

The Miami Chief.

MIAMI, Roberts County, TEXAS, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1919.

Feb. 20, 1919.

No. 35.

Fine Herefords

In company with several others visited the Green Pasture Farm Tuesday and Wednesday, J. P. Osborn a busy breeder of Herefords at Amarillo next week. Osborn started breeding Hereford cattle about 1910 on his section and half of his herd is over 100 head registered Herefords as well as other breeds.

Mr. Osborn is a breeder of Herefords and Mr. Osborn is a breeder of Herefords and had several pictures of their finest cattle. Mr. Osborn is a breeder of Herefords and had several pictures of their finest cattle. Mr. Osborn is a breeder of Herefords and had several pictures of their finest cattle.

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Pastime Theatre Changes Hands

A deal was closed on Friday of last week whereby John Webster and L. G. Waggoner become owners of the Pastime Theatre and Charlie Frame is just a plain "Wood Butch" again. However Mr. Frame has been scouting this week for another location for a show. Mr. Frame has been with us for a year and has shown some exceptionally fine photoplays.

The new management is going to continue the high standard of pictures which Mr. Frame has been running which assures us to have a good picture show every Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, with an extra program occasionally.

The Modern picture show is an educator and entertainer when properly run. One can study in pictures much faster than reading in books and the learning one can receive at a strictly high class picture is worth while.

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Camp Publicity Letter

Camp Travis, Texas, Feb. 19. To "Discharged Soldiers:" Keep up your War Risk Insurance. It is the best insurance ever written, because all of Uncle Sam's resources are behind it. It is the cheapest insurance ever written and even when converted into any other form of policies, you will be able to get it cheaper than you can elsewhere.

The present form of Insurance may be converted at any time within the term of five years from the date the present issues the peace proclamation. In order to continue the Government Insurance, you must convert the present form into some other form of policy before or at the end of that five-year period.

Your allotments with the Government will cease the day you are discharged. Your dependents, however, will receive the Government allowance for the month after your discharge. If you have any delayed allotments or allowance, ask the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross to help you get it straightened out. If you want to write about it yourself, write to Washington, D. C.

The Compensation Law is an improvement upon the old pension laws. It is separate and distinct from the Compensation Section of the Insurance section of the law and they must not be confused with each other. The Compensation Law provides—among other things, "That any man who has a disability which can be traced back to an injury or an illness received while in the service and in line of duty and not brought about by his own wilful act or misconduct, shall receive compensation from the Government."

The Government also will give free medical and hospital treatment etc. and try to restore the injured or sick man to health. In addition to that, if his earning capacity at his old occupation, the Government will teach him any other occupation he may choose and he will be sent to school free and his family cared for while he is learning a new trade.

My advice to you, if you have a disability or one should develop within a year after discharge, and such a disability can be traced back to any illness, injury accident or exposure incurred while in the service in line of duty and not brought about by your own wilful misconduct, write to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C., and ask that a blank form for claim for Compensation be sent you. This should be attended to at an early date as possible.

The compensation paid for disabilities is a very liberal one and is paid each month. For further information concerning this compensation law, write to the Claim Section of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance Washington, D. C.

This law was passed to protect the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act. Among other things, from judgments, mortgage foreclosures, home-stand claims and public lands, and the usual high penalties and interest on delinquent taxes. If you should find on your return home that any one has taken advantage of you during your absence obtained a judgement against you or foreclosed a mortgage to recover any of your household goods, real or personal property of any sort, they can all be set aside.

I would suggest that you go to a lawyer and ask his advice, and if any one refuses to restore your goods, or remove the judgements or foreclosures, report them to the Federal District Attorney in your district and the matter will be thoroughly investigated by the Federal Grand Jury. There is an extra heavy penalty attached to this law as a punishment for those who take advantage of the man in the service.

If any one of you has filed homestead claims on any public lands and such have been forfeited, submit to the Land Commissioner an affidavit as to the length of time you have been in the service, and he will restore to you your rights under the original claim.

County Line Counts

W. A. Back and family of McLean visited the W. A. Roberts home Sunday. The Lowery family spent Sunday evening at the J. M. Gill home. Miss Will Fulfer spent Sunday night with Miss Dale Anderson.

Mrs. W. A. Robertson and daughter Eileen is spending this week in Amarillo with relatives. V. B. Christopher spent Sunday with Willie Christophers. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gill visited at the J. M. Gill home Sunday.

R. D. Lowery visited his friend Mr. Clyde Powell, who has just returned from France. W. A. Robertson visited Alexanders Friday. Misses Georgia Robertson and Laura Leedy spent Saturday evening with Mrs. W. A. Winn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Finch are moving to their new home near Mobeetie this week. Mr. and Mrs. Russel went shopping in Miami Saturday. R. D. Lowery visited Arch Chisum on business last week. Mart and Viola Cunningham spent Sunday with F. B. Chisum.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. and Arthur Fry spent Sunday at the F. I. Fulfer home. A crowd of young folks visited with Miss Leitha Cunningham Sunday evening. Miss Leitha Cunningham spent Monday night with Fannie Chisum.

We have had some improvement made on our roads last week. Reporter.

METHODIST CHURCH Sunday School at 10:00 Supt. McKenzie was glad to welcome 17 new pupils last Sunday. As classes let us feel our responsibility, let us do personal work. The young men's class at Odd Fellows Hall had a splendid increase. Young man, should you rob yourself this study and fine fellowship? Canadian surpasses us in the contest last Sunday.

The reports were: Canadian, present 172, School at Church 112, new pupils 60. Miami 147 present, School at church 78, new pupils 17. Higgins present 123, School at church 75, new pupils 17. Panhandle, present 93, School at church 77, new pupils 12. Pampa.

Preaching at 11:00 and 6:30. Morning theme: The Method of the Kingdom's Growth. The Centenary speaker will be Mrs. W. R. Ewing. She will bring an excellent message which we cannot afford to miss. A cordial invitation to worship with us.

John H. Hicks, Pastor. Mrs. A. D. Howard returned Tuesday from New Mexico where she has been visiting her daughter. V. B. Christopher was in the city yesterday looking after business affairs.

YOU HIT IT ON THE HEAD.

When you decided to come to us for YOUR GROCERIES

Our foodstuffs are high class to coincide with your taste.

TRY OUR Fresh Butter and Eggs, Finest Distinctive Blend Coffees Seasonable Canned Goods, Pickles, Spices, Cheese and etc.

You'll become convinced that you've been missing a good thing—or Several Good things

LET US BE YOUR GROCER

MIAMI PRODUCE CO.

J. H. DIAL, PROP.

MICKIE SAYS

HONEST, I HATE TO BRAG, BUT IF YOU AIN'T HAVIN' YOUR PRINTING DONE HERE, I JEST WISHT YOU'D ASK SOMEBODY WHO IS, ABOUT WHAT THEY THINK OF OUR WORK AND OUR SERVICE. IF YOU DO, WE'LL HAVE ANOTHER NEW CUSTOMER!



COME ACROSS

That Terrible Headache.

Do you have periodic attacks of headache accompanied by sickness of the stomach or vomiting, a swollen skin and dull eyes? If so, you can get quick relief by taking Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for biliousness, and you may be able to avoid these attacks if you observe the directions with each package.



NOTICE

SCHOOL PATRONS.

I have a nice line of school supplies Fountain pens, pencils, tablets, inks etc. I handle a high grade of goods and my prices are absolutely right. I will ask parents to make satisfactory arrangements before sending your children to have school supplies charged. My terms are cash. Yours respectfully,

A. M. Jones Drug Co.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

THE MAN WHO DOES NOT KEEP A BANK ACCOUNT IS AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

IT IS THE ONE CREDENTIAL DEMAND ED ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

A BANK BOOK IS AN EASY THING TO POSSESS. WHY NOT MAKE YOUR BUSINESS SUCCESS A SURE THING BY POSSESSING ONE?

COME IN AND TALK THE MATTER OVER WITH US. A BANK BOOK IS THE ONLY BOOK YOU GET FREE OF CHARGE AND YET, NEXT, TO THE BIBLE, IT IS THE MOST VALUABLE.

THE BANK OF MIAMI

(unincorporated)
Roberts County Depository

THE CHIEF \$1.50 PER YEAR.

TREVES



View of Treves.

It is an odd coincidence that the most modern occurrence in Prussia—its occupation by American troops—should begin with its oldest city, observes a writer in the Kansas City Times. Treves, or Trier, as the Germans call it, into which the Yanks marched recently, is older than history, which begins for it half a century before the birth of Christ. Then, as the capital of the Celtic Treviri, one of the most powerful Belgian tribes, it was captured by the Romans under Julius Caesar. It was made a Roman colony under the name of Augusta Treverorum and was strongly fortified. By 14 B. C. it had become the most important northern outpost of the Roman empire. It was an imperial residence early in the Christian era and the administrative center from which Gaul, Britain and Spain were ruled. The poet Ausonius described it as "Rome beyond the Alps." Constantine the Great lived there about twenty-five years. He and his successors beautified it with public works and magnificent private villas dotted the hillside all around. Some of the finest Roman relics north of the Alps remain to this day in Treves.

From the earliest times Treves, because of its strategic position and the rich country surrounding it, was an object of warfare. The Franks particularly desired it and they made many expeditions against it. They continued their attacks after the Roman occupation. Three times they sacked it and held it for short periods. About the middle of the fifth century they gained permanent possession and made it their capital. The Frankish kings gradually transferred their power

in 1794 captured it again and abolished the archbishopric. The congress of Vienna in 1814-1815 gave it back to Prussia. It figured several times in the war just closed, being bombarded by allied aerial forces.

The modern city of Treves occupies almost the exact site of the ancient town. It nestles picturesquely in the valley of the Moselle river and is surrounded by hills covered with the vineyards from which comes the famous Moselle wine. The newer section contains broad streets and modern buildings. The streets in the old part are narrow and crooked. The Porta Nigra, an enormous fortified gateway, was built by the Romans. In the southeastern part of the city is the palace of the Roman kings, now a picturesque mass of ruins. In the southwestern section are the Roman baths, a vast and impressive ruin, and a short distance away is a Roman amphitheater built in Emperor Trajan's time.

Famous Church and Relics.

One of the most interesting buildings is the cathedral, one of the oldest churches in Europe. It stands on the site of a church used in the time of Constantine. It bears the marks of repeated restorations as the result of wars and the ravages of time. Among the holy relics it contains are an alleged nail from the cross and the famous seamless "Holy Coat," said to have been worn by the Saviour. Both are held in great veneration and are declared to have figured in many miraculous healings. A provincial museum contains many antiquities and a number of rare books are in the municipal library, including the illuminated Codex Egberti, dating from the close



American Troops in Treves.

er to Metz, however, and Treves became the seat of a powerful religious empire.

Treves had a bishop at a very early date. Four great saints of the fourth century are connected with the city. It was the scene of the first banishment of St. Athanasius; St. Ambrose was born there; St. Jerome first became seriously interested in religion while studying there, and St. Martin of Tours went there in 385 to plead with the tyrant Maximus for the lives of the heretic Priscillian and his followers. The great bishop, St. Nicetius, built a splendid castle for himself at Treves in the sixth century. The see became an archbishopric soon after the beginning of the ninth century and its temporal power was founded in 898, when Radbod acquired the rights of the counts of Treves. Throughout the middle ages the city abounded in religious foundations and was a great seat of monastic learning.

Changed Hands Many Times.

With the transfer of the Frankish capital to Metz began a long era of changes for Treves. The city passed to Lorraine in 843 and to the east Frankish kingdom in 870. It was sacked by the Northmen in 881 after it had become a permanent part of what is now Prussia. It became a free city toward the close of the sixteenth century. The French held it briefly three times in the seventeenth century and

of the tenth century, and the Faust and Gutenberg Bible of 1450.

The manufacturing interests of the city include tanneries, iron foundries, dye works, furniture and piano factories and glass painting works. An extensive trade in wine, fruit and wood was carried on before the war. There are many lead, copper and tin mines in the vicinity. The population before 1914 was about 65,000.

Got the Wrong Leg.

This little story without a claimant has come up from Florida:

An elderly Hoosier who has been spending some time in Florida has been giving his leisure to fishing. There is a fine lake near where he has been sojourning, and every day he was seen in silent meditation, for he is a thinker, casting his line into the clear water, apparently with success. This Hoosier is known for his kindness and consideration of the feelings of others.

One day while absorbed in his fishing an alligator slipped up to him, snapped off one of his legs, and was making off with it. "Here!" cried the fisherman, "come back. You've made a mistake. You've taken the wrong leg!"

And so he had. The fisherman wore an artificial leg, and this it was that the alligator had taken.—Indianapolis News.

Of Chantilly Lace and Black Satin



No matter what gay colors may express the jubilant mood of women who are once more indulging themselves in dinner and evening gowns, black satin remains the most certain of admiration. Its distinction and its becomingness are so well recognized that the gown of black satin is a matter of course in the smart woman's wardrobe; she would not consider herself outfitted without one or two of them. It is the most versatile of fabrics. Given rich black satin and fine chantilly lace, the best of designers will begin at once to dream dreams which no color could inspire.

Lucille has just recently turned out the enchanting dinner dress which is pictured here. It is an after-the-war inspiration, with a hint of the "submarine" silhouette—for which we shall have to find another name since no one wishes to think of submarines now. It widens at the hips and narrows at the ankles in the graceful way dear to the heart of Lucille when she puts her mind upon picturesque gowns.

