

HEDLEY DELEGATES RETURN FROM AUSTIN

Seven years ago a very few farmers, scattered over the state of Texas, met at Austin for the purpose of organizing a society that would bring this great class of people together more, that they might exchange ideas and ideals. What is now known as the State Farmers Institute was organized, and it is now one of the greatest institutions of this character in all the country; and we know it is helping us to get nearer and be more beneficial to each other.

By attending these meetings, we learn from our farmer friends exactly what they are doing. Some are raising livestock, such as chickens, hogs, cattle, etc., in fact you can hear good farmers tell experiences in raising every animal known on the Texas farm. Farmers feel free to talk of their failures, the other fellow's successes; but most every farmer can make a success of some line, and can tell the others all about how he did it.

At these meetings we get modern ideas of business, and are prompted to lay aside the old ancient methods of farming and business generally, as well as governmental affairs. Of course we hear some ancient ideas discussed, but these discussions are usually made by new members, and in nearly every instance the new member goes home from the meeting a convert to more modern agricultural methods.

The county agricultural agent is responsible in a great measure for the attendance. He not only stimulates a higher plane of agricultural life on our farms, but he is a necessary unit to bring the farmer closer to the government experiments, which is proving a valuable asset to us (their many bulletins, free literature and personal visits) and gives us suggestions that we may take or reject. And not only will a representative of the State Department offer a suggestion that has not been proven beyond a doubt.

Through the untiring efforts of our secretary, J. P. Pool, and his constant co-operation with State Commissioner of Agriculture Davis, and he with the railroads of the state, free transportation is furnished several dele-

gates on each society. Mr. Pool secured free transportation for six, delivering it to Miss Bertha Bond, Mrs. J. Claude Wells, Dave Mendenhall, G. W. Brinson, Otis Shannon and Frank M. Clark.

We left Hedley Monday morning, July 23rd, for Austin as delegates. On our arrival Wednesday morning we were met at the station by a committee which the hospitable city of Austin had selected for that purpose. They had for each delegate a nice boarding and lodging place, mostly in private homes of the beautiful capital city. After we got located our only business was to look, listen and learn. Only one of our party had much to say. The weather was quite warm and we couldn't understand how it could be so different, in only 500 miles, until a fatherly looking gentleman stopped us and said: "What do you people belong to? Dave, being spokesman, told him The Institute. What do you belong to? says Dave. Why, says he, I belong to the Irish of the Lord. Dave informed him that he was just 500 miles from headquarters.

We soon made our way to the House of Representatives in the beautiful Capitol, a building that any state would be proud of. In the afternoon we heard every phase of modern farming and livestock methods discussed, by the farmers themselves. In the evening, on the State University campus, we heard splendid lectures on community co-operation and get together social problems.

The ladies were busy in their canning club work (something the writer is sorry to say he knows little about) and they reported splendid results.

If you are interested in horticulture, or any phase of farming and kindred industries, you can get counsel at our Institutes. I am sure the delegates are few indeed who would say the trip wasn't worth to them what it would have cost had they not had free transportation. This we owe to our Secretary, our Commissioner, and the railroads of the state.

We have every reason to believe that modern methods will soon take the place of ancient ideas in doing everything connected with our business. Our State and Government are ready to help us if we are ready to help ourselves. F. M. C.

The Informer, \$1.00 per year.

Fire Insurance

I have secured the agency for the Splendid Companies represented by J. C. Wells, and am prepared to write your policies so they will be good in case of loss.

These companies are the ones that have paid many losses in and near Hedley during the past few years.

If you give me your patronage, I guarantee to write you "Insurance that Insures."

C. E. Johnson

RAILROADS ARE DOING THEIR BIT

Reports just completed by the Railroads' War Board show that the railroads of the Country, in their cooperative effort to realize in the interest of National Defense the minimum of transportation efficiency, have already effected an extraordinary improvement in the amount of coal handled.

As its first important official act, the Railroads' War Board directed that railroads should give preference to the movement of coal. The Board announced April 26th, as a reason for this ruling, that "The welfare of the Nation and the Nation's defense are absolutely dependent upon an adequate supply of coal for all purposes. Reports to the United States Government just available show that in June the railroads of the country hauled 750,323 cars of bituminous coal, an increase of 26.2 per cent, over June last year; that the railroads are also providing a much more nearly adequate transportation service for all classes of freight is indicated by the fact that the unfilled car orders or what is called the "Car Shortage", shows a reduction on June 30th of nearly 50 per cent from the situation on May 1st. The unfilled car orders on May 1st were 148,627; on June 1st they were 106,649 and on June 30th they had been reduced to 77,144.

In this emergency when the railroads are making the utmost effort to give the maximum freight service, it is gratifying to the Railroads' War Board to be able to report the fine cooperation they are receiving from regulating bodies and shippers in all parts of the country. The effect of this cooperation and effort is to be seen in the foregoing statement of results.

ESTRAY NOTICE

I have taken up at my place, quarter mile southeast of town, one bay mare, one black mare and one brown horse. Owner can get same by coming for them and paying the necessary expenses incurred. T. A. Webb.

J. M. Shannon was in Hedley again last Saturday from his arm home north of town.

Caraway's Garage still has the Atlas Lubricating Oil. The best.

EXCITING TIME AT LELIA LAKE

Last Sunday morning, in the "wee sma' hours," our neighbor town Lelia Lake was the scene of some considerable excitement. It seems that a man by the name of V. T. McElwany, whose family is farming one of the Leathers places, came in from a trip about midnight, all filled up with bug juice and looking for trouble. After abusing and mistreating his family, as is said to be his custom on such occasions, he procured a gun and proceeded to walk up and down the business street of town, punctuating the atmosphere with lead pills to his heart's content and calling on the population to come out and stop it if anybody thought he had a sufficient quantity of sand in his gizzard to make such a foolhardy attempt.

The good people of Lelia Lake got together early next morning and quickly decided that they had had enough of this bad man's antics around their burg. They went to his home, took him out, and what they would have done to him we don't know, but just then Sheriff Doshier drove up in his car from Clarendon and asked that the gent be turned over to him, which was done.

Mr. McElwany now occupies a room in the county jail and so far no effort has been made to make bond for him. Fact is, since he got loose from those Lelia people we imagine he's not sorry to be safe in jail for a while.

It seldom pays to be a bad man. Men who treat themselves to bad booze and mistreat their wives and children should be given a good steady job at something that will make them forget their craving.

"LIBERTY," Friday.
Pleasant Hour.

Geo. R. Doshier, our genial and efficient sheriff, was down from Clarendon a few hours last Saturday and paid this office an appreciated call.

FRESH MEAT

Beginning next Saturday, July 14th, I will be here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with nice fresh meat for sale. Delivered at your home. See me. M. W. Mosely. 35-4tp

Subscribe for The Informer.

PASSES THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Dr. Jessie G. Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Clark of this city, who is practicing osteopathy in Maryville, Mo., came down a few weeks ago and stood the examination before the State Medical Board, the information coming from the Board a few days ago that she had passed with high grades. Texas is the fourteenth state in which she has passed a similar examination, which is indeed a most excellent record. She returned to Missouri two weeks ago, accompanied by her sister, Miss Johnnie, who will remain with her some time for treatment. The Informer will hereafter visit them weekly and try to keep them posted on happenings in and around Hedley.

"SEVEN DEADLY SINS"
Saturday at the Pleasant Hour.

AMARILLO PASTOR CALLED TO FRONT

Amarillo, Texas, July 28. — Three telegrams from Y. M. C. A. headquarters at New York, Dallas, and Blue Ridge, N. C. have come to Rev. Ernest C. Mobley, pastor of the First Christian church, this week asking if he will go at once to the French front. Because of the sickness of his family, Dr. Mobley cannot go at present.

Dr. Mobley was pastor for several years of the First Christian church, South Hampton, England. He lectured and addressed large men's meetings all over England. They also traveled extensively over Europe and are thoroughly familiar with conditions.

When in need of drugs, toilet articles, cigars, tobacco, candy, stationery, cold drinks, call at Hedley Drug Store.

Will Patman and R. E. Slaughter came down Wednesday afternoon from Clarendon.

For Farm and Ranch Loans on long time, also Fire and Tornado Insurance, see or write D. C. Moore, Hedley, Texas.

C. A. Clark of Fort Worth is here for a visit at the home of his son, J. M. Clark.

FOR SALE—1 three year old Jersey cow, giving milk, for \$50. Also good cook stove. See N. J. Allen, at lumber yard.

REVIVAL

Brother Gardner brought us the good news that he is going to be in Hedley next Friday night to start a revival meeting at the Baptist church, the meeting to continue ten days or longer. To our certain knowledge, Brother Gardner is a successful evangelist, a very strong and interesting preacher. Hedley people will enjoy hearing him, and a revival meeting under his direction cannot fail to be of lasting benefit to the town.

There will be some good singing during these services, arrangements being now under way to secure a competent music director.

Complete details will be announced, if not in this issue, as soon as the data is available.

We carry a complete line of Builders Hardware. Get our prices. J. C. Woodruff.

Oregon & California Railroad Co. Grant Lands

Legal fight over land at last ended. Title vested in United States Land, by Act of Congress, ordered to be opened under homestead laws for settlement and sale. Two million three hundred thousand acres. Containing some of the best Timber and Agricultural Lands left in United States. Large Copyrighted Map showing land by townships and sections, laws covering same and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, temperature, etc., Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Portland, Oregon.

Guaranteed cow yokes Kendall's

Tom Bain and family were shopping and visiting in town last Saturday.

A nice lot of jewelry always in stock. Hedley Drug Store.

Lige Mae of Lelia Lake was in town Wednesday.

Have a fit with Clarke, the Tailor, who knows how. tf

Check Accounts are Welcome Here

Individuals, corporations and societies find it to their advantage to have an account in this institution because.

Our FACILITIES afford the greatest convenience and dispatch in the transaction of their business.

Our POLICY is flexible enough to respond to the needs of our smallest depositors.

Our RESOURCES are fully adequate to meet the utmost requirements of our customers.

Our OFFICERS are readily available. They are well qualified to advise you regarding financial matters and are interested enough in the welfare of customers to furnish just such information as they need.

Make This Your Bank

THE FIRST STATE BANK OF HEDLEY

J. C. Doneghy, Pres.
J. R. Benson, Cashier

G. A. Wimberly, Vice-Pres.
P. T. Boston, Ass't Cashier

At Your Service

Just as the minute men were at the service of the nation in their day, so are we at the service of the people of this community today.

We solicit the deposits of both the large and small depositors. We give the same careful, courteous treatment and accommodations consistent with good banking to one and all.

Let Our Bank Be Your Bank

GUARANTY STATE BANK

GOOD DAIRY

Business Scale.

CATTLE MANURE

ulate and Rot on
Fertiliz-
Loss of

ford will answer
advice. FREE OF
the farm, for
aper. On account of
as Editor, Author and
is, without doubt, the
on all these subjects.
ries to William A. Rad-
rairie avenue, Chicago,
close two-cent stamp for
copy.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

A good share of the profit from dairy or beef farming is in the manure. In selling butter and feeding the warm skim milk, very little soil fertility leaves the farm. No other kind of farming will approach the value of dairying in this respect. Fattening beef cattle in the stable runs a close second.

