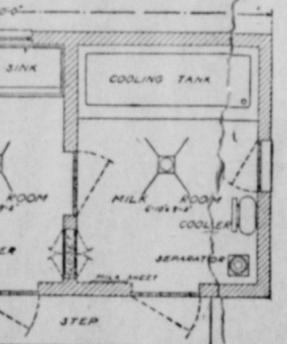
The building described is 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, 8 feet 6 inches high in the front, 6 feet 6 inches in the rear, and has a shed roof. The exterior of the building may be covered with sheathing and building paper or with weatherboarding and shingles, the deciding factors being expense, durability and appearance. The interior, however, should be carefully finished so that the walls and ceiling may be smooth and free from corners or projections on which dust or dirt may accumulate.

The building should have a good concrete floor pitched to drain through bell traps. The side walls as high as the window should be plastered with cement on metal lathing. The remainder of the walls and ceiling may be covered with matched boards and then painted with a white, washable enamel paint. Ventilating flues should extend through the roof from the ceilings of the cooling room and washroom. The windows should be hinged and set to be flush with the inside wall when they are closed.

The equipment of the dairy house consists of a 1 1/2 to two horse power vertical boiler, which supplies steam to the sink and to the steam jet in the drain board, a galvanized-iron wash sink, a can rack, a Babcock tester, a concrete cooling tank, a milk cooler, and milk scales. A separator may also be located in the milkroom.

After each cow's milk is drawn it should be carried to the milkroom, weighed, recorded, sampled for the composite test, and strained. It is then run over the cooler, using cold running water for the first cooling. When a can is filled with milk from the cooler it is put into the cement tank, which should be filled with ice and water well up on the neck of the can, and the contents should be stirred frequently until thoroughly cooled. When the milk is not being stirred the cans should always be kept covered, to prevent the entrance of dust, dirt, insects, etc. Never mix warm milk and cold milk or cream. The doors of the milkroom should be kept shut except when necessary to pass in or out.

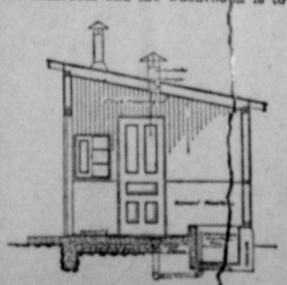
When all the milk is cooled the cooler, pails, strainers, etc., can be carried into the washroom, where they should be rinsed in cold water and



Cross Section Through Dairy House

then washed with hot water and washing powder. After this they are rinsed, steamed and inverted on the drain board. For this purpose two pipes may be used, one carrying cold water, the other steam; these may be controlled by either hand or foot levers, or a single jet, fed by both cold water and steam, may be installed.

The little closet in the wall between the milkroom and the washroom is to



Cross Section Through Dairy House

hold bottles in which the composite milk samples may be kept. The closet can be opened from either room, so that the samples from the milkroom may be placed in the bottle in the closet and when it is desired to test the milk they can be reached easily from the washroom; this arrangement makes it unnecessary to carry bottles from one room to the other.

## SUDAN GRASS FOR DROUGHT

Valuable Forage Plant Introduced into the United States by Department of Agriculture.

This valuable new forage plant was introduced into the United States by the department of agriculture. The seed was brought from the Sudan, Egypt, hence the name Sudan grass. Henderson's Farmers' Manual for 1915 says: "Sudan grass is strictly an annual, having no underground root stock to be spread over the ground, which is a point very much in its favor, because there is no danger of its getting out of bounds and becoming a pest. It is thoroughly killed by frost each year, and the seed must be sown again."

When broadcasted for hay, it rarely attains a height of more than four or five feet. The stems are smaller and more leafy than Johnson grass, which it most resembles, and the hay is much softer. When broadcasted for hay, the number of cuttings will depend on the length of the season, and the amount of moisture. The first crop matures in from 50 to 75 days, and the recovery after cutting is so rapid that another cutting may be taken 25 to 35 days later.