There is a plain underbody of American Beauty satin, a mere wide band, which appears to be wrapped about the bust. Nothing could cling closer to the shoulders and arms than the lace of the bodice, with long sleeves which end in deep flaring cuffs of satin. These muffs and cuffs on lace sleeves are a feature of the new styles and jeweled hands play hide and seek in them in a very fascinating way. The bodice has a round neck finished in the simplest way with a binding of satin.

The long pointed tunic and the very wide girdle of satin are marvels of beautiful adjustment to the figure. The genius of the designer is written in them and in the facing of the tunic with American Beauty satin, the tracery of heavy silk floss, cleverly outlining the pattern in the lace, which make of this a joyous and beautiful Victory gown.

Wash Suits for Little Chaps



Mothers who are in quest of something new in clothes for the little chap of three or four years might consider the two little Oliver Twist suits pictured on the engaging little fellow above. The suit at the left is in blue chambray with waist of white lawn, and whether it is intended to make the little boy look girlish or to make a little girl look boyish, is a question that only its designer can settle.

The square cutout in the front of the little garment reveals a lawn blouse having collar and cuffs edged with a knife-plaited ruffle. These frills, and the little French knots and ornamental stitches at the neck opening, are rather unusual on boys' togs. But there are shallow, slit pockets at each side, set at a boyish angle. Clothes so indefinite in character might be conveniently interchangeable in a large family.

The suit at the right has a decidedly masculine air and leaves no doubt

in the mind as to the intention of its designer. It has trousers of light green linen with small pearl buttons set on the outside seam at the bottom of each leg—just like a big boy. These trousers button to a white waist with large pearl buttons, calculated to fill the heart of any little chap with joy if their gorgeousness is pointed out to him.

The collar of the blouse is made of green linen like the trousers and it has a scalloped edge, button-holed in white. There are cuffs to match it. Of course so much daintiness and splendor combined were never intended for ordinary wear. But when one is all dressed up for a great occasion, as a birthday party or Sunday school or going visiting, such finery gives a satisfied feeling and makes one remember to behave.

Julia Bottomley

HOME TOWN HELPS

REGULATES TIME FOR TOWN
Clock in Market Place at Los Angeles an Ornament and Convenience to City.

A handsome pedestal clock, 35 feet high, constructed of re-enforced concrete, has been erected in the center of the Los Angeles Terminal market. The four six-foot dials of the big timepiece are illuminated from within at night, and above each is a panel containing advertisement space for the association which provided and will maintain it. The works are wound by electrical means, and any



A 35-Foot Pedestal Clock of Distinctive Design Which Has Been Erected in the Center of the Los Angeles Terminal Market.

variation in their operation is automatically corrected. The turning on and off of the lights at stated hours is also automatic.

The single column supporting the clock proper is adorned with sculptured fruits, and on the four sides of it hang ornamental lights.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Ornamental Lamp Posts.

There is no feature in municipal equipment that adds more to the attractiveness of a city's appearance than do ornamental street lamp posts of artistic and appropriate design. Just as the effectiveness of interior decorations and furnishings depend in a large measure upon lighting fixtures, so the beauty of the street can be enhanced or marred by its lights. In each case a satisfactory solution of the lighting problem consists not only in supplying sufficient illumination but also in providing lighting equipment that harmonizes with its surroundings and possesses a beauty of its own. The old-time lamp post in vogue before the days of electricity fulfilled the second of these conditions, but not the first; for, although the post itself was often a work of art, its feeble oil or gas flame seldom was equal to the task of illuminating the street. On the other hand, the modern overhead arc lamp gives a fairly satisfactory light, but the unsightly poles, ropes, wires and other equipment for raising and lowering the lamp can scarcely be called beautiful. Now comes the ornamental street lamp post, which combines the beauty of one of its predecessors and the utility of the other.—Thomas J. Davis in The House Beautiful.

Plant Trees.

Let us plant trees as memorials to our fallen heroes. Let us plant trees not only along the great transcontinental highways, as the American Forestry association so opportunely suggests, but let each community plant trees for its own dead in addition.

In Mohammedan countries it is regarded as an act peculiarly pleasing to God and man to erect drinking places as memorials for the dead. These fountains, with their supply of water in arid lands, help greatly to beautify roads, to lighten the burden of life and refresh bodies and souls, while they testify in memorials of stone, brick and marble to beloved dead.

Let us plant trees as memorials to our own beloved dead, whose deeds shall live so long as the world lives.

Small-City Problems.

The National Housing association has just held its fifth annual session in Chicago, at which it was shown that there are serious problems to be met with outside of the big cities, and that in the smaller cities of the country there was much need of giving serious thought to the very important matter of the houses we live in, eat in and sleep in.

MUST PROVIDE

Duty Devolving on Farmers This Continent.

Western Canada Well Prepared to Meet the Needs of the Continent. "The Earth is a Machine Yields Almost Gratuitously Every Application of Emerson."

Speaking with one of the pioneers appointed to make a study of the food situation in the countries of Europe the writer told that the depletion of food was far greater than had expected. With the inventory which at that time had been had only been brought to light had been completely wiped out that had been profligate yield of roots and vegetables were hummocked by bombs were many of them still lying and dangerous. Until this gone over and cleaned not way of cultivation can be even where that is done of leveling and getting into tion will take a long time.

Much more devolves upon on this side of the Atlantic at first supposed. Heres will have to be replenished will take years; the people in the meantime the farmers here will be at tax. Producing countries taxed to their utmost to demand; all that can be needed. This need will for some time, and during prices will be high. Those those who have given the most careful thought and food scarcity will be greater before. The Allies will be Germany, Austria, Turkey and this in addition to the needs of European neutrals. Increased supplies now that submarine menace.

To the Canadian and American this means a demand fully as great as at any time past. Wheat will be needed, required. The slogan "saving food" is as necessary ever. The purpose of this direct attention to the fact of thousands of acres in Western Canada are being, and this land is capable enough to supply all its rich grasses are easily cheaply too—the cattle sought; in its soil lies the that makes easy the production that will be needed. The farmer will be assured profit on his investment. To be purchased at low prices terms, and with the abundance turns that it will give, it does a matter of speculation. To set out are known, and guaranteed.

These facts, the low cost and its great productivity with the admirable transport facilities at the farmer make farming Canada an attractive proposition.

Economical Girl
"Is she economical?"
"Very. Uses her summer skating costume."

An Attack of Influenza Often Leaves Kidneys Weakened

Doctors in all parts of the world have been kept busy with the epidemic of influenza which has visited so many of our cities.

The symptoms of this distressing and leave the system in a weak condition. Almost all complain of lame back, troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals of a dangerous kidney trouble. report a large sale on Swamp-Root which so many soon heal and strengthen after an attack of grippe, being an herbal compound, healing effect on the kidneys is almost immediately noticeable by those who try it.

Swamp-Root, N. Y., & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root for ten cents, to whom you request it. A trial of any one who may be in need of large medium and large size sale at all druggists. Be sure this paper.—Adv.

True contentment is what you have and never may some day possess.

To Have a Clear Skin
Touch pimples, redness, or itching, if any, with Camellia, then bathe with Camellia and hot water. Rinse, dry, and dust on a little Cuticura. Leave a fascinating fragrance. Everywhere 25c each.—Adv.

It's easy enough to read a mind, but almost impossible to stand it.

Your Granular Eyes
Your Druggists or by mail For Book of the Eye Free
Muriel Eye Remedy Co.

AERIAL APRONS GUARD LONDON

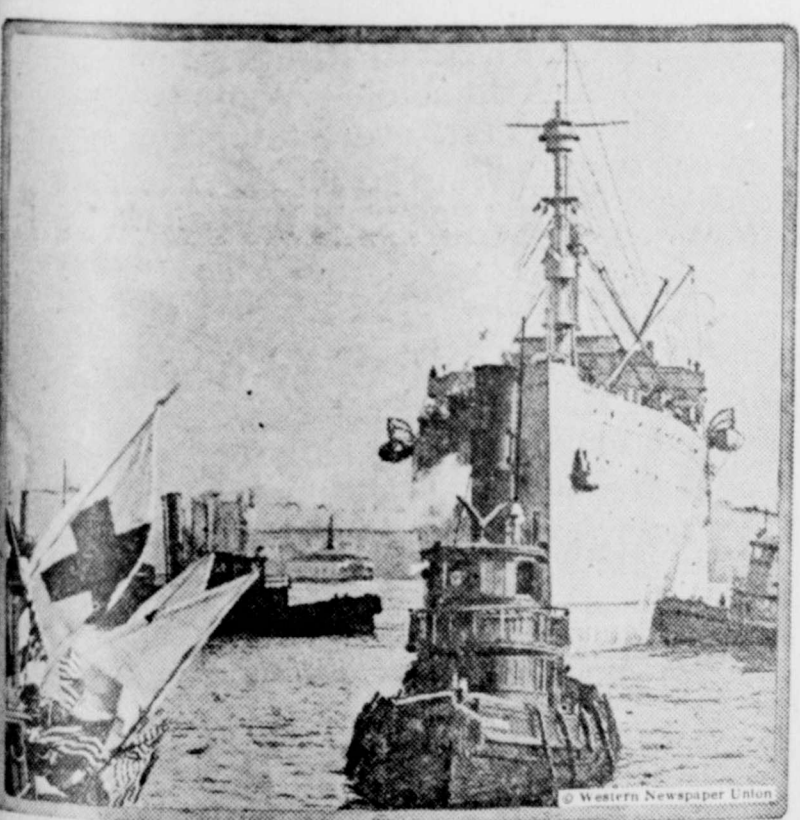
London.—London's aerial aprons, or the Gothas, were kept away, and the British baffled the German air raiders. The last six months of the war there was not a single air raid on London, due, in part, to the fact that the city's defenses were such that they filled enemy flyers with terror. Any aviator that escaped the search traps—and the chances were about one in three he would not—generally was of little value thereafter for the British because his nerves were shattered. A British aviator who by accident was caught in the aerial barrage, managed to land safely near London, tossed on a bed, verging on insanity for weeks, so horrible was the experience.

Barely, there were three chief reasons for dealing with Hun air raiders: the aerial barrage, aided by searchlights; fast, fighting scout planes that attacked the invaders, and aerial aprons. The Germans, it may be noted, were never able to perfect any scheme to prevent British aviators from bombing Rhine towns even in the day.

Aerial Aprons Queer Things.
The aerial aprons were queer contrivances. They consisted of rope balloons. Upon signal, captive balloons were sent aloft from the outskirts of the city, the balloons being attached to a certain height by a certain length of rope, a half-mile or so. These aerial aprons served two purposes: First, they forced the raiders to fly high, and when they flew high they could not drop bombs effectively; second, any machine darting into the ropes courted destruction. When flying high they were met by the British fighting scouts. These aerial aprons were shifted daily as to height to prevent enemy airmen could not be forecast.

London always had the protection of four score airplanes during the last year of war. These machines could mount to 20,000 feet. The aviators were picked night flyers. At such heights it is difficult to see another airplane at 100 yards. But at a given signal these birdmen took to the skies, jealously guarding the approaches to London. These brave fellows often chased a hostile machine into the barrage and a few British aviators were killed by their own shells. But whether it was a Zeppelin or a Gotha that was bent on baby killing the British scouts would swoop at their foes like hawks.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AT HOME AGAIN



The George Washington on her return trip from taking the president and his party to France as she is being towed into her dock. The Washington brought over the Christmas mail from the boys abroad, together with 5,000 soldiers.

SOME KICK TO THIS MIXTURE

Hospital Patients Adulterate Alcohol With Formaldehyde. Then Proceed to Wreck Hospital.
San Francisco.—As real "fire water" nothing exceeds alcohol adulterated with formaldehyde.
This was demonstrated here by Grace Wilson and George Clark, two patients under treatment at the isolation hospital.
The two awoke several days ago with an awful thirst, and no other beverage, except water, being available at the moment, they proceeded when the nurse was not looking to imbibe freely of alcohol, a bottle of which was standing nearby. Then they decided to adulterate the alcohol with formaldehyde. The effect was very similar to that of casting a match into a barrel of gasoline. Before the explosions were entirely over, the furniture in the room was nearly all destroyed, while two policemen, who had been sent to quiet them, had been locked up in a closet. The two women were then locked in a cell and charged with disturbing the peace.

gradually close in their fire so the enemy could not escape, the "aerial box" gradually being narrowed.

The entire process depended largely upon listening devices which could detect the approach of a humming airplane miles away.

Efficient Defense System.
The defense system was so efficient that 75 per cent of the raiding machines were kept out of London. And those machines that got past the barrages had great difficulty in escaping. To the terror of bursting shrapnel was added the confusion of Verey lights, some red, some blue, others green, white, yellow and orange, and these flashing lights, intermingled with the terrific din of the exploding shell, so confused aviators that they lost all sense of direction and space and many of their machines got out of control, becoming an easy prey. In such cases British birdmen would approach, firing on the enemy machine, anti-aircraft guns would halt, and the hostile plane would be brought down by a burst from the British plane. But often there were fierce duels, marked by spittle from the machine guns of the contending flyers.

The course which the raiders took was traced out, minute by minute, by the "stethoscope" operators, and directions given to searchlight crews, anti-aircraft gunners and flashed to airmen by aerial defense headquarters, which conducted the battle much in the same way as a general in the field.

