

# The Miami Chief.

Vol. 17

MIAMI, Roberts County, TEXAS, Thursday, July, 20 1916.

No. 52

## Over The Plains

Ochiltree County is certainly in a big way of boosting for their new railroad now, and have the brightest of prospects.

The Bank Statements from the various counties in the Panhandle show the country to be in a very prosperous condition from a financial standpoint.

The Lipscomb Limelight published at Lipscomb has installed a new press and increased the size of their paper.

Guy Helm of Plainview fell 36 feet from a windmill tower last week breaking both arms and fracturing a hip, but he is recovering.

Shamrock is to have a two day big celebration there July 28-29.

Lockney is having another new brick building to go up there now this seems to be more than their share this season.

Wellington is among the Panhandle towns to have a summer Chautauqua Pampa and Canadian, are also on the list.

## Obituary

Elizabeth Clark, was born in Tennessee, September 17, 1849 she was 86 years 10 months and 14 days old. At the age of 14 she gave her heart to God and has lived a faithful Christian ever since. Moved when a child to Arkansas and was married to Urias Johnston August 1, 1849 and to this union were born twelve children, of which 10 are living four sisters and six brothers to mourn her loss. In 1848 they moved to Barry County Missouri, they resided there until 1892 and death claimed the husband. She then moved to Miami Texas October 1902 and has made this her home until July 14 when she was called home to God.

Funeral services were held at the Methodist church Saturday evening, conducted by Rev. Pitts and the body was shipped to Missouri for burial at the old home.

A few weeks back all of the children were here, however at the funeral only a part of the family was here. They were Jim, Jap and Andy Johnston, Mrs. Russell and Mrs. White.

The Chief joins their many friends in extending consolation to the bereaved.

## Don't Forget Your Duty Saturday

Saturday of this week will be the day of days for many candidates. Some hearts will be glad, some will be sad. Some will be surprised at their own popularity, others will get sad at the voters because they failed to realize how necessary and essential it was for them to be elected. Anyhow regardless of who is elected, the country will go on just the same.

We believe that it is the duty of every Democrat to go vote. In Texas it is practically the same as electing a man when he is nominated by the Democratic party, and for this reason, every person who believes in a Democratic form of government should use his right of suffrage. Do not believe for a minute that your vote won't count much, it is just as important as any vote that will be cast in this state. It will count just as much. You are equally entitled to it.

If you believe in law enforcement, if you believe in letting the people rule, in seeing that things go the way they should go, then it is your duty to vote.

## Claude Tyner Killed

The sad news of the death of Claude Tyner reached Miami Saturday morning, and was indeed a sorrowful surprise to the many friends the young man had in and around Miami.

Mr. Tyner lived on the Paris place south of Miami two years, leaving there last fall and going to Groom, where he was engaged in farming. He was a brother of Mrs. Wheeler Paris who lives on the South plains, and had formed a large acquaintance in this part of the country since coming here.

Thursday morning while Mr. Tyner was shearing a mule, which was tied to a post, the mule pulled back jerking the post up and hitting Mr. Tyner in the stomach. The doctor on arriving told him it was impossible to survive, but he lived until Saturday morning. Several of the people from the surrounding country attended the funeral in Pampa Sunday afternoon.

The sympathy of the Chief goes out to the bereaved.

## Base Ball

Friday the Wellington Ball team came over with intentions of taking three straight games from Miami, which they did, not.

Friday the game was rather sluggish and the final score was 9-3 to Wellingtons credit. Earl Chisum allowed the visitors five scattered hits, while many costly errors lost the game.

Saturday the game was fast and furious from start to finish and as a final result the score stood 6-3 to Miamis credit. The visitors couldn't solve the problem of Caseys curves, and when by chance one reached first, he dared not start for second for the simple reason Miamis catcher simply shot to second, throwing not being in his class. The home boys played almost an errorless game, and the visitors used their entire pitching staff but all in vain.

Sunday Miami lost 5-2 owing to the fact that they couldn't catch anything. Earl Chisum pitched a good game for Miami, but had very poor support was the cause of losing the game.

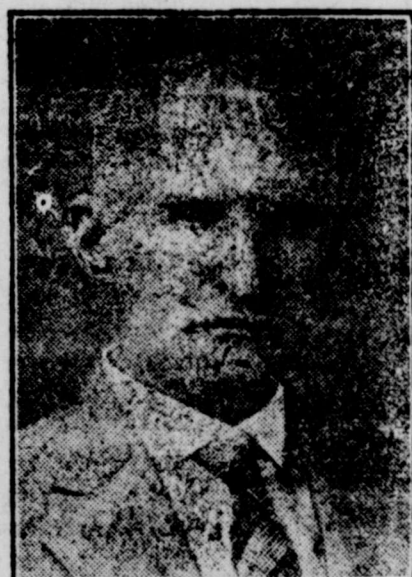
The faulty part of the games was the fact that the boys had to dig up expense money.

## Speaking Friday

We have been authorized to announce that the home candidates for District Judge and District Attorney will speak in Miami Friday evening at 8:30 Hon. W. R. Ewing for Judge and Atty J. A. Holmes for Attorney.

These are home men and should have a good sized audience Miami has had very little political speaking in the present campaign and this will be a good opportunity. The above mentioned men will give us something interesting, their speaking ability is well recognized here and you will miss part of this campaign if you miss this. Remember the date, Friday at 8:30. Place will be announced by hand bills tomorrow.

## Judge B. Frank Buie



Of Canyon, Randall County Texas, Candidate for Associate Justice Court Civil Appeals, Seventh Supreme Judicial District.

was born and reared at Cerulea Springs, Trigg County, Kentucky, represented that county in the Legislature one term, practiced law at Hopkinsville, Ky., two years, then in 1881, moved to Jones County, Texas and practiced law in that and surrounding counties till 1898, except two years he was County Judge of that county, then located at Canyon Randall County, Texas, where his entire time and thoughts have been devoted to the practice of civil law and if elected, will give his entire time and thoughts to his duties as Associate Justice of said Court. He is a life-time Democrat, but if elected will not as Judge, know any political party, or creed, but will, as Judge, follow the law, which is a rule of action and no respecter of parties. He desires the Democrats of the District July 22nd to select and recommend a qualified man for the position; let the result rest on whom it may.

(Political advertisement)

## By Our Fruits you shall know us



We are contented to be judged by the quality of the fruits we offer for sale, because we are particular in buying and just as particular in selling. Adults and children can rely upon the absolute freshness and ripeness of all our fruit, which is warranted sound and wholesome. An infinite variety to choose from and moderate prices asked.

**HEBBERT C. HILL**  
The Miami Marke

## Few People Realize

The moral and financial uplift that a bank gives a community. If no other reason than the fact that you are a good citizen,

## We Should Have Your Patronage

But there are other reasons—Scores of them. You ask what they are? Call, and we will be pleased to lay them before you

**THE BANK OF MIAMI**  
(Incorporated)  
Roberts County Depository

## Green Lake Items

Our Green Lake correspondent has been performing the feats of a "Harvest cook" for sometime and has had no time for writing.

Will Davis is threshing his wheat this week.

Mr. Halstead from California is out to his place this week.

Most everyone is busy threshing and getting ready to put in another wheat crop.

Erve Black and Mrs. Pursley spent Tuesday at the "Dock" Pursley home.

Mr. Nelson is plowing for Hod Baird this week.

Tom and June Graham went to Miami Thursday and came home in a new Ford

Willie Christopher and family went to Miami Thursday.

Mr. Hoskins mother visited him last week.

Mrs. Will Davis spent Friday at the J. E. Seitz home.

Tas Crowson and family moved back to town Saturday.

Mrs. Mage Lard is visiting Mrs. Pursley this week.

J. E. Seitz, Joe Kitchen, E. M. McCracken and families went to Miami Saturday.

Tom Pursley is out home this week attending to his wheat threshing.

Mr. Grahams family moved to the Harve Patton place Wednesday.

Bro. Wilsford preached at the Green Lake School House Sunday evening.

Bye Williams and family spent Sunday in Pampa.

Homer Kitchen and wife spent Monday in Pampa.

## Fighting on Border

is nothing compared to the way people will charge the Produce bldg. Sat. to eat with the Pres. Ladies Aid. Come early.

If you want to buy or sell produce, don't forget the MIAMI PRODUCE CO.

## B. Y. P. U.

Subject, Doctrinal meeting. May I expect God to take care of me when danger threatens? Scripture reading, Psalms 91 by leader Bro. Wilsford.

Prayer

Song

Pauls call into the service of the Lord, Miss George

Scripture Lesson

Acts 9:15-16 Mr. Hill

Acts 9:33-34 Mrs Fortenberry

Song

Paul cared for by God in his early ministry, Miss Osborne

On the first Missionary journey, Ellis Wells

On the way to Rome, Miss Hoffer.

Song, 149

Business

Benediction.

## ANSWER THE CALL TO DUTY WITH A BANK ACCOUNT

The man without money in the bank is at war with himself, for he is not free from strife. Mobilize your savings in a bank account, and you organize a militant fighting force. In times of peace, prepare for war. Start your bank account now.

Two sizes Safety deposit boxes \$1.00 and \$1.50

Protect Your Valuables

**THE**

**First State Bank**

MIAMI, TEXAS

INCORPORATED 1906

CAPITAL PAID UP \$100,000

RESERVE FUND \$100,000

ASSETS \$1,000,000

LIABILITIES \$1,000,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

## SPECIALS

From July 20 to 31

A large shipment Axminster Rugs

12x15, 11-3x12, 9x12. Also a few nice Corkolin art squares 6x9, 9x12, and 12x12, all choice patterns. New and extra nice patterns of full 12 foot linoleums. New straw mattings and straw matting squares.

Porteas New Vacuum Cleaners Scrims  
Curtain Rods and Shades. Special Price for cash  
1,000 Votes to the \$1.00

Special Clean-up prices on mens and boys hats, big price reduction  
1,000 votes to the \$1.00

WE are also making a special price on our cheap lawns, and a big price cut on odds and ends in ladies Misses and childrens slippers, with  
Extra Votes, 1,000 to the \$1.00

## J. L. Seiber & Co.

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes & Clothing



## Don't Scold the Children

for wearing holes in their stockings at play. Romping play is good for them—let them romp. But put stockings on them that are "wear insured". Put them in

## ARMOR PLATE Hosiery

which is made of the best and strongest yarns obtainable—knit to shape and size exactly—and dyed with Harms-Not Dye (which absolutely does not rot, burn or weaken the yarn).

You'll buy Armor Plate stockings again and again because in service they keep their shape and color, fit snug and "wear like armor plate". And they're "perfect in weave, wear and wash."

Take home a pair or two of these excellent hose today.

Just received 125 dozen mens, ladies and childrens Armor Plate Hosiery

J. L. SEIBER & CO.



# WAR CAUSES NEW IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

The government is doing much to help those detained at the Ellis Island Station during conflict—Commissioner Howe's efforts bearing fruit

**M**ISTER COMMISH, 'scuse me. When you t'ink? Dr. Frederick C. Howe, commissioner of immigration, was greeted in this manner at least a dozen times while showing a visitor through the detention ward at Ellis Island. The commissioner listened patiently first to one and then another, giving each a kindly answer, says a writer in the New York Herald. Among those who addressed him were an elderly Italian woman, who talked with a gesture expressive of the hopelessness with which she regarded her case; a young French woman, petite and earnest looking, who, when asked if she could cook, answered, "Tres bien," and a young Russian Jew, who during a previous stay in this country served in Sing Sing and is a member of the Welfare League.

"They all want to get away," said Mr. Howe. "We are doing everything possible to make it more comfortable and homelike around here. We have removed many restrictions which heretofore existed, on the theory that the more freedom they have the more orderly they are inclined to conduct themselves.

"But with all this there is bound to be a feeling among those who are detained, for one reason or another, against their will that they are imprisoned. In later years, however, some of them, I am sure, whether they are admitted to the country or are sent back to their native land, will look back on their stay at Ellis island as an incident in their lives that was not altogether unpleasant."

Most of the aliens now detained on the island have been there since the European war broke out. In all there were some 500 Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Russians and others being detained when Doctor Howe first took up his duties as commissioner of immigration, the majority of whom had been ordered deported because of the violation of the immigration statutes.