Sudan grass will produce as much forage as any variety of millet and yield two to four cuttings per year. Its great value to the farmer in the eastern part of the country, or in a droughty section, is the ease with which it can be grown, and its profitable yields of forage. All stock eat it greedily, and no ill effects have been known to follow feeding it to work animals. For hay or green feed, sow 20 pounds to the acre. For heavy yield, the ground must be deep, rich and finely pulverized. Sow when ground is warm. The seed is scarce and the price at present is 45 cents per pound.

Sudan grass will prove a very valuable green for the dairy farmer to cut green—and also for hay.

## CLEANING UP POTATO PATCH

Practical Plan to Rake Up and Burn All Refuse Matter—Vines Tend to Perpetuate Disease.

After the spud crop has been harvested it is a wise idea to rake and burn all the refuse matter. Vines allowed to decay upon the land tend to perpetuate any bacterial disease that may have been present upon the crop during the growing season and the potato is worth more than the germs.

There is little fertility in the vines and the danger of contaminating the following season's crop by harboring disease is much greater than the value of the vines for manure purposes. The proper autumnal treatment is to plow the land deeply and allow it to remain in rough condition during the winter in order that it may hold all the snow which may fall and rapidly absorb the same. Rough earth will not blow so badly as that which is smooth. This plowing should be done crosswise to the run of the digging machine.

## KAFIRS REPLACE CORN CROP

In All Districts With Thirty Inches or Less of Rainfall Plant Kafir, Milo or Feterita.

Corn in dry farming districts of the Southwest is generally not profitable. Yet farmers keep on planting several million acres each year. In years of unusually heavy rainfall corn yields well, a yield of 70 bushels an acre having once been raised in eastern New Mexico.

For all districts with 30 inches or less of rainfall in the Southwest some of the kafirs—kafir, milo or feterita—is the feed grain to plant. The kafirs are sure feed grains and if the right varieties are planted, there will be no failures.

Ten bushels of kafir is worth nine bushels of corn for feeding horses, mules, dairy and beef cattle, hogs and sheep. The general growing of the kafirs instead of corn in the Southwest will make that great territory a fattening as well as a stock growing district.

## TURNING UNDER CLOVER CROP

Double Disk Cover Crop Two or Three Times With Sharp Disk Harrow Before Plowing.

Never turn the clover or other crop under without first thoroughly cutting up with a disk harrow, as the material plowed under in a layer seriously interferes with the capillary action of the moisture in the soil.

The effects of turning under in a layer are what is sometimes called souring the soil with green manuring crops.

Double disk the cover crop two or three times with a sharp disk harrow before plowing; plow well by taking a narrow furrow and edging rather than inverting the furrow; then double disk the land again rather deeply, and no injurious effect will result, however large the growth may be.

Deep Plowing in Fall. Deep plowing in the fall is to be most surely advised when conditions will permit of good work being done. Soil so handled has the opportunity to settle naturally before seeding time and to absorb into its subsoil all the available moisture of a long period.

Increases Water Supply. Deep plowing increases the supply of water that the soil can carry without injuring the crop.

## Magic Washing Stick

This is something new to housewives—something they have wanted all their lives, but never could get before. It makes it possible to do the heaviest, hardest washing in less than one-half the time it took by old methods, and it eliminates all scrubbing and muscular effort. No washing machine is needed. Nothing but this simple little preparation, which is absolutely harmless to the finest fabrics—white, colored or woolen. It makes the hardest task of the week a pleasant pastime—a delightful occupation. You will be delighted at the clean, spotless, snow-white clothes that come out of the rinsing water, and all without any effort on your part. The Magic Washing Stick does it all—and rearranges, without injury to the most delicate goods, colored or white, woolens, blankets, lace curtains, etc. Contains no acids, no alkalis, no poisonous ingredients to make its use dangerous. 15 washings 25 cents.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers everywhere. If yours doesn't handle it, show him this ad—he'll get it for you. Or send 5c in stamps to A. B. RICHARDS CO., Sherman, Texas.