Scarcely a Gotha got through the outer London barrage unscathed. The faint hearts who couldn't penetrate the barrage often turned back, only to find they were outnumbered four to one by faster British machines.

TRAVEL IN AIR SAFE

London.—Some of the wonders achieved in aerial navigation and other wonders contemplated were spoken of by Maj. Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes, chief of the air staff, in an address before the chamber of commerce.

It was asserted by General Sykes that in four months, between July and October, 20 trips were made across the English channel. The mileage traversed was 8,085 and 1,843 passengers were carried, although flying was possible only on 71 days.

As for the future, the government was looking forward to a weekly mail service to India, for which 25 machines would be required and the charge for sending mail a few shillings an ounce. Another route contemplated was from Cape Colony to Cairo, for which airplanes and flying boats would be used.

Suggesting that airships might be adopted for long distance flights, General Sykes said a German Zeppelin flew from Bulgaria to German East Africa, carrying twelve tons of ammunition. When the Zeppelin reached Africa and the commander heard that the force for which it was taking the ammunition had surrendered the dirigible made the return journey, reaching home safely after having been in the air without landing for four days.

WEAK IN AIR AT THE START

Great Britain Had but Four Squadrons of Airplanes, but Made Rapid Strides.

London.—The declaration of war by Great Britain at midnight, August 5, 1914, found the Royal Flying corps with only four squadrons in being—representing well under 100 airplanes. Three of these squadrons went instantly to France. A new squadron followed these pioneers in about ten days' time, while a fifth squadron mobilized and set out in 24 hours, reaching the fighting zone.

In those early days of the war machines were used simply for strategic reconnaissance. It was not until after the battle of the Aisne, when settled lines of warfare were established, that artillery fire control from the air and the cruder forms of co-operation with the infantry were practiced and developed.

BIRD SAVES BOY'S LIFE ON FRENCH BATTLEFIELD

Manchester, N. H.—How a bird on a battlefield of France indirectly saved the life of Private Edward Lassonde of the United States heavy artillery was told by the young man in a letter to his father.
Lassonde said that he was riding on a caisson loaded with ammunition when a bird began to circle about his head. It flew so close that its wings almost brushed Lassonde's cap. Finally the young soldier sprang from his seat and ran after the bird. Just then a German shell struck the caisson and it went up with a mighty explosion. The Manchester boy's chase of the bird saved him from injury or death.

ACTIVE TO THE LAST

Washington.—That marines were active in the world war up to the moment that the armistice went into effect is evidenced in a division order signed by Major General John A. Lejeune, U. S. marine corps, commanding the Second division in France, a copy of which has just been received in Washington.

According to the order the Devil Dogs' last act in the universal drama was a final and definite conquest of the Meuse river, where line after line of marines crossed on bridges hastily thrown across the stream by the Second engineers.

The Fifth and Sixth regiments of marines, which received their baptism of fire at Chateau-Thierry, headed the Second American division under General Lejeune. On November 10 they had reached the Meuse, where they had thrown up strong trenchments on the east bank. Bridging the river was a hazardous feat, but it was accomplished by the

ANOTHER WAR HERO



Col. Oscar J. Charles, one of the best known young officers in the army, was wounded September 29 by a shell fragment which drove his water canteen into his leg below the knee. He refused medical attention, removed the canteen himself, had it refilled, and served wounded men near him with water from it and kept command of his regiment until the battle was over. Colonel Charles was at one time adjutant at West Point, served through the Spanish war with distinction, was in the Moro campaign, and was one of the first officers to ask transfer to line service in the recent conflict. He commanded the Three Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry in the Seventy-ninth division.

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HERO IS DECORATED



A photograph of General Edwards, commanding the Northeastern department, pinning the congressional medal of honor on Lt. Col. Charles Whittlesey for bravery in the battle of Argonne forest, where Colonel Whittlesey and his command were surrounded by the Germans and held out for five days without food or ammunition, refusing to surrender to the Huns, until they had lost 75 per cent of their men, when they were rescued by American troops who cut through the German lines.

TRANSPORT NORTHERN PACIFIC AGROUND



United States transport Northern Pacific as she lay off Fire Island, where she had run aground when returning loaded with troops, many of them wounded or sick.

YANKS PERFORM AMAZING FEAT

Fort Monroe, Va.—Lying at anchor in Hampton roads off Old Point Comfort is the United States mining cruiser squadron whose commanders and crews performed what is now termed by naval authorities the world over as the "greatest naval offensive of the war."

The feat which these men achieved was the mining of the entrance to the North sea from Scotland to the coast of Norway, a distance of 240 miles. It was an undertaking unprecedented in naval history.

It was America's solution of the German submarine problem, a solution so thorough and effective that it rendered the German submarines almost impotent.

The British previously had mined the English channel, but the enemy submarines came out from the bases

at Ostend and Zeebrugge and into the North sea, there to work their havoc.

Invite Yankee Aid.
The British naval authorities, realizing late in 1917 that the North sea would have to be blocked, invited the American naval authorities to attempt to lay the barrier. The American navy, having just at that time completed with success experiments on mining apparatus far more dangerous, delicate, and powerful than any heretofore used, took up the task.

For that purpose the mining cruiser squadron was organized in December, 1917. This squadron is made up of ten vessels and is under the command of Capt. R. R. Belknap, U. S. N. One of the officers told a graphic but brief story of the desperately dangerous job to which he and his squadron mates were assigned.

BIG GUNS BROKE GERMANS' HEART

New York.—That the capture of the great fortress of Laon was due to American naval guns mounted on flat cars and manned by naval gunners and that the navy men would have blasted the German frontier to pieces if the war had continued, was the assertion of naval railway battery men who arrived here recently on the transport Henderson.

The appearance of the big naval guns of the 14-inch type on the west front was one of the most unpleasant surprises the Germans got throughout the whole war, they declared. There were only five of them in action, but they were handled with such rapidity that the bewildered Teutons believed there were 30 of them in France.

Mangin Gives U. S. Credit.
General Mangin, the famous French commander in that sector, himself credits Rear Admiral Plunkett and his naval gunners with the taking of Laon. The big 14-inch guns pounded the fortress to pieces and hurled giant shells on railroad lines communicating with the city. When the guns got into action they were fired every three minutes, a speed which the Germans considered impossible in handling such monsters. It was this which gave rise to the belief of the Germans that there were 30 instead of five of the guns in action.

There were six more of the giant cannon on the way to France when the fighting ended. They were of the same bore, but were far more mobile, as the five in action could only be used from a pit when they had to be fired at an angle of more than 15 de-

"Navy men now call it the greatest offensive of the war," he said. "It solved the submarine problem and it might have been the agency for the destruction of the German navy sooner or later had not the war ended when it did. We mined almost directly across from Bergen on the coast of Norway to the coast of Scotland. The length of the mine field was 240 miles, and we made it 25 miles wide. It was so complete that no ship could pass either over or under it without absolute destruction.

"We have a record of about twenty submarines that we know were destroyed, and often in running parallel with the field we came upon the bodies of dead German sailors, so probably many more than we actually figured on were destroyed.

"Our men, in fact the entire fleet, faced a constant danger of being blown off the face of the seas, for we carried on the ships 2,000,000 pounds of T. N. T., which is the most powerful explosive known.

"Despite all this, we kept at the task, and at the end of about five months had completed it. We stayed constantly on the inside of the field, that is, on the side nearest Germany. We left only a narrow passageway near Pentland Firth between the Orkney islands and Scotland for our own passage out.

"Our most dangerous task strangely was not the laying of the mines, as dangerous as that was. The most dangerous one came after the mine field had been completed. It was an attempt to draw the German fleet out into the North sea where we were to engage it, so that the British fleet could get in behind the enemy to destroy it by gunfire or drive it into the mine field.

"On October 28 last the British government made it known to the German naval authorities through its agents in Germany that we were engaged in mining operations. We were ordered to lay about as though busy at the task, to act as a decoy for the German fleet. We did it, but in doing it we faced positive destruction ourselves.

"I want to hand it to those new navy lads. There were about 4,500 of them and 250 officers on the ships, and while we waited through that fearful day which we never expected for a moment to see the end of alive, they went about their duties, laughed, sang, and stood to their guns as only American lads can do such things.

"Well, all that day we worked along calmly, watching and waiting for the sight of the Germans that meant certain death.

"The Germans never came out after us, and so here I am."

SMUGGLING BY AIR

Laredo, Tex.—It is the firm conviction of Mexican customs officials on the lower Rio Grande border that systematic smuggling by means of powerful airplanes is being conducted between that country and the United States. The American authorities on this side of the international boundary are not yet convinced that contraband goods are being carried in this manner from one country to the other, although they freely admit that it is possible if not very probable that this is being done.

If evasion of the export and import duties by this means is not already being carried on it is only a question of time when the airplane will be brought into service for that purpose, it is predicted by custom officials here and at other places on the Mexican border.

It is with considerable circumstantial detail that the story is told of the aerial traffic by professional smugglers. Jose Longoria, a Mexican

river guard stationed at San Ignacio, about sixty miles below Laredo, made a report to his superior officer about three weeks ago that while on duty late at night he saw moving lights pass high above him and heard the whirr of a motor. The object was headed north and came from some point to the south in Mexico. Similar reports were made by other Mexicans who asserted that they saw the strange aerial machine go back and forward across the Rio Grande on several different nights. Up to this time no corroboration of the stories told by the Mexicans have come from American river guards.

It is recommended by the custom authorities of both Mexico and the United States who are on duty along the Rio Grande that airplane control service be established on both sides of the river at the earliest possible time.

Captures Forty Huns, Kills Two—Given V. C.

Seattle.—Private Walter L. Rayfield of this city, who enlisted with a Canadian regiment soon after war broke out, today is wearing a Victoria Cross. He obtained this coveted award by rushing ahead of his company into a trench occupied by Germans. He bayoneted two and captured ten. Soon after he plunged into a group of 30 Germans and captured them all. Then he dashed through heavy machine-gun fire and rescued a wounded comrade.

Cow Has Quadruplets.

Adelphi, Ga.—A cow belonging to Albert Wood, near here, has just landed a sledge-hammer blow at the high cost of beef by giving birth to four well-developed calves, which give every sign of arriving at the beef steak period in a year or so.

PROVIDE
Living on Far
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EyeRemedy

J. K. McKENZIE
 Complete Abstract
 of land in Roberts
 county.
 Protect your prop-
 erty against fire and
 Tornado.
 AGENT FOR
 Leading fire insur-
 ance Companies.
 Phone 103

NOTICE We do not carry any-
 body over thirty days on account.
 Please pay your blacksmith bill on
 the first of every month.
 Duniven Bros.

FOR SALE thoroughbred White
 Leghorn eggs, heavy winter layers.
 250 egg strain \$2.00 per 15 or \$10.
 per 100.
 Mrs. E. G. Gordon.

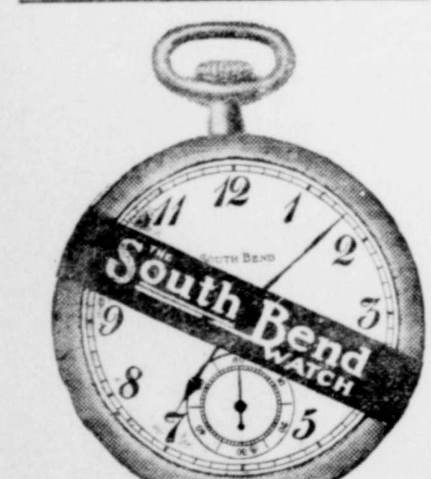
WINDMILL REPAIR TIME.
 This is a good time to give us your
 order for those needed windmill re-
 pairs. We can get you anything you
 need from the heavy tower timber
 on up. Don't let the old mill break
 down before ordering.
 Panhandle Lumber Co.

HYDEN'S
 Optometrist & Manufacturing
 Opticians
 618 Polk St. Amarillo, Texas.
 Eyes tested and glasses made
 in our own shop. Any lens
 duplicated from the pieces.
 (Dr. J. M. Hyden)

Take a few boxes of Chamberlain's
 Tablets as a general for indigestion,
 and you will soon forget about your
 stomach troubles. Try it.

DR. M. L. CUNN
 Physician and Surgeon
 Office at Central Drug Store
 Eyes tested and glasses fitted
 Miami - Texas

C. Coffee J. A. Holmes
COFFEE & HOLMES
 Lawyers,
 GENERAL PRACTICE
 307 OFFICE IN CHRISTOPHER BUILDING
 Miami - Texas.



Sold and Guaranteed by
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
 Prices from \$7 to \$50, and the best
 watch in the world for the money.

Getting Rid of Colds
 The easiest and quickest way to get
 rid of a cold is to take Chamberlain's
 Cough Remedy. This preparation has
 been in use for many years and its
 value fully proven. No matter
 what remedy you use, however, care
 must be taken not to contract a sec-
 ond cold before you have recovered
 from the first one, and there is seri-
 ous danger of this. A man of mid-
 dle age or older should go to bed and
 stay in bed until fully recovered. It
 is better to stay in bed three days at
 the start than three weeks later on.

**Keep Yourself
 Up to Scratch**
 Fortify Your System Be-
 fore it is Weakened by Ills

Don't wait until you are actually sick
 to take a laxative, you know "an ounce
 of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
 If you will just take **LIV-VER-LAX** reg-
 ularly, it will keep you continually
 in the best possible shape, bright, en-
 ergetic and happy. It is made of harm-
 less vegetable matter, and by acting
 gently but effectively keeps the system
 cleared of poisons and ready to perform
 its best work.
LIV-VER-LAX is sold under an absolute
 guarantee to give satisfaction, or money
 will be returned. For sale in 50c and
 \$1.00 packages.
Central Drug Store.