They were men, women and children—peasants for the most part—from small towns and villages of Europe. Before the order of deportation could be carried out the steamship companies which had brought most of these people over were forced to withdraw their vessels from service on account of the war, and consequently those to whom admission to the country had been denied were forced to remain on Ellis island. Some of them have since been admitted to the country, either conditionally or unconditionally.

The problem of making life a little more pleasant for those who remain is one which Doctor Howe has tried in a practical way to solve. He has come to know most of the unfortunate persons under his jurisdiction personally, and when he visits the detention ward, which he frequently does, there are always many questions to answer and heartaches to soothe.

Late one afternoon last October Doctor Howe, while going around the station on one of these tours of investigation, noticed a middle-aged woman, of neat, motherly appearance, with two pretty little girls cuddling up to her, sitting in the detention room. As the hour was late and he thought they were visitors Doctor Howe inquired what they were waiting for and if he could do anything for them.

The woman explained that she was British and with her children had been ordered deported. They had arrived from Great Britain about a month before, but had no friends in this country and no money and, therefore, had not been allowed to enter.

The healthy appearance of the two children, their pretty faces and their evident good breeding won over the commissioner on the spot, and he immediately interested himself in their case.

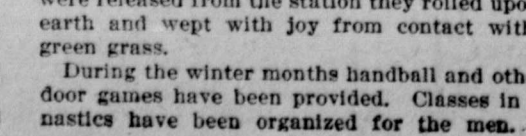
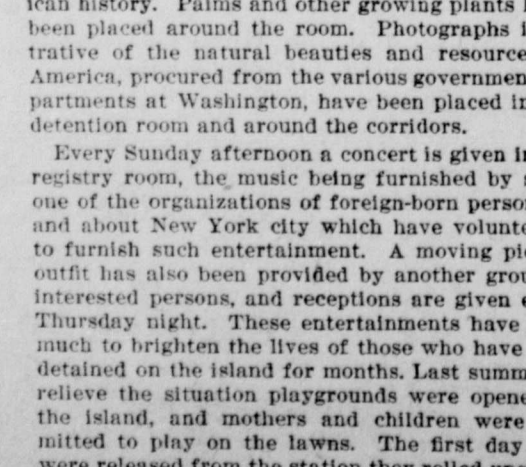
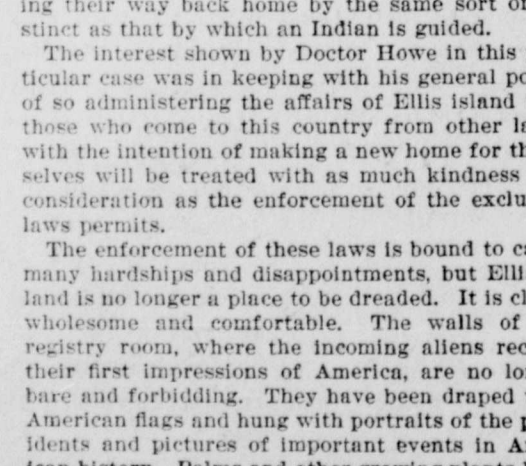
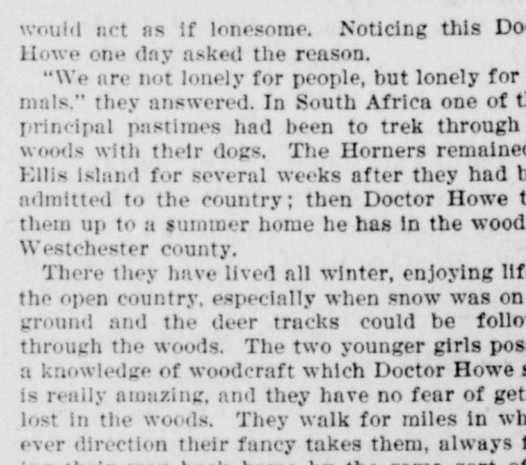
The woman's name was Mrs. Rita Horner, and her story was this: "When the war broke out she was living with her family, which, besides her husband, consisted of two sons and three daughters, on a dairy farm some miles out of Capetown, South Africa. The country about them was rugged and wild and the girls, despite their young years, were forced to walk many miles every day to attend school. The sons, who were older, helped to work the farm.

"The husband and the two boys, along with most of the able-bodied men in that section, enlisted in the British army soon after war was declared and were sent to the front. They took part in the fighting in Belgium and northern France. One son was killed and the father seriously wounded. All trace of the other son had been lost. Mrs. Horner was unable to work the farm by herself, so she raised what money she could and went to England with her three daughters—Una, fifteen years; Piri, ten years old, and Rita, nine years old. They had not been in England long when Mrs. Horner decided to come to America."

On hearing Mrs. Horner's story Doctor Howe communicated with the authorities at Washington. He explained that these people were all strong and healthy, that the children were beautiful and that there was no danger of their becoming a public charge. Furthermore, he announced his willingness to be responsible for them, and a few days after the machinery had been set in motion word came back from Washington that Mrs. Horner and her children would be released in his custody.

Meantime the family had made friends with nearly everybody on the island. The watchman and guards petted the children and gave them many little presents. The attendants did all they could to make them comfortable.

Despite these attentions the children sometimes



women have been given instruction in sewing and provided with material to make clothes for themselves and children. A school has been temporarily opened to teach the children, and the New York city public library authorities have donated a number of books printed in German and other foreign languages for the use of those who have a desire to read.

The men and women are permitted to mingle more freely in the various detention wards, and as a result of these innovations the feeling which prevails among those who have been long detained at the station is more cheerful than it was during the first few months of the war. Attempts to escape, which were frequent at one time, have come to an end.

"Ellis Island is the greatest portal in the world," said Doctor Howe. "There never has been any portal like it for human beings. In normal times nearly a million persons enter the country through it each year. They come largely from countries where the government means only militarism and taxes; they come to escape the feudal landlord, from industrial and social conditions which have become intolerable. They come with hopes of a fresh life, of a fresh chance, of opportunities for themselves and their children. They carry with them the visions of America which have been indelibly printed upon their minds from the letters which have gone back to Europe from friends and relatives already in this country.

"And the immigration laws of America have, in effect, if not in so many words, said that America welcomed those who did not fall within the excluded classes, those afflicted by disease or who are likely to become a charge upon the community. It held out an invitation to the strong and able-bodied to come and share in the making of a new nation, free from abuses and oppressions of the old world.

"And of those who come over 98 per cent are admitted. The rest are rejected because they fall within the inhibited classes. And it seemed to me when I became commissioner of immigration that the first contact of the alien with America should be one that would impress upon his mind the thing for which America stands; that the treatment they should receive, the experiences they should pass through and the contact they had with officials wearing the uniform of the United States should be those of kindness, assistance and courtesy. They come for the most part with fear in their hearts; they fear government rather than love it. And their instinct is to expect something very like what they received at home.

"First impressions are lasting, and it has been our effort at Ellis Island to make these impressions as democratic as possible, and to aid in as many ways as we could in protecting the immigrant and assisting him to his final destination. For the immigrant is imposed on; he is exploited. To prevent this as much as possible offices have been opened in New York city, one at the Barge office, at South Ferry, and the other at 240 East Seventy-ninth street, to which the immigrant can go and procure aid, assistance and advice about matters that concern him. Through these offices he is directed to schools and to the naturalization offices. The offices co-operate with the police department and with all the many agencies in New York which have been created to aid the immigrant. At these offices there are employment agencies which find work for men and women, and which aim to distribute them to farming positions to relieve the congestion in the cities.

"Similar protection has been accorded the alien in transit to the West, in securing the best transportation facilities and otherwise relieving the immigrant from the dangers which beset him while reaching his ultimate destination.

"War conditions brought probably 500 men, women and children to Ellis Island who for some reason or other had to go back to their native land; they were not admissible to the country. Each of these cases has been investigated personally, their friends and relatives have been looked up, and in the great majority of cases they have been admitted on bond to some person willing to be responsible for them. Positions have been found for hundreds, from whom periodic reports are required as to how they are getting along. Only in very rare cases have they failed to make good. In many instances they have risen rapidly and are now earning very substantial salaries.

"Similar efforts are being made to promote educational advantages for the adult immigrant—to encourage night schools. For the last year the names of all children of school age have been copied and sent to the superintendents of education all over the country, in order that they might immediately place children in school upon their arrival at their destination. By these means the government comes in immediate contact with the second generation of immigrants and begins its assimilation process as soon as they reach this country."

## GERMAN SUBMARINE REACHES AMERICA

UNDERSEA MERCHANT VESSEL BRINGS CARGO OF DYE STUFF TO THIS COUNTRY.

## HAS MESSAGE FOR WILSON

Commander Announces His Mission to Establish Undersea Merchant Service With U. S.

Norfolk, Va.—Bearing a message from Emperor William to President Wilson, running the gauntlet of innumerable dangers from mines, sea sweepers and enemy warships, and bringing a cargo of dyes, chemicals and mail, the German undersea merchantman the Deutschland quietly slipped into Chesapeake Bay Sunday morning.

The Deutschland carries, mounted in her conning tower, two small guns of about three-inch caliber. No torpedo tubes are visible. She is capable of submerging in less than two minutes. On the surface of the water the submarine has a speed of two to three knots more than the average merchant steamer.

According to Captain Frederick Cooke, a Norfolk pilot and the first American to board the Deutschland, the crew wore regulation uniforms of German merchant seamen.

Captain Cooke said the commander of the Deutschland was extremely frank in stating his mission to the United States—that of instituting an undersea merchant service and export business between the United States and Germany. The Deutschland left a German port June 23 and although she encountered a number of merchant ships and one warship, the commander said he easily escaped detection by submerging. He declared the entire voyage was uneventful.

Reaching the vicinity of the Virginia coast Saturday morning, the Deutschland remained far outside, knowing that the capes were guarded by enemy warships, and came in under cover of darkness. He declared that one time he was within 500 yards of a French cruiser outside the capes, but passed in unobserved.

According to reports brought into Norfolk and credited to members of the Deutschland crew, the merchant vessel off the capes last Thursday afternoon, but was detected by the English and French cruisers on guard and was forced to run, the chase lasting until Saturday morning before the warships gave up the hopeless task and returned to their stations. This report, which had not been confirmed, was that the Deutschland went to sea nearly 300 miles before she got rid of her pursuers; that she was fired at several times, and that the delay prevented her from reaching her destination on schedule time, early Friday.

Navy officials give little credence to the story, declaring that it would have been no hard matter to submerge and evade the enemy ships with the loss of a few hours at the outside.

## Had 750 Tons of Dye Stuffs.

Baltimore, Md.—The world's first submarine merchantman, the German underwater boat Deutschland, arrived at quarantine four miles below Baltimore Sunday night, after voyaging safely across the Atlantic, passing the allied blockading squadrons and eluding enemy cruisers watching for her off the American coast. She carries mail and a cargo of 750 tons of costly chemicals and dye stuffs, and is to carry back home a similar amount of nickel and crude rubber, sorely needed by the German army.

## Washington to Fix Status of Sub

Washington.—The first concern of the United States in the arrival of the German submarine Deutschland is to determine whether the vessel is properly a merchant vessel or whether under any interpretation of the principles of international law she should be classed as a warship.

## Admiral Caperton Commands Fleet.

Washington.—Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton now commanding the cruiser squadron in Haiti and Santo Domingo waters, has been selected to succeed Admiral Winslow as commander of the Pacific fleet when the latter retires July 29 on account of age.

## \$4,000,000 for Army Horses.

East St. Louis, Mo.—Commission firms at the National Stock yards here have been awarded contracts by the United States army for 19,600 horses and 7,700 mules. This will mean an expenditure of about \$4,000,000.

## German Casualties on Land 3,012,637.

London.—German casualties, from the beginning of the war to the end of June, as computed from official German lists, are given at 3,012,637, in an official statement made public here. The announcement says: "The figures include all German nationalities. They do not include naval casualties of colonial troops. They are not an estimate, merely by the British authorities, but merely casualties announced in German official lists."