In computing dairy profits, the manure value is seldom taken into account, because it is set off against labor. In a lump sum manner, the manure is supposed to be worth about as much as the labor of taking care of the cow.

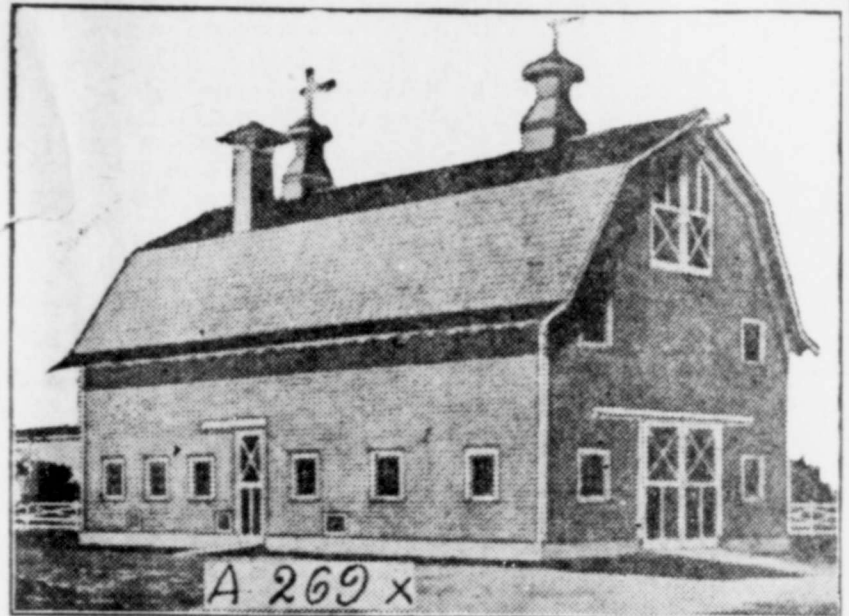
As the result of a series of experiments conducted for the purpose of trying to arrive at the money value of cattle manure, \$30 per cow per year was found to be a fair valuation for

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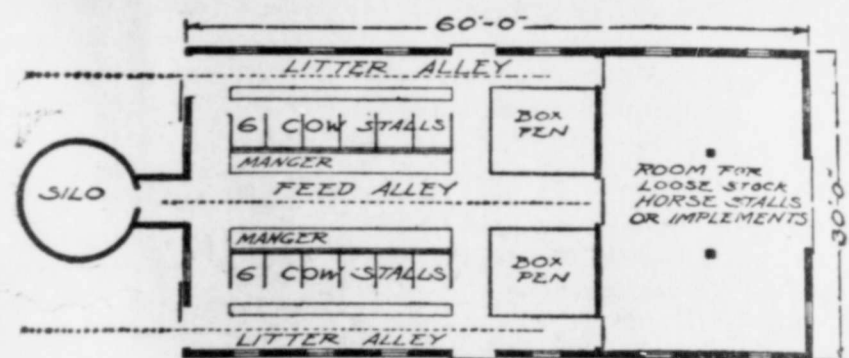
order to obtain the best results, the manure must be spread on the soil evenly. The theory is that a small particle of bacteria carries different kinds of bacteria that are beneficial to the soil. Even distribution will scatter these different forms of bacteria and distribute them to every square foot of soil surface. Growing plants protect these minute forms of life and encourage their multiplication in the soil and the bacteria break down the particles of manure for soil enrichment.

Manure left in piles will soon lose its strength. The old-fashioned idea of piling manure to rot it has passed on its way. Very few farmers pile manure nowadays, and it is noticeable that manure pits are very scarce and the few that are in use are much shallower than those formerly used. In fact, the new ones are nothing but depressions to collect liquid manure from stable drains. When the value of stable absorbents and their proper use is well understood, the manure pit will become obsolete and the expression "well-rotted manure" will disappear from agricultural literature.

The cow barn shown in the illustrations is a sensible building so designed that the farmer may exercise his judgment in the arrangement of one-third of the stable, fitting it closely to his needs. Every provision may be installed for the economic handling of the stock and because of the efficient lighting and ventilation of the stable, this barn is excellent for its particular purpose. When a farmer starts in the dairy business, he is not always sure



A 269 x



Floor Plan.

whether he will like it or not, but when he discovers that it pays there is no further question. The farmer is lucky who starts a real dairy business in a carefully designed and well constructed dairy barn, whether it be little or big. A good dairy stable is just as necessary to dairy farmers as a store is to a merchant.

The barn illustrated is only 60 by 30 feet in size, but it embodies all the essential features of a good dairy stable without any of the fancy frills that run into unnecessary expense. In the dairy stable end of the building there are a pair of foul air ventilating flues to carry off the stable air from the alleys behind the stalls. The stock shed end of the barn is supposed to ventilate through the big door and windows.

This stock enclosure was designed to suit farmers who raise a few head of purebred cattle each year and want a safe, comfortable place to keep them during the winter. Any special arrangement of this part of the building is easily made.

One silo is sufficient for a barn of this size. In the plans, provision is made for an overhead track to extend from the silo through the feed alley to the cattle shed. Other overhead tracks are intended for manure carriers and these may run through into the cattle shed in the same way. The location of these tracks will be determined by the manner in which the farmer takes care of shed manure.

There is only one way to handle cow stable manure, and that is to get it entirely away from the premises as quickly as possible. In a stable of this kind it would be much better to remove the shed manure at the same time because this shed is intimately connected with the cow stable and the odor from a carelessly kept cattle shed would be objectionable. Dairy men cannot be too particular. The nature of the business demands the strictest cleanliness.

New York city turns into the local tide waters no less than 600,000,000 gallons of sewage every 24 hours.

the manure made by an animal weighing 1,000 pounds, when fed a liberal ration in a good dairy stable, where both the solids and the liquids could be saved. Keeping up the richness of the soil is the greatest problem that farmers have to deal with. If the cow will help the farmer in this respect to the extent of \$30 a year, the problem is obviously simplified greatly.

To save this fertilizer, the stable floor must be made of concrete and manure absorbents must be used. The cattle must be supplied liberally with bedding, which should consist of straw. If the straw is run through the cutting box, it makes a better bedding and absorbs a great deal more moisture than long straw. The next best absorbents for liquid manure are ground phosphate rock and gypsum. Gypsum is sulphate of lime and phosphate rock carries phosphoric acid, both of which, under usual conditions, are very beneficial to the soil. They are both known as ammonia fixers, as they absorb ammonia from manure and hold it until they are applied to the soil.

There is a great deal more ammonia in liquid than in solid manure. Ammonia is a strong nitrogen compound and is extremely volatile, so unless it is combined with some chemical of an affinitive nature, it floats away in the atmosphere and is probably lost to that particular farm.

By the proper and careful use of cut straw for bedding, together with liquid manure absorbents, the manure is collected and temporarily preserved, but it must be applied to the land almost immediately or heavy losses will occur.

While the properly fed and housed cow will supply \$30 worth of manure, it is up to the farmer to utilize this valuable by-product to the best advantage in order to secure the benefits. The best method would be to make daily application with a good manure spreader on land that is thoroughly well fitted to receive it. With a properly arranged manure carrier it costs very little to load the manure into the spreader and unload it upon the land.

Fashion



ESTABLISHED VOGUE FOR SUMMER FURS.

The vogue of summer furs appears to be established and the globe-trotting public is probably responsible for it. The whereabouts of those who finally make fashions appear to be determined by the variations of the thermometer and these fleet and fleeting seekers after comfort and change, carry their furs with them to the four corners of the globe. While we are looking for reasons for wearing furs in summer weather we are not to overlook the fact that they are amazingly becoming.

But furriers have seen to it that fur garments for summer wear look very different from fur garments for winter wear. Summer furs borrow a summery look from crepe and silk liberally used in combination with them. They do not take the business of providing warmth at all seriously, but are made up usually in small, loose-hanging capes, worn as if slipping off the shoulders. Scraps of white fox furnish one instance of a fur piece good for both summer and winter wear and scarfs in dark gray or taupe, appear among summer furs that will be useful in winter.

Small ermine capes and small capes of Hudson seal trimmed with ermine, lead the little procession of summer furs and, next to them, capes of

variety. It is so very dark that it is really blue-black and the combination is the most reserved and elegant thing in mortal eyes.

The big black hat knows nothing of warning favor, either for summer or winter. One of the pretty and simple summer models is shown in the picture. It is of black satin with a wide border of fancy hairbraid about the edge which is bound with satin. A long sweep of slender feathers and a little emplacement of ribbon make a trimming exactly suited to the shape.

A large and picturesque hat is of white georgette crepe with a border about the brim and crown of narrow milan braid. White satin camellias and little white roses are wreathed about the crown, with the small roses clustered in the top crown.

The chic small hat of white crepe georgette, faced with black velvet and finished with a border of white feathers about the upstanding brim is as cool and crisp as frost. It is a late summer hat of the kind that may be worn at almost any time and anywhere.

For sports and outings, rough straw sailors in bright and vivid colors are candidates for favor that are sure to win. Along with them appear soft, exquisite felts in wonderful shades of



MILLINERY IN BLACK AND WHITE.

shirred silk or crepe banded with furs are conceded the place of honor. Of course not everything that calls itself ermine is really ermine, nor need we inquire too closely into the pedigree of all the neck pieces that are called white fox; furriers are amazingly clever people. Imitations of white fox are especially effective and there with small capes like those shown in the illustration are inexpensive little luxuries that no one will begrudge the summer girl.

In July and August summer is crowned with millinery in black and white. The reign of the all-black hat is shared with the all-white hat and with the cool sparkle of black and white combined. This summer that darkest of blues, called after the ravens' wing, is used with white as a substitute for black and just by way of

the new colors, trimmed with compact rosettes of ribbon, in outing hats of the most elegant type.

Julie Bottinley

Pockets and Belts.

One of the attractive new girdles, made of silk, shows two deep pockets hanging from the belt, one over each hip. This girdle is wide, and the pockets are deep, and it is one of those interesting accessories that adds quite a new tone to the frock with which it is worn. It could be developed in silk of almost any color, to harmonize with the figure in silk or cotton or linen fabric with a white ground of which the skirt it tops is made.



LOGGIA AT EL BARDO

WITHIN a mile or two of Algiers, and principally in the suburbs of Mustapha

Supérieur, are many gardens old and new grouped upon the hillside and mostly facing the north, whence they derive the coolness of the breezes wafted across the sea. The climate is admirably suited to the majority of what are generally classified as sub-tropical plants, and there seems to be no limit to the fine effects of plant grouping that may be produced. Here in former days the wealthier Moors had their villas, setting out their garden courts and terraces upon the rising ground, and forcing every spring to deliver its precious fluid to the thirsty land. The want of water is a great natural difficulty of the town, and the Moors have elaborated their system of irrigation principally by means of aqueducts, some of which are of very ancient construction.