The Miami Chief.

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 IN ADVANCE, ALWAYS

L. G. Waggoner, Editor and Owner.
 Miami Texas.
 Thursday, Feb. 20, 1919

Mrs. B. F. Talley and Miss Zella
 George will be Hostesses to the Home
 Progress Club on Feb. 27th. The pro-
 gram to be rendered is South Amer-
 ica and Mr. B. F. Jackson is leader
 of the afternoon. Those wishing to
 see the outline of the program
 will find it in the year book dated
 Feb. 14th instead of the 27th. The
 price is 25c and all members are in-
 vited to be present those on the pro-
 gram as interesting as possible. We
 hope parts and thus make the meet-
 ing as interesting as possible. We
 are late in our work and our work
 is on hand at the date named
 and begin in earnest. P. R.

Our line of Georgette and Crepe
 DeChine waists and camisoles for
 Spring and summer are here or I will
 please you as to design and price.

V. B. Christopher has just shipped
 from Missouri a Double Standard
 Hornless Bull calf of rare breeding
 and heavy milking inheritance.

TO PARENTS
 By instruction of City Council, for
 the safety of the children, I am or-
 dered to keep all bicycles and roller
 skates off the streets in the busi-
 ness district viz. within the space en-
 closed by the turning posts.
 Jack Wilson, City Marshall.

Dreadful Cough Cured.
 A severe cold is often followed by
 rough cough for which Chamberlain's
 Cough Remedy has proven especially
 valuable. Mrs. F. W. Oben, Mary-
 land, Md., writes: "About two years
 ago my little boy Jean caught a se-
 vere cold and cough dreadfully for
 days. I tried a number of cough
 medicines but nothing did him any
 good until I gave him Chamberlain's
 Cough Remedy. I relieved his cough
 right away and before he had finish-
 ed taking one bottle he was cured. I
 think it is just fine for children."

**GO TO THE 3RD ANNUAL
 KANSAS NATIONAL
 LIVE STOCK
 SHOW**

**WICHITA, KANSAS
 WEEK FEBRUARY 24**
 In the New Live Stock Exposition
 Buildings Largest in America
 \$30,000 for Premiums & Expenses
 \$6,500 for Horse Show Prizes
**LARGEST COMBINATION
 Live Stock Sale**
IN THE UNITED STATES
 Tuesday—Hampshire and Shrop-
 shire Sheep, Wednesday—Poland
 China Hogs and Shorthorn Cattle,
 Thursday—Duroc Jersey Swine,
 Galloway Bulls, Jacks and Jennets,
 Friday—Hereford, Aberdeen-
 Angus and Holstein Cattle, Sat-
 urday—Light Harness, Saddle
 and Draft Horses.

Pet Stock Show

Rabbits, Hares, Pigeons, Cavies,
 Fur-Bearing Animals of All Kinds,
 White Rats, White Mice, etc., etc.

**HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS LIVE
 STOCK JUDGING CONTEST**

Victory Horse Show

RESERVED SEATS 50c AND \$1.00
 Every evening in the great arena,
 all the Champion Harness, Saddle,
 Jumping and Hunting Horses,
 Hackney, Welsh and Shetland
 Ponies, etc. Exhibitors—Loula
 Long, Kansas City; John R. Thomp-
 son, Chicago; Geo. Heyl, Washing-
 ton, Ill.; Tom Bass, Mexico, Mo.; H.
 Rasmussen, Chicago, and others.
LOCAL CLASSES open to
 horses owned within 100 miles of
 Wichita. Liberal Prizes.

**REMEMBER THE DATES
 AND BE IN WICHITA**
 General Admission, 50 Cents

**At The Pastime Friday
 and Saturday**

FRIDAY—We are going to
 give you one of those splendid Tri-
 angle programs of six full reels. A
 dandy Triangle comedy and one of
 their latest features.

SATURDAY—We can hardly
 say enough for this extraordinary
 program. Wm. S. HEART and FAT-
 TY ARBUCKLE will both be with us
 and the program is strictly made to
 please. Out of the six reels, there
 are four of them comedies. If it
 hurts you to laugh, you will be real-
 ize when the show is over. It's a
 really good one and we cannot say
 too much for it.

TIME OF STARTING—The show
 will start Saturday at 6:15 sharp and
 will be run through by 7:40. On all
 other days, the regular time of start-
 ing will be 6:45.

ADMISSION—On the regu-
 lar shows the admission price will be
 free under seven years of age; Sev-
 en to 12 years old, 10c, and all over
 12 years old 20 cents, and we pay
 the war tax from these amounts.

You are cordially invited to the
 box at all times with the assurance
 of courteous treatment and a good
 show.

PASTIME THEATRE

WHY GERMANY SHOULD PAY
 The Chief has arranged to publish
 a series of articles that is of the very
 greatest interest at this time when
 the civilized world is endeavoring to
 decide to what extent the German
 people, as well as the former rulers
 of Germany, shall be held responsi-
 ble for the terrible destruction of
 life and property and the useless suf-
 fering caused by the war into which
 Germany plunged the world in 1914.

These articles have been written
 by Wright A. Patterson, editor in
 Chief of the Western Newspaper Un-
 ion, who returned recently from
 France. During his stay abroad he
 visited every part of the western bat-
 tle front and traversed the greater
 part of the French and Belgian terri-
 tory that had been occupied by the
 Germans, but had been wrested from
 their control before the signing of
 the armistice on November 11. Mr.
 Patterson was a member of a party
 of newspaper editors who went abroad
 to see what England and France had
 done in the effort to defeat the Hun
 and also to see the glorious part that
 American boys were playing in the
 great conflict then being waged.

Mr. Patterson had an unusual op-
 portunity of seeing a very large part
 of the terrible devastation wrought
 by the war. He covered in an auto-
 mobile much of the battle front and
 he devastated district from Courtrai
 in Belgium to Pont-a-Mousson. With
 his other member of his party he
 was the first civilian to set foot in
 several important cities and towns
 after their evacuation by the retreat-
 ing Germans. He stood where there
 had once been prosperous and popu-
 lous cities but where there is nothing
 now but piles of debris. He saw the
 suffering and helpless peasants of
 France and Belgium searching in vain
 for even a trace of the homes that
 they once had called their own.
 And then Mr. Patterson realized, as
 he never had before, the terrible cost
 of this war for which Germany and
 her allies are responsible. In the
 series of articles that we will publish
 he describes this terrible cost as it
 can be described only by one who has
 seen it with his own eyes. Readers
 of The Chief will be able to see,
 through Mr. Patterson's eyes, what
 the war which Germany started has
 meant to the people who bore the
 brunt of the assault upon civilization.
 Every one of the articles will be
 found of absorbing interest, and af-
 ter you have read them all you will
 be better able to understand why the
 people who have suffered the most
 demand that Germany shall pay, in
 so far as money can pay, for the suf-
 fering and damage that she has caus-
 ed.

LYCEUM SATURDAY AT 7.
 Our next Lyceum attraction will be
 shown Saturday night at the High
 School Auditorium. It is extra good
 and promises to be one of the best
 and highest class numbers we have
 had in several years.

Baldy Strang and Co.—Entertain-
 ers will really entertain you from the
 time they enter the stage until the
 last number closes. This popular
 Company of two gentlemen and two
 ladies in music and song have been
 pleasing wherever they have played
 this season. The Admission price
 will be 25 and 50 cents. Come to the
 LYCEUM.

The time spent after dinner was
 very much enjoyed and pleasure was
 written on the faces of all. Mr. and
 Mrs. McKenzie have a fine selection
 of music and the Edison was
 thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated
 by the entire company.

The guests left at an early hour
 voting this one of the very best and
 enjoyable occasions of the season.
 A guest.

**RECONSTRUCTION DEMAND FOR LUM-
 BER IS GROWING EVERY DAY**

The wise builder will get his improvement start-
 ed while Lumber prices are still reasonable.
REMEMBER—All Europe wants building ma-
 terial and skilled labor which must be furnished.



PANHANDLE LUMBER CO.
 OUR AIM—TO HELP IMPROVE THE PANHANDLE

**RED PEP'S
 PHILOSOPHY**



"No other color scheme
 requires so much explana-
 tion as a black eye."

Build that new chicken house to-
 day.
 The profits from raising chickens
 will help pay the grocery bills,
 whether you live in town or in the
 country, a new practical brooder and
 nesting house, a pen of yard and
 some chickens starts you in the pro-
 ductive business.
 It's a satisfied, sure way to make
 money. We can furnish every unit
 but the chickens.



J. W. VOYLES, Local Mgr.
**WE HANDLE LUMBER, BUILDING
 MATERIAL, FENCING AND POSTS**

**WILL BE HERE TO
 BUY MULES**
 Will be in Miami Sat-
 urday and Monday to
 buy Mules, Fourteen
 three to fifteen two.
 J. T. COLEMAN

FOR SALE. All or any
 part of my household
 furniture. Everything
 is absolutely new and
 well kept. Have most
 anything you wish for a
 house. Am selling at a
 sacrifice to get a quick
 sale. Dr. R. C. Baird.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Loyalty Bond Rally
 for the Canadian Association of Bap-
 tists will be held with the Canadian
 Church next Sunday morning. The
 laymen and pastors of all the church-
 es in the Association are invited to
 be present. We hope to have a speak-
 er from Amarillo who will bring us a
 vital message concerning this great
 work.

The pastor will be away in the
 morning. Brother J. W. Whately
 will preach at 11 o'clock. Come out
 and give him a good hearing.
 Morning Services 8:30 Subject
 "Enthusiasm vs Holy Spirit Power."
 This will be a study by contrast.
 Sunday School at 10 o'clock. Come
 and bring someone with you.
 Prayer Meeting 6:30 o'clock Wed-
 nesday evening.
 E. G. Pennington.

Try Chief Want Ads

Results Will Startle Miami
 People report quick results from
 pure Lavoptik eye wash. A girl with
 weak, strained eyes was helped by
 one application. Her mother could
 not see or read because of eye pains.
 In one week her trouble was gone. A
 small bottle of Lavoptik is guaran-
 teed to help EVERY CASE weak,
 strained or inflamed eyes. ONE
 WASH strates with its quick results.
 Aluminum eye cup free.
 A. M. Jones Drug Co. St.

NEW PLAN FOR FARM LOANS
 I represent two of the most reli-
 able loan companies in the south-west.
 If you are needing money for any
 purpose, let me explain my plans to
 you. No red tape; no long delays.
 When your loan becomes due, I can
 get renewed for you if you desire it.
 I am prepared to make loans up to
 \$25,000. Lowest rates and liberal
 valuations. Phone me collect in
 Canadian, Texas.
 W. A. Palmer.

TERMS ACCEPTED

The terms that the American buying public demand is
 quality and fair treatment. We accept those terms, and give
 you both fair treatment and quality groceries. Our definition
 to quality is groceries unexcelled, and by fair treatment we
 mean to give you the very lowest possible price and courteous
 treatment. Full line of staple and fancy groceries always on
 hand when it can be purchased on the market.

G. M. MOON

WE FIX CRIPPLES.
 Horses, Automobiles, Wagons, Bug-
 gies, Plows, in fact every thing you ride
 in are work with. If your car is giving
 you any trouble don't put it off, bring it
 in and let us look it over we don't charge
 to examine it for you. We have free air
 in front.
 Our Hobby is fixing Generators
 Starter, Motors and Batteries. All work
 is Guaranteed to give satisfaction both
 Blacksmithing and automobile repair
DUNIVEN BROTHERS

K. HICKMAN

DEALER IN
 Admills, Pipes, Casing
**Hardware, Stoves,
 and Tinware.**
**"CANTON CLIPPER" FARM
 IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY.**
 Galvanized Tanks, Troughs, Metallic Well Curbing, etc., Made to Order
 TIN SHOP IN CO. SECTION, MIAMI - TEXAS

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES, Toilet articles, Etc
 —C. S. SEIBER, Prop—
JEWELRY, KODAKS AND SUPPLIES
 Miami, Texas.

General Merchandiseing

By our line and we are endeavoring to live up to the expectations of the buying public.

A good line of drygoods, boots, shoes, gloves, hats, caps and dress goods, where we combine quality and price, giving you full value for every dollar spent.

Our Grocery Department is also well stocked with all the choice staples the market affords, and we solicit your grocery business assuring you that if you trade with us, you will always receive the very best at the lowest market prices.

J. W. WELLS

FOR SALE

Year old gelding. Grade. Foot Star Geared windmill. Star windmill tower. Steel light horse power gas engine. and fifty feet of 3 1-2 in. perforated screen. milk cow. Poland China pigs. to sell all the time.
HARRY A. NELSON

S. D. PARK
The big loan man of Mobeetie is making land loans now at 8 per cent instead of nine which has been the regular rate
SEE, PHONE OR WRITE HIM FOR LOANS

Large size tracing sheets of carbon paper at the Chief.

ARE YOU GOING TO BURY YOUR DEBTS WITH YOU?

We are living in an age of "Safety First." The "safety first" principal makes the same demand upon the individual as upon the institution, and the only way the individual can maintain a legal reserve guaranteeing the payments of his debts is by the use of legal reserve life insurance. Investigate.