## FIGHT BANDITS AT 2 POINTS

Reports Are That Outlaws Worsted at Rosario and Parral in Clashes of Minor Importance.

Chihuahua City, Mex.—Two Villa bands attacked Carranza garrisons at Rosario and Parral, but in both cases were beaten off with losses, according to official reports to General Trevino. From Rosario the bandits were driven south toward the Durango line by government troops under Generals Gaceto and Hernandez.

Other reports indicate that a scouting patrol from Parral had encountered one of the small bands of outlaws who scattered after the attack on Jimenez and had driven them to the hills, but no details were given.

General Trevino said he had not received details of either of the clashes, but that all reports indicate that both were skirmishes more or less minor in nature.

## 20 GUARDS HURT IN COLLISION

Troop Train Runs Into Backing Switch Engine in Katy Yards at Dallas.

Dallas, Texas.—Twenty troopers of the Nebraska national guard, members of the First squadron from Omaha, were slightly injured when the special troop train carrying them to the border collided with a switch engine on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway main line a half mile south of the new Union terminal station. None of the men, apparently, was seriously hurt, though several were cut by broken glass and a number were severely shaken up by being thrown against the seats and by guns and equipment falling on them from the racks above their heads.

The special train, pulled by two engines, consisted of 11 coaches, carrying more than 300 soldiers and eight box cars of equipment and the horses of the cavalry troops.

None of the men was so seriously injured as to be unable to continue with the train, which proceeded when another engine was obtained after a delay of more than an hour.

## WORD SUBMISSION OFF BALLOT

Official Form for Primaries Calls for Vote on Prohibition Amendment.

Dallas, Texas.—State-wide prohibition through a constitutional amendment which, however, has never been drafted or submitted, will be voted upon in the Democratic primary July 22, if the form of ballot adopted by the state Democratic executive committee and now being printed on the ballot is used.

A request for a correction in the form in which the question of submission of the prohibition issue will be printed on the ballots for the primaries was made of Paul Wankel of Fort Worth, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, by M. H. Wolfe, of Dallas, chairman of the state submission campaign committee.

Mr. Wolfe said the form agreed upon by the executive committee, the meeting in Dallas was as follows: "For the submission of an amendment to the constitution providing for state-wide prohibition. However, the reports of the meeting published in several publications show that the committee agreed to the following form, which is now being printed by the various counties on the official ballots: "For an amendment to the constitution providing for state-wide prohibition." Each instance the propositions stated in the alternative in the same form.

## Senate's Army Bill \$328,000,000.

Washington.—The army appropriation bill, revised by the senate military committee and ordered reported carries \$328,000,000, an increase of \$146,000,000 over the bill passed by the house. The heavy increase of the house bill were declared by senators to be essential in view of the reorganization of the army and national guard and the necessity of equipment in the Mexican emergency.

## Co-Operative Action on Border.

San Antonio, Texas.—Without formal agreement, it appears probable that the plan of a joint guarding the border country proposed by General Oregon to Generals Fung and Scott during their conference at El Paso, might be worked out on opposite sides of the international line. General Bell at El Paso already discussed with General Gonzalez plan of co-operative work and Captain A. V. Anderson, commanding American troops at Presidio, talks with Colonel Rojas, commandant of the Mexican garrison at Ojinaga, the best means of preventing the

## Wilson Will Dedicate Elephant

El Paso, Texas.—President Wilson will dedicate the Elephant Butte dam on Oct. 4. He will come to El Paso to deliver address at the opening of the International Irrigation congress, which opens here that day. This was known by Richard F. Burgess, president of the Irrigation congress, movement has been started to erect the Elephant Butte dam in honor of the president.



# The Turmoil

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

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### SYNOPSIS.

Sheridan's attempt to make a business of his son Bibbs by starting him in the machine shop ends in Bibbs going to a sanitarium, a nervous wreck. On his return Bibbs finds himself an inconsiderate and unconsidered figure in the "New House" of the Sheridans. The Vertreeses, his own family next door and impoverished, call on the Sheridans, newly-rich, and Mary afterward puts into words her parents' unspoken wish that she marry one of the Sheridan boys. At the Sheridan housewarming banquet Sheridan spreads himself. Mary frankly encourages the Sheridan's attentions. Mary shocks her mother by talking of Jim as a matrimonial possibility. Jim tells Mary Bibbs is not a lunatic—"just queer." He proposes to Mary, who half accepts him. Sheridan tells Bibbs he must go back to the machine shop as soon as he is strong enough, in spite of Bibbs' plea to be allowed to write. Edith, Bibbs' sister, and Sibly, Roscoe Sheridan's wife, quarrel over Bobby Lamborn; Sibly goes to Mary for help to keep Lamborn from marrying Edith, and Mary leaves her in the room alone. Bibbs has to break to his father the news of Jim's sudden death. All the rest of the family helpless in their grief, Bibbs becomes temporary master of the house. At the funeral he meets Mary and rides home with her.

Love has awakened in the bosom of Bibbs—shy, hopeless love for something unattainable. The emotion is reflected in his gentleness with his grief-stricken father. Will it stir his ambition and impel him to activity that will help him win the girl finally? Will Old Sheridan come to understand and appreciate?

### CHAPTER XII—Continued.

There came a second explosion, and Uncle Gideon ran out into the hall. Bibbs went to the head of the great staircase, and, looking down, discovered the source of the disturbance. Gideon's grandson, a boy of fourteen, had brought his camera to the funeral and was taking "flashlights" of the Moor. Uncle Gideon, reassured by Bibbs' explanation, would have returned to finish his quotation from Bland the Shubite, but Bibbs detained him, and after a little argument persuaded him to descend to the dining room whither Bibbs followed, after closing the door of his father's room. He kept his eyes on Gideon after dinner, diplomatically preventing several attempts on the part of that comforter to reascend the stairs; and it was a relief to Bibbs when George announced that an automobile was waiting to convey the ancient man and his grandson to their train. They were the last to leave, and when they had gone Bibbs went sighing to his own room.

He stretched himself wearily upon the bed, but presently rose, went to the window, and looked for a long time at the darkened house where Mary Vertrees lived. Then he opened his trunk, took therefrom a small notebook half filled with fragmentary scribbings, and began to write:

Laughter after a funeral. In this relation people will laugh at anything and at nothing. The band plays a dirge on the way to the cemetery, but when it turns back, and the mourning carriages are out of hearing, it strikes up, "Darktown Is Out To-Night." That is natural—but there are women whose laughter is like the whirring of whips.

Beauty is not out of place among grave-stones. It is not out of place anywhere. But a woman who has been betrothed to a man would not look beautiful at his funeral. A woman might look beautiful, though, at the funeral of a man whom she had known and liked. And in that case, too, she would probably not want to talk if she drove home from the cemetery with his brother; nor would she want the brother to talk. . . . Nevertheless, too much silence is open to suspicion. It may be reticence, or it may be a sign of grief. It may be dignity, or it may be mere teeth. . . .

Silence can be golden? Yes. But perhaps if a woman of the world should find herself by accident sitting beside a man the length of time it must necessarily take two slow old horses to jog three miles, she might expect that man to say something of some sort! If he did not even try, but sat every step of the way as dumb as a frozen fish, she might think him a frozen fish. And she might be right. She might be right if she thought him about as pleasant a companion—as Bland the Shubite!

Bibbs closed his notebook, replacing it in his trunk. Then, after a period of melancholy contemplation, he undressed, put on a dressing gown and slippers, and went softly out into the hall—to his father's door. Upon the door was a tray which Bibbs had sent George, earlier in the evening, to place upon a table in Sheridan's room—but the food was untouched. Bibbs stood listening outside the door for several minutes. There came no sound from within, and he went back to his own room and to bed.

In the morning he woke to a state of being hitherto unknown in his experience. Sometimes in the process of waking there is a little pause—sleep has gone, but coherent thought has not begun. It is the moment, as we say, before we "remember," and the first time in Bibbs' life it came to him bringing a vague happiness. However, it was a brief visitation and was gone before he had finished dressing. It left a little trail, the pleased recollection of it and the puzzle of it, which remained unsolved. And, in the next waking happily in the morning is

### CHAPTER XIII.

The outward usualness of things continued after dinner. In the library, while his wife sat in her customary chair, gazing at the fire, Sheridan let the unfolded evening paper rest upon his lap, though now and then he lifted it, as if to read. Bibbs came in noiselessly and sat in a corner, doing nothing; and from an "reception room" across the hall an indistinct vocal murmur became just audible at intervals. Once, when this murmur grew louder, under stress of some irrepressible merriment, Edith's voice could be heard—"Bobby, aren't you awful!" and Sheridan glanced across at his wife appealingly.

She rose at once and went into the "reception room"; there was a flurry of whispering, and the sound of tiptoeing in the hall—Edith and her suitor changing quarters to a more distant room. Mrs. Sheridan returned to her chair in the library.

"They won't bother you any more, papa," she said, in a comforting voice. "She told me at lunch he'd phoned he wanted to come up this evening, and I said I thought he'd better wait a few days, but she said she'd already told him he could." She paused, then added, rather guiltily: "I got kind of a notion maybe Roscoe don't like him as much as he used to. Maybe—maybe you better ask Roscoe, papa." And as Sheridan nodded solemnly, she concluded, in haste: "Don't say I said to. I might be wrong about it, anyway."

He nodded again, and they sat for some time in a silence which Mrs. Sheridan broke with a little sniff, having fallen into a reverie that brought tears. "That Miss Vertrees was a good girl," she said. "She was all right."

Her husband evidently had no difficulty in following her train of thought, for he nodded once more, affirmatively.

"Did you—How did you fix it about the—The Realty company?" she faltered. "Did you—"

He rose heavily, helping himself to his feet by the arms of his chair. "I fixed it," he said, in a husky voice. He went to her, put his hand upon her shoulder, and drew a long, audible, tremendous breath. "It's my bedtime, mamma; I'm goin' up." When he reached the door he stopped and spoke again, without turning to look at her. "The Realty company'll go right on just the same," he said. "It's like—It's like sand, mamma. It puts me in mind of children playin' in a sand-pile. One of 'em sticks his finger in the sand-pile and makes a hole, and another of 'em 'll pat the place with his hand, and all the little grains of sand run in and fill it up and settle against one another; and then, right away it's flat on top again, and you can't tell there ever was a hole there. The Realty company 'll go on all right, mamma. There ain't nothin' anywhere, I reckon, that wouldn't go right on—just the same."

And he passed out slowly into the hall; then they heard his heavy tread upon the stairs.

Mrs. Sheridan, rising to follow him, turned a piteous face to her son. "It's so forlorn," she said, chokingly. "That's the first time he spoke since he came in the house this evening. I know it must 'a' hurt him to hear Edith laughin' with that Lamborn. She'd oughtn't to let him come, right the very first evening this way; she'd oughtn't to do it! She just seems to lose her head over him, and it scares me. You heard what Sibly said the other day, and—and you heard what—what—"

"What Edith said to Sibly!" Bibbs finished the sentence for her.

"We can't have any trouble of that kind!" she wailed. "Oh, it looks as if



They Looked Up in No Welcoming Manner.

movin' up to this new house had brought us awful bad luck! It scares me!" She put both her hands over her face. "Oh, Bibbs, Bibbs! If you only wasn't so queer! If you could only be a kind of dependable son! I don't know what we're all comin' to!" And, weeping, she followed her husband.

Bibbs gazed for a while at the fire; then he rose abruptly, like a man who has come to a decision, and briskly sought the room—it was called "the smoking room"—where Edith sat with Mr. Lamborn. They looked up in no welcoming manner, at Bibbs' entrance, and moved their chairs to a less conspicuous adjacency.

"Good evening," said Bibbs, pleas-

antly; and he seated himself in a leather easy-chair near them.

"What is it?" asked Edith, plainly astonished.

"Nothing," he returned, smiling.

She frowned. "Did you want something?" she asked.

"Nothing in the world. Father and mother have gone upstairs; I shan't be going up for several hours, and there didn't seem to be anybody left for me to chat with except you and Mr. Lamborn."

"Chat with?" she echoed, incredulously.

"I can talk about almost anything," said Bibbs with an air of genial politeness. "It doesn't matter to me. I don't know much about business—if that's what you happened to be talking about. But you aren't in business, are you, Mr. Lamborn?"