The Moorish country house is always placed upon an admirably chosen site, its high walls forming an effective screen from indiscreet eyes, writes H. Inigo Triggs in Country Life. Few flowers are cultivated in its gardens, and those that find a place are chosen for their bright color and the sweetness of their scent—roses, lilies, jasmine, violets, pinks and geraniums. Once planted, they are allowed to romp over trellis and pergola without restraint. Flat, terraced roofs, small windows and walled-in courts sum up the features of every house, and there is complete irregularity both in the arrangement of the rooms and in their shape. Except by accident, no two lines are ever parallel, the shape of the site, whatever that may be. The only effort at regularity is to give to the central court a form somewhat approaching a square. These interior courts are real gardens in the sense of being delightful retreats where the glare and heat of the day are tempered by the overspreading trellis of greenery into a soft mysterious light and pervading freshness.

The architecture is characteristic of the race, elegant rather than grand; suggesting a delicate and graceful taste and a disposition to indolent enjoyment. The planning of the houses seems to derive more from Roman than Byzantine origins. The former gave the open courts, the latter some of the forms of decoration used in the treatment of floor and wall surfaces.

Interiors Always "Livable." Arab writers tell us that the private houses of Damascus were built after the fashion of the later Roman houses, whereas in Persia, and especially in Bagdad, the ancient Persian houses served as an example. The principles that governed the planning of both Arab and Moorish houses were derived from classic models; a featureless exterior and an eminently "livable" interior marked the ancient house of Pompeii just as they characterize the Moorish house of Algiers. Such external ornamentation as there may be is concentrated upon the entrance.

The apartments are grouped round courts and gardens with an absolute separation of the rooms for either sex, every effort being made to secure privacy both from the streets outside and from neighboring buildings. To this end the windows and bays of the upper floors are carefully screened by latticed meshrebeeyehs, whence the dark-eyed beauties of the harem might gaze unseen upon the busy life of the streets, or ceremonies and entertainments of the courts below.

The approach to the harem is usually arranged from a special court, or if only one exists, in the part most remote from the entrance to the house. It is usually through a dark vestibule with a seat for the porter, carefully planned to prevent a direct view being obtained into the building.

Beautiful Djenan-el-Mufti. Djenan-el-Mufti, in Mustapha Supérieur, the residence of Mrs. E. W. Arthur, was built between the years 1500-1503 by Hadj-Chaban Pasha, who was later recalled to Constantinople and became bey of Cyprus. The present owner has succeeded in restoring the best characteristics of the Moorish architecture in a most praiseworthy

manner, and the gardens are maintained in a state of perfection which is the final charm of all good gardens.

The house is built upon a hillside, and the ground is therefore laid out in terraces connected by quaint little stairways lined with old tiles. It is perhaps the best-known garden at Mustapha, for it is upon a larger scale than most of the others. The order in which it has been kept and the careful attention it has received for many years render it most attractive.

From the house we pass beneath the gundroom and find ourselves in the fountain court paved with tiles, and cloistered on all sides with delicate spiral shafts of exquisite molding, which support a light arcade of pointed arches. The walls are richly encrusted with Tunisian tiles of very fine design representing an arcade supported on columns with conventional vases and flowers, and panels of the same material serve as an effective contrast to the whitened walls.

The fountain court is extended a short distance to form a terrace overlooking the Orangery and the azure sea beyond. A square pool slightly raised above the pavement contains a massive circular fountain with its ever-refreshing murmur of falling water.

El Barido is Well Restored. El Barido is another example of a well-restored Moorish house. It is approached from the carriage drive by a broad flight of black marble steps with "risers" in blue and green tiles.

Entering through an archway beneath a whitewashed mirador we find ourselves in an irregularly shaped court surrounded by oblong reception rooms, each provided with an open arcade with horseshoe arches and slender columns, single and in groups of two and three. In Arab houses such rooms are known as the Mak' ad. They are usually placed on the south side of the court so as to face the north, and were possibly originally derived from the arcades surrounding the courts of the mosque, frequently to be met with where they are often placed first floor in imitation of the deres or open galleries or beels or public fountains.

At El Barido the largest of the three apartments overlooking the court is a sort of summer saloon with a central marble fountain; cushioned seats on three sides form a divan. Other examples we have seen have little open channels of running water freely circulating through the apartment, as at the Alhambra and the Alcazar at Seville. Purple bougainvillea is trained over the lattice covering the windows, and the sun, shining through the masses of flowers, sheds a soothing light into the apartment. At the back of the reception halls is a delicious little Koubah, divan on all sides and with a mysterious pierced metal lamp hanging from the ceiling.

The raised flower beds are bordered by low walls of gaily colored tiling, and the whole court is paved in black and white marble squares. The quaint old coffee kitchen is arranged in a corner of the courtyard. It has been conscientiously restored, and its rows of shining pots are arranged on a kind of sideboard with tiled sides. Here are the pestle and mortar for pulverizing the berries, and quaint Mussulman charms rudely painted on the wall.

At one end of the loggia is the delightful little sitting room Le Sede la favorite, with woodwork delicately treated in pale green, blue and russet brown. Four windows overlook the garden at the east end of the court, and above the arched entrance is the room where the guards are placed to watch the ladies' harem.

Any absence of color in the plan is more than compensated for by the richly tiled wall surfaces. A central fountain in an octagonal pool reflects the blue sky, and a large water tank beyond forms an ideal home for the graceful feathery papyrus. High white walls are clothed with a variety of bougainvillea, plumbago and clematis, and the tall, battered loaves of bananas, the latania, phoenix and palms preserve all the truly characteristic features of a garden of the Arab Nights.

THE
TWO WEEKS OF
ALL SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Begins Saturday Aug. 4th

Many Things at Cost, Some for Less,
and Even Many Things at Half Price!

Your money will buy twice as much
as at any ordinary time, because we
make the price on such lines as we
desire to close out.

ALL SUMMER DRESS GOODS
SPORT GOODS, ALL WHITE GOODS

All kinds Summer Underwear, Shirt Waists, Entire
Line of Oxfords, Ladies' Shoes and Men's Dress
Shirts. The best chance this town has offered you
this year to get Nice Staple Goods so low.

While attending market, many new things were
purchased and are here to show you. Many others
are due to arrive the next few days. This is your
chance to buy the New Fall Gingham at less than
their value. Remember this sale lasts Two Weeks,
and is Our Last of the Season. Try to visit us and
profit by it.

O. N. Stallworth

N. C. Duggins was in town Saturday from his home in Bray community. He says things are not looking good out his way.

Let J. L. Tims & Son fill your oil barrels and cans from the filling station in front of our store.

O. N. Stallworth returned Tuesday from a business and visiting trip to Oklahoma City and other points.

Scientific masseuring has helped many of the best citizens of this town and community and it may be just what will help. We would be pleased to talk the matter over with anyone who may wish to have our services.

I am not a surgeon nor a physician, but if you want scientific masseuring, call and see me.

Dr. H. S. Dowda,
Scientific Masseur.
Clarendon, Texas.

Crow
GROCERS
Have just received a
Star
And Our Prices Are
We can save you money
Cash trade. Ph

P. A. BUNTIN

Embalmer and Funeral
Director
Auto Hearse and Ambulance.
Calls Answered Promptly.
Clarendon, Texas

E. L. Lilly and children were visitors in Hedley the latter part of last week. Mr. Lilly lives a few miles north of town and has a pretty good prospect for a fine crop this year. We were glad to add his name to our subscription list.

Your prescriptions receive careful attention at
Hedley Drug Store.

H. W. Riehey and son, Jack, were in from their farm home last Saturday. H. W. had to bring Jack along to help him carry the cream checks he got.

Let J. L. Tims and son fill your oil barrels and cans from the filling station in front of our store.

GOODYEAR DIES

Mrs. G. W. Smith died at her home in Clarendon last Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, following an illness of several months duration. Uncle George Smith and his good wife are old timers in the Clarendon country, well known and highly esteemed, and hosts of warm friends are mourning the death of this splendid woman. Besides her husband, she leaves several grown children grandchildren and other relatives all over this part of the state.

BELCO-LIGHT

PRICES \$350.00 and \$420.00
J. W. CARAWAY.

The Informer, \$1.00 per year.

To the People of Texas:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully submitted,

General Managers Texas Railroads
AUSTIN, TEXAS

GOOD DAIRY FIED
NOT HE DECL
 n, Says
 ATT:

HELPLESS

ever taken that...
 "I hadn't felt like a well man for ten weeks and my whole system seemed to be run down and debilitated. I couldn't sleep at night and my digestion was so bad I couldn't eat. Attacks of headache were frequent and my nervous system seemed to be disordered. My worst trouble was rheumatism. My muscles seemed to be tied in knots. I couldn't use my right arm and I was just about helpless. Somebody persuaded me to try Tanlac and I got a bottle of that medicine."
 "Tanlac certainly is making a new man out of me. I can now eat and sleep like I haven't been able to do for years. My rheumatism is all gone and I feel strong and built up in every way. I am a well man and I certainly thank my friend who suggested my using Tanlac."

J. B. Woodward, another Lexington man who resides at 256 Rand Avenue, said: "I suffered from stomach trouble, rheumatism and neuralgia for years, and before I took Tanlac I was nearly blind."
 "Now I've done it!" moans the absent-minded editor.
 "Done what?" asks the interested friend.
 "My best girl sent me a box of cigars for Christmas, and as I already had received five boxes I sent them back to her with a note of regret saying that they were not returned for lack of merit, but because we were already supplied with plenty of such material."

He Had the Habit.
 "Now I've done it!" moans the absent-minded editor.
 "Done what?" asks the interested friend.
 "My best girl sent me a box of cigars for Christmas, and as I already had received five boxes I sent them back to her with a note of regret saying that they were not returned for lack of merit, but because we were already supplied with plenty of such material."

A Bright Idea.
 Bud—Aw, you're given me the lit-tlest piece.
 Sis—Never mind; I'll bite a piece off mine, 'n' then they'll be both the same.—Judge.

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

General Worry Note.
 Nothing has alarmed us more in years than the talk of a general substitution of kilts for trousers. We do not think we would look well in kilts.—New Orleans States.

Disagreeable and Dangerous Trouble
 is diarrhea, but a speedy and certain cure is found in Mississippi Diarrhoea Cordial. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

Horrors of War.
 Mrs. Peck—They are going to arrest all suspicious persons.
 Mr. Peck—Maybe they won't, Maria, so long as your suspicious only of me.—Judge.

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. Foster* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Father Was Wise.
 Son—Dad, the fish are biting like anything down the river.
 Father—Well, son, keep on hoeing and they won't bite you.

BABIES AND GROWING CHILDREN
 need a tonic to tone up the system and regulate the liver. Mothers are constantly using with wonderful success, our "Plantation" Chill and Fever Tonic. Pleasant to take—contains no Opium. Price 50c.—Adv.

Flyers or Grounders.
 "You're foolish to marry a woman who has money. She will always be throwing it up to you."
 "I don't care in what direction she throws it, so long as I get it."

For speedy and effective action Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" has no equal. One dose only will clean out Worms or Tapeworm in a few hours. Adv.

We always feel that Providence is "agin" us when it rains on circus day.

When a man challenges comparison, he has to fight against big odds.