**Williamson-Halsell-Frazier Co.**, Oklahoma City, Guthrie, Elk City, Chickasha, Shawnee and Altus.

**Precarious Position.** "Why did you tell that man you were sorry to hear he had a family?" "Because he's a Maine guide."

**The Best Liniment.** For falls on icy walks, sprains and bruises, rub on and rub in Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. Apply this liniment thoroughly and relief should quickly follow. Adv.

**Taken at His Word.** He (passionately)—I would go to the end of the earth for you. She (calmly)—Good-by.

**AT THE FIRST SIGNS** Of Falling Hair Get Cuticura. It Works Wonders. Trial Free.

Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment, and follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. This at once arrests falling hair and promotes hair growth. You may rely on these supercreamy emollients for all skin troubles. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

**Too Sudden.** "Sad affair about Jones having concussion of the brain, wasn't it?" "What was the matter?" "He was struck with an idea."—Yale Record.

**COVETED BY ALL.** but possessed by few—a beautiful head of hair. If yours is streaked with gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can restore it to its former beauty and luster by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

**The Danger.** "I am half afraid to try this new scalp tonic." "Why are you afraid?" "It is really a hair-raising experiment, you know."

**To Drive Out Malaria** And Build Up The System Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

**The Kind.** "He was a regular furnace of wrath." "Yes—a hot air furnace."

**Dr. B. F. Jackson, Celebrated Physician,** handed down to posterity his famous prescription for female troubles. Now sold under the name of "Femina." Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

**The Waves Are Saying.** First Wave—What has been wished on us now? Second Wave—A joyfall.

**THAT GRIM WHITE SPECTRE,** Pneumonia, follows on the heels of a neglected cough or cold. Delay no longer. Take Mansfield's Cough Balsam. Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

Why does a young man try to keep on the right side of his best girl when he knows her heart is on the left side?

**Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes** make us look older than we are. Keep your eyes young and you will look young. After the Movie Murrine Your Eyes. Don't tell your age. Murrine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago. Sends Eye Book on request.

The champion sometimes goes into the tailor tries to suit his crowd, and the lawyer tries to crowd his suits.

**Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days** Druggists refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blood, Hemorrhoid, Prolapsing Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

The conversation of some men would be more agreeable if they were provided with shock absorbers.

**Weak, Faint Heart, and Nervous** can be rectified by taking "Restorin's" heart and nerve tonic. Price 50c and \$1.00.

Instead of trying to dodge temptation some people worry because it dodges them.

Start the year by getting Hanford's Balsam. You will find frequent use for it. Adv.

Some men are leaders by choice and others drift into the habit through being elected to office.

For any cut use Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

Hardened hands are the real trademarks of labor. Get the hen that sits on a china egg's better off.

# VICTORY

A sense of freedom from all annoying after-eating distress can only be experienced when the digestive system is strong and working harmoniously. Such a condition can be promoted by careful diet and the assistance of

## HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

Must Have Been Tangle. There was a very bad first night in a New York theater. That is to say, the night was a good night as nights go in New York during the theatrical season, but the play offered was bad.

At the end of the second act the long-suffering audience was about ready to quit. A few got up to go and others followed, until the aisles became clogged.

Charles Hanson Towne arose in his place, well down front.

"Wait!" he called out in a clear, loud tone, "women and children first!"—Saturday Evening Post.

## DO YOU NEED A KIDNEY REMEDY?

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, it may be found just the remedy you need.

Fixing the Blame. "Do you believe in hoodoos?" asked the superstitious person.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletchall.

Not in This Case. "What did your wealthy father-in-law give you for a wedding present?" asked the intimate friend.