"Not now," returned Lamborn, shortly.

"I'm not, either," said Bibbs. "It was getting cloudier than usual, I noticed, just before dark, and there was wind from the southwest. Rain tomorrow, I shouldn't be surprised."

He seemed to feel that he had begun a conversation the support of which had now become the pleasurable duty of other parties; and he sat expectantly, looking first at his sister, then at Lamborn, as if implying that it was their turn to speak. Edith returned his gaze with a mixture of astonishment and increasing anger, while Mr. Lamborn was obviously disturbed, though Bibbs had been as considerate as possible in presenting the weather as a topic. Bibbs had perceived that Mr. Lamborn had nothing in his mind at any time except "personalities"—he could talk about people and he could make love. Bibbs, wishing to be courteous, offered the weather.

Lamborn refused it, and concluded from Bibbs' luxurious attitude in the leather chair that this half-crazy brother was a permanent fixture for the rest of the evening. There was no reason to hope that he would move, and Lamborn found himself in danger of looking silly.

"I was just going," he said, rising.

"Oh no!" Edith cried, sharply.

"Yes. Good night! I think I—"

"Too bad," said Bibbs, genially, walking to the door with the visitor, while Edith stood staring as the two disappeared in the hall. She heard Bibbs offering to "help" Lamborn with his overcoat and the latter rather curtly declining assistance, these episodes of departure being followed by the closing of the outer door. She ran into the hall.

"What's the matter with you?" she cried, furiously. "What do you mean? How did you dare come in here when you knew—"

Her voice broke; she made a gesture of rage and despair, and ran up the stairs, sobbing. She fled to her mother's room, and when Bibbs came up, a few minutes later, Mrs. Sheridan met him at his door.

"Oh, Bibbs," she said, shaking her head wearily, "you'd oughtn't to distress your sister? She says you drove that young man out of the house. You'd ought to be more considerate."

Bibbs smiled faintly, noting that Edith's door was open, with Edith's naive shadow motionless across its threshold. "Yes," he said. "He doesn't appear to be much of a 'man's man.' He ran at just a glimpse of one."

Edith's shadow moved; her voice came quavering: "You call yourself one?"

"No, no," he answered. "I said just a glimpse of one. I didn't claim—"

But her door slammed angrily; and he turned to his mother.

"There," he said, sighing. "That's almost the first time in my life I ever tried to be a man of action, mother, and I succeeded perfectly in what I tried to do. As a consequence I feel like a horse thief!"

"You hurt her feelin's!" she groaned. "You must 'a' gone at it too rough, Bibbs."

He looked upon her wanly. "That's my trouble, mother," he murmured. "I'm a plain, blunt fellow. I have rough ways, and I'm a rough man."

For once she perceived some meaning in his queerness. "Hush your nonsense!" she said, good-naturedly, the astral of a troubled smile appearing. "You go to bed."

He kissed her and obeyed. Edith gave him a cold greeting the next morning at the breakfast table.

"You mustn't do that under a misapprehension," he warned her, when they were alone in the dining room.

"Do what under a what?" she asked. "Speak to me. I came into the smoking room last night 'on purpose,'" he told her, gravely. "I have a prejudice against that young man."

She laughed. "I guess you think it means a great deal who you have prejudices against! In mockery she adopted the manner of one who implores. "Bibbs, for pity's sake promise me, don't use your influence with papa against him!" And she laughed louder.

"Listen," he said, with peculiar earnestness. "I'll tell you now, because—because I've decided I'm one of the family." And then, as if the earnestness were too heavy for him to carry it further, he continued, in his usual tone, "I'm drunk with power, Edith."

"What do you want to tell me?" she demanded, brusquely.

her because you heard them quarrel-

ing?"

"That's it. If you want to know what's 'between' people, you can—by the way they quarrel."

"You'll kill me, Bibbs! What were they quarrelling about?"

"Nothing. That's how I know. People who quarrel over nothing—it's always certain—"

Edith stopped laughing abruptly, but continued her mockery. "You ought to know. You've had so much experience, yourself!"

"I haven't any, Edith," he said. "My life has been about as exciting as an incubator chicken's. But I look out through the glass at things."

"Well, then," she said, "if you look out through the glass you must know



Your Father Telephoned Me Yesterday Afternoon.

what effect such stuff would have upon me!" She rose, visibly agitated. "What if it was true?" she demanded, bitterly. "What if it was true a hundred times over? You sit there with your silly face half ready to giggle and half ready to snifle, and tell me stories like that, about Sibly picking on Bobby Lamborn and worrying him to death, and you think it matters to me? What if I already knew all about their quarrelling? What if I understood why she—"

She broke off with a violent gesture, a sweep of her arm extended at full length, as if she hurled something to the ground. "Do you think a girl that really cared for a man would pay any attention to that? Or to you, Bibbs Sheridan!"

He looked at her steadily, and his gaze was as keen as it was steady. She met it with unwavering pride. Finally he nodded slowly, as if she had spoken and he meant to agree with what she said.

"Ah, yes," he said. "I won't come into the smoking room again. I'm sorry, Edith. Nobody can make you see anything now. You'll never see until you see for yourself. The rest of us will do better to keep out of it—especially me!"

"That's sensible," she responded, curtly. "You're most surprising of all when you're sensible, Bibbs."

"Yes," he sighed. "I'm a dull dog. Shake hands and forgive me, Edith."

Thawing so far as to smile, she underwent this brief ceremony, and George appeared, summoning Bibbs to the library; Doctor Gurney was waiting there, he announced. "And Bibbs gave his sister a shy but friendly touch upon the shoulder as a complement to the handshaking, and left her."

Doctor Gurney was sitting by the log fire, alone in the room, and he merely glanced over his shoulder when his patient came in. He was not over fifty, in spite of Sheridan's habitual "ole Doc Gurney." He was gray, however, almost as thin as Bibbs, and nearly always he looked drowsy.

"Your father telephoned me yesterday afternoon, Bibbs," he said, not rising. "Wants me to 'look you over' again. Come around here in front of me—between me and the fire. I want to see if I can see through you."

"You mean you're too sleepy to move," returned Bibbs, complying. "I think you'll notice that I'm getting worse."

"Taken on about twelve pounds," said Gurney. "Thirteen, maybe."

"Twelve."

"Well, it won't do." The doctor rubbed his eyelids. "You're so much better I'll have to use some machinery on you before we can know just where you are. You come down to my place this afternoon. Walk down—all the way. I suppose you know why your father wants to know."

Bibbs nodded. "Machine shop." "Still hate it?" "Bibbs nodded again. "Don't blame you!" the doctor grunted. "Yes, I expect it'll make a lump in your gizzard again. Well, what do you say? Shall I tell him you've got the old lump there yet? You still want to write, do you?"

"What's the use?" Bibbs said, smiling ruefully. "My kind of writing!" "Yes," the doctor agreed. "I suppose if you broke away and lived on roots and berries until you began to 'attract the favorable attention of editors' you might be able to hope for an income of four or five hundred dollars a year by the time you're fifty."

"That's about it," Bibbs murmured. "Of course I know what you want to do," said Gurney, drowsily. "You don't

hate the machine shop any; you hate the whole show—the noise and jar and dirt, the scramble—the whole bloomin' craze to 'get on.' You'd like to go somewhere in Algiers, or to Taormina, perhaps, and bask on a balcony, smelling flowers and writing sonnets. You'd grow fat on it and have a delicate little life all to yourself. Well, what do you say? I can lie like sixty, Bibbs! Shall I tell your father he'll lose another of his boys if you don't go to Sicily?"

"I don't want to go to Sicily," said Bibbs. "I want to stay right here."

The doctor's drowsiness disappeared for a moment, and he gave his patient a sharp glance. "It's a risk," he said. "I think we'll find you're so much better he'll send you back to the shop pretty quick. Something's got hold of you lately; you're not quite so lark adalicious as you used to be. But I warn you: I think the shop will knock you just as it did before, and perhaps ever harder, Bibbs."

He rose, shook himself, and rubbed his eyelids. "Well, when we go over you this afternoon what are we going to say about it?"

"Tell him I'm ready," said Bibbs, looking at the floor.

"Oh no," Gurney laughed. "Not quite yet; but you may be almost. We'll see. Don't forget I said to walk down."

And when the examination was concluded, that afternoon, the doctor informed Bibbs that the result was much too satisfactory to be pleasing. "Here's a new 'situation' for a one-act farce," he said, gloomily, to his next patient when Bibbs had gone. "Doctor tells a man he's well, and that's his death sentence, likely. Dam' funny world!"

Bibbs decided to walk home. It was a dingy afternoon, and the smoke was evident not only to Bibbs' sight, but to his nostrils, though most of the pedestrians were so saturated with the smell that they could no longer detect it. This incited a train of thought which continued till he approached the new house. As he came to the corner of Mr. Vertrees' lot Mr. Vertrees' daughter emerged from the front door and walked thoughtfully down the path to the picket gate. She was unconscious of the approach of the pedestrian and did not see him until she had opened the gate and he was almost beside her. Then she looked up, and as she saw him she started visibly. And if this thing had happened to Robert Lamborn, he would have had a thought far beyond the horizon of faint-hearted Bibbs' thoughts. Lamborn, indeed, would have spoken his thought. He would have said:

"You jumped because you were thinking of me!"

### CHAPTER XIV.

Mary was the picture of a lady flustered. Bibbs had paused in his slow stride, and there elapsed an instant before either spoke or moved—it was no longer than that, and yet it sufficed for each to seem to say, by look and attitude, "Why, it's you!"

Then they both spoke at once, each hurriedly pronouncing the other's name as if about to deliver a message of importance. Then both came to a stop simultaneously, but Bibbs made a heroic effort, and as they began to walk on together he contrived to find his voice.

"I—hate a frozen fish myself," he said. "I think three miles was too long for you to put up with."

"Good gracious!" she cried, turning to him a glowing face from which restraint and embarrassment had suddenly fled. "Mr. Sheridan, you're lovely to put it that way. It was an imposition for me to have made you bring me home, and after I went into the house I decided I should have walked. Besides, it wasn't three miles to the car line. I never thought of it!"

"No," said Bibbs, earnestly. "I didn't, either. I might have said something if I'd thought of anything. I'm talking now, though; I must remember that, and not worry about it later. I think I'm talking, though it doesn't sound intelligent even to me. I made up my mind that if I ever met you again I'd turn on my voice and keep it going, no matter what it said. I—"

She interrupted him with laughter, and Mary Vertrees' laugh was one which Bibbs' father had declared, after the housewarming, "a cripple would crawl five miles to hear." And at the merry lifting of it Bibbs' father's son took heart to forget some of his trepidation. "I'll be any kind of idiot," he said, "if you'll laugh at me some more. It won't be difficult for me."

She did; and Bibbs' cheeks showed a little actual color, which Mary perceived. They had passed the new house without either of them showing—possessing—any consciousness that it had been the destination of one of them.

"I'll keep on talking," Bibbs continued, cheerfully, "and you keep on laughing. I'm amounting to something in the world this afternoon. I'm making a noise, and that makes you make music. Don't be bothered by my beating out such things as that. I'm really frightened. I don't remember talking as much as this more than once or twice in my life. I suppose it was always in me to do it, though, the first time I met anyone who didn't know me well enough not to listen."

"But you're not really talking to me," said Mary. "You're just thinking aloud."

Do you think that Mary's warm friendship for Bibbs will help him to endure the machine shop long enough to impress his father with his usefulness in a better job?