The Missouri State Life Insurance Co.
"All that's good in Life Insurance."

W. H. CRAIG, Agent.
MIAMI, TEXAS.

THE RED DEER GRAIN CO.

We carry a full line of feed.
Bran, Shorts, Corn Chops, Maize and Kaffir Chops, Cake Hay and Salt.

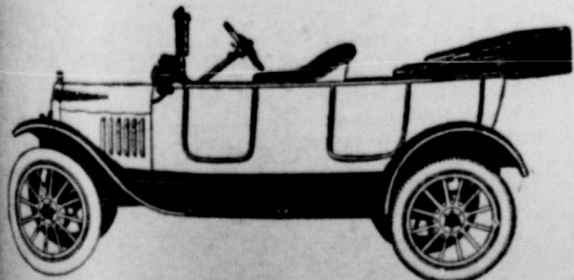
We Buy Second hand Sacks



Think it Over, Mr. Farmer.

The Ford Model T one-ton truck is proving a splendid time and money-saver on the farm. It is very flexible in control, strong and dependable in service. It has really become one of the farmers' necessities. One Ford truck is equal to half dozen teams and it won't "eat its head off" when not working. The very low price makes it popular with shrewd farmers who analyze conditions on the farm. Lets talk it over, Mr. Farmer.

J. A. Covey & Son, Authorized Agts.



W. H. and Chas. Frame, John Webster and the writer went to Pampa Monday on business matters.

Ernest Black came in first of this week from Lockney where he had been with the Locke Bros. new store.

R. L. McDonald of near Mobeetie made a couple of trips to our city this week after supplies.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Christopher entertained a circle of relatives Sunday with a big turkey dinner. Three large turkeys were slaughtered and prepared for eating in such manner as few women know how to prepare things. Rev. and Mrs. Hicks and near 40 relatives spent the noon hour with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Dyer of Pampa spent Monday night in our city. The Byllers have one of the most complete theatres in the Panhandle at Pampa which they built a few years ago. Few show buildings excel it, even in the larger cities. They were down to see the picture "Quo Vadis" which was played here Monday night.

Clarence Powell and wife moved to town last week and he accepted a position with Central Drug Store, taking T. J. McEntyres place.

Dr. Shelton was here first of the week from Plemons where he has been spending the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Locke entertained four tables of friends at a Valentine "42" party at their charming home Thursday of last week. The house was very artistically decorated with Hearts and valentines from the score cards through out. A most palatable dinner was served at 6:30 where each guest not only received almost anything the appetite could crave, but a prettily valentine. A fine time was had up to near twelve o'clock when the guests departed expressing their appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Locke for such an enjoyable time.

A. T. Parton of Mobeetie was in the city Sunday enroute home from Kansas City, at which place he has been for the past thirty days having his eyes treated.

W. H. Frame of Woodward, Oklahoma was here first of the week visiting his father and mother and brother Charlie.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester BeBee came in last week and are visiting Miami relatives. Lester received his discharge from Uncle Sams forces.

Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie entertained a few of their friends Tuesday evening in a most royal manner. The dinner prepared was of a quality and quantity to bring words of praise and enjoyment from all who partook of it and as actions speak louder than words when it comes to eating the Hostess was assured that her efforts was well rewarded.

Mrs. R. H. Elkins who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Kelley and son Robt., left Monday for her home at El Paso.

Mrs. Woodruff of Plainview who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Burchard of near Mobeetie is a visitor this week at the Dr. Kelley home.

The was born unto Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bruce Tuesday, a son, who came to further gladden the return of the Father who has been serving his country in the great war. Mr. Bruce has been in France for several months, but is expecting to get an early return ticket.

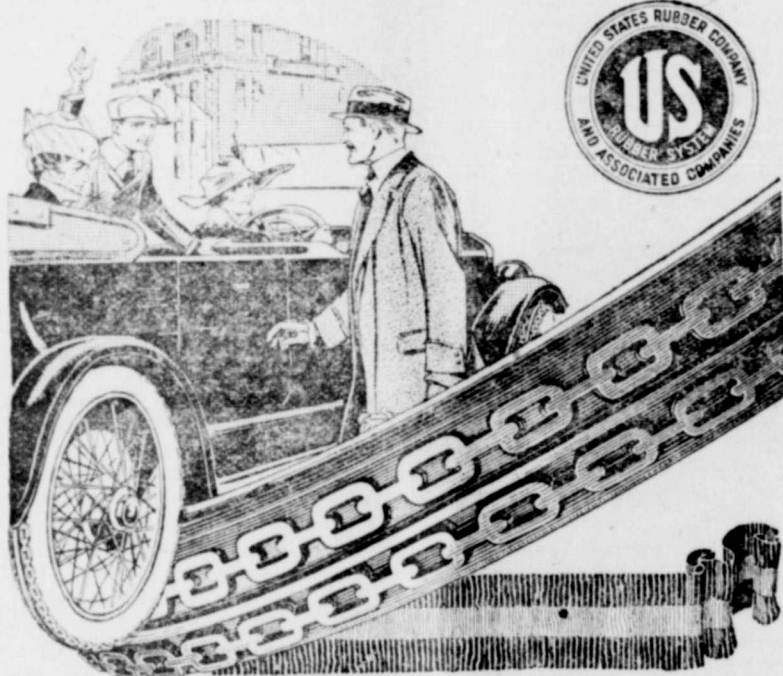
C. G. Frame went to Claude last night on a short business trip.

W. A. Dyer has sold his city residence to J. H. Hale and the deal is being closed today.

W. E. Dear spent yesterday and today in the city making preparations to move to Ochiltres county.

Well's Store has just received a beautiful new line of Dress Gingham and Percals. See them.

Ladies, see the Keyzers glove and underwear at Well's store.



'Chain' Tread

The Economy of Buying Good Tires

It's mighty poor economy to put cheap tires on your car.

If you can't depend on your tires, you can't depend on your car,

—and you can't get the high grade of service it ought to give you.

It pays to buy good tires—United States Tires.

They represent the highest value it is possible to build into tires.

There are five different passenger car treads—the only complete line built by any tire manufacturer.

Each has the built-in strength that means your money back in extra miles.

Among them are exactly the tires you want for your car, and your driving conditions.

Our nearest Sales and Service Depot Dealer will gladly help you.

United States Tires are Good Tires

Millinery Opening

FRIDAY, FEB. 28TH

I will have my Spring Millinery opening on the above date, and am showing this year a large and varied line of "After War" styles. The styles this year have changed considerably, and my entire line consists of the very latest. The values are also good considering the quality of the hats and styles. Will be glad to see and show you this new headgear next Friday.

MRS. M. L. GUNN

THE HEREFORD NURSERY COMPANY

HEREFORD, TEXAS

Write for Catalogue and Price List
27 Years in the Southwest

AGENTS WANTED. Write, for Information

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE AND TRADE

We can fit you out in most any make at most any price.

If you have a trade bug in your ear; want a smaller or larger car, See us at once.

LOCKE BROS.

Are You Prepared?

Are you prepared to keep comfortable during these Panhandle "blizzard"? we have. If not, we can fix you up from top to bottom in clothes that wont let your feet and face freeze while out these crispy mornings.

Over shoes, over coats, sweaters, Mackinaws, heavy underwear, etc.. Our quality can't be beat and the price is right. Anything in the Drygoods line, from a pair of the best shoes on the market up.

STYLES AND PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

W. E. STOCKER

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to F... Crisis Safe-ly—Proof that E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—“During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor. I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life.”

—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1212 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, “heat flashes,” backache, headaches and “the blues” should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Age Makes a Difference. Small Son—“Mamma, is there a girl swimming?” Mother—“Yes, for a child of your size it is.”

INDIGESTION, GAS, UPSET STOMACH

HURRY! JUST EAT ONE TABLET OF PAPER'S DIAPEPSIN FOR INSTANT RELIEF.

No waiting! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and indigestion food. When you feel indigestion pain, lumps of distress in stomach, heartburn or headache. Here is instant relief.



Just as soon as you eat a tablet of Paper's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Paper's Diapepsin always make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once and they cost so little at drug stores.—Adv.

No Worst Sellers for Her. Publisher—My dear young lady, do you know that only two novels out of twenty pay for publishing?

The Girl—Oh, very well, then, I'll write only two.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and 4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up for you mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Mournful Numbers. “What did the poet mean by ‘Tell me not in mournful numbers?’”

“Maybe he was figuring on a bill the restaurant waiter had handed him.”

Its Tone. “Those loud Comeups evidently believe that money talks.”

“In their case, it screeches.”

Confined to Her Bed Days at a Time

But Doan's Brought a Quick and Lasting Cure.

Mrs. Herman Ruschke, 177 Fourth St., Long Island City, N. Y., says: “The pains in my back were almost unbearable. I always felt tired and listless and found it almost impossible to attend to my housework. Gradually the pains increased—day by day my suffering became worse. Often flashes of light and black specks would appear before my eyes and dizzy spells would come over me. My hands and feet were swollen and my head pained me so at times I thought it would split. My kidneys annoyed me, too. I became despondent. Some times I would have to take to my bed for three or four days at a time. I had the good fortune to hear of Doan's Kidney Pills, so I began using them and was soon back in perfect health again. My cure has stood the test of time, so I am only too glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers.”

Mrs. Ruschke gave the above statement in April, 1916, and on April 4, 1917, she added: “I gladly repeat all I have said about Doan's Kidney Pills, for they have cured me of kidney complaint.”

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Baby Colds

require treatment with a remedy that contains no opiates. PISO'S is mild but effective; pleasant to take. Ask your druggist for

PISO'S

GUNNER DEPEW

By ALBERT N. DEPEW

Ex-Gunner and Chief Petty Officer, U.S. Navy Member of the Foreign Legion of France Captain Gun Turret, French Battleship Cassard Winner of the Croix de Guerre

CHAPTER XXIII—Continued.

It certainly was hard, when the next day came, to give up your whole ration and go without that day. But I never saw a man hedge, or even speak of it. And we did not have any food pirates among us either; we were not captives of industry by any means.

There were times when some of us could not eat certain of our rations. For instance, many and many a time I was as hungry as anybody could be, and I wanted to eat my bread, but it seemed as if I could not get it into my mouth. Then I would trade it with someone else for his “shadow soup” or his barley coffee.

We were dying every day in Brandenburg and after each death the senior men of that barracks would detail twelve of their number to go out for half an hour and dig the grave, while others made little crosses, on which they wrote or carved the man's name, when he was captured, and his regiment or ship. In the middle of the cross were always the letters, R. I. P.—Rest in Peace.

One time we were ordered to report to the German doctors for a serum treatment of some kind—to receive an injection, in other words. There was no choice about it this time, as we were simply herded together to the hospital barracks. Now, I knew what these things were like and how brutal the German doctors were in giving an injection, so I wanted to be the very first man and not have to witness the other men getting theirs.

So I pushed up to the head of the line, with the crew of H. M. S. Nomad, who had been captured in the Jutland battle, and by the time we got to the hospital was the very first man in line. But the sentry threw me back and there were several men ahead of me.

Each of them bared his chest and the doctors slashed them across the breast with a very thin knife, so you can see that it was very painful. When it came to my turn they slashed me three times in the shape of a triangle just to one side of the breast. And that was all there was to it—no injection, nothing on the knife that I could see.

Now, I do not know what the idea was. Every man of us was dizzy for the rest of the day and could not do anything but lay around the barracks. And hardly any of us bled a drop, though the gashes were deep. I do not think we had any blood in us to run, and that is the truth of it. It was just another German trick that no one could explain.

One day a war correspondent named Bennett, from a Chicago paper, came to the camp and went through all the barracks. When he came to our barracks I told him I was an American and asked for the news. Instead of answering he began to ask all sorts of questions. Finally, after I had told him I had been in the French service, I asked him if he could help me in any way. He answered that I had only myself to blame and that it served me right if I had been in one of the allied armies.

I did not like his looks much and he seemed unfriendly, but when he began smoking a cigarette it almost drove me crazy and I could not help asking for one. He refused me and said I should have stayed in my own country, where I could have had plenty of cigarettes.

After a while he threw away a cigarette stub and not only I but three or four others who were near made a dive for it. A man named Kelley got it—a crazy man who went around trying to eat wood and cloth and anything he could find.

When my three weeks were up and I had not heard from Mr. Gerard I was just about ready to go down to the lake and pick out a vacant spot and



They Slashed Me Three Times.

lay down in it. I really do not think I could have lasted two weeks longer. And just about that time, as I was walking back to barracks one day, a Frenchman showed me a German newspaper, and there in large type on

the top of the first page it said that Mr. Gerard had left the country, or was getting ready to leave. They had to drag me the rest of the way to the barracks and throw snow on me before I came to.

Gunner Depew's interview with Mr. Gerard took place at the Dulmen prison camp on or about February 1, 1917. On February 3, our state department demanded the release of sixty-two Americans captured on British vessels and held as prisoners in Germany. On the same day, President Wilson severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Ambassador Gerard left Germany exactly one week later. The newspaper that Gunner Depew saw must have been issued after February 10. It was not until March 9, 1917, however, that Gunner Depew was actually released from Brandenburg.—Editor's Note.

I do not know what happened during the next few days.

But a week or so later the Spanish ambassador and four German officers and Swatts came to our barracks and the ambassador told me I would be released! It was all I could do to keep from fainting again. Then Swatts asked me in English if I had anything to say about the treatment in the camp, and I began to think maybe it was a frame-up of some kind, so all I said was, “When will I get out of here?” and he said, “Why, you will be released tomorrow.”