THE A-Z WAY
 by Charles Lee Bryson



S NOW constituted, the American Red Cross is but 12 years old. It was chartered by congress in 1905, and is protected by various laws passed since that date. But it owes its existence to the convention of Geneva, held in 1863, and the treaty—often called the Red Cross treaty—of 1864, at which a number of civilized nations agreed that each should form an organization for the relief of the wounded in war, and that this organization of each should be respected by all the others. The most powerful immediate force making for this treaty was a little paper written by Henri Dunant, a Swiss, describing the horrors of the battlefield of Solferino. He visited that battlefield after the French, Italian and Austrian armies had fought over it and had left 30,000 wounded to die unaided.

amid agonies that cannot be told. Neither surgeons, nurses nor comrades paid any heed to those 30,000 whose tortured bodies lay for days on the field, until death relieved those who could not crawl away.

But Dunant saw—and heard—the horrors there, and he told so much of it that he was able to get the leading nations to send delegates to the Geneva convention, and so started the movement which has now developed into the Red Cross. A line account of this achievement was in the Red Cross Magazine of May, 1917.

Though now acclaimed a leader in humanitarian work, the United States was then so little interested in the Red Cross that the treaty was not signed until 1882. But in 1905 the government swoke, at least in part, to the opportunity, and chartered the American Red Cross as it is today. The president of the United States is the active head of the Red Cross, and presides at its meetings. But so little influence has politics in this work of mercy that former President Taft is chairman of the central committee, by appointment of President Wilson. And the present writer wishes to say that, though he has been connected more or less closely with headquarters of the central division for two and a half years, he actually does not know the politics of another officer of either national or local organization. Like snakes in Ireland, politics in the Red Cross is not.

The government of the American Red Cross is vested in a central committee of eighteen members, six appointed by the president of the United States, the others elected by representatives of the members. And since the president himself is chosen by the people, the policy of the entire Red Cross is united very closely alike to the government and to the people. Since a central committee of eighteen is too unwieldy to transact routine business with dispatch, power is further concentrated in an executive committee of seven members, of whom five constitute a quorum. The chairman of the executive committee must, by law, be the chairman of the central committee.

How closely the Red Cross is identified with the government is shown by tracing, briefly, the positions held by its officers. As has been said, the president of the United States is president, and he appoints the chairman of the central committee and six of its members. The chairman of the central committee is also chairman of the executive committee of seven. The treasurer of the Red Cross is John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency of the United States, and the counselor of the Red Cross is John W. Davis, United States solicitor general.

Under former President Taft on the central committee are such men as Brig. Gen. Charles Bird of the United States Army; Rear Admiral William C. Bradford, surgeon general of the United States navy; Maj. Gen. William C. Gorham, surgeon general of the United States army; Robert Lansing, United States secretary of state; Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and Judge W. W. Morrow.

The work of the national organization is carried on under three great departments: One for military relief; one for civilian relief, and one for chapters. The composition of each will be briefly outlined.

The department of military relief is under Col. Jefferson Randolph Keane, United States army medical corps, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson. Under him are the medical bureau, in charge of the medical personnel of base hospitals, the first-aid instruction; the nursing bureau, in charge of nurses and nurses' aids for base hospitals, and women's classes in training; the service units to care for soldiers and sailors—ambulance companies, base hospitals, nurse detachments, sanitary detachments and general hospitals; and the Red Cross supply service, for the buying, storing and shipping of all kinds of supplies.

The department of civilian relief is under Ernest P. Bicknell, director general, with a long record of personal service in disaster relief. His department controls all relief work at domestic and foreign disasters of fire, flood and pestilence; the relief of noncombatants in war, both here and abroad; the care of the families of soldiers and sailors; the town and country nursing service; and the sale of Christmas seals for the stamping out of tuberculosis.

The department of chapters is under E. H. Wells, director of chapters. It deals, through the directors of the nine territorial divisions, with the organization of new chapters, and the membership campaigns in those already formed.

The Red Cross Magazine, at first little more than a monthly bulletin which told, briefly, the doings of the organization, has now grown into a splendid publication (valued recently at \$1,000,000), which tells by clear pictures and vivid stories the history of the Red Cross for each month all over the world.

Each member of the Red Cross above the one-dollar class gets the Red Cross Magazine free, part of the dues going to the publication. The circulation, which was only 25,000 three years ago, is now about 200,000, and growing by leaps of 50,000 at a time. It has been predicted by men in the position to know best that within a few years it will be making \$250,000 a year clear profit for the Red Cross, instead of costing \$10,000 a month, as it did until a short time ago.

Under the national organization at Washington, the territory of the United States is divided into seven great divisions, each under the supervision of a division director, responsible to Washington, and standing between the national officers and the state and local organizations.

The unit of the Red Cross system is the chapter. This always covers some definite territory, usually



Very briefly stated, the American Red Cross is an organization to relieve human suffering, and its aim is to prepare, in time of peace and quiet, for its relief work in war, disaster or pestilence.

It works under the protection and with the aid of the government, and, being international in its scope, is recognized by and works in harmony with similar organizations in all civilized countries. But its strength comes from the people directly, who give of their time, money and their lives to it.

Its reason for being is the same that has called into existence our hospitals, our asylums, our charity organizations—even our physicians—because it stands for a work which must be done and which cannot be done except by preparation in advance. Until the Red Cross was organized, the wounded on the battlefield and the victims of civil disaster alike had to go without care until amateur relief could be organized after the need had become imperative.

a large city or a county—sometimes several counties.

The chapter is governed, on a smaller scale, very much as the Red Cross as a whole is governed. It has its chairman and other officers, its board of directors and its executive committee, in whose hands the active work is carried on. In large chapters an executive secretary usually does most of the active work of the executive committee.

Each chapter is divided into a section for military relief and a section for civilian relief, much as the national organization is divided. And each section has its committees to carry out the various activities.

The section for military relief has its committees on: Red Cross; instruction; hospital supplies; warehousing and shipping; supplies for fighting men; and special committees for such work as organizing hospital companies, sanitary detachments, surgical sections and supply depots.

The section for civilian relief has its committees on: Care of families of soldiers and sailors; relief for noncombatants; care of discharged soldiers and sailors; training in volunteer civilian relief, and special committees as needed on local disaster, care of refugees and other kindred subjects.

How the Red Cross operates is perhaps best told by citing some of the concrete examples of its work. To begin with, two of the most recent instances of civilian disaster relief, take the tornadoes which devastated Newcastle and New Albany, Ind., at intervals of about two weeks.

When Newcastle was laid in ruins with the loss of a score of lives, and several hundred persons made homeless and thrown out of work, the present writer, learning the situation through telegraph and long distance telephone messages to the press, notified Division Director John J. O'Connor of Chicago. Within ten minutes Mr. O'Connor was calling for Red Cross nurses, surgeons, trained investigators, and arranging with Washington for whatever funds might be needed to start the work of rescuing the survivors, feeding and housing them, getting them back to work, and collecting, identifying and burying the dead. All night long, from his room in Chicago, he was putting this, that and the other agency to work at the end of a wire, and the dawn of the next day saw order coming out of chaos.

Then, and not before, Mr. O'Connor took train for the scene, and when he arrived, found his orders being carried out. He took personal charge, aided by the chairman and committees of the Indianapolis and other nearby chapters, and the work of rehabilitation went swiftly forward.

While the director was still at Newcastle he received a message that an even worse disaster had befallen New Albany. Again sending orders by wire for surgeons, nurses, investigators and supplies, he took train for the scene of the latest calamity, and again he arrived to find the system already at work. The living were cared for and work found for them, the dead buried, and all with the least possible delay and disorganization of the daily life of the community.

The June number of the Red Cross Magazine contains a succinct account of the splendid relief work accomplished.

The work of organizing base hospitals illustrates the forehanded methods of the Red Cross. With a clarity of vision for which the country now blesses him, Colonel Keane called last autumn for the Red Cross to organize for the army and navy with the least possible delay 36 base hospital units. He did not want hospital buildings—what he wanted was 36 units of surgeons, dentists, apothecaries, orderlies, nurses and assistants, with all the cots, mattresses, bedding, laboratory apparatus, bandages, splints, surgical shirts, bed gowns, and the thousands of things that must be had before a single wounded man can be properly cared for. Each of these 36 base hospital units was to be enrolled and trained, all their permanent equipment bought, and all their consumable supplies bought or made, boxed, labeled and stored, so that the whole could be shipped by train or steamer on notice of a day or two.

Instantly, all over the country, the division directors passed the word to their chapters, and the various committees took up the work of forming base hospital units. Under the supervision of Washington itself the surgeons and nurses were chosen and enrolled. Purchasing agents bought at the lowest possible price the equipment. Under each chapter engaged in the work a committee on hospital supplies got standard patterns and specifications from the war department, and set hundreds and thousands of women to sewing on the bandages, wound dressings and hospital garments.

All that was long before the United States

gave up hope of peace. When, finally, the nation declared war, the 36 base hospitals were completely organized, equipped and supplied, and back of them was a great body of men and women trained to the work of keeping them supplied.

That is how the Red Cross works in all its manifold activities. The heads of the organization—and that means the heads of the nation—determine what is needed, and through the division directors to the chapters goes the word of what Washington wants—and instantly the people, on whom rests the Red Cross, begin to supply it.

Belgium was violated, and ten millions of helpless civilians left starving and freezing. The Red Cross to the rescue, and at President Wilson's call money and supplies were raised and sent over, to be there distributed by Red Cross agents. Serbia was crushed, and stricken with typhus fever. There went the American Red Cross, with strong and capable surgeons and skilled nurses, backed by money and medicines and supplies furnished by the Red Cross. It cost the lives of some of the finest of the Red Cross workers, but typhus was stamped out and thousands upon thousands saved.

Us
 Make a
 Beautif



The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is simply marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands. Adv.

Stocking Up.
 Conversation overheard on the train:

"Understand you're in the Home Defense league?"
 "Yep. I was out all night."
 "What doin'?"
 "Watching the water tower."
 "Watching the water tower?"
 "Yep. Come on and help us."
 "Not me. Look here, old man; it's going to be only a little while before we have bone-dry prohibition in this country, and I haven't any time to waste watching water."—New York Evening Post.

He'd Ask Her.
 At a dance in a certain town a visitor to the place got into conversation with an elderly gentleman.

Presently the younger man said, pointing to a lady across the room, who was smiling pleasantly in his direction:
 "I wonder if that dreadful-looking woman is actually trying to flirt with me?"

"I don't know," the elderly gentleman answered mildly, "but I can easily ascertain for you. She's my wife."

More War Knowledge.
 A patriotic young woman who has been taking the war situation seriously since the advent of the States into the fray, remarked, after evening after a careful perusal of the paper that she could not understand how the German junk had so much influence in determining the course of the war on the part of Prussia.

Investigation disclosed the fact that she had been studying an article dealing with the attitude of the "Junkers," or the party of the landed aristocracy in Prussia.—Indianapolis News.

Compensations.
 "Elizabeth's baby cries all night, she says. 'Why should she mind? Isn't her husband a floorwalker?"

A kind act is never a stepping stone to misfortune.

Grape-Nuts

Made from choice whole wheat and malted barley, this famous food retains the vital mineral elements of the grain, so essential for balanced nourishment, but lacking in many cereal foods.

From every standpoint—good flavor, rich nourishment, easy digestion, convenience, economy, health from childhood to old age—Grape-Nuts food.

"There's a Reason"

ISN'T THIS SILLY?