RED CROSS BALL BLUE. Insures snowy white beautiful clothes on washday. Buy Red Cross Blue, not just cheap liquid blue which makes your clothes greenish yellow.

His Class. "Isn't little Mrs. Brightly's husband devoted to the races?"

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. should be given to sprains, swellings, bruises, rheumatism and neuralgia.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. It provides for attendance officers, fixes penalties for violations and provides for the establishment of parental or truant schools where necessary.

FORD OWNERS. THE FEAR NOT SHOCK ABSORBER makes every road a boulevard.

Tutt's Pills. The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work or of mind or body, drink or exposure to

MALARIAL REGIONS. Will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

W. F. Oklahoma City, No. 52-1915.

## Navy Making Tests of "Greenheart"

By B. H. Gainsfort, Demerara, British Guiana

The true greenheart is found only in British Guiana, where immense forests of the trees are to be found. Docks and piles of greenheart, it is said, will last longer than any other wood, the greenheart being absolutely impervious to the borings of the teredo, or pile worm.

This wonderful wood, greenheart, is grown only in British Guiana. It is the principal export of that island, and has been used for a hundred years or more in Europe, but only recently has been adopted in America.

The best grades of greenheart surpass iron and steel in durability when placed in water or in contact with soil. This extraordinary freedom from decay is due in part to the presence in the wood of an alkaloid known as beberine.

Nothing can be more timely in these days than a study of the triumphs of unarmed men, a cataloguing of the bloodless victories witnessed upon the pages of history.

## Notable Victories of Unarmed Men

By JENKIN LLOYD JONES, Chicago

to restore the proper perspective of those suffering from political strabismus. Our whole country is being afflicted with military hysteria which distorts the vision.

It is wholesome to remember at these times that the great conquerors of the world have been the men of peace, and not the men of war.

## Bear the Torch of Civilization

By Thomas Nelson Page, New York

Each nation that has borne the torch of civilization has followed some path peculiarly its own. Egyptian, Syrian, Persian, Greek, Roman, Frank, all had their ideal of power—order and progress directed under supreme authority, maintained by armed organization.

Modern conceptions of religious truths have given us a wider and more liberal view of things eternal. No longer will old and narrow ideas of God and his relation to man and man's relation to man and man's relation to deity remain possible.

## More Liberal View of Things Eternal

By Rev. W. H. Carwardine, West Pullman, Ill.

Scientific development, discoveries in all realms of nature, studies in psychology, the broader humanities that break down caste and social barriers, and even the destruction of some ideals which we possessed before the European conflict have opened up to us visions of God and human relationships that have startled us out of some old ideas once imagined to be impregnable.

## Compulsory School Attendance Laws

By John P. Newcomes, Birmingham, Ala.

With South Carolina and Texas enrolled on the list of states that have compulsory school attendance laws as a result of 1915 legislation, the states without compulsory laws are now reduced to four—Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi.

The Texas law requires all children between the ages of eight and fourteen to attend school—60 days the first year, 80 days the second year and 100 days thereafter in every school year.

For Chocolate Stains. Borax, slightly moistened and left on the fabric for several hours, will remove chocolate stains from white dresses and table linen.

"Greenheart" is not the name of a play, nor yet of a racehorse; it is the name of a wood, said to be the hardest wood known to dendrologists. It is more durable even than steel or iron.

Cracked wheat is a coarse form of wheat with a particularly nutty flavor. So-called "whole" or "pinhead" oatmeal has advantages over the more usual "rolled" form.

Next to oatmeal comes wheat with a higher per cent of starch. It should, however, be used in as nearly the natural state as possible—that is, the cracked grain with the outer coat remaining in which are stored the important mineral elements which make bone and the best kind of tissue.

For all of these cereals either a steam cooker or a fireless cooker is preferable. Given a half hour's quick boiling at night they may be placed in the fireless cooker, preferably with the heated radiator under them, and allowed to cook slowly with the retained heat of the fireless.