I did not wait to hear any more, but rushed into the barracks again, singing and whistling and yelling as loud as I could. The boys told me my face was very red and I guess what little blood I had in my body had rushed to my head, because I could hardly walk for a few minutes.

Then the men began to think I was crazy, and none of them believed I would really be released, but that I was going to be sent to the mines, as so many were. But I believed it, and I just sat there on my bunk and began to dream of the food I would get and what I would eat first, and so on.

I did not sleep that night—just walked from barracks to barracks until they chased me away, and then walked up and down in my own barracks the rest of the night. When I got to the Russian barracks and told the two doctors my news, they would not believe me at all, although they knew there had been some important visitor at the camp.

But when I walked out of their door I said, “Dobra veshay,” which means “Good night!” Then they must have believed me, for they called me back, and all the men gave me addresses of people to write to in case I should get away.

They were all talking at once, and one of the doctors got very excited and got down on his knees with his hands in the air. “Albert,” he said, “if you have the God-given luck to get out of Germany—not for my sake, but for the sake of us who are here in this hell-hole, promise me you will tell all the people wherever you go what they are doing to us here. Tell them not to send money, for we can't eat money, and not meat—just bread, bread, bread—”

And when I looked around all the men were sitting on their beds crying and tearing their hair and saying, “bread, bread, bread,” over and over again. Then each tried to give me something, as if to say that even if they did not get out, perhaps their button or belt or skull cap would get back to civilization.

When I left their barracks I began to cry, because it did not seem possible that I was going away, and already I could see them starving slowly, just as I had been starving.

The next morning a sentry came to my barracks, called out my name and took me to the commander of the camp. They searched me, and then drilled me back to barracks again. Then the men all thought they were just playing a joke on me, and they said so.

The same thing happened the next day, and when one of the men said that probably I would be slammed up against a wall and shot, I began to feel shaky, I can tell you.

But the third morning, after they had searched me, the commander said, “Well, you'll have to have a bath before you leave the country,” and I was so glad that I did not mind about the bath, although I remembered the last one I had, and it did not agree very well with me. After the bath, they drilled me out into the road.

There were four sentries with me, but not Swatts, nor did I see him anywhere around, for which I was sorry. But all the boys came down to the barbed wire, or to the gate, and some were crying, and others were cheering, and all of them were very much excited. But after a minute or two they got together again and the last thing I heard was the song about packing up your old kit bag, and then, “Are we downhearted?—No!” They were certainly game lads.

They did not take me straight to the station, but took me through all the streets they could find, and as usual, the women were there with the bricks and spit. But I did not mind; I was used to it, and besides, it was the last time. So I just grinned at them, and thought that I was better off than they, because they had to stay in the hole called Germany.

I was still half naked, but I did not mind the two-hour wait on the station platform. I noticed a little sign that read, “Berlin 25 miles north,” and that was the first time I had much of an idea where Brandenburg was.

When we got into the compartment and I found that the windows were not smashed I could not believe it at first until I remembered that this was not a prisoner train. We had a forty-eight hour ride to Lindau, which is on the Lake of Constance, and no food or water in that time. But still I did not mind it much. At Lindau they drilled me into a little house and took away all the addresses that I had, and then marched me over to the little boat which crosses the lake.

As I started up the gangway the last thing I received in Germany reached me—a crack across the back with a rifle!

The women and children on the dock had their fists up and were yelling, “American swine!” But I just laughed at them. And when I looked around the boat and saw no German soldiers—only Swiss civilians—I rubbed my eyes and could not believe it. When they gave me bread, which was what I had decided I wanted most of all back in the camp, I thought I was in heaven sure enough, and when, forty-five minutes later, we arrived at Rorschach in Switzerland, I finally knew I was free.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Back in the States. After I arrived at Rorschach I was taken to a large hall, where I remained over night. There were three American flags on the walls, the first I had seen in a long time. I certainly did a fine job of sleeping that night. I think I slept twice as fast to make up for lost time.

In the morning I had a regular breakfast for breakfast—eggs, coffee, bread and a small glass of wine. Even now, although I never pass up a meal, that breakfast is still easy to taste, and I sometimes wish I could enjoy another meal as much. But I guess I never shall have one that goes as good.

After breakfast they took me out on the steps of the hall and photographed me, after which I went to the railway station, with a young mob at my heels. It reminded me a bit of Germany—it was so different. Instead of bricks and bayonet jabs, the mob gave me cigarettes and chocolate and sandwiches. They also handed me questions—enough to keep me busy answering to this day if I could.

I got on the train to Zurich, and at every stop on the way there were more presents and more cameras and more questions. At St. Gallen they had cards ready for me to write on, and then they were going to send them to anybody I wished. The station at Zurich was packed with people, and I began to think I was a star for sure.

Francis B. Keene, the American consul general at Zurich, and his assistant, were there to meet me. We walked a few blocks to his office, and all the way the cameras were clicking and the chocolates and cigarettes piling up until I felt like Santa Claus on December 24th. After a little talk with Mr. Keene, he took me to the Stusselhof hotel, where my wounds were dressed—and believe me, they needed it.

The Swiss certainly treated me well. Every time I came out on the streets they followed me around, and they used to give me money. But the money might just as well have been leather or lead—I could not spend it. Whenever I wanted to buy anything the shopkeeper would make me a present of it.

I also visited the Hotel Baur au Lac, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick of Chicago, who are doing such fine work with the Red Cross and are looking after the Belgian and French refugees in Switzerland. It was a dinner, and much appreciated by one guest, at least. I need not mention his name, but he ate so much that he felt ashamed afterward.

I do not think he got in bad for it, though, for afterward Mr. and Mrs. McCormick each gave him a valuable present, which he needed badly. After the dinner Mrs. McCormick made a little patriotic speech, in which she said that the Huns would never trample on the United States flag, and some other things that made all the Americans there very proud, especially Mr. Keene and myself. So you see I was having a great time.

But I was having a little trouble, all the time, for this reason: there were quite a few Germans interned in Zurich, and they went about in uniform. Now, when I saw one of these birds and remembered what had been happening to me just a short time before my hands began to itch. Believe me, it was not “good morning” that I said to them. I enjoyed it all right; they were not in squads and had no arms, so it was hand to hand, and pie for me.

But Mr. Keene did not like it, I guess, for he called me to his office one morning and bawled me out for a while, and I promised to be good. “You're supposed to be neutral,” he said. And I said, “Yes, and when I

was torpedoed and taken prisoner, I was supposed to be neutral, too.” But I said I would not look for trouble any more, and started back to the hotel.

But no sooner was I underway than a Hun private came along and began to laugh at me. My hands itched again, and I could not help but slam him a few. We went round and round for a while, and then the Hun reversed and went down instead. Mr. Keene saw us, or heard about it, so he told me I had better go to Berne.

So off I went, with my passport. But the same thing happened in Berne. I tried very hard, but I just could not keep my hands off the Germans. So I guess everybody thought it was a good thing to tell me good-bye—anyway I was shipped into France, going direct to St. Nazaire and from there to Brest.

I made a short trip to Hull, England, with a letter from a man at Brandenburg to his wife. She was not at home, but I left the letter and returned to France. I was in France altogether about three weeks, and then went to Barcelona, Spain.

Then I took passage for the States on the C. Lopez y Lopez, a Spanish merchantman. We had mostly “Spigs” on board, which is navy slang for Spaniards. Almost every one of them

restored vitality and energy by forcing the blood. You can see the results in the smiling, invigorating effect. Proceed.

A Precedent. “The manager of that salt said they would have to keep their eyes open and look around them.” “He had better be careful. The way the first salt pile was



The Swiss Certainly Treated Me Well

had a large family of children and a raft of pets. We sailed down through Valencia, Almeria, Malaga, Cadiz and Las Palmas in the Canary Islands. When we left Las Palmas we had a regular menagerie aboard—parrots, canary birds, dogs, monkeys and various beasts. The steerage of that boat was some sight, believe me.

We had boat drill all the way across, of course, and from the way those Spigs rushed about I knew that if a submarine got us the only thing that would be saved would be monkeys. But we did not even have a false alarm all the way over.

I arrived in New York during the month of July, 1917—two years and a half from the time I decided to go abroad to the war zone to get some excitement. I got it, and no mistake. New York harbor and the old Statue of Liberty looked mighty good to me, you can bet.

So here I am, and sometimes I have to pinch myself to be sure of it. I certainly enjoy the food and warmth I get here, and except for an occasional pro-German I have no trouble with anybody. My wounds break open once in a while, and I am often bothered inside, on account of the gas I swallowed. They say I cannot get back into the service. It is tough to be knocked out before our own boys get into the scrap.

But I do not know. I am twenty-three years old, and probably have a lot to live for yet. I ought to settle down and be quiet for a while, but comfortable as I am, I think I will have to go to sea again. I think of it many times, and each time it is harder to stay ashore.

THE END.

Marmoset's Rival.

Mrs. Ellen Walker of Philadelphia keeps as her mascot a land turtle which she has had for twenty-five years, since it first wandered into the yard of her home. The turtle is carried with her on all her travels in a basket made for the purpose. During the summer it spends its time in the garden at the Walker home. In the winter it is kept in the basement.

His Former Occupation.

The customer in the barber shop suffered in silence a long while, but there are limits to patience even in such places. He asked: “What made you take to haircutting?” The barber blandly replied: “Good money sir. Pays a sight better than hedge trimming, which was my last job.”—London Answers.

Defying the Coal Man.

Pneumatic regulation of the temperature of residences is provided by a new thermostat that switches electricity to a motor to open or close drafts in the heating apparatus.

Spanish Influenza can be prevented easier than it can be cured.

At the first sign of shiver or sneeze, take



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in 24 hours—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Back if it fails. The genuine box has a picture with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Use Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

All Druggists. Soap 25c. Ointment 50c. Total Sample each free of “Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston.”

Freed of Prairie Dogs.

According to a government report more than 3,500,000 acres of government land have been freed from prairie dogs by poisoning. One poisoned approximately 2,000 prairie dogs in a single day on 820 acres in northern Arizona. 1,441 of the animals being counted in the open, the rest died in their holes. The expense of this ten-hour campaign against crop despoilers amounted \$9.70.

Greave's Tasteless chili Tonic restores vitality and energy by forcing the blood. You can see the results in the smiling, invigorating effect. Proceed.

A Precedent. “The manager of that salt said they would have to keep their eyes open and look around them.” “He had better be careful. The way the first salt pile was

Tony Seeks Escape. Officer (at medical inspection)—“a-a-a-ah!” Tony—“No speak English!”—Corp. T. W. Cullen, Judge.

Weekly Health Talk A Word About the Kidneys

BY DOCTOR WATSON.

People are easily frightened when they think something is the matter with their lungs or heart, and well they may be. Few people understand the dangers of diseased kidneys. These organs have of vital importance to perform, and if they are diseased, there is no telling where the symptoms may appear. Kidneys are filters, and when the healthy they remove the poisons from blood and purify it. When the kidneys are diseased, the poisons are spread where, and one of these poisons is acid. The uric acid is carried all the system and deposited in various parts of the body—in the joints, in the ankles, wrists and back—often forming under the eyes. Sometimes the trouble is called rheumatism, sciatica and backache. Finally, when in the bladder, diabetes and Bright's case.

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1850, discovered that a certain combination of remedies would dissolve uric acid in the system. He found (urate salts) in the system. He found a combination to be harmless, so he made it up in tablets, of double strength and called them Anurie Tablets. They dissolve uric acid in the human system. Hot coffee dissolves sugar. If you have uric acid troubles, don't delay in Anurie Tablets, which can be secured from drug stores. You can write Dr. Pierce, too, and he will tell you what to do to live so that more uric acid will form in your system. Dr. Pierce charges for this advice.

SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK For Hogs and Poultry

Sold direct from factory to consumer. If you want the best results for least money write or call.

Consolidated Products LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Harding Cream Comp. OMAHA, NEB. KANSAS CITY

Eczema MONEY BAKER'S

Without question if Hunt's Money Baker's falls in the treatment of Eczema, Ringworm, Itch, and other skin troubles, it is the best remedy. Hunt's Money Baker's has relieved hundreds of cases of Eczema, Ringworm, Itch, and other skin troubles. Try it today. Price 25c. Sold by J. B. Richards Co., Worcester, Mass.

HUNT'S SAL

COME TO THE SHORTHORN CONGRESS AT CHICAGO, ILL., FEB. 15, 1918. International Show \$5,000 in Cash 300 Registered in the Show to be Sold in the The Shorthorn is the best breed. Now is the time to buy your neighbor's Shorthorn. The cattle and sheep raised with the breed.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association W. N. U., WICHITA, NO. 5

PERUNA

Made Me a Well Man



Mr. Louis Young, 205 Merrimac St., Rochester, N. Y., writes:

Suffered thirty years with stomach trouble and hemorrhages of the bowels.

Liquid or Tablet Form

DISTEMPER

or Strangles in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPORN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. Consumers may order direct from manufacturers. Send remittance with your order, 60 cents and \$1.15 the bottle, \$5.50 and \$11.00 the dozen, delivered.

SPORN MEDICAL CO., Sole Mfrs., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Unkind.

Poor Hubby!

Unkind—What do you think of him?—If he should stand on his feet he would be flat-footed.

Lady—"What is your aim in life, my good woman?" Good Woman—"My husband, generally."