(TO BE CONTINUED)





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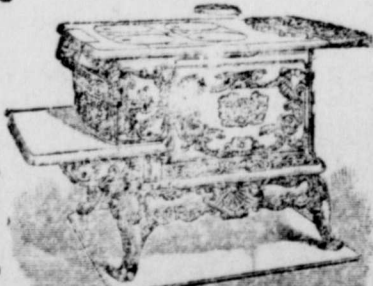
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F. E. Willis  
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### For District Attorney:

J. A. Holmes  
E. J. Pickens

### For County Judge:

J. E. Kinney

### For County Clerk:

M. M. Craig, Jr.  
W. S. Martin

### For Sheriff and Tax Collector:

O. B. Hardin  
E. M. McCracken  
R. H. Atkins

### For Tax Assessor:

H. G. Anderson  
S. E. Fitzgerald  
Lee Richardson

### For County Treasurer:

Dan Kivlehen  
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### For Representative 124th District:

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Some people get it into their heads that they can swing an election by reporting that their candidate is far in the lead in certain sections, and they succeed to a certain extent. But it is all dope. We believe it pays a man to vote for the man he wants elected, and then there is a chance for him to be elected. Ask a hundred men how the election is going and ninety-nine of them will tell you who they are going to vote for, especially if they are interested, by saying that he is far in the lead in that particular section, when maybe he won't get a dozen votes.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT

To the State Constitution, Relating to School Purposes (H. J. R. No. 30) House Joint Resolution

Section 1. That Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, authorizing the levy and collection of an ad valorem county tax not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property for the maintenance of the public schools of the county, and authorizing the levy and collection of an ad valorem district tax not to exceed one dollar on the one hundred dollars valuation of property for the maintenance of the public schools of the district.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended to hereafter read as follows:

Section 3. School Taxes—One-fourth of the revenue derived from the state occupation taxes and a poll tax of \$1. on every male inhabitant in this state between the ages of 21 and 60 years shall be set apart annually for the benefit of the public free schools, and in addition thereto shall be levied and collected an annual ad valorem State tax of such amount, not to exceed 20 cents on the \$100.00 valuation, as with the available school fund arising from all other sources will be sufficient to maintain and support the public free schools of this state for a period of not less than six months in each year. The Legislature may authorize the levy and collection of an annual ad valorem county tax within the counties of this State not to exceed 60 cents on the \$100.00 valuation of property situated within the county; providing a majority of the qualified property tax paying voters of the county voting at an election to be held for that purpose shall vote such tax, for the purpose of maintaining the public free schools of the county and the Legislature may also provide for the formation of school districts by general or special law, without the local notice required in other cases of special legislation, and all such school districts, whether created by general or special law, may embrace parts of two or more counties, and the Legislature shall be authorized to pass laws for the assessment and collection of taxes in all said districts and for the management and control of the public school or schools of such district, whether such districts are composed of territory wholly within a county or in parts of two or more counties. And the Legislature may authorize an additional ad valorem tax to be levied and collected within school districts heretofore formed or hereafter formed for the further maintenance of public free schools, and the erection and equipment of school buildings therein; provided, that a majority of the qualified property tax paying voters of the district voting at an election to be held for that purpose, shall vote such tax not to exceed in any one year one dollar on the \$100.00 valuation of the property subject to taxation in such districts, but the limitation upon the amount of school district tax herein authorized shall not apply to incorporated cities or towns, constituting separate and independent school districts.

Section 2. The Governor of this State is hereby instructed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Texas at next general election to be held in November 1916, at which election all voters favoring this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For the Amendment to section 3, article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the levy of ad valorem school taxes not to exceed fifty cents on the \$100.00 valuation in the county and not to exceed one dollar on the \$100.00 valuation in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the public schools of the county or of the district." And those opposed to this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment to Section 3 Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the levy of ad valorem school taxes, not to exceed fifty cents on the \$100.00 valuation in the county, and not to exceed one dollar on the \$100.00 valuation in the district for the purpose of maintaining the public schools of the county or of the district."

Section 3. The sum of \$5,000 or as much thereof as may be necessary therefor; is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

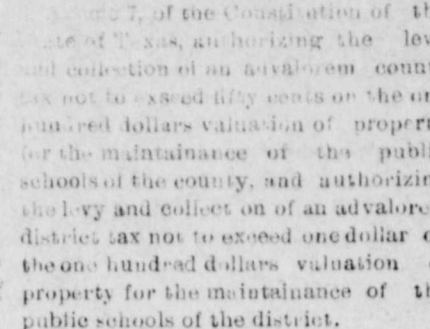
(Note—H. J. R. No. 30 was adopted by the House March 6, year 1914; was adopted by the Senate, with amendments, March 19, year 25 days 2. House concurred in Senate amendments March 19, year 78, days 19, present and not voting 1.)

Approved April 1, 1915. (A true copy.) JOHN G. McKAY Secretary of State

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We want to serve our customers with pure and wholesome goods. These goods require careful protection from dirt, flies and other contamination. To secure perfect protection and to insure our customers receiving all such goods in Clean and Sanitary condition we have installed one of the celebrated

Shelf Counters

If your goods come from this store you are assured

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THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE, DRUGS and MEDICINES, Toilet articles, Etc

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JEWELRY, KODAKS AND SUPPLIES

Miami, Texas.

W. E. STOCKER

Rockvale, Domino and Niggerhead coal in all sizes. POST, COTTON SEED CAKE AND MEAL. LUMP And crushed Rock Salt

NEW AND USED SACKS

For Summer Vacations

No other section is so gloriously delightful or affords so numerous and varied attractions as

Cool Colorado

with its hundreds of modern hotels, boarding houses and ranch resorts affording excellent accommodations and varied entertainment at prices within the reach of all, including those with but moderate purses.

Human Repair Shop of America

The suggestion to "Go" is unnecessary to the thousands who have been; but it is urged upon others in their own behalf and with foreknowledge that they will be immensely benefitted and delighted.

Illustrated booklets are free at the ...

The Denver Road

is the shortest and coolest route and affords the most comfortable and scenic trip through trains with dining-cars and sleeping-cars.

W. F. STERLEY, General Pkg. Agent, Fort Worth, Texas

Fred Lee came down from Ochiltree last week and is visiting old friends.

C. M. Giffin purchased the large Six-Empire from John Newman last week. Mr. Newman also sold his four Empire to Mr. White on the Murr's Ranch.

G. A. Halstead of Ontario, Cal. was out here last week looking after his land interest recently purchased of W. W. Davis. Mr. Halstead reports that this year's crop was paid about ten per cent on the investment.

Mrs. Leon Davis and Miss Oneta Davis of Vandalia, Mo., are here this week visiting at the J. L. Davis home.

G. M. Counts received a letter from his son Larry last week stating that he was in the Colorado 14th cavalry, stationed at Ft. Sam Houston. He is getting along fine and likes his adventure.

Some good work has been finished this week on our streets, and culverts have been put in on three main crossings of the street, and over three blocks of paving. We trust that in the future, at some date not so very far away, that we may be able to tell you that the cross walks are going in.

Jim Coffee and family and the C. Coffee family left last week for a visit at Throckmartin.

J. L. Adams returned last week from a two weeks visit in Oklahoma.

C. P. Gossett moved to town this week from the C. Coffee ranch. W. E. Stocker's father from Kansas visited him last week.

W. A. Dyer and family left Saturday for Post City from whence a message came stating that Mr. Dyer's father had died.

J. A. Newman and Joe Smyers left Sunday for Wichita, Kansas where they go to bring back a new car for Mr. Newman.

Arthur Huber was taken to Amarillo Sunday where an operation for appendicitis was necessary.

C. W. Turman, Candidate for Representative against Templeton, was here last week meeting the voters. Mr. Turman is very much pleased with his prospects for election and states that he feels that a good majority will be in his favor.

G. N. Monroe and family of Wichita Falls are here this week, visitors at the Dr. Kelley home.

Will Goffinet sold L. B. Cross a Buick-Six this week. Mr. Goffinet and M. M. Craig brought a new Buick-4 down from Amarillo Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rhodes and son came in Monday from Kansas City and will again make Miami their home. Mr. Rhodes will continue to make and sell his calculator with Miami as head quarters. We are indeed very glad to have the Rhodes family back in Miami. They have a host of friends here who gave them a warm welcome. They have moved into their nice brick home near the depot.

Mrs. J. R. Durrett and daughter went to Mineral Wells last week where she will spend a few weeks visiting.

Mrs. G. L. Wren and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Meek went to Canadian first of the week to visit relatives.



Children Thrive

Wonderfully on our bread and rolls. It is simply astonishing the amount of nutriment they derive from them. They like it too. Even take it in preference to ordinary cake. It must be pretty good to attain that result. Buy a fresh loaf or two every morning for a week, then you will want it right along.

MIAMI BAKERY

To The Band Boys

Come out to practice tomorrow, we may care to perform some Saturday.

Mrs. J. L. Heare of Pampa, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Samuel Edge, and Mrs. Edge left Sunday for Woodward where they will visit relatives.

Mrs. A. R. and Carol Danven and Robt. Stickley of Amarillo are visitors this week at the R. D. Danven home.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Saxon Monday, a girl.

A new girl arrived at the H. C. Hill home Monday.

Mrs. J. M. Grigsby and daughter Lurleen of Ochiltree came in Monday and are visiting friends here.

Jimmie Kermode spent Sunday in Higgins visiting.

J. H. Dial purchased the M. W. Sullivan interest in the Miami Produce Company and took full charge Monday. Mr. Dial will continue the business and will appreciate your business.

Dial Bros. have sold their ranch near Miami to J. A. Mead, and Mr. Mead sold three sections of it to L. B. Cross. Dial Bros. have purchased another ranch in Hausford county from Wm. Laster.

Carl Certain has accepted a position with the J. L. Seiber store and began his duties Monday. He is a son of T. L. Certain who recently took charge of the Panhandle Lumber Company.

Miss Jessie Jenkins of Vernon is a visitor at the Ed Lard ranch home this week.

Union Sunday evening services have been arranged for by the Methodist and Presbyterian churches for the summer months. The services next Sunday evening will be held at the Methodist church. Special Programs will be distributed later in the week.

W. F. Pataon returned Monday from a trip to New Mexico. Mr. Patton states that they are experiencing some dry weather in that part of the country.

Miss Ruth Philpott has accepted a position with the Osborne store and began work Monday.

W. T. Parry and Albert Gaing, arrested in Kingman, Kansas for passing bad checks in Miami were brought back by Sheriff Hardin Sunday and lodged in the Miami jail.

The Presbyterian Ladies Aid met at the church in regular session, ten present. After the order business, we adjourned to meet at the Produce bldg Saturday morning and prepare the dinner to be served there.

P. M. Meadows renewed the Chief this week to J. L. King, Lafayette, Tenn.

Mrs. Mites O'Loughlin made the round trip to Canadian Tuesday.

Candidates are busy this week seeing the dear voters.

Right when you think it is going to rain, then it "aint." Good showers are reported in parts of the Panhandle, but none have reached us yet.

T. L. Certain made a business trip to Glazier yesterday.

Walter Cook made the round trip to Canadian yesterday afternoon.

Uncle Thos. O'Leighlin's new residence is looking very nice and workmen are very busy trying to get it completed.

Misses Elsie Johnson of Clarendon and Carrie Gatlin of Mobeetie are visiting the Burum girls this week.

Hunt Smith and family came in yesterday from Mineral Wells and will make Miami their home.

Retha Pulaski is spending a few days with the Gill girls out in the country.

Quite a crowd of young people enjoyed a social evening at the P.K. Burum home last evening. The evening was spent in playing table games and music. At a late hour the crowd departed voting the girls excellent entertainers.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Darr left last night for their home in San Antonio after a brief visit with Miami relatives.

Advertisement for Oklahoma Soda Water Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Manufacturers for a thirsty world, Good at all fountains. Oh yes, we also make Cherry Lac, that delightful Cherry Pepsin Drink.

Advertisement for Baptist Church Director, H. P. Wilsford. Sunday Services, Preaching at both hours 11 a m 8:15 pm. 9:15 Sunday School, 2:30 Junior B Y P U, Sunbeam classes, 7: Senior, 7: Laymen's meeting every first Sunday, Mid-week services, 8:30 Monday, Teachers study class, 3: Wednesday Ladies Aid Society, 8:30 prayer meeting, Choir practice immediately after, 8:30 Friday lecture on S. S. lesson. To any and all of these services you will find a welcome and a comfortable seat. Our motto is to begin on time and quit on time. Our aim is to preach the word of God and be a blessing to everybody.

Advertisement for Miami Merc. Co. Wanting your business. Are always at your service and certainly appreciate your business. We have on hand at all times a complete line of fresh groceries. Try them.