"Arch," she of the high arches and arched eyebrows said, archly, "do you love me?"
 "Why, of course, why shouldn't I, Gladys? You've got the Gladys rags in this town and when I know you're my own little Glad, I'm Glad—I can be."

THE REAL MAN

BY CRIS LYNDE

(Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons)

The Hidden Power

Most of us never learn what great powers lie undeveloped within our mind and body. We go through life working at about fifty per cent pressure. Unless there come a crisis which calls out to duty the last ounce of bodily strength and the most acute mental energy, we go to the end of life's string knowing not how much of the Creator's gift we have neglected and let go to waste.

"The Real Man" is the story of a young fellow who had the good fortune to face a real crisis when he was twenty-five years old. It called out his entire reserve of strength and courage. For 25 years there existed a smug person, hide-bound, soft, shrewd. Then came the blow-off! The real man stepped out of that smug disguise and showed the stuff that was in him. It was great stuff, too.

All of you will enjoy "The Real Man." It will entertain. It will provoke serious thought. It may lead you to examine the inside of your shell of life in search of the real man or the real woman. It may help you to discover a way to work at higher pressure than fifty per cent—and if you do, you'll know the secret that has made men famous throughout the world's history.

THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.

Bank Cashier and Society Man.

It was ten minutes of eight when J. Montague Smith had driven his runabout to its garage and was hastening across to his suite of bachelor apartments in the Kincaid terrace. There was reason for the haste. It was his regular evening for calling upon Miss Verda Richlander, and time pressed.

The provincial beauties had chosen a fit subject for their illustration in the young cashier of the Lawrenceville Bank and Trust. From his earliest recollections Montague Smith had lived the life of the well-behaved and the conventional. He had his niche in the Lawrenceville social structure, and another in the small-city business world, and he filled both to his own satisfaction and to the admiration of all and sundry. Ambitions, other than to take promotions in the bank as they came to him, and, eventually, to make money enough to satisfy the demands which Josiah Richlander might make upon a prospective son-in-law, had never troubled him. An extremely well-balanced young man his fellow townsmen called him.

One of whom it might safely be said that he would go straightforward in his way to reputable middle old age; moderate in all things, conservative in none. On the affair with Miss Richlander—sound common sense and sober second thought had been made to stand in the room of supersentiment. Smith did not know what it was to be violently in love; though he was a charter member of the Lawrenceville Athletic club and took a certain pride in keeping himself physically fit and up to the mark, it was not his habit to be violent in anything. Lawrenceville expected its young men and young women to marry and "settle down," and J. Montague Smith, figuring in a modest way as a leader in the Lawrenceville youngest set, was far too conservative to break with the tradition, even if he had wished to. Miss Richlander was desirable in many respects. Her father's ample fortune had not come early enough or rapidly enough to spoil her. In moments when his feeling for her achieved its nearest approach to sentiment the conservative young man perceived what a graciously resplendent figure she would make as the mistress of her own house and the hostess at her own table.

Smith snapped the switch of the electric and began to lay out his evening clothes, methodically but with a certain air of calm deliberation, inserting the buttons in the waistcoat, choosing the use of the proper thickness, rummaging a virgin tie out of its box in the top dressing-case drawer.

It was in the search for the tie that he turned up a mute reminder of his nearest approach to any edge of the chasm of sentiment: a small glove, somewhat soiled and use-worn, with a rip in one of the fingers. It had been a full year since he had seen the glove or its owner, whom he had met only once, and that entirely by chance. The girl was a visitor from the West, the daughter of a ranchman, he had understood; and she had been stopping over with friends in a neighboring town. Smith had driven over one evening in his runabout to make a call upon the daughters of the house, and had found a lawn party in progress. The western visitor as the guest of honor.

acquaintance—such an acquaintance

as can be achieved in a short social hour—had followed. At all points the bewitching young woman from the wilderness had proved to be a mocking critic of the commonplace conventions, and had been moved to pillory the same in the person of her momentary entertainer. Some thrills this young person from the wide horizons had stirred in him were his only excuse for stealing her glove. There remained now nothing of the clashing encounter at the lawn party save the soiled glove, a rather obscure memory of a face too pliant and attractive to be cheapened by the word "pretty;" these and a thing she had said at the moment of parting: "Yes; I am going back home very soon. I don't like your smug middle West civilization, Mr. Smith—it smother me. I don't wonder that it breeds men who live and grow up and die without ever having a chance to find themselves."

Some day, perhaps, he would tell Verda Richlander of the sharp-tongued little Western beauty. Verda—and all sensible people—would smile at the idea that he, John Montague Smith, was of those who had not "found" themselves, or that the finding—by which he had understood the Western young woman to mean something radical and upsetting—could in any way be forced upon a man who was old enough and sane enough to know his own lengths and breadths and depths.

He was stripping off his coat to dress when he saw two letters which had evidently been thrust under the door during his absence at supper time. One of the envelopes was plain, with his name scribbled on it in pencil. The other bore a typewritten address with the card of Westfall Foundries company in its upper left-hand corner. Smith opened Carter Westfall's letter first and read it with a little twinge of shocked surprise, as one reads the story of a brave battle fought and lost.

"Dear Monty," it ran. "I have been trying to reach you by phone off and on ever since the adjournment of our stockholders' meeting at three o'clock. We, of the little inside pool, have got it where the chicken got the ax. Richlander had more proxies up his sleeve than we thought he had, and he has put the steam roller over us to a finish. He was able to vote 55 per cent of the stock straight, and you know what that means: a consolidation with the Richlander foundry trust, and the hearse and white horses for yours truly and the minority stockholders. We're dead—dead and buried."

"Of course, I stand to lose everything, but that isn't all of it. I'm horribly anxious for fear you'll be tangled up personally in some way in the matter of that last loan of \$100,000 that I got from the Bank and Trust. You will remember you made the loan while Dunham was away, and I am certain you told me you had his consent to take my Foundries stock as collateral. That part of it is all right, but, as matters stand, the stock isn't worth the paper it is printed on, and—well, to tell the bald truth, I'm scared of Dunham. Brickley, the Chicago lawyer they have brought down here, tells me that your bank is behind the consolidation deal, and if that is so, there is going to be a bank loss to show up on my paper, and Dunham will carefully cover his tracks for the sake of the bank's standing."

"It is a hideous mess, and it has occurred to me that Dunham can put you in bad, if he wants to. When you made that \$100,000 loan, you forgot—and I forgot for the moment—that you own ten shares of Westfall Foundries in your own name. If Dunham wants to stand from under, this might be used against you. You must get rid of that stock, Monty, and do it quick. Transfer the ten shares to me, dating the transfer back to Saturday. I still have the stock books in my hands, and I'll make the entry in the record and date it to fit. This may look a little crooked, on the surface, but it's your salvation, and we can't stop to split hairs when we've just been shot full of holes."

"WESTFALL." Smith folded the letter mechanically and thrust it into his pocket. Carter Westfall was his good friend, and the cashier had tried, unofficially, to dissuade Westfall from borrowing after he had admitted that he was going to use the money in an attempt to buy up the control of his own company's stock. Smith was thinking of the big bank loss and the hopeless ruin of Carter Westfall when he tore the second envelope across and took out the inclosed slip of scratch-paper. It was a note from the president and it was dated within the hour. Mr. Dunham was back in Lawrenceville earlier than expected, and the note had been written at the bank. It was a curt summons; the cashier was wanted, at once.

At the moment, Smith did not connect the summons with the Westfall calamity, or with any other untoward thing. Mr. Watrous Dunham had a habit of dropping in and out unexpectedly. Also, he had the habit of sending for his cashier or any other member of the banking force at whatever hour the notion seized him. Smith went to the telephone and called up the Richlander house. The prompt-

ness with which the multimillionaire's daughter came to the phone was not entirely unexpected.

"This is Montague," he said, when Miss Richlander's mellifluous "Main four six eight—Mr. Richlander's residence" came over the wire. Then: "What are you going to think of a man who calls you up merely to beg off?" he asked.

Miss Richlander's reply was merciful and he was permitted to go on and explain. "I'm awfully sorry, but it can't very well be helped, you know. Mr. Dunham has returned, and he wants me at the bank. I'll be up a little later on, if I can break away, and you'll let me come. . . . Thank you, ever so much. Goodby."

The Lawrenceville Bank and Trust, lately installed in its new marble-veined quarters, was only four squares distant. As he was approaching the corner, Smith saw that there were only two lights in the bank, one in the vault corridor and another in the railed-off open space in front which held the president's desk and his own. Through the big plate-glass windows he could see Mr. Dunham. The president was apparently at work, his portly figure filling the padded swing-chair. He had one elbow on the desk, and the fingers of the uplifted hand were thrust into his thick mop of hair.

Smith had his own keys and he let himself in quietly through the door on the side street. The night-watchman's chair stood in its accustomed place in the vault corridor, but it was empty. To a suspicious person the empty chair might have had its significance; but Montague Smith was not suspicious. The obvious conclusion was that Mr. Dunham had sent the watchman forth upon some errand; and the motive needed not to be tagged as ulterior.

Without meaning to be particularly noiseless, Smith—rubber heels on tiled floor assisting—was unlatching the gate in the counter railing before his superior officer heard him and looked up. There was an irritable note in the president's greeting.

"Oh, it's you, at last, is it?" he rasped. "You have taken your own good time about coming. It's a half-hour and more since I sent that note to your room."

CHAPTER II.

Metastasis.

Smith drew out the chair from the stenographer's table and sat down. Like the cashier of many little-city banks, he was only a salaried man, and the president rarely allowed him to forget the fact. None the less, his boy-



"I Am Not Going to Do What You Want."

ish gray eyes were reflecting just a shade of the militant antagonism in Mr. Watrous Dunham's when he said: "I was dining at the Country club with a friend, and I didn't go to my rooms until a few minutes ago."

The president sat back in the big mahogany swing-chair. His face, with the cold, protrusive eyes, the heavy lips, and the dewlap lower jaw, was the face of a man who shoots to kill.

"I suppose you've heard the news about Westfall?"

Smith nodded.

"Then you also know that the bank stands to lose a cold hundred thousand on that loan you made him?"

The young man in the stenographer's chair knew now very well why the night-watchman had been sent away. Smith saw the solid foundations of his small world—the only world he had ever known—crumbling to a threatened dissolution.

"You may remember that I advised against the making of that loan when Westfall first spoke of it," he said, after he had mastered the premonitory chill of panic. "It was a bad risk—for him and for us."

"I suppose you won't deny that the loan was made while I was away in New York," was the challenging rejoinder.

"It was. But you gave your sanction before you went East."

The president twirled his chair to face the objector and brought his palm down with a smack upon the desk-slide.

"No!" he stormed. "What I told you to do was to look up his collateral; and you took a snap judgment and let

him have the money! Westfall is your friend, and you are a stockholder in his bankrupt company. You took a chance for your own hand and put the bank in the hole. Now I'd like to ask what you are going to do about it."

Smith looked up quickly. Somewhere inside of him the carefully erected walls of use and custom were tumbling in strange ruins and out of the debris another structure, formless as yet, but obstinately sturdy, was rising.