## Need Care in Cooking

CEREALS MUST BE PREPARED WITH EXACTITUDE.

To Bring Out the Full Food Value of the Grain Requires Skill and Thought on the Part of the Housewife.

We have no fault to find with the many excellently prepared and so-called cooked cereals which from time to time are found appetizing and agreeable in appearance, but there is also need of cereals which require long-continued cooking to extract the full value of the grain and bring it to a delicious creaminess.

## Curried Oysters

Drain and wash 25 oysters. Make an ordinary pancake griddle. Throw the oysters, three or four at a time, on the griddle and brown on both sides.

## Spanish Rice

Have ready a saucepan in which are two tablespoonfuls of rice hot dripping. Throw in a half cupful of well-washed rice and toss about until nicely browned.

## Paprika Potatoes

Select large potatoes for baking. As soon as done slice crosswise, once each way to the depth of an inch. Turn up the ends of the skin loosened and with a fork loosen the potato well inside; season with salt and add a generous piece of butter, plenty of paprika. Place in the oven for a moment and serve.

## Minc'd Lamb With Peppers

Add one shredded sweet pepper to remnants of cold lamb which have been chopped fine. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a hot frying pan, add the lamb and peppers, season well and dredge thoroughly with flour. Then add enough stock to moisten. Serve on small squares of buttered toast.

## Handy Kitchen Tool

A fruit jar wrench is an implement which is serviceable the year around and costs but a dime. The metal levers are hinged together at one end and each bears riveted clamps to clasp the sides of the jar lid. Just press the handles together and you have a firm grip.

## FREE! ONEIDA COMMUNITY SILVERWARE

Free With SKINNER'S Macaroni Products. HERE'S a fine opportunity to get a beautiful set of silverware for your table at no cost to you.

Free With SKINNER'S Macaroni Products. HERE'S a fine opportunity to get a beautiful set of silverware for your table at no cost to you. Charming Bridal Wreath design. Guaranteed for ten years.

Send Coupon Today. Get a complete set of Oneida Community Far Plate Silverware free. We will tell you how. In the meantime save the signatures from Skinner's packages.

Skinner Mfg. Co. The Largest Silverware Factory in America. Dept. C Omaha Neb.

Sure Enough. "He denies his wife nothing." "Well, that's one way of avoiding trouble if you can afford it."

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Don't ridicule other people's ideas. Try to have them adopt yours.

Minor Scale. Mining Fresh—Say, Prof., on what scale do you grade students here? Prof.—On the minor scale.—Pantier.

For sore feet rub on Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

Gossip is always short lived, except when properly ventilated.



Advertisement for Skinner's Macaroni Products, including a coupon for a free set of silverware.

Back home for a real Christmas Dinner. Absolutely necessary to make the Holiday Feast complete.



Back home for a real Christmas Dinner. Absolutely necessary to make the Holiday Feast complete. In over a million homes throughout the country, Arbuckle's Coffee will be absolutely necessary to make the Christmas feast complete.

## 160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Three Hundred Million Bushel Crop in 1915. Farmers pay for their land with one year's crop and prosperity was never so great.

Regarding Western Canada as a grain producer, a prominent business man says: "Canada's position today is sounder than ever. There is more wheat, more oats, more grain for feed, 20% more cattle than last year and more hogs. The war market in Europe needs our surplus. As for the wheat crop, it is marvelous and a monument of strength for business confidence to build upon, exceeding the most optimistic predictions."

Wheat averaged in 1915 over 25 bushels per acre. Oats averaged in 1915 over 45 bushels per acre. Barley averaged in 1915 over 40 bushels per acre.