Advertisement for W. H. ELLIOTT, Blacksmith. Now- is the time to have that old machinery repaired, dont wait until you need it.

Advertisement for BARRETT & ALLEN Licensed Auctioneers Pampa, Texas. Make sales anywhere and positively guarantee satisfaction. Years of experience in the business and we know we can please you. Our terms are always right, and if our service is not right, it costs you nothing. For dates address H. M. Barrett Pampa or the Miami Chief.

Advertisement for Santa Fe. Going to the COAST this summer? Ask about our rates to Corpus Christi, Arkansas Pass, Rockport and other principal summer resorts. If you are going north or northwest we can furnish rates to all principality points. Information gladly furnished any time by mail or wire. J. M. KEFFER, Agent.

aker. give you to good... Texas... S... ne... e of and given at... as... LDS... ful op- n given of the... ny care guaran- ound in ni Tex... 1 5... IES... GE... xas... ch... hop... ind... ath... 5... .75... 5 mi. les tation- \$1500 at six and is come... Texas... N... geon... S-



# CANADIAN CROPS EXCELLENT

### Returning Tourists Speak Well of Their Treatment in Canada.

The Canadian Government, having made extensive preparations during the last few years to impart to the National Park system a degree of comfort and pleasure to the visitor, combining the best efforts of man with the very best gifts of creation, has now the satisfaction of seeing an appreciation of the efforts they have made. Tourists returning from a trip over the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways speak enthusiastically of the beauties that are revealed as these roads enter and pass through the mountains. The Government has spent enormous sums of money laying out roads, and developing easy means of access to glacier, hill, valley, lake and stream. For what purpose? That the wonders that Canada possesses in its natural parks may become more easily accessible and afterward talked about that a tourist traveling Canada would result. Tourist travel means business, and it is business that Canada seeks. To make it even more easy for this travel, the Government has taken pains to make every step of the tourist's entry into Canada one that will give the very least degree of trouble. On crossing the border, there is only the ordinary examination of baggage, and the only precaution is that in the case of foreign aliens, and even in their case there is no difficulty when the officials are satisfied that they are not attempting entry as enemies.

Although officials of the Government have taken every means to bring to the attention of the tourist and others that no difficulty could be placed in the way of their admission, there still remained doubt in the minds of some. Only the other day the Government took action again, and authorized the statement that no measures taken for recruiting the forces either have been or will be applied to any persons who are not ordinarily resident in the Dominion. Nor is it the intention to ask for volunteers except from among British subjects, resident in Canada. Moreover, the Military Service Act, under which conscription is applied in Great Britain, affects only persons "ordinarily resident in Great Britain."

Americans and British subjects resident in the United States who desire to visit Canada will find no more trouble at the border than they have experienced in the past, and upon arriving they will be made as welcome as ever. War conditions of any kind will not inconvenience or interfere with them.

The immigration authorities suggest that, as a precaution against inconvenience, naturalized Americans whose country of origin was one of those at war with the British empire, should provide themselves with their certificates of naturalization.

Now that it is impossible to visit Europe, the planning of your vacation trip through Canada is one to give consideration to. The Government has taken an active interest in its National Parks in the heart of the Rocky mountains. These can be reached by any of the lines of railways, and the officials at these parks have been advised to render every attention to the visiting tourists, who in addition to seeing the most wonderful scenery in the world—nothing grander—nothing better—have excellent wagon and motor roads, taking them into the utter recesses of what was at one time considered practically inaccessible.

In addition to this the tourist will not be inactive to the practical possibilities that will be before him as he passes over the great plains of the Western Provinces. The immense wheat fields, bounded by the horizon, no matter how far you travel. The wide pasture lands, giving home and food to thousands of heads of horses and cattle. The future of a country that he before only heard of but knew so little about, will be revealed to him in the most wonderful panorama, and imprinted in the lens of his brain in such a way that he will bring back with him the story of the richness of Agricultural Western Canada. And he will also have had an enjoyable outing.—Advertisement.

**Hailed the Change.**  
"You look very smiling this morning, Toner," said Bailey. "I guess I ought to be. I went to a fortune teller last night and she prophesied immediate financial reverses," chorled Toner.  
"I fall to see anything very joyous in that," said Bailey.  
"You would if you knew anything about my finances," said Toner. "I tell you right now that if they don't reverse pretty quick I'll be busted."

**Willing to Oblige.**  
"Have you found space for my poem yet?" asked the party with the unbarbered hair as he entered the editorial sanctum.  
"Not yet," replied the busy man behind the blue pencil, "but I expect to just as soon as the office boy finds time to empty the waste basket."

**Science and Philanthropy.**  
"Think of the lives science saves." "It all depends on whether your scientist is working with medicines or high explosives."

# U-BOAT DASH EASY, DECLARES CAPTAIN

### DARING VOYAGE OF SUBMARINE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC DESCRIBED BY COMMANDER.

### DODGED FOE BY SUBMERGING

**Undersea Craft Dropped to Bottom of Ocean at Times to Avoid Possible Dangers—Threaded Maze of Hostile Warships.**

Baltimore, Md.—"And we sat down upon the floor of the British channel because the roof was crowded with noisy destroyers, and we drank good French champagne while we sang 'We've rings on our fingers and bells on our toes,' and presently the destroyers gave us room on the roof and we came up and went on to America. It was all just as simple as that, I tell you."

This simply did Capt. Paul Koenig, commander of the German submarine Deutschland, describe the daring voyage of his undersea craft through the North sea, which was dotted with enemy vessels, and across the Atlantic ocean to the port of Baltimore.

"What is there about my voyage to cause all this commotion?" asked the captain of a group of reporters who were eagerly questioning him regarding the great game of hide and seek which he played with the British navy on his 4,000-mile dash across the waters. "I have done nothing remarkable. Anybody who has sense enough to navigate a boat and who builds a boat like the Deutschland can do equally well—better, I believe."

Captain Koenig will have it no other way than that the British grip on German commerce is shortly to be broken. "We have proved it," he said, his eyes alight with enthusiasm. "We are building a 2,000-ton submarine that will be able to voyage 13,000 miles without replenishing oil tanks. And the British can't catch us. We laugh at them—look now at that flag."

He pointed to the house flag of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei, the corporation of Bremen which devised the undersea trading plan.

The Deutschland went from Bremerhaven out to sea in the light of day on June 14, went in the early morning as matter of fact as a scow of bricks or lumber from any New York pier slips out into the harbor and down to the lower bay. Neither Bremen up the river, nor Bremerhaven, gate to the North sea, sent bands to blare farewell or crowds to cheer.

Koenig laid a course straight to Germany's north sea Gibraltar, Helgoland.

"Why did you do that?" he was asked.

**Knew Foe Was Near.**  
"We knew that British warships were somewhere about," he said. "And we wanted to lay up at Helgoland for some days to fool them. There is always a chance that spies may reveal the comings and goings of our ships, and it was wise to mark time for a little while. In this case only one alien, so far as I knew, had our secret. He was the American consul at Bremen, Wm. Thomas Fee, whose duty it was to approve our manifest. He was to be trusted, naturally, but we could take no chances."

"We loafed pleasantly off Helgoland under the shade of the big guns until the morning of June 23. The time was passed usefully in improving the training of the men."

**"Good Fellows, My Boys."**  
"About these men, now—say a word for them if you must hold us up to the world's eyes. They are good fellows, my boys, strong fellows. Most of them are quite young, though most are married and are raising rosy cheeked babies to grow up for Germany's glory. They are all fine mechanics and full of—what do you say—pep, that is it."

"On the morning of June 23 we turned westward in the North sea and headed straight for the British channel. Somebody has said that we went all the way around Scotland. Nonsense, why should we? It was easy enough to fool the British and going through the Channel was child's play."

"What were your best aids to navigation, captain? How did you figure out your safe progress under sea?"

**Microphone Aided Cruise.**  
"The microphone and our device for taking soundings while submerged did the trick. Everybody understands these days what the microphone is—an undersea telephone, so delicate that it catches and records the vibrations of any bulk moving upon or under the waves."

"We have two microphones on the Deutschland, one on the port, one on the starboard side. One of us, an officer if possible, kept an ear always to the transmitter. When we heard disturbing murmurs through our little eavesdropper we stopped dead still, maybe, or went ahead slowly. Sometimes we dropped to the sea floor and kept as still as the menace was. Sometimes we merely dropped fifty feet or so beneath the surface and anchored in that position, suspended between the surface and the bottom. The microphones warned us of cruisers and destroyers and sometimes of buoyed mines."

**How He Dodged Mines.**  
"About these mines," somebody cut in. "We have heard that the Channel is sown with them, that they run in solid lanes across the Straits of Dover."

Weren't you bothered by these mines? How did you dodge them?"  
"Wouldn't you like to know, now?" laughed Koenig. "It is a secret, our method for avoiding mine fields, but this much I can say—we Germans know a trick to beat the mines danger and I used it in my run through the Channel."

"Taking soundings is simple. There is a tube which projects from the Deutschland's bottom and through this tube we heave the lead. By a system of valves we prevent water entering the hull while the soundings are being taken. But this is dry talk. Let me tell you about our happiest evening."

**The Champagne Party.**  
Then the tale of the champagne party came out.

"And we felt that way," said Koenig, referring to the "bells on our fingers" song. "We were the finger-ringed, bell-footed boys, and we didn't care a damn for all the British ships of the Channel patrol."

Rid of the perilous straits finally, the Deutschland breasted the Atlantic rollers and proceeded upon its business. Officers and crew had plenty of time on their hands. The long days and nights were divided into four-hour watches, shifts on duty for four hours, at leisure for four, on duty again for four, and so on. Incidentally they kept vigilant watch for enemy craft—any craft.

Koenig, who knows New York as well as he knows Bremen, says the North sea and the Channel were as crowded as Broadway, and at night about as garishly lighted with those "detestable destroyers" playing tag all over the waters with their searchlights. A lot of time he poked the periscopes clear and sighted looming perils just in time to dive without being spotted. But there were dull hours.

**Had Photograph Aboard.**  
"How did you folks amuse yourselves?" he was asked.  
"Mostly," he said, "with the phonograph. Every submarine carries a phonograph. It is as much of the submarine's equipment as a torpedo tube. We keep it going pretty steadily (at times, of course, when there was no special danger in enjoying music), and we had a fine lot of records, though the American records were not especially up to date."

"Have any time to read, captain? Did the ship boast of a library?"  
"You bet it did," he replied. "We have a fine little library of German, American, English and Spanish books."  
"It was remarkable," Koenig said, "all things considered, how seldom the submarine was forced to dive. In the entire trip only ninety miles was undersea going. This ninety miles was logged as straight progress and did not include the times the Deutschland simply went below and sat on its bunkers, staying there until it felt it was quite judicious for a nice, fat, quite helpless U-boat to risk sun or moonlight. There never was a close call."

**No Warship Saw Them.**  
"Not one time in the whole trip were we seen by a warship," explained Captain Koenig. "And I very much doubt if as many as half a dozen merchant ships spied us. We, of course, saw scores of craft. The very last one we sighted was thirty miles off the Virginia capes, a big white fruit boat rolling home from Jamaica, I suppose."

The Deutschland submerged less than twenty times from Bremerhaven to Norfolk. Six times in the North sea it reckoned discretion as the better part, six times in the English channel, and six times in the Atlantic. Once in the Channel it clung to the sea floor for ten hours. It can stay down four days, if necessary. It can resist the terrific pressure of 300 feet of water.

**Boat a Mass of Machinery.**  
As described by Dr. John C. Travers, assistant U. S. health officer, who was taken through the boat by Captain Koenig, the Deutschland's interior appears to be mainly a mass of machinery. She has but one deck below and a seventeen-foot depth of hold for her cargo. Dr. Travers descended through the forward hatch, where he found the crew's quarters, bunks on either side of a narrow passageway leading to compartments occupied by the captain and his two officers. The captain's room is scarcely six feet square and barely high enough for a man to stand.

It is furnished all in metal, with the exception of a small oak desk. Directly beneath the officers' quarters is the dynamo, which stores electrical energy to drive the vessel when submerged.