"I am not going to do what you want me to do, Mr. Dunham—step in and be your convenient scapegoat," he said, wondering a little in his inner recesses how he was finding the sheer brutal man-courage to say such a thing to the president of the Lawrenceville Bank and Trust. "I suppose you have reasons of your own for wishing to shift the responsibility for this particular loss to my shoulders. But whether you have or haven't, I decline to accept it."

The president tilted his chair and locked his hands over one knee.

"It isn't a question of shifting the responsibility, Montague," he said, dropping the bullying weapon to take up another. "The loan was made in my absence. You have taken the bank's money to bolster up a failing concern in which you are a stockholder. Go to any lawyer in Lawrenceville—the best one you can find—and he'll tell you exactly where you stand."

While the big clock over the vault entrance was slowly ticking off a full half-minute the young man whose face had become so suddenly and so threateningly involved neither moved nor spoke, but his silence was no measure of the turmoil of conflicting emotions and passions that were rending him.

"I may not prove quite the easy mark that your plan seems to prefigure, Mr. Dunham," he returned at length, trying to say it calmly. "Just what are you expecting me to do?"

"Now you are talking more like a grown man," was the president's crusty admission. "You are in a pretty bad boat, Montague, and that is why I sent for you tonight."

"Well?" said the younger man. "You can see how it will be. If I can say to the directors that you have already resigned—and if you are not where they can too easily lay hands on you—they may not care to push the charge against you. There is a train west at ten o'clock. If I were in your place, I should pack a couple of suitcases and take it. That is the only safe thing for you to do. If you need any ready money—"

It was at this point that J. Montague Smith rose up out of the stenographer's chair and buttoned his coat.

"If I need any ready money," he repeated slowly, advancing a step toward the president's desk. "That is where you gave yourself away, Mr. Dunham. You authorized that loan, and did it because you were willing to use the bank's money to put Carter Westfall in the hole so deep that he could never climb out. Now, it seems, you are willing to bribe the only dangerous witness. I don't need money badly enough to sell my good name for it. I shall stay right here in Lawrenceville and fight it out with you."

The president turned abruptly to his desk and his hand sought the row of electric bell-pushes. With a finger resting upon the one marked "police," he said: "There isn't any room for argument, Montague. You can have one more minute in which to change your mind. If you stay, you'll begin your fight from the inside of the county jail."

Now there had been nothing in John Montague Smith's well-ordered quarter-century of boyhood, youth, and business manhood to tell him how to cope with the crude and savage emergency which he was confronting. But in the granted minute of respite something within him, a thing as primitive and elemental as the crisis with which it was called upon to grapple, shook itself awake. He stepped quickly across the intervening space and stood under the shaded desk light within arm's reach of the man in the big swing-chair.

"You have it all cut and dried, even to the setting of the police trap, haven't you?" he gritted, hardly recognizing his own voice. "You meant to hang me first and try your own case with the directors afterward. Mr. Dunham, I know you better than you think I do: you are not only a crook—you are a yellow-livered coward, as well! You don't dare to press that button!"

While he was saying it, the president had half risen, and the hand which had been hovering over the bell-pushes shot suddenly under the piled papers in the corner of the desk. When it came out it was gripping the weapon which is never very far out of reach in a bank.

The next installment tells you how Mr. Dunham got the surprise of his crooked life. And J. Montague Smith came to know quickly the value of using all his latent power.

TO BE CONTINUED.



LAMBS ON SOY BEAN AND CORN PASTURE.

(By P. G. HOLDEN, Former Dean of Iowa Agricultural College.)

In good farming allow nothing to go to waste.

On many farms every year grass and weeds around buildings, in barn lots, along fences and roads, in corn or stubble fields, go to seed and become waste material. These weeds could be turned to good account if there was a bunch of sheep to eat them.

No farm animal will respond more readily to care and feed than sheep. They need but little attention if such as they require is given them at the right time.

There is a world-wide shortage of sheep. The consumption of mutton is on the increase. The wool supply of the world is about exhausted. Fat lambs and wool bring good figures. Not on account of the war, but from a genuine demand of the people. There is wonderful interest in sheep-growing everywhere, but the demand for mutton and wool is so great that producers cannot meet it. There should be sheep on every farm.

Sheep need a change of pasture. Turning them from one field into another furnishes this change and keeps the sheep healthy.

Expensive housing is unnecessary. Warm shelter is essential only when the lambs are very young. The roof is the important part of the sheep house. Keep the sheep dry during the winter season and the fleece will provide the warmth. A bunch of good ewes will return good profits. Their requirements are simple and their returns in fleeces and fat lambs will surprise you.

There is no better winter feed for the ewes than good silage and alfalfa hay. A good ewe will give more milk for the feed consumed, than will the best dairy cow. Her lamb will do the milking, and by converting the milk into fat lamb, the farmer can get much more per 100 pounds for the ewe's milk than for the cow's, and in addition, the ewe furnishes a fleece each year to sell.

Care should be taken not to feed sour or moldy silage to sheep. It will kill them. Large ewes raising lambs can be fed sweet silage up to four or five pounds per day, after they have become accustomed to it. During the winter before the lambs arrive, the ewes, if in good condition at the start,

need only a light silage ration with alfalfa hay and corn fodder. Sometimes a feed of bright straw is relished by the ewes.

Sheep kept in muddy yards for long periods are almost sure to get sore feet. Give them dry footing and there will be no trouble.

Raising Lambs Profitable.

Select a bunch of rugged "mutton-shaped" ewes and mate them in the fall with a purebred sire of good form and fleece. Have the lambs born in March if there is plenty of good feed for the ewes and warm shelter for the lambs. Otherwise the lambs had better not arrive until later when the weather is warmer and the ewes can get some grass to increase their flow of milk.

Some farmers have the lambs born in January or February and fatten them for earlier markets. This necessitates much care, abundant feed and warm shelter, but it is a profitable business when well managed.

When the lambs are ten days old they will begin eating grain and hay. Fix a creep for them so they can have a trough apart from their mothers, give them some wheat bran and cracked corn and continue to feed them all they will eat while on pasture, if they are to be fattened and sold three or four months old. The best time to sell the lambs is before they are one year old.

Some good farmers allow the ewes and lambs to graze during the summer with little or no grain, wean the lambs in August and turn them into the standing corn. There is no place where a lamb will fatten faster than in a cornfield eating grass and weeds and weed seeds and the lower blades of corn.

Lambs should not be kept on old pastures that have been grazed by older sheep. There is danger of stomach worms. However, if tobacco dust or stems are kept before the sheep at all times, they will not be troubled with internal parasites.

Three hundred farmers' reports give \$3.09 as the average cost for keeping a ewe and lamb, as against \$10.15 as the average return in wool.

Nearly all good sheep men keep a few of the best ewes each year to add to the ewe flock and take the place of the older and discarded ewes.

BEEES ARE GREATEST FARM MONEY-MAKERS

One Hundred Hives More Valuable Than 80-Acre Farm, Says Minnesota Expert.

One hundred hives of bees are worth as much, or even more, than an 80-acre farm, says Francis Jager of Minnesota university farm, St. Paul.

For capital invested and labor required, adds Mr. Jager, bees are far the greatest money-makers one can keep on the farm. One hundred pounds is a fair average production under good management of the bee yard. At this rate 100 hives would produce 10,000 pounds of honey in one year. This, at ten cents a pound, would give a return of \$1,000 for one year.

None of this has to be used to pay for feed for the bees, for all their food and honey comes from the flowers of the roadsides, woods, and meadows. Further, little or no rent is required for the land, for the beehives can be placed along roadsides and in meadows where the bees have food at their very doors.

The only large expense is for equipment such as hives and supers, and this equipment will last a lifetime. It can be supplied for \$300. This means a yearly charge of only about \$15. The bees can be obtained free by catching swarms in summer. Then by the use of purebred Italian queens, these swarms can be multiplied into a purebred apiary.

The total annual cost of the bees for one year then is less than \$20 exclusive of labor. The actual labor required is worth \$134 at the rate of \$400 per year, for only one-third of the time of one man is needed, according to Mr. Jager, who finds that one man can easily care for 300 hives. This leaves a net profit of \$846 for one year.

MILKING SHORTHORN DUAL-PURPOSE COWS

Superior to Farmer Who Desires Good Mess of Milk Along With Ability to Fatten.

Milking Shorthorns are identical with the beef Shorthorn so far as color is concerned. They vary all the way from red to white, with numerous roans. The milking Shorthorn usually presents the rather rectangular shape of the beef Shorthorn, but is somewhat inclined to be more angular.

The milking Shorthorn is superior or inferior to the other dairy breeds accordingly as dairy performance is of greater or less importance. The breed, or a more correctly strain, is not as highly developed as a milk animal as are the specialized dairy breeds. It properly fills the place of a dual-purpose cow, or a cow for the farmer who desires a good mess of milk along with ability to fatten readily and produce a good marketable carcass.

The farm condition under which a breed must be kept, the market facilities, the likes and dislikes of the owner, etc., are all factors that determine the desirability or undesirability of any particular breed. Certain conditions demand one breed and others are best for another.

CULTIVATE AND HARROW SOIL

Farmer Should Put in All Spare Time Preparing Land for Late Planted Beans, Corn, Etc.

Put in every spare hour cultivating and harrowing the land for late planted beans, corn, etc. It is surprising how much better crops of these things we can get in this way and how much cleaner they will be than if we wait until the plants are up before doing any of this tillage.

VEI THE MACARO

Don't take chances this year! Use **GOOD LUCK RED RUBBERS**

They fit all standard tires. Experts teaching "old pack" coming to GOOD LUCK rubbers because they won't "blow-out" during stovage nor harden, shrink or crack after the set is made. Send 2c stamp for new book orders. Improving or 10c in stamps for 1 dot, ring if your dealer cannot supply you. Address Dept. 54 BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO. Cambridge, Mass.

KOVERALLS

Keep Kids Clean

The most practical, healthful, playtime garment ever invented for children 1 to 8 years of age. Made in one piece with drop back. Easily slipped on or off. Easily washed. No tight elastic bands to stop circulation. Made in blue denim, and genuine blue and white checky stripes. Also lighter weight, fast-color material in dark blue, cadet blue, tan or dark red, all appropriately trimmed with last color of material. All garments made in Dutch neck with elbow sleeves or high neck and long sleeves.

\$1.00 the suit

If your dealer cannot supply you we'll send them, charges prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

A New FREE If They Suit

Buy 2 or more. Look for the Two Horses on the Label.

Made by **Levi Strauss & Co., San Francisco**

Awarded GRAND PRIZE at the P.F.E.

Hotel Waldorf

1200 Commerce St. Dallas, Texas

Centrally Located. Every room equipped with bath. Large and well ventilated. Bring your family.

Rates: \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. 140 rooms, all of them are large and well ventilated. Bring your family.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Reasonable highest references. Best service.

The Limit.

Bess—Is he so impossible?

"June—Oh, fierce! Why, papa and mamma are both stuck on him.

A HINT TO WISE WOMEN.

Don't suffer torture when all female troubles will vanish in this air after using "Femina." Price 50c and \$1.00—Adv.

HINT OF WAR GAS IN "ILIAD"

Homer Says "Fierce Mars Spread a Vapor Over the Battle, Aiding the Trojans.