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

For ordinary cough remedies Boschree's Syrup has been used successfully for fifty-one years in the United States for bronchitis, colds settled in the chest, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, relieves coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, breaks off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

When Baby is Teething GROVEN BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will soothe the stomach and bowels. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

Nothing can be done for the man who has made up his mind that he won't be happy.

Keep clean inside as well as outside by taking a gentle laxative at least once a week, such as Doctor Plesco's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

When a man's heart is broken by a woman he employs some other woman to mend it.

Red Cross Ball Blue is the finest product of its kind in the world. Every woman who has used it knows this statement to be true.

No man is so good but what he could be better and a few men are so bad but what they might be worse.

One burlesque show will keep some men awake longer than a dozen sermons.

GERMANY MUST PAY

Boche Entitled to No More Sympathy Than Any Criminal.

WRECKED CITIES AND LIVES

Many Girls in Lille Are Mothers of Babies Whose Fathers Are Germans—Punishment Cannot Be Too Severe.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON. When a robber breaks into your house and steals that which he can carry away and then destroys that which he cannot steal, you expect that when caught he will be punished both for what he stole and for what he destroyed.

So it is with Germany. The German army, acting under the orders of the German government, stole everything it could carry away in the invaded sections of Belgium and France, and what it could not carry away it destroyed.

I was in the city of Lille very shortly after the retreating Germans had evacuated it. Before the war Lille had been one of the busiest and most prosperous manufacturing towns in all of Europe. Its great factories, producing linens, cottons, velvets, ribbons and woolen goods, had patrons all over the world, and its sugar and chemical plants supplied much of France with these products.

For four years, during the German occupation, the factories of Lille had been idle. They are idle today, and they will be idle for many months to come. The reason is that Germany stole the machinery from all of these factories, or in the very few cases where actual theft was not possible or profitable, they destroyed the machinery. The people of Lille told me that this theft of machinery had been carried to such lengths that the Huns even invaded the homes of the people and took from them their sewing machines.

Germans Fathers of Their Babies. The German army looted this beautiful French city of more than 200,000 population. It stole not alone the machinery from its factories and its homes, but even its people. French mothers told me of how 8,000 young girls of twenty-two years of age and under had been carried away at one

girls with German babies. Money will not pay for these things, but money and work can in some small degree pay for the wrecked factories and ruined business of the city of Lille, and through the payment of this money and labor the people of Germany will learn that might is not right, and that war for the purpose of gratifying a selfish ambition is not profitable.

Why Lille Was Not Destroyed. The German retreat from Lille came near the close of the war when the Germans knew they were beaten and they would have to pay, and for that reason the city itself was not destroyed. But the fact that it was not destroyed is but another evidence of German selfishness rather than of virtue.

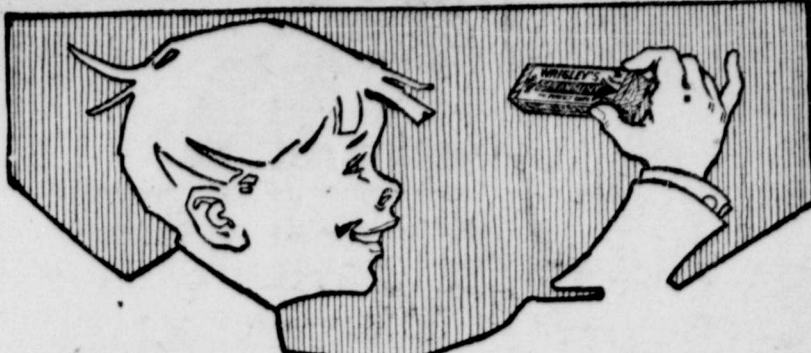
There are hundreds of cities and towns that have been destroyed after being looted as Lille was looted; hundreds of towns where even the material of which they were built has been carried away that it might be used in the construction of fortifications behind which the German army might defend itself and its ill-gotten gains. For all of these Germany should pay now, and for generations to come.

No sympathetic pardon board should sit on Germany's case. No sentimentalist should have a voice in deciding her punishment. There is no more, if as much, reason for leniency in fixing the punishment of Germany than there would be for leniency in fixing the punishment of the ruthless slayer of your son or your daughter. Germany must pay all that the present and future generations can pay, and she will even then have expiated her crime only in a small degree.

Any Demand Not Too Great.

I am sure I know the desire of the American people for fair play in all things, including the settlement with Germany. They would not wish to do the German people an injustice in the demand for reparation. As I rode mile after mile over the devastated fields of Belgium and northern France, as I passed through town after town that had been destroyed because of a mad craze for loot and world domination, I felt that could the American people but see the things I was seeing, they would feel, as I felt, that any demand that might be made could not be unfair. Could they have seen the ruins of the beautiful cities of Ypres, Arras, Amiens, La Bassée, Peronne, St. Quentin, Noyon, Lens and many hundreds of others, they, too, would say with one voice: "Germany must pay."

The boche will appeal, and 'n fact is appealing, for the sympathy of the



Be Sure to Get

WRIGLEY'S

THE wax-wrapped sealed package with WRIGLEY'S upon it is a guarantee of quality.

The largest chewing-gum factories in the world—the largest selling gum in the world: that is what WRIGLEY'S means.

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT



17

The Flavor Lasts!

Western Canada's "Horn of Plenty" Offers You Health & Wealth



Western Canada for years has helped to feed the world—the same responsibility of production still rests upon her. While high prices for Grain, Cattle and Sheep are sure to remain, price of land is much below its value. Land capable of yielding 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre can be had on easy terms at from \$15 to \$30 per acre—good grazing land at much less.

Many farms paid for from a single year's crop. Raising cattle, sheep and hogs brings equal success. The Government encourages farming and stock raising. Railway and Land Companies offer unusual inducements to Home Seekers. Farms may be stocked by loans at moderate interest. Western Canada offers low taxation, good markets and shipping; free schools, churches and beautiful climate. For particulars as to reduced railway rates, location of land, bonded literature, etc., apply to Supt. of Immig., Ottawa, Can., or F. H. HEWITT, 2012 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO. Canadian Government Agent

His Status. "Bill seems to be pulling himself together again." "Oh, then he is a Bill collected."

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletchere* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Not Always. "Who breaks, pays." "That shows how much you know about the people who are broke." When some women go downtown and loaf all afternoon, they call it shopping.

Then Dad Had to Leave. "Pa, what's the feminine of bolshevik?" "Mother-in-law, I guess."

\$100 Reward, \$100 Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Wise is the man who knows what not to say to a woman. Love and a good dinner are good workers in the field of charity.

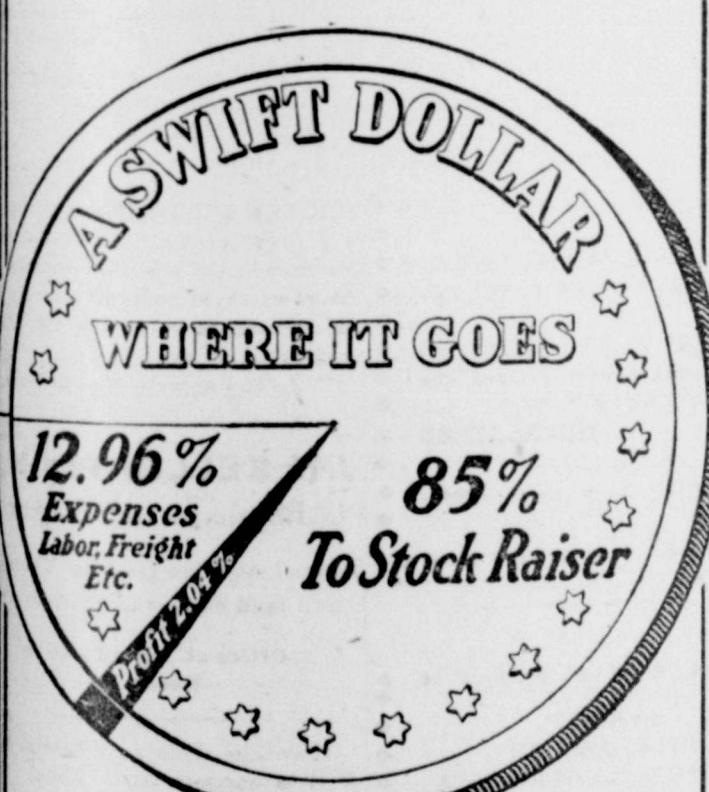
GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has afforded relief in thousands upon thousands of cases of lame back, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, gallstones, gravel and all other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. It acts quickly. It does the work. It cleanses your kidneys and purifies the blood. It makes a new man, a new woman, of you. It frequently wards off attacks of the dread and fatal diseases of the kidneys. It often completely cures the distressing diseases of the organs of the body allied with the bladder and kidneys. Bloody or cloudy urine, sediment, or "brickdust" indicate an unhealthy condition.

Do not delay a minute if your back aches or you are sore across the loins or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a

box of imported GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys soak up the oil like a sponge does water. They thoroughly cleanse and wash out the bladder and kidneys and throw off the inflammation which is the cause of the trouble. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gallstones, gravel, "brickdust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied after a few days' use. Accept only the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. None other genuine.—Adv.

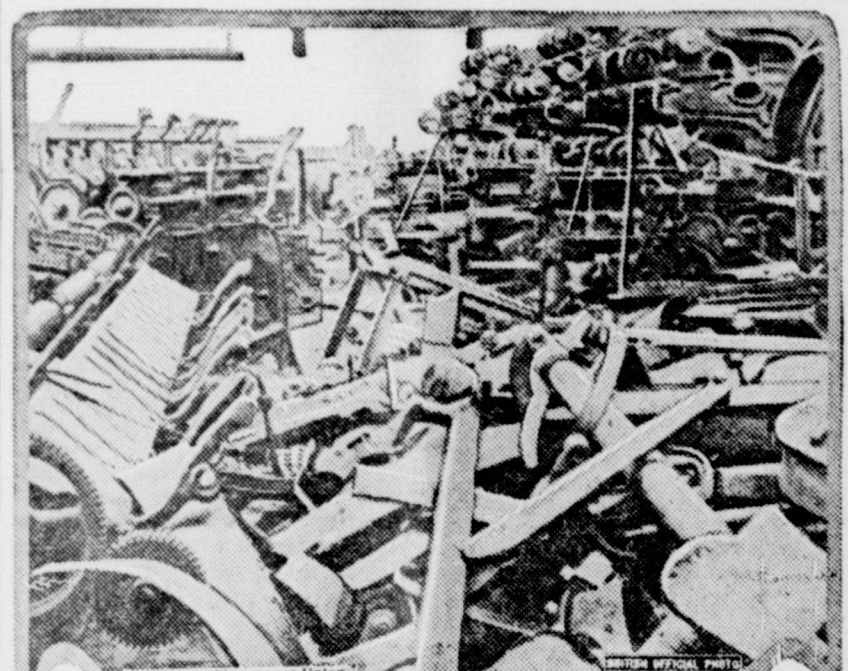
The Swift Dollar for 1918



The above diagram shows the distribution of the average Swift dollar received from sales of beef, pork and mutton, and their by-products, during 1918.

1919 Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



British Official Photograph of an Elaborate Mass of Machinery in a Lille Linen Mill That Was Completely Wrecked by the Germans.

time. They told me of another time when more than 10,000 boys of from fourteen to twenty years of age had been carried away to Germany. When I was in Lille on October 22 it had very few inhabitants except old people or very young children. Among the few exceptions were girls of from seventeen to twenty years of age nursing babies, which they told me were the offspring of German fathers, and the paths of the situation of those young girls is something I shall never forget.

And this condition at Lille is the result of German ambition for world domination, an ambition fostered among the German people through years of training, the ambition of a people whose boast has been that "might makes right."

I am sorry to say I have heard people attempt to excuse this looting of Lille on the ground that it could be shown to be a war measure—the need of Germany for this machinery and for the labor of the people deported to Germany. But these people cannot find any reasonable excuse for the war itself, a war that was started only for the selfish purpose of a selfish people.

Shall Germany not pay for this condition at Lille? Shall she not pay for the machinery that was carted away or destroyed, for the people that were deported? Shall she not pay for the years of idleness of these factories, for the years of idleness of the employees denied the opportunity of profitable employment? Shall she not pay for the markets that will take years to re-establish if it can ever be done?

No, Germany will never be able to pay for all of it. She will never be able to pay, and no sum of money could pay for the anguish of stand mothers who were forced to stand aside and watch their sons and daughters carried away into virtual slavery. She will never be able to pay for the anguish, the wrecked lives, of those

world, but the boche is entitled to just the same degree of sympathy that the world accords to any other criminal. We feed and clothe the criminal that he may live to expiate his crime, and we will feed and clothe the German people that they may live to expiate their crime, and that after they have done that they may again be entitled to the place in the world's civilization that only those who are cleansed may occupy. Germany is entitled to nothing more than this, and this is fair play.

BRITISH HONDURAS HOT SPOT

Steam-Heating Plants and Heavy Overcoats Never in Demand in That Part of the Earth.