Next Dr. Travers was taken into the officers' messroom, scarcely larger than the staterooms, with a galley built with all the economy of space of a Pullman dining-car kitchen. Aft the messroom, about one-third the ship's length from her stern, is the submerging machinery and two periscopes.

**Calls It Amazing Sight.**  
"I never saw such a mass of machinery in my life," said Dr. Travers. "It was an amazing sight and I doubt if it would mean much except to the engineer who designed it. There seemed to be 5,000 different pieces, an inexplicable tangle of burnished copper and glistening steel."

Aft of the submerging machinery were the submarine's two powerful Diesel oil engines which propel her on the surface.

Captain Koenig told the doctor that while on the surface the noise of the machinery was almost deafening. When submerged, said the skipper, "she moves almost silently, and then we enjoy ourselves."

"De man dat likes flattery," said Uncle Eben, "would rather wear brass jewelry dan go wifout no decorations at all."

# BEST BARN FOR THE SMALL FARM

### Type That Has Every Recommendation Possible for the Builder to Consider.

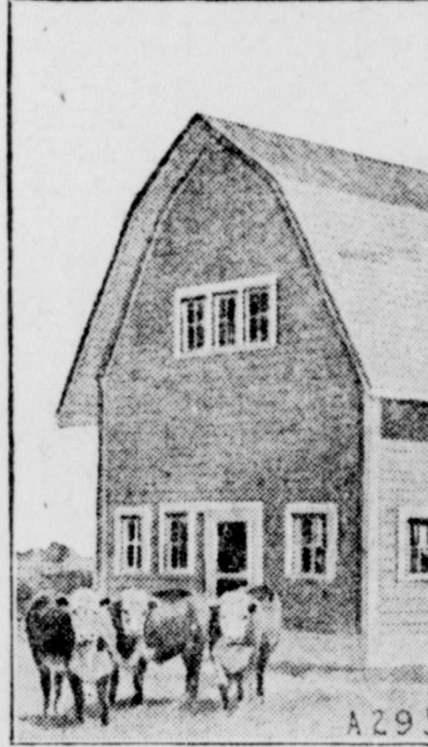
### LITTLE GROUND, BIG CAPACITY

**Structure Laid Out With the Idea of Affording the Utmost Possible Space Without Taking Up Too Much of Land It Must Occupy.**

**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 work on the farm, 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. 187 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

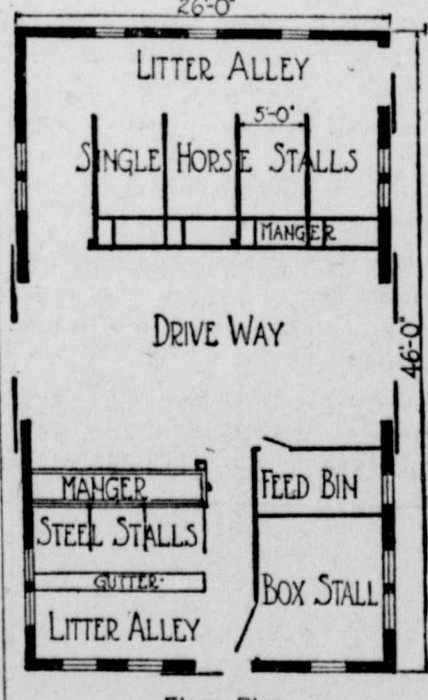
It is often desirable to build a barn which will not take up a great deal of space, but when the small capacity of this kind of a structure is thought of, the desire to build vanishes. Yet on the small farm there must be a barn, and it must not take up too much space; so the principal object of the builder must be to find a design requiring little floor space, but providing the maximum possible capacity. A large-capacity small barn is also a very useful addition to the buildings of the larger farm.

A design is here illustrated which meets the requirements of taking up little ground and at the same time furnishing a considerable capacity. The barn is a good-looking, convenient structure, its floor taking up a space only 26 by 46 feet, but its peak reaches



up higher than a great many barns of considerably greater foundation area. The roof construction is designed to allow the largest possible space within and yet the limits of a good-looking shape of roof are not passed.

In keeping with the general good construction throughout the entire barn, the foundation of this little barn is composed of a well-laid concrete or stone structure, including not only the foundation walls but also the entire concrete floor. Above the foundation the barn frame is built of planks on the plank frame construction



tion order, each pair of rafters forming an independent truss, which, taken together, support the roof in a very substantial manner without the use of any intermediate uprights or cross-beams. This roof construction not only insures the largest possible capacity but it is also an important factor in the ease with which this barn may be filled, since there is no obstruction in the way of those working in the loft.

The corner posts are made by spiking the side of one plank against the edge of another, forming an L-shaped arrangement. The sills are made by doubling planks and the plates are built up in the same manner. This is simple construction, but it is just as solid as could possibly be had.

The haymow floor is placed nine feet

above the floor at the cow stable end of the barn, which allows about eight feet of headroom in the cow stable. This is an ample amount of headroom for the cow stall end of the barn and insures good ventilation. Headroom is not of as great importance in the cow stalls as it is in the horse stalls, so long as the ventilation is not impaired. The height of ceiling in the horse stable end of the barn may be regulated by the size and character of the horses, but since the average man cannot reach a great deal more than eight feet to put a bridle on a high-headed horse, this amount is usually deemed a sufficient height for headroom in a horse stall.

The floor all over the barn is made level and smooth except in the manger, gutter and standing floor part of the cow stable. Extra planks are used in the horse stable to give the floor the necessary slant, and they also keep the horses off the hard concrete. In the center of the barn is the driveway, which will probably be given severe service. To take this into account the floor in this section should be made of very tough and enduring concrete.

The horse and cow stables are both partitioned off from the driveway, so that they are entirely separate and removed from one another. The driveway is open to the roof in the center, but it is floored over at the sides of the barn 14 feet up from the floor to continue the mow space to hold as much hay and other material as possible. This driveway may be used for various purposes, depending on the type of farming and whether the barn is being used as the main barn of a small farm or as an auxiliary barn on a larger farm.

One thing which recommends this barn very strongly is the large number of windows. Abundant light is furnished from all sides, the importance of which is gaining more and more recognition as the investigation of sanitary conditions is carried on. The expense of including the large number of windows is very slight and the advantages of furnishing plenty of light are many. In the first place a light, airy stable cannot help but increase

the chances for a healthful condition of the live stock. At the same time it is very much easier to keep a sunny stable clean. Cleanliness is being recognized as one of the most important features in connection with the raising of well-bred live stock.

For the large-farm owner who takes pride in a few exceptionally well-bred animals or who has a few animals that are used for the personal convenience and comfort of the family, this type of barn furnishes an excellent means to give these favored servants the best of care. The storage room available is also a helping factor in the careful management of the farm, since this space may be used for materials which do not rightly belong in confusion with the other various articles which are a necessary part of every farm equipment.

For the small-farm owner who wishes to have as large a capacity in his barn as possible but who cannot afford to give up the space necessary to build a large barn, this little big barn offers a solution not only satisfactory in this respect, but at the same time it furnishes him with a barn which is up to the latest standards of barn construction.

**Mistake Men Make.**  
Men harness themselves to a work and stress of the world in clumsy and unnatural ways. The harness they put on is antiquated, heavy, ill-fitting collar, at best, they make its strain and friction pass on, enduring by placing it where the neck is most sensitive; and by means of continuous irritation this sensitivity increases until the whole neck is quick and sore. This is the case, among other things, of a disease called touchiness—a disease which, in spite of its innocuous name, brings on the gravest sources of retribution in the world. Touchiness, if not cured, becomes chronic. It is a morbid condition of the inward disposition, the self-love inflamed to the acute stage, which conceals with a hair-trigger.

**Recognized.**  
"Doppel married one of the Doderly girls. They are twins, you know, and the neighbors used to say they couldn't tell them apart."  
"It's easy enough to tell them apart now."  
"How so?"  
"The one Doppel married always wears such a disgusted look."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

# Summer Luncheons in a jiffy



Let Libby's splendid chefs relieve you of hot-weather cooking. Stock the pantry shelf with Libby's Sliced Dried Beef and the other good summer meals—including Libby's Vienna Sausage—you'll find them fresh and appetizing.

**Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago**

**Quite So.**  
"The steward of our club gives nothing to complain of."  
"That must make things dull for members, eh, what?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

For poison ivy use Hanford's sam. Adv.

**Just One Thing After Another.**  
"Oh, Tom, baby has a tooth."  
"Huh! More expense! Now baby have to buy him a toothbrush."—Boston Evening Transcript.

**THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH.**  
You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly gray hair using "La Creole" Hair Dressing—A Fitting and Proper.

"Now, what do you think of a man who would kiss and tell?"  
"Oh, there's no harm in telling said the fair debutante, "if he himself to telling the kissees how much pleasure it gave him."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY**  
is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it to the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Advertisement.

**Activities of Women.**  
Over 6,000 women marched in quantity of war-Boston preparedness parade.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, the only woman who is a reigning empress.

There are between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 woman voters in the United States.

To wed a man she never saw, Ven. Knickerbocker recently left Sanbury, Pa., on a 7,000-mile trip to Seward, Alaska where she will become the wife of James M. Foley, a mining engineer.

It cost the suffragists of the state over \$50,000 to get a sufficient plank in the Republican and Progressive party platforms.

Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany many visits the hospitals every day to console the wounded soldiers of her country.

**Of Course Not.**  
A somewhat befuddled individual who evidently had been lunching trifely too freely, climbed on board a car with difficulty.

"What's the matter?" he mumbled, as he observed the conductor's impatience.

"Ain't this car the one I want?"

"How do I know whether it is or not?" growled the conductor.

"Oh, you must have known you wouldn't have stopped to catch it," said the befuddled one.

London has an all-women hospital.

**Adds a Healthful Zest to any Meal**

Most everyone likes a table drink, but it must be a snappy taste and at the same time be healthful. Probably no beverage answers every requirement completely as does

**POSTUM**

This famous pure drink, made of roasted wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, affords a rich like flavor, yet contains no harmful element.

The original Postum must be boiled; instant Postum is made in the cup "quickly" by adding hot water and stirring.

Both forms of Postum are healthful, and good for children and grown-ups.

**"There's a Reason"**

Sold by Grocers everywhere

**WICHITA**

Advertisement for Postum cereal, including a small illustration of a woman and child.



WE MY HEALTH... Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound... I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, headache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times.

VILLA FORCE IS GAINING GROUND

All the Lines of Communication South of Chihuahua City Cut by Bandits.

TREVINO'S ARMY IS ISOLATED

Rebel Chief Plans to Attack Weak Garrisons at Parral and Torreon First, Says Reports.

Chihuahua City, Mex., July 17.—All lines of communication from here southward have been cut off by Villa. Intense excitement prevails here. The bandit is believed on his way to take the city. A train that started early this morning for Mexico City returned late this afternoon with a report that the railroad track north of Jimenez had been torn up for miles. Telegraph and telephone wires also have been cut.

Villa's action isolates Gen. Jacinto Trevino's large force here, and prevents re-enforcement being sent to the small Carranzista garrisons at Parral and Torreon. The bandit is reported to have divided his force, numbering eight thousand men. One division is marching on Torreon, while the other will attack Parral.

El Paso, Tex., July 17.—Gen. George Bell, Jr., received information today verifying the report from Chihuahua City that communication south of that point had been interrupted. It is the official opinion of the United States military commanders in this district that "Pancho" Villa is now in absolute control of the southern part of the Chihuahua and Durango districts. Reports received by General Bell show that Villa is in command of a formidable army that is well supplied with horses and ammunition.

Has Fifty Machine Guns. A part of this equipment consists of fifty machine guns and two small cannons. Another significant report reaching Washington today came in a telegram from General Pershing, transmitted by General Funston, which said that General Trevino had sent an army south to check Villistas advancing northward.

While this report showed activity on the part of Trevino that was gratifying to officials, it was accepted also as evidence that the Villistas revolutionary movement is assuming more menacing proportions. General Funston's telegram follows: "Pershing reports seventeen Carranza prisoners captured by bandits were recaptured near Chihuahua. (Presumably by Carranzistas.) Also reports that Trevino has sent many troops south with the intention of occupying a line between Guerrero, San Berja and Santa Rosalia against any possible northward advance of Villistas. Chihuahua papers urge the necessity of active campaign against bandits in order to prevent their menacing the United States forces on the border."