Why, I wonder, is the word "Homeric" such a favorite with writers at the front and with the subeditors who trick out their narratives? In the Homeric days men fought with swords and spears and bows and arrows, with the assistance of an occasional thunderbolt from Jove. What basis of comparison is there between these arms and the weapons of today?

There is one curious parallel note, I think, been pointed out in the fifth book of the "Iliad" that "fierce Mars spread a vapor over the battle, aiding the Trojans" exactly poison gas, this day would be at least an anticipation of the modern smoke screen.—London Observer.

"He'll Get You Yet."

Two extremely well-dressed young men were sitting one day in a big-sprink-and-span high-powered roadster drawn up by the parade ground at Fort Benjamin Harrison as a company of student officers, tired and dusty, swung by, returning from the trenching ground. The young men grinned at the student officers and the student officers grinned back. Then one of the latter sang out:

"Oh, you kids! Uncle Sam hasn't got you now, but he'll get you yet."—Indianapolis News.

Real Showman.

"That boy of mine is a natural-born showman."

"What makes you think so?"

"He gives circuses every afternoon in our back yard that are the talk of the neighborhood."

"Aren't you afraid he'll break his neck, performing on a trapeze or making high jumps?"

"No, indeed. He just takes the ticks. That's why I think he's a natural-born showman."

Many a man who cares nothing for worships the portrait of the blonde lady on a \$20 gold piece.

It is useless to make hay while the shines unless you stack the stuff.

Post Toasties

Always fresh and crisp! **Post Toasties** are real corn flakes!

SAYS **Bobby**



TYPE OF HOUSE USED IN ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Storage in regular storage houses is the only practicable method of keeping sweet potatoes on a commercial scale. A few crates of potatoes required for home use may be stored in the attic over the house kitchen.

Storage in banks and outdoor cellars has been the custom throughout the South for a great many years, but this type of storage is being rapidly replaced by house storage. Very few of the potatoes stored in banks or cellars are suitable for market, for those that do not decay make such a poor appearance and are of such poor quality that they are not desirable. The banks are not economical for storage because too much labor and expense are necessary every year to make them, the temperature and moisture in them cannot be controlled, potatoes cannot be taken from the banks when the weather is cold or the earth is wet, and potatoes from banks will decay very quickly upon removal.

A sweet potato storage house may be constructed of stone, brick, cement, hollow tile, logs, or lumber, but to secure the best results lumber should be used. The walls of cement, stone, etc., are always cold, and it is difficult to prevent them from becoming wet. It is also hard to prevent the collection of moisture in dugouts and cellars.

The cost of building a storage house will depend upon the kind of lumber used and its price and also upon the labor available. A 20 by 40 foot house will cost anywhere from \$150 to \$350. Many houses have been constructed of second-grade lumber, farm labor being used to do the work, and the cost has been very low. In many instances it has been possible to remodel an old tenant house, granary, or shed at little expense to make a very serviceable storage house.

House Construction.

The supports (pillars) for a house may be made of brick, cement, or blocks of wood, and should be at least 18 inches high and 12 inches in diameter. There should be three rows of these supports for a house over 15 feet wide, one row under each side of the house and one row under the middle. On these supports are placed the sills (8 by 8 inches) and across the sills are placed the sleepers (2 by 10 inches).

The walls of the house are constructed by setting 2 by 4 or 2 by 6 studs on the sills every 2 feet, and at the top of these are spiked the plates (4 by 4 inches). On the outside of the studs is nailed a layer of rough boards, laid diagonally to help brace the wall, and over these boards a layer of building paper, then the drop siding.

On the inside of the studs are laid rough boards, then a layer of building paper, and over this a layer of matched lumber. The wall constructed in this manner consists of two air-tight walls inclosing a dead-air space. This type of wall is more satisfactory than a wall filled with sawdust or shavings, for these materials soon collect moisture and the walls decay.

Management of the House.

After a house is a year old, it should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected each year before being used. All dirt and decayed potatoes should be taken out, and the interior of the house, together with all harvesting baskets, crates, bin materials, etc., should be sprayed with a solution of copper sulphate, made by dissolving 1 pound in 20 gallons of water, or a solution made by dissolving 1 pint of formalin in 30 gallons of water. Repeat this spraying after about 24 hours.

A day or so before the storage house is to be used a fire should be started to dry it out thoroughly, and if the house is new the fire should be started several days in advance of the storage in order to drive the moisture out of the lumber used in the building. During the period when the potatoes are being stored and for 10 days or 2 weeks afterwards, a temperature around 85 degrees Fahrenheit, with plenty of ventilation, should be maintained. Even if it is not possible to secure 80 degrees Fahrenheit or above, the ventilators should still be left open, so as to allow the moist air to escape. During the curing period the windows and doors may be closed at night and on rainy days, but at other times they should be left open.

When the potatoes are thoroughly dried or cured the temperature should be gradually reduced to 65 degrees Fahrenheit, at which point it should be kept during the entire storage period. During the winter, if the temperature in the house should drop below 48 degrees Fahrenheit, a fire should be started or the house opened when the air outside is warm and dry. If the temperature should go above 60 degrees Fahrenheit, the house can be opened when the air outside is cool. Should drops of moisture appear on the walls or ceiling the fire should be started and the ventilators opened to allow the moisture to escape. The essentials in the proper management of a storage house are to keep it dry and to maintain a uniform temperature around 50 to 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

Necessary Ventilation.

It is essential that a house be thoroughly ventilated when necessary, and for this purpose ventilators are constructed in the roof and openings made in the floor. The outlets through the roof may be constructed by nailing two 8-inch and two 10-inch boards

together to form an 8-inch box. This box should extend from the inside ceiling of the house to about 18 inches, or 2 feet above the roof. The top of the ventilator should be provided with a hood to keep out rain and the bottom with a cover so that the ventilator may be closed in cold weather. Every house over 20 feet in length should be provided with at least two ventilators. The openings through the floor should be 10 to 12 inches square and provided with a tight-fitting cover, so that they may be closed when necessary.

FACTS

RECORDS WILL AID BREEDER

Dairyman Must Answer Various Questions Asked by Prospective Buyer of Herd Sire.

(By L. W. WING, JR., Missouri Agricultural College.)

The present sharp competition in the dairy business and the increased price of feed force the successful dairyman to secure the greatest return possible from his outlay. If he has registered cows he expects more for his progeny than if he had only grades. But to obtain more and enough more to pay to keep purebred stock, the dairyman must be able to answer the following

questions of the prospective buyer of a herd sire. Is the sire registered? What is the record of his dam? How many advance registry daughters and proved sons has his sire? And what are the records of his granddams and grandsires? If the breeder is selling a registered cow he must answer: What is her record; the record of her dams and granddams; and the ability of her sire and grandsires to produce advance registry daughters and proved sons?



Superior Purebred Bull.

VALUABLE HINTS FOR DAIRY

Overfeeding Causes More Trouble Than Underfeeding—Make Change to Skim Milk Gradual.

(By H. H. KILDEE, University Farm, St. Paul.)

In rearing and developing dairy heifers:

Don't overfeed. Twice as many calves are stunted by overfeeding as by underfeeding.

Don't change suddenly from whole to skim milk.

Don't keep calves in damp, dark, crowded, poorly ventilated barns.

Don't feed milk in dirty pails.

Don't be irregular as to time of feeding, temperature or amount of milk.

Don't feed too much alfalfa hay before the calf is three months old.

Don't let calves suck each other after drinking milk. They should be placed in stanchions and fed grain.

Don't make calf go without water because it has had milk.

Don't let calf drink foaming milk just from the separator.

MILKROOM IS A NECESSITY

Particularly Desirable in Warm Weather and Should be Screened and Kept Clean.

A milkroom is a necessity in dairying, according to W. E. Tomson, instructor in dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

A milkroom is needed at all times, but is particularly important in warm weather, pointed out Mr. Tomson. Milk must be kept away from flies. The room should be tightly screened and kept in a sanitary condition.

The milkroom affords good facilities for keeping the milk cool. This is essential because when the temperature of the milk is higher than 5 degrees undesirable bacteria that cause the milk to spoil in a short time are likely to develop.

GOOD TREATMENT FOR COLIC

Disorder is Result of Feeding Materials Not Adapted to Stomach of Young Animals.

Colic in calves is the result of feeding materials not adapted to the undeveloped stomach of the young animal, or the feeding of the regular ration at unusual hours or in unusual amounts. The calf usually suffers violent abdominal pains, indicated by an unusual activity of the animal, frequent and continuous kicking, and, finally, complete prostration. Unless relieved within a short time, death usually follows. A standard treatment is to drench the calf at intervals of two hours with a mixture containing a teaspoonful of turpentine and a tablespoonful of raw linseed oil.

GIVE RIGHT AMOUNT OF FEED

Careful Feeders Study Individual Animals and Keep Them at Their Maximum Production.

Many careful feeders have their cows giving the most milk four or five weeks after the freshening time. They study the individual animals and endeavor to keep them at their maximum production by giving just the right amount of feed and no more.

Just Once Try "Dodson's" and, Headache

One W. ose a D

Live up or sluggish liver. Back guarantee fine and cheerful; make your will clean your pleasure; be vigorous and full of as than a dose of bition. But take no nasty, danger it won't make ous calomel, because it makes you Dodson's LI medicine. Yo sick and you may lose a day's work. ing, because Calomel is mercury or quicksilver, ing fine, your which causes necrosis of the bones. your headach Calomel crashes into sour bile like dynamite, breaking it up. That's your stomach when you feel that awful nausea and bowels regular. cramping.

Listen to me! If you want to enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50 cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone under my personal money-

Dodson's Live, entirely vegetable, therefore harmless and cannot salivate. Give it to your children. Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now. Your druggist will tell you that the sale of calomel is almost stopped entirely here.—Adv.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic. 50c and \$1.00, all Drug Stores.

SHOW CASES

Will give your business an air of distinction. Send us a trial order. We make all our Show Cases and Fixtures. "Buy it made in Texas." Write THE MAILANDER COMPANY, WACO SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

The Patriot From Mayo.

The most disappointed Irishman observed lately in New York was the wild specimen from untamed Mayo who, as he handed in the registration card that he had filled out laboriously, demanded of the clerk: "Gimme me gun. An' where do I rapport?"—Boston Globe.

ON FIRST SYMPTOMS

use "Renovine" and be cured. Do not wait until the heart organ is beyond repair. "Renovine" is the heart and nerve tonic. Price 50c and \$1.00.—Adv.

He Reckoned.

Visitor—When did your boy Josh pass his examinations?

Farmer—I dunno exactly, but I reckon it must have been when nobody was 'lookin'.

CAPUDINE

—For Headaches—

Try it and be convinced. Good for aches in back and limbs also—Assists Nature to get right and stay so. It's Liquid—easy to take.—Adv.

Surprised.

"Yes, sir, it will cost you a thousand dollars to have this house redecorated."

Good heavens! Why, I could almost have my wife redecorated for that."—Judge.

FOR ITCHING, BURNING SKINS

Bathe With Cuticura Soap and Apply the Ointment—Trial Free.

For eczemas, rashes, itching, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands, and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective. Besides they tend to prevent these distressing conditions, if used for everyday toilet and nursery preparations.