British Honduras keeps its Christmas in the shade. From its position, pretty near to the equator, and wedged in between Yucatan and Guatemala, it is always hot in that country, and especially so when it is midwinter with us. It is a land of costly woods, innumerable semivarieties of them, and of lovely flowers. It is one of the native homes of hummingbirds and gorgeous butterflies. In fact, nature is rather more gaudy than neat in that part of the world. English people settled there from Jamaica as long ago as in 1657, but it was not until over a century later that treaty arrangements with Spain made their position secure as still inhabitants of the British empire. A good deal of the country is marshland but the Coekscomb mountains which run into Honduras from Guatemala are in places 2,000 feet high, and wherever really dry land is found the ground is wonderfully fertile. Mahogany grows there to perfection; so does the logwood used for dyeing, also bananas, plantains and coconuts. The capital, Belize, is the chief port of entry, and the center of the rubber industry, which depends upon regularly tended plantations.



"Racking, torturing, pain—"

such as Headaches, Backaches, Neuralgia, etc., are serious handicaps and also most annoying, painful and depressing. They can be relieved promptly and effectively by the use of DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS.

"I had for a long time been troubled with a severe pain at the base of the brain, sometimes being almost unbearable. I began using DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS and soon saw an improvement and at the present time consider myself entirely relieved." W. F. Chadwick, Montello, Mass.



These wonderful little tablets contain no habit forming drug—nor produce ill after effect but when used according to directions afford almost instant relief. Your druggist knows why these effective tablets have been increasing in popular favor for over 30 years. Ask him about them—a box costs only a few cents. (P-2)

DR. MILES' Anti-Pain Pills
FOR RELIEF OF PAIN



Why Swift & Company Handle Poultry, Eggs, Butter and Cheese

Swift & Company went into the produce business because they saw a crying need for the kind of service they were equipped to perform.

The produce business was in chaos. Collecting, transportation, preparation and distribution was hit or miss, with delay, deterioration and loss on every hand.

The farmer was at the mercy of an uncertain, localized market. He had no way of reaching through to the people who needed what he was raising for them. There was no premium upon improving his stocks, for grading was lax or lacking.

The consumer had to accept produce that, as a rule, had no known responsible name behind it. He had no way of knowing how long the eggs or the butter he was buying had been lying around in miscellaneous lots in the back room of a country store. Much of the poultry was not properly refrigerated before shipment or properly protected by refrigeration in transit.

Swift & Company's initiative brought system to this chaos. Their organization, equipment, and experience in handling perishable food products were already adjusted to the task. Their refrigerator cars, branch houses, central points, far-reaching connections, trained sales force, supplied just what was demanded.

Now the farmer has a daily cash market in touch with the nation's needs with better prices. Standardization makes better produce more profitable. More consumers are served with better, fresher, finer foodstuffs.

Nothing suffers from this save inefficiency, which has no claim upon public support.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION PROVIDING FOR AND RELATING TO EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 7.

Proposing to amend Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas so that it shall hereafter, in substance, provide that every person, male or female, subject to no constitutional disqualifications, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall reside in this State one year next preceding an election and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector; provided electors shall vote in the election precinct of their residence; declaring that the electors living in any unorganized county may vote at any election precinct in the county to which such county is attached for judicial purposes; providing that any voter who is subject to pay a poll tax under the laws of the State of Texas shall have paid said tax before he or she shall offer to vote an election in this State and hold a receipt showing that poll tax has been paid before the first day of February next preceding such election; declaring that if said voter shall have lost or misplaced such tax receipt, he or she shall be entitled to vote, upon making affidavit that such tax receipt has been lost, which affidavit must be in writing and left with the judge of the election. And declaring that all laws now on the statutes relating to qualified voters and governing and regulating elections shall apply to male and female voters alike; and all laws relating to elections shall remain in full force and effect until changed or modified by the Legislature, and declaring that this amendment to the Constitution shall be self-enacting.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: Section 1.—That Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so that hereafter said section shall read as follows, to-wit:

Section 2.—Every person, male or female, subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and who shall have resided in this State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district or county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector; and all electors shall vote in the election precinct of their residence; provided, that electors living in any unorganized county may vote at any election precinct in the county to which such county is attached for judicial purposes; and provided further, that any voter who is subject to pay a poll tax under the laws of the State of Texas shall have paid said tax before he or she offers to vote an election in this State and hold a receipt showing such poll tax paid before the first day of February next preceding such election. Or if said voter shall have lost or misplaced said tax receipt, he or she shall be entitled to vote upon making affidavit before any officer authorized to administer oaths that such tax receipt has been lost. Such affidavit shall be made in writing and left with the judge of the election. All laws now on the statutes of this State relating to qualified voters and general elections shall apply to male and female voters, and shall be in effect until such statutes are changed or amended by the Legislature. And this amendment to the Constitution shall be self-enacting without the necessity of further legislation.

Sec. 3.—The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature at an election to be held for such purpose on the fourth Saturday in May, A. D. 1919, the same being the twenty-fourth day of said month; at said election, the votes shall be placed on an official ballot which shall have printed, or written, thereon the words, "For the amendment to Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing qualifications for male and female voters." All voters favoring this proposed constitutional amendment shall erase the words "Against the amendment to Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas," and those opposing it shall erase the words, "For the amendment to Section 2, Article 6, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing qualifications for male and female voters," which said erasures shall be made by making a mark with a pencil, or pen through said words. All ballots cast, as above provided, shall be counted as cast for or against a proposed amendment, and if a majority shall be for the amendment it shall be declared adopted; if a majority of the votes cast shall be against the amendment, said amendment shall be lost. All provisions of the general election laws, as amended and enforced at the time said election is held, shall govern in all respects as to the qualifications of the electors, the method of holding such elections, and in all other respects so far as such election laws can be made applicable.

Sec. 4.—The Governor of this State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for such election and have same published as required by the Constitution and Laws of this State. Sec. 5.—The sum of five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of such proclamation, publication and election.

GEO. F. HOWARD, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION PROHIBITING THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

House Joint Resolution No. 1.

A resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the State of Texas, by amending Article 16, Section 20 thereof by striking out and repealing said section and substituting in lieu thereof a new Section 20, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, barter of exchange in the State of Texas of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or medicated bitters capable of producing intoxication or any other intoxicant whatever, except for medicinal, mechanical, scientific or sacramental purposes, and providing that the Legislature shall enact laws to enforce this section; providing that until the Legislature shall prescribe other or different regulations on the subject of the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or medicated bitters, capable of producing intoxication, or any other intoxicant whatever, for medicinal purposes shall be made only in cases of actual sickness, and then only upon the prescription of a regular practicing physician, subject to the regulations applicable to sales under prescriptions in prohibited territory by virtue of Article 598, Chapter 7, Title 11, of the Penal Code of the State of Texas.

(c) This amendment is self-operative, and until the Legislature shall prescribe other or different penalties, a person, acting for himself or in behalf of another, or in behalf of any partnership, corporation or association of persons, who shall, after the adoption of this amendment, violate any part of this constitutional provision shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, upon conviction in a prosecution commenced, carried on and concluded in the manner prescribed by law in cases of felonies, be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for a period of time not less than one year nor more than five years, without the benefit of any law providing for suspended sentences. And the district courts and the judges thereof, under their equity powers, shall have the authority to issue, upon suit of the Attorney General, injunctions against infractions or threatened infractions of any part of this constitutional provision.

(d) Without affecting the provisions herein, intoxicating liquors are declared to be subject to the general police power of the State; and the Legislature shall have the power to pass any additional prohibitory laws, and laws in aid thereof, which it may deem advisable.

(e) Liability for violating any liquor laws in force at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall not be affected by this amendment, and all remedies, civil and criminal, for such violations shall be preserved.

Sec. 2.—The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature at an election to be held throughout the State of Texas on the fourth Saturday in May, being the twenty-fourth day thereof, A. D. 1919. At said election, the vote shall be by official ballot, which shall have printed or written at the top thereof in plain letters the words, "Official Ballot." Said ballot shall have also written or printed thereon the words, "For Prohibition," and the words, "Against Prohibition."

All voters favoring said proposed amendment shall erase the words "Against Prohibition" by making a mark through the same, and those opposing it shall erase the words, "For Prohibition," by making a mark through the same.

GEO. F. HOWARD, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1.

A resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the State of Texas, by amending Article 16, Section 20 thereof by striking out and repealing said section and substituting in lieu thereof a new Section 20, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, barter of exchange in the State of Texas of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors or medicated bitters capable of producing intoxication or any other intoxicant whatever, except for medicinal, mechanical, scientific or sacramental purposes, and providing that the Legislature shall enact laws to enforce this section; providing that until the Legislature shall prescribe other or different regulations on the subject of the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or medicated bitters, capable of producing intoxication, or any other intoxicant whatever, for medicinal purposes shall be made only in cases of actual sickness, and then only upon the prescription of a regular practicing physician, subject to the regulations applicable to sales under prescriptions in prohibited territory by virtue of Article 598, Chapter 7, Title 11, of the Penal Code of the State of Texas.

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(d) Without affecting the provisions herein, intoxicating liquors are declared to be subject to the general police power of the State; and the Legislature shall have the power to pass any additional prohibitory laws, and laws in aid thereof, which it may deem advisable.

(e) Liability for violating any liquor laws in force at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall not be affected by this amendment, and all remedies, civil and criminal, for such violations shall be preserved.

Sec. 2.—The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors for members of the Legislature at an election to be held throughout the State of Texas on the fourth Saturday in May, being the twenty-fourth day thereof, A. D. 1919. At said election, the vote shall be by official ballot, which shall have printed or written at the top thereof in plain letters the words, "Official Ballot." Said ballot shall have also written or printed thereon the words, "For Prohibition," and the words, "Against Prohibition."

All voters favoring said proposed amendment shall erase the words "Against Prohibition" by making a mark through the same, and those opposing it shall erase the words, "For Prohibition," by making a mark through the same.

GEO. F. HOWARD, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION, GIVING THE LEGISLATURE POWER TO GIVE OR LEND, OR AUTHORIZE THE GIVING OR LENDING, OF THE CREDIT OF THE STATE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING CITIZENS, HEADS OF FAMILIES, TO ACQUIRE OR IMPROVE THEIR HOMES.

House Joint Resolution No. 19.

To amend Section 50, Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, to provide that the Legislature shall have power to give or lend, or authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the State for the purpose of assisting citizens who are heads of families to acquire or improve their homes; authorizing the State to acquire, improve, sell or lease real estate or assist such citizens to acquire or improve their homes upon terms and conditions prescribed by the Legislature; authorizing the Legislature to create such agencies as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section; providing that obligations created under this section shall never be taxed; and providing that the Legislature shall have authority to provide a method of securing any deferred payments for lands purchased hereunder, and that such obligations shall be secured in addition to the usual liens by an annual assessment collected as a tax against the land; and providing that the Legislature shall have no power to relieve any person from any obligation entered into under this provision or any statute enacted thereunder; and providing for the classification of lands acquired under this Act, and limiting where lands are classed as agricultural.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas: SECTION 1.—That Section 50, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be so amended that the same will read and hereafter be as follows:

SEC. 50. The Legislature shall have no power to give or lend, or to authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the State in aid of or to any person, association, or corporation, whether municipal or other, or to pledge the credit of the State in any manner whatsoever, for the payment of the liabilities, present or prospective, of any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation, whatsoever, except that the Legislature shall have the power to give or lend, or to authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the state for the purpose of assisting nativeborn or naturalized citizens who are heads of families and who become in good faith actual occupants to acquire or improve their homes and for this purpose the State is authorized to acquire, improve, or lease real estate or assist such citizens to acquire or improve their homes upon such terms and conditions as such limitations as the Legislature may from time to time prescribe. Provided that no land shall be acquired by the State under the terms of this amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas, and the value of said lands is appraised and ascertained as to its actual value for agricultural purposes, by a commission hereby authorized, composed of the Governor, Attorney General, Land Commissioner, Comptroller Public Accounts and the State Treasurer; and their report shall be available to all prospective land purchasers. The Legislature shall have authority to create by law such agencies as may be deemed necessary to effect the purposes of the Act. Obligations created under this section shall never be taxed, and the Legislature shall have authority to provide a method of securing deferred payments for lands purchased hereunder, and in addition to the usual liens may secure the same by an annual assessment collected as a tax against the land; provided, however, the Legislature shall have no power to relieve any person from any obligation entered into with the State under this provision or any statute enacted hereunder. The terms of this Act shall not apply, or be extended to any person who is not a bona fide resident citizen of the State of Texas and who has not been such citizen at least ten years prior to the extension of said Act, nor shall the terms of this Act ever be applied to any lands outside of the State of Texas. Provided further that all land acquired by the State under the provisions of this section for which the State may lend its credit shall be classed as agricultural lands or otherwise, and if classed as agricultural lands, then more than 200 acres shall be sold to any one person under the provisions hereof.

SEC. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State of Texas at an election to be held throughout the State on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1919, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "For the amendment to Section 50, Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing that the Legislature shall have power to give or lend, or authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the State for the purpose of assisting citizens who are heads of families to acquire or improve their homes," and all those opposed shall write or have printed on their ballots the words: "Against the amendment to Section 50, Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing that the Legislature shall have power to give or lend, or authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the State for the purpose of assisting citizens who are heads of families to acquire or improve their homes," and all those opposed shall write or have printed on their ballots the words: "Against the amendment to Section 50, Article 3, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing that the Legislature shall have power to give or lend, or authorize the giving or lending, of the credit of the State for the purpose of assisting citizens who are heads of families to acquire or improve their homes."

SEC. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election and to have same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

SEC. 4. That the sum of \$5000.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of such publication and election.

GEO. F. HOWARD, Secretary of State. (Attest: A true copy.)

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