Won't Hurry Rest of Guard. Washington, July 17.—The War department sent orders today to all department commanders to delay transportation to the border of national guard organizations now mobilizing until thoroughly equipped and organized. The order affects about 25,000 men still held in the camps. The latest information of the department is that about 100,000 national guardsmen now are at the border. With the 50,000 regulars there and 5,000 additional men called from the reserves, officials estimate that there are sufficient forces to cope with any present emergencies.

Will Try to Crush Villa. Chihuahua City, Mex., July 15.—General Matias Ramos, directing the government forces operating against Villista bands in southern Chihuahua, is redistributing his troops preparatory to a quick, powerful drive which it is hoped will break the outlaw's power in that section, General Jacinto Trevino, military commander of the northeast announced tonight.

Reports from General Ramos, who has established his base of operations at Parral, said that he had the main bandit forces practically surrounded south of Sombre Retillo and expected to force a fight as soon as he had his local commands disposed to his liking.

Repair Damage by Bandits. General Ernesto Garcia, commanding the Parral garrison, also reported to General Trevino today that all danger of a successful attack upon the town by the bandits had vanished.

Bliss at San Antonio. San Antonio, Tex., July 14.—General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff, arrived here tonight. He was met by General Funston and taken to his headquarters, where the two conferred until late regarding troop dispositions and the state of the national guard.

General Bliss refused to discuss the character of his mission other than to say he would study the militia. He will make a careful inspection of the camps where guardsmen are concentrated in large numbers, going in a few days to Brownsville. He was accompanied here by Lieutenant Colonel McNair, who has been made a brigadier general of the New York national guard, and Major Dennis Nolan.

Gardens in Crowded Cities. Nothing brings the country more near to the city than a garden. The vacant lot gardens are good in congested places.

But there are few who can have a vacant lot garden compared to those who can have window boxes. Get ready to put up the window boxes in the crowded sections and thus gladden thousands.

Gay geraniums and graceful vines that trail their leaves over the sides of the box are the things to plant. The window-box garden should also contain saucy geraniums, wide-eyed petunias and bright verbenas.

The placing of window-box gardens in crowded city streets is one of the happiest ways of easing the lot of those who must live and work in the city all summer.

WE NOW SPEAK IN BILLIONS... Englishman in Investigating American Finance Had to Send for Help. The finite mind of mere man becomes befogged at the infinite figures necessary to express a billion dollars. It would be easier for the mind's eye to picture a flock of fifty Equitable buildings worth \$20,000,000 a piece than to grasp the abstract idea of a billion perfectly good American dol-

with the arrival of General Ramos' troops? These, he said, have repaired the railroad and telegraph lines from Jimenez to Parral, which the bandits destroyed in several places on their retreat.

General Trevino announced that reports from all other points in his district, including Tampico, indicated quiet. He discussed also the possibility of assigning some of the large forces of the troops at his command at prisons in the mining centers of the state, that the mining and smelting industries may shortly resume operations.

A declaration that he and all the other members of the Carranza government are mutually united with the firm determination of establishing order in Mexico, was made today by General Jacinto Trevino.

Makes Vigorous Denial. General Trevino said he made the statement because he had received private information that part of the American press was declaring that he had revolted from General Carranza and was even planning to ally himself with Villa.

Fusillade on Border. San Antonio, Tex., July 15.—To company C, Second Texas Infantry, commanded by Captain A. S. Horton, came the distinction today of being the first of the national guard to exchange shots with Mexicans, when they prevented a raiding party from crossing the Rio Grande near Donna, Tex.

Six armed Mexicans attempting to enter American territory at 3 o'clock in the morning were detected by the outpost. They were ordered to halt, but continued advancing. The Texans opened fire. The fire was returned, but discontinued after a minute, the Mexicans hurrying back to their own country.

None of the Americans was injured, and it is believed none of the Mexicans was hit.

Peace Parley Begins. Washington, July 15.—President Wilson and his cabinet went over today the preliminary proposals for settlement by diplomatic negotiations of difficulties with Mexico, framed by acting Secretary Polk of the state department and Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate. Mr. Polk declined to say whether decision had been reached when he left the cabinet meeting.

Agents of the department of justice today increased their vigilance to prevent the passage of arms and ammunition across the Mexican border as a result of reports of suspected smuggling activities.

An official dispatch to the Mexican embassy late today announced that a small garrison of Zapata troops had been virtually annihilated in a fight with Carranza forces at Milpa Alta, about thirty miles from Mexico City.

Carranza Men Lean to Villa. San Antonio, Tex., July 14.—Information indicating that the garrison at Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Tex., would join any considerable body of Villa's men moving northward instead of resisting them was received at General Funston's headquarters today. The information contained no intimation that Colonel Rojas, commanding at Ojinaga, was lacking in loyalty, but doubt of his ability to hold his 700 men was expressed. Many of them formerly were in Villa's command.

Army officers here are convinced that Villa personally is directing rebel operations south and east of Chihuahua, and that after attacking a force of Carranzistas near Parral, he sent one detachment of his newly-formed army in a northerly direction. Efforts to get definite information as to the present location of the detachment have been unsuccessful.

Chihuahua, July 14.—General Ignacio Enriquez, formerly civil governor of Chihuahua, who has been in Mexico City for some time, in conference with General Carranza, has not left that city, according to a message received today by General Jacinto Trevino.

Rumors have spread in the last few days that General Enriquez and three other Carranza officers were taken from a train by a Villa force while on their way here from Mexico City and executed. This was denied by General Trevino, who also issued a formal denial that he had made any sort of disavowal of General Carranza. This, he said, was in answer to statements published in the United States to the effect that he had revolted against the first chief.

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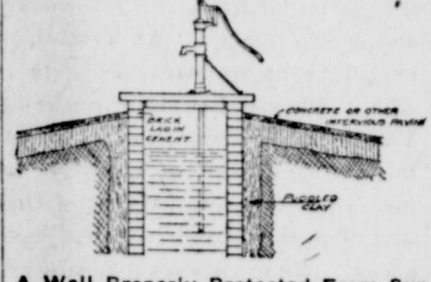
HOME TOWN HELPS

GUARD THE WATER SUPPLY

Subject That Is of Immense Importance in Every Home in the Country.

In thousands of farm homes it is now possible to find up-to-date water systems, providing both hot and cold water for the bathroom, the laundry, the kitchen sink, and various other parts of the house and barn.

When a water system is once installed the farmer and his family usually wonder how they ever managed to get along without it before, and seldom regret the cost. Yet, in spite of the comparative ease with which the average farm home can be equipped with many of these conven-

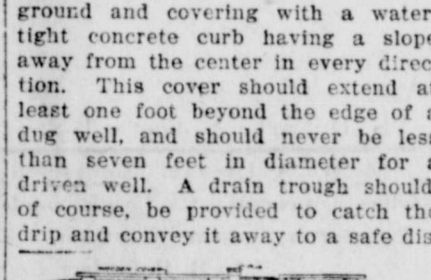


A Well Properly Protected From Surface Water. Brick Laid in Cement and Backed Up With Puddled Clay Makes a Practically Impervious Casing.

ences, how often do we find the country household still depending upon the distant spring, the open well, or at best the out-of-doors lift pump to supply the hundreds of tons of water required for each household every year?

Inquiry usually develops the fact that the old methods are still retained for one or the other of the following reasons, namely: The cost of sewer systems is assumed to be prohibitive, or else the possibilities of fully utilizing the existing water supply have never been carefully explained and brought to the farmers' notice.

A well can be protected from pollution by extending the tight casing or lining six or eight inches above the ground and covering with a water-tight concrete curb having a slope away from the center in every direction. This cover should extend at least one foot beyond the edge of a dug well, and should never be less than seven feet in diameter for a driven well. A drain trough should, of course, be provided to catch the drip and convey it away to a safe dis-



Sand-Box Filter for Cistern. All Water Entering the Cistern Must Pass Through the Filter. The Sand Can Easily Be Removed and Replaced With Clean Sand.

posal. An open drain passing around the well at a distance of four or five feet from this curb and leading off to the drip drain tile will help prevent the entrance of surface waters that wash down from a higher point.

In many cases, however, the difficulty is of a more serious nature. The stratification of the clay, gravel and rocks through which the well is sunk may be such as to cause percolating water from a nearby source of infection to be led directly into the well. In other instances the soil surrounding the well may become so thoroughly and so constantly saturated with polluted seepage waters that it will no longer perform its function as a filter, and germ-laden waters are allowed to pass into the well. For these reasons the location of the well is of prime importance.

Considered from the standpoint of convenience, the well should be located as near the kitchen as possible. But whenever such location would involve any danger of contamination due to surface drainage or to an inadequate kitchen sewerage disposal system, a location on higher ground and above this source of contamination should be selected. Select a site where drainage and seepage from barnyards, stock pens and manure pits lead away from the well rather than toward it.

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LIQUID BLUE? No, Mr. Grocer, that's mostly water. Since the war started it's more nearly all water than ever. Give me Red Cross Ball Blue, that's a two-ounce package of real goodness. You should see my clothes. I just can't keep from smiling out loud.—Adv.

Convincing Argument. Policeman—What are you standing here for? Policeman—Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place, how would the rest get past?—Tit Bits.

Token of Esteem. Moriarty—Th' boys want to buy a lovin' cup for Assemblyman Flannigan. Jeweler—Here is something very choice for ten dollars. Moriarty—I don't think Flannigan would go as high as that—but we'll ask him!—Harrisburg Patriot.

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.

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Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent., or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent., or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know that when you sell or buy through the sales you have about one chance in fifty to escape sale distemper. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventative, no matter how they are "exposed." Consumers may order direct from the manufacturers. Send remittance with your order, 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle; \$5.00 and \$10.00 the dozen, delivered.

Is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it may be found just the remedy you need. At drugists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle of this reliable medicine by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

Disappointed. Bacon—Don't you think this is very disappointing weather? Egbert—I certainly do. I see your hens over in our yard every day, and we haven't planted a seed yet.

One trial convinces—Hanford's Balsam. Adv. Original Elsewhere. Supleigh—I—aw—got off a weally cleavh thing last evening. Miss Cutting—Is it possible? Supleigh—Yaws. I woad it in a paper first, doncher know.

IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY but like counterfeit money the imitation has not the worth of the original. Insist on "La Creole" Hair Dressing—it's the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Correct! "What is a Dutch treat?" "To get out of the war zone into Holland!"

Made since 1846—Hanford's Balsam. Adv. Its Size. "What is this new fish story of Jim's about?" "About the limit."

FOR BABY RASHES Cuticura Soap Is Best Because So Soothing and Cooling. Trial Free.

If baby is troubled with rashes, eczemas, itchings, chafings or hot, irritated skin follow Cuticura Soap bath with light application of Cuticura Ointment to the affected part. Nothing so soothing, cooling and refreshing when he is fretful and sleepless.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

"Some people get religion with the idea that they need no other fire escape."

How fortunate it is that the size of a man's body is no measure of the size of his heart.

For any sore—Hanford's Balsam. Adv. Human Nature. "Why that hospital is so popular bents me. It hasn't the best system, and it certainly hasn't the most successful doctors." "But it has the prettiest nurses."

Kansas has 854,670 male inhabitants.

Protect the Graves with "RENO" Steel Lot Enclosure Fence 3/8 in. Round Pickets - 37 in. high when set. Price including Gate and Posts Complete F.O.B. Cars Cinc., O. Lot Price Weight 8x8 ft. \$17.00 325 10x10 - 19.00 375 15x15 - 28.00 540 20x20 - 37.00 700 25x25 - 46.50 850 State if Lot is level or on slope Write for Catalog of Designs UNITED FENCE & GATE WORKS, CINCINNATI, O.

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 Prices are high, markets convenient, excellent land, low in price either improved or otherwise, ranging from \$12 to \$30 per acre. Free homestead lands are plentiful and not far from railway lines and convenient to good schools and churches. The climate is healthful. There is no war tax on land, nor is there any conscription. For complete information as to best locations for settlement, reduced railroad rates and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, address Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, or G. A. COOK, 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. Canadian Government Agent