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

Respect for the Song.

"Don't you love our song, 'The Star-Spangled Banner?'"

"I do," replied Senator Sorghum.

"Then why don't you join in the chorus?"

"My friend, the way for me to show real affection for a song is not to try to sing it."

Total Loss.

Mrs. Knicker—As a patriotic duty we should eat the perishable things.

Mrs. Becker—Everything is perishable when Jack sits down at the table.—Life.

IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY

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

The Trouble.

"What was the matter with Blink's lecture about the ethics of military aviation?"

"I think it was over the people's heads."

It is easy to distinguish a violinist from a fiddler for one draws a salary and the other doesn't.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy

No stinging, hot eye ointment. It cools at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Brochure. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

WHO IS TO BLAME

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Thousands recommend Dr. Killeen's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Killeen & Co., Easthampton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

La Valliere Vanishing Cream

Will Aid You to Possess A Beautiful Face

It cleanses, whitens and softens the skin and prevents tan and sunburn. Pure and absolutely harmless. Buy it of your dealer. If he will not supply you, send 30 cents to The La Valliere Co., New Orleans

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED

by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

Low-priced, reliable, and effective. Sold by druggists. Lask all names of western stockmen, because they prevent where other remedies fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials: 10-cent pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00 50-cent pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00

Use any medicine, but Cutter's is simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is demonstrated by their success in VACCINATING AND STRENGTHENING. Insect on CUTTER'S. It is absolutely reliable.

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Real, clean, germicidal, non-toxic. Kills house flies, stable flies, and all other annoying flies. Made of metal, can't get on fire, won't melt, and will not rust. Lasts all summer. Price 10c per tin. Sold by druggists. Write for free sample. \$1.00 per gross prepaid for \$1.00.

HAROLD SONDERS, 150 DE LAKE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STOMACH SUFFERERS!

A stomach specialist advises the following:

R

Aqua Purra

Tablespoonful after meals. It makes a whole pint, brags, prepare it—Try it, it should be prepared for \$1.00.

MUL-EN-OL

The Household Antiseptic

USE IT For Cuts or Burns After Shaving As a Mouth Wash

HALES EPILEPTIC RELIEF

FITS

A Treatment Prescribed by New York Specialists that Conquers Fits, Epilepsy and Nerve Disorders. \$1.50 bottle sent FREE to any sufferer. Write today.

DR. HALE LABORATORY, 90 Walker St., New York

PILE SUFFERERS

Send for a tube of MOTHER'S SHIRT-ROSE PILE REMEDY and quit worrying, losing time, sleep and your health. "Acts quickly. Works efficiently." First time offered to the public. Easy and convenient; no work, discomfort or pain in using. Large sanitary tube with Pile Pipe and directions \$2.50 postpaid. Satisfaction assured.

SHIRT-SHOT REMEDY COMPANY Box 191, Fort Worth, Texas

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED

We pay \$10 per set for old false teeth. Don't let them rot in your pocket. Send by parcel post and receive \$10.00 in return. No work, discomfort or pain in using. Write for Free Brochure. South Specialty, 201 S. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of lasting time. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. Sold by druggists.

W. N. U. CALLAS, NO. 28-1917.

EDUC. HOLIVER
Publisher

Ever...
Hedley
Tues...
Wed...
Clarendon.

Hedley Restaurant

Now Open Again,
Under Same Management

Service Car in Connection

H. C. BURRISS
PHONE 118

Caraway's Garage has the No Flare Headlights. If you wish to comply with the law, come in and figure with us on the No-Flare.

Mrs. Burrows of Munday is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Osborn.

For harness troubles see Kendall
Elder S. H. Holmes of Vernon will fill his regular preaching appointment in Hedley next Sunday. Everybody invited.

All kinds of Dr. Hess' stock powder and tonics, worm powders, poultry powders and pancreas, stock dip.
Hedley Drug Co.

J. G. McDougal and wife spent Sunday in Memphis.

FOR SALE—The house now occupied by the Barber Shop, as I must move it off the lot by September 1st. N. M. Hornsby.

Miss Olga Marsalis visited in Clarendon and Lelia last week.

Have your Tailor work done with Clarke, the Tailor, who knows how.

Mrs. Bond W. Johnson and daughters have returned from an auto trip to central Texas.

I have the agency for the Chevrolet cars and will be glad to figure with any who wish to buy a good auto.
B. L. Kinsey.

Leonard Marsalis and family of Quannah are visiting home folk here this week.

Sporting goods, such as base ball, tennis etc., at the Hedley Drug Co.

Miss Ruth Pyle, Shirley Green, Roy Erwin and Paul Pyle were here Wednesday from Memphis.

You had better put in your Coal while you can get it. J. C. Wooldridge.

Mrs. Nat Smith is here from Fort Worth, visiting at the old home place.

For work gloves see Kendall.

Mrs. C. E. Watkins and daughter of Memphis are visiting Cal Watkins and J. P. Pool.

FOR SALE
is the farm one mile south of Hedley. All sell crop and all or sell and hire the party to gather.
T. J. Davis. \$615

F. C. Johnson attended to business in Memphis last Friday.

...died a...
...The...
...Saturday...
...in...
...for several...
...skitt moved...
...although...
...in 1886, and lived in this community ever since until they moved to Amarillo two years ago. She had many warm friends in Hedley who deeply mourn her departure from this life.
She is survived by her husband and six children, all of whom attended the funeral except one son, Ira, who is in the U. S. army stationed at El Paso.

CASH FOR PRODUCE
I am paying the best CASH prices for Country Produce of all kinds. Bring in your poultry, butter, eggs, etc., and get the money.
R. S. Smith.

J. E. Blankenship and family, Joe Blankenship and wife, and Geo. Blankenship left Tuesday for Puente, Calif. The former will remain several months, the others returning in three weeks.

Land Agent Farm Loans Insurance
R. E. NEWMAN

Price Smith and family from Perrin, Texas, are here visiting at the C. E. Blankenship home.

Candy, Tobacco and Cigars, fresh and fine at Hedley Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dishman have gone to Grayson county to visit relatives and old friends for a month.

"LIBERTY"

For Sale—Ten or twelve nice two year old Jersey heifers. Good milkers. Cash or good bankable note. E. R. Clark.

W. T. Gilmore and wife and Tom Lockler and wife of Slocum are guests in the T. C. Lively home this week.

Get your creams, face powder, talcum powder (big can for 25c), at the Hedley Drug Co.

Mrs. G. W. Brinson visited in Lelia Lake the past week.

Rubber heels at Kendall's.

Misses Lula Dilbeck and Verdie Sallee are visiting in the Sam Smith home this week.

McQuay Norris Leak Proof Piston Rings at Caraway's Garage. Let us show them to you.

J. O. A. Clark of Erath county is visiting at the home of his son-in-law, Rev. J. H. Hicks.

H. C. Hittson, W. E. Reeves and family, Mrs. U. J. Boston and Miss Mary Harris motored to Clarendon Monday.

Auto belts made and repaired at Kendall's harness shop.

H. C. Burriss and family returned Tuesday from a 2000-mile auto trip to Hot Springs, Little Rock, Dallas and Fort Worth.

Floyd Shannon, whom we have not seen since long years ago in old Fannin county, called on us a little while last Saturday afternoon. Floyd, like ourself, is now a man of family, and (unlike ourself) he's a fine specimen of physical manhood. We were glad indeed to see him.

Buy it for less at Kendall's.

Big Clean Sweep Sale

BEGINNING SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th
and continuing 10 days, we're going to make a Clean Sweep at our store on **ALL SUMMER GOODS**

WE'VE REACHED THE TURNING POINT. IT IS THE TIME WHEN we must turn our backs on Summer Merchandise and look to the Fall Business. This necessitates the moving of all summer goods and the re-arrangement of our store for the reception of Fall purchases. So we have decided upon an old-fashioned "Clean Sweep," and have accordingly marked ALL SUMMER MERCHANDISE at

PRICES THAT WILL MOVE THEM QUICKLY

THIS SALE WILL MEAN A BIG MONEY SAVING to every person who takes advantage of the opportunity to buy during the Ten Days Clean Sweep. There are bargains here for every man woman and child in this section. We haven't time for extensive price quoting, but, for example, we offer you

\$4.50 Oxfords for only	-	\$3.25
\$7.50 Oxfords for only	-	\$5.00
\$6.00 Oxfords for only	-	\$4.25
\$5.00 Oxfords for only	-	\$3.25
\$4.00 Oxfords for only	-	\$2.50

Take our word for it, the bargains are here for you, and all we ask is that you come in and look them over. No cheap merchandise, but Goods of Honest Values at "sacrifice" prices.

Beginning Saturday Aug. 4th

Richerson & McCarroll
The Store of Service
Hedley, Texas.

Beginning Saturday Aug. 4th

Jesse Ring and wife have returned from a visit to points in Oklahoma, Missouri and Illinois. They report a fine time.

Acid test Enamelware Kendall's
The C. C. Phelps family are enjoying a visit from relatives from Grayson county this week.

C. O. Cooper, living three miles out on Route 2, was attending to business in Hedley Wednesday.

We regret to learn that Mrs. W. A. Luttrell is still quite ill. She has been moved to Adair Hospital, at Clarendon. We trust her condition will soon be greatly improved.

R. S. Luttrell of Floydada is here visiting relatives and friends for a few days.

J. W. Caraway Sr. was in Clarendon over Sunday, to visit relatives and friends.

The Hedley Baptist church will begin their series of meetings on Sunday, August 26th, and continue over the first Sunday in September.

Get toilet articles from the Hedley Drug Store

County Assessor B. F. Naylor was down from Clarendon Saturday, shaking hands with friends. He brought Capt. McGee back in his car, the Captain having been visiting in Clarendon and McLean for a day or two. Returning to Clarendon, he took the Informer family with him for a visit. B. F. is a pretty good Samaritan, anywhere you strike him.

Best sole leather at Kendall's.

Mrs. J. H. Myers and daughter Miss Grace, were appreciated visitors at The Informer office for a short while one day the past week.

H. C. Brumley was down from Clarendon Saturday, meeting the people and greeting old friends. Harry, we understand, is already in the race for sheriff at the next election, and rightly believes that it wouldn't hurt his candidacy any if he gets acquainted with the people.

C. H. Hittson of Tucumcari, N. M., prominent attorney and stockman, has been a guest of W. E. Reeves and family the past week.

W. H. Moreman was in town last Saturday for the first time since he was injured several weeks ago while taking a shipment of hogs to the Fort Worth market. He's looking none the worse for the accident.

J. A. Warren, prominent Lelia Lake business man, was a business visitor in Hedley one day last week.

Mrs. McFarland of Claude is visiting Carl McFarland and wife.

Roy Carson of Memphis was in Hedley this week.

Miss Dot Grimsley is visiting relatives in Jack county.

J. H. Wood and family are here this week from Quail.

Miss Lizzie Wimberly is visiting her sister at Groom.

John Harris has returned from a visit to Dallas and Fort Worth.

Walter Pierce and family are visiting in east Texas.

Frank and Earl Albright of Childress were here Sunday.

Quite a number of our farmers brought in hogs to the Hedley market last Saturday, and we understand A. N. Woods made a shipment to the Fort Worth market.