# Subscription Offers



Holland's . . . 2 year  
Our Paper . . . 1 year  
Farm and Ranch 1 year  
4

**\$2.00**  
**For All**  
**Three**

## As Reflected in a Mirror

—*you* see in your local paper each week all the news of events taking place around you—among the people you know and love. You'll also find the more important happenings of the world chronicled in this paper—yes, this is your paper in every sense of the word. It leads the fight for everything that will make this community a better place in which to live; it's looking after your interests all the time and right now we have arranged to offer you double value for your money.

### Brain Against Brawn

Why do some farmers prosper and enjoy many luxuries, while others, who work just as hard, are always hard up? The answer is simple: one has used his brains and kept posted on up-to-date farming methods, while the other has felt that there is nothing for him to learn. He will not even read a first-class farm paper because he thinks no one can possibly tell *him* how to run his farm. FARM AND RANCH is prepared especially for farmers, gardeners, live stock and poultry raisers and fruit growers of the Southwest—the home builders. It has been the Southwestern farmer's right hand man for more than a third of a century.

### Double Value This Year

This Year *Holland's Magazine* is just as large and much more interesting than ever before and the publishers are entering all subscriptions TWO FULL YEARS for the same price you formerly would have paid for a one year subscription. The short stories and special articles are clean, snappy and timely. The departments for the house-keeper are many and complete; the fashion pages show the late styles, and the children have a corner of their own. Holland's is truly a Southwestern Home Magazine of sunshine and good cheer which, in ten years time, has become indispensable to more than three quarters of a million people in the Southwest.

Send us your order for these three publications—our paper one year, Farm and Ranch one year and Holland's Magazine TWO YEARS—right away; also show this BIG VALUE OFFER to your neighbor who is not a subscriber to this paper. New and renewal subscriptions will be accepted at the rate advertised, so bring or mail your order now and get the benefit of the combination price.

Dallas Semi-Weekly one year  
McLean News one year, both **\$1.75**

We also have a monthly magazine offer—4 monthly magazines and the McLean News all one year for \$1.25—that we will be glad to tell you about. Phone us and send your husband with the money.

# McLEAN NEWS

## Scholastic Census Changed

The scholastic census of Texas will be taken this year during the month of March instead of May as heretofore. This change was made in the law at the last regular session of the legislature. The amendment was offered by W. A. Johnson and after an explanation of its merits was adopted. The reason for the change was the fact that so many schools are compelled to close before May, and the children then scatter away to other places. Where schools do not close it is a fact that many children are withdrawn from school in May to help with crops and thus perhaps move out of the district where they attend school. On the other hand practically every school in the state is running full blast in March, and census enumerators can get every pupil right where they are attending school. The new law also provides for enumeration of all pupils between the ages of seven and eighteen, while the old law provided only between seven and seventeen. This will considerably enlarge the number of scholastics among whom to divide the school money, but inasmuch as they can now attend school free up to twenty-one this will make no special change in the general results. Texas is rapidly forging to the front along educational lines. Next September the compulsory school attendance law goes into effect when another long step forward will be made. The state is going to crawl out of the basement of states in the illiteracy tables, and that right quickly.—Hall county Herald.



Ribbon cane strip—two barrels coming.  
Bundy Hodges.

### WATCH YOUR KIDNEYS

It is below the level of the sea, and the waters that are kept back by huge "careful watch is round the whole country, and that the water kept day and night, to see through at any does not begin to break apart, the whole point. If it should one day country would be flooded.

WATCH YOUR KIDNEYS just as carefully. If you find them starting to break down, in single day. Delay help. Do not delay, even fatal, chronic may mean that serious it self upon you, kidney disease will separate the these important in the blood. If they do not work properly, the poison is left in the blood and contaminates every organ. If you have pains in the back, difficulty or irregularity in urinating, rising frequently in the night to urinate, a cloudy or reddish sediment in your urine when it stands a few hours—if you have palpitation of the heart, sunken eyes, pale or bloated face, difficulty in breathing, puffy skin or buggy skin beneath eyes—if you have ANY of these symptoms you will do well to HASTEN TO THE RELIEF of your Kidneys.

### DR. THACHER'S Liver and Blood Syrup

has given prompt relief to many thousands of men and women who had these symptoms. They took it promptly. They received the help they needed. They were restored to perfect health. Their kidneys were made strong again. The poison passed out of their bodies, as Nature intended.

Do not delay. Give instant attention to any symptoms of kidney disease. Your life may depend on it.

Your dealer sells 50-cent and \$1.00 bottles.

THACHER MEDICINE COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

For Sale By The Palace Drug Store, McLean, Texas.

## THE ELITE BARBER SHOP

D. N. MASSAY, Prop.  
Everything New and Clean. The very best service in tonsorial lines given our customers.  
Agents for the reliable  
**Panhandle Steam Laundry**  
Next door to Postoffice

## \$25.00 REWARD

I will pay a twenty-five dollar reward for the arrest and conviction of any party guilty of tying down any telephone wire or in any other manner tampering with the lines. The state law on the subject is as follows:  
Penal code, Art. 784: If any person shall intentionally break, cut, pull or tear down, misplace, or in any other manner injure any telegraph or telephone wire, post, machinery or other necessary appurtenance to any telegraph or telephone line, or in any way willfully obstruct or interfere with the transmission of any messages along such telegraph or telephone line, he shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years, or by fine not less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

McLEAN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

## RESTAURANT

We have opened up a restaurant in connection with our hotel and are prepared to serve the short order trade at all hours.  
Will serve regular dinners in the restaurant at the same rate as the hotel dining room—35 cents. Our meals will be the very best the market affords.  
A part of your trade will be appreciated.

## HOTEL HINDMAN

## Direct Line

Quick Service  
To Memphis  
Oklahoma City  
Dallas  
Ft Worth  
And All Points  
North and East  
VIA THE



D. H. NUNN Local Agent.  
Geo. S. Pentecost, G. P. A. Fort Worth, Texas.

## John B. Vannoy

Optician and Jeweler  
Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

Does Engraving, and all kinds of repair work pertaining to the jewelry trade.

## Much Adler-i-ka Used In McLean

It is reported by Erwin Drug Co. that much Adler-i-ka is sold in McLean. People have found out that one spoonful of this simple buckthorn bark and glycerine mixture relieves almost any case of constipation, sour or gassy stomach. It is so powerful that it is used successfully in appendicitis. One minute after you take it the gases rumble and pass out. It is perfectly safe to use and cannot gripe. Erwin Drug Co.

### Church Directory

**Methodist Church.**  
Cordially invites you to all its services.  
Sunday school at 10 a. m. every Sunday. Preaching at McLean 3rd, 1st and 5th Sundays morning and night; Groom 4th Sunday, morning and night; Alanreed 2nd Sunday, morning and night; Heald 3rd Sunday, 3:30 p. m.; Eldersedge 2nd Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Junior and Senior Epworth Leagues at 2:30 and 3:30 p. m., respectively, every Sunday. Woman's Missionary Society 2:30 p. m. every Tuesday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. J. T. HOWELL, Pastor.

**Baptist Church.**  
Preaching second and fourth Sundays in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. every Sunday. C. S. Klee, superintendent. B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m. every Sunday. Reop Launder, president. Ladies Aid meets on Tuesdays at 2 p. m. Mrs. Myrtle Hamilton, president. Church conference on Saturday before the second Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. R. F. Hamilton, Pastor.

**Presbyterian Church.**  
Shamrock, 1st Sunday and Sunday night; Groom, 2nd Sunday and Sunday night; McLean, 3rd and 4th Sunday and Sunday night; Gracey School House 5th Sunday and Sunday night. Come and invite your friends. Sunday school at McLean at 10:00 o'clock each Sunday. V. H. ROLLINS, Pastor.

**Nazarene Church.**  
Services Second and Fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. The public is invited. S. R. Jones.

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