

COUGHRAN & AVANT
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Office in New Era Building

THE NEW ERA.

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ROOT ON THE LEAGUE

Cox Replies--Demands Retraction--Root Replies--Reiterates Charges.

New York, Oct. 20.—Elihu Root in his only address on the League of Nations during the presidential campaign Tuesday night declared that the treaty of peace with Germany would have been ratified and America would have been a member of the league—if president Wilson "had been willing."

"Mr. Wilson, however, was not willing. He insisted upon the treaty absolutely unchanged," Mr. Root said, adding later on in his speech: "I do not question Mr. Wilson's beliefs that the disposition of the treaty for which he was contending on May 31, 1919, were just and fair, but without disrespect, I do question Mr. Wilson's infallibility, I do question the complete control of abstract justice in the processes by which the four men who dictated treaties, which undertook to make over eastern Europe, reached their conclusions."

"I have an impression that there was the accommodation of conflicting interests, the giving of something here to get something there; the yielding of something in order to avoid losing others, the shading of justice by expediency which has characterized such conferences since history began. I have a strong impression that some of their conclusions were mistakes."

"And I think it most objectionable that the American people shall enter into a solemn and positive agreement to guarantee and maintain by force of arms for all time the sovereignty which these four men made in the year 1919."

Say Article 10 Means Force.

That is a part of what Article 10 undertakes to do. It is an alliance to enforce perpetually, through the co-operations of the league, the decisions of Mr. Wilson and his associates in the year of 1919. It is a throwback to the old discarded alliances of the past. It speaks a language of power and not the spirit of progress. It is an attempt to do what the Holy Alliance sought 100 years ago, (with just and noble expressions of purpose)—to impose by force the judgment of the rulers of the present generation on all future generations."

Mr. Root declared that "we shall promote the peace of the world," by electing Senator Harding with whose stand on the league, he said was unchanged from the time he voted for ratification of the peace treaty and League of Nations with the senate reservations. The election of Governor Cox, he said, meant the effort to have the United States join the League of Nations without change as it was brought back from Europe by President Wilson.

After re-stating the situation of the league, Mr. Root declared that it was well understood in 1919 and "it is well understood now that the other parties to the treaty would have been content to accept" the senate reservations, adding:

"Several European nations already have given notice of half a dozen changes in the covenant which they propose to urge at the meeting of the assembly of the league next month. The only reason why the change necessary to meet American objections have not already been considered, is that Mr. Wilson simply would not negotiate for them."

The principal objection to the league, Mr. Root said, "may be roughly classified as follows:

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"Second, objections to submitting to the council of the league questions, of purely American policy, such as the Monroe Doctrine, or question of immigration upon which the European countries, approaching that subject from entirely different point of view and with opposing or different interests, would almost necessarily differ from the American policy."

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"Mr. Wilson being unwilling to accept reservations," to the peace treaty and League of Nations, has left us "practically where we stand today," Mr. Root said.

"Mr. Cox declares," he continued, "that he will insist upon the treaty just as Mr. Wilson negotiated it and upon that understanding, Mr. Wilson is supporting Mr. Cox for the presidency. The Democratic platform says substantially the same thing."

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COX DECLARES ROOT FALSELY PRESENTED HIS LEAGUE STAND

Candidate Demands Retraction for Alleged Mistatement.

Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 20.—Governor Cox sent a telegram to Elihu Root asking him to "correct" what the Democratic candidate declared was a "false" statement in Mr. Root's address Tuesday regarding the governor's position upon the League of Nations issue. The governor denied Mr. Root's statement that he demands the league "just as Mr. Wilson negotiated it," and called upon Mr. Root for a retraction.

In making public his telegram to Mr. Root, Governor Cox issued a statement declaring that Mr. Root and 30 other prominent Republicans signing the recent statement in behalf of Senator Harding, were "attempting to deceive the voters, because they are permitting their partisanship to rise above their patriotism and trusting perhaps that the last wobble of Senator Harding may be in their direction."

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MACSWINEY DIES ON 74TH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

Unconscious for 36 Hours Before Death—Brother Was With Him.

London, Eng., Oct. 25.—Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, died at Brixton prison, in the city, at 5:40 o'clock this morning.

His death occurred on the 74th day of a hunger strike that eclipsed any in the annals of the medical world.

Mayor MacSwiney, who had been unconscious 36 hours, did not recover his faculties before he died. Father Dominic, his private chaplain, and his brother, John MacSwiney, were with him when the end came.

John MacSwiney and the chaplain, who had been waiting downstairs in the prison, were told by prison officials at 4:45 o'clock that they should go to the mayor's bedside as they thought death was approaching. The brother asked for the privilege of communicating with other relatives, who were not present, but the officials, it is said, refused him the use of a telephone.

After the prisoner's death, his brother and the chaplain were not permitted to leave Brixton prison until 6:15 o'clock. John MacSwiney immediately conveyed word to the widow of the lord mayor, who was staying at a western hotel with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, the former being the London executive of the Irish Self Determination League.

Mrs. MacSwiney, accompanied by her parents and the Misses Annie and Mary MacSwiney, sisters of the lord mayor arrived at Brixton prison at 9:30 o'clock.

It is understood arrangements are being made to take the body to Ireland for burial.

News of MacSwiney's death had not become known in the district around Brixton prison until after 9 o'clock.

It is probable the inquest will be held at the prison today, after which the body will be turned over to relatives.

MacSwiney was unconscious for 36 hours before his death occurred, it is stated. Father Dominic, therefore, was unable to give him communion but he administered extreme unction.

The cause of MacSwiney's death was heart failure, according to a statement issued at the home office. This statement is considered an indirect answer to the criticisms of Dr. Josiah Oldfield, the physician and publicist, who had declared it was wrong for the lord mayor's doctor to administer meat juice and brandy. He said brandy was a poison and that a man at the point of death was very susceptible to poison. Dr. Oldfield added that when a man fasted a long time, the first food he could endure was fruit juice.

When one of the officials was asked regarding Mrs. MacSwiney's absence from the bedside when death occurred, he replied by saying the restrictions which recently were imposed on the visits of relatives were urged by the attending physicians as vital to the prisoner's own interests.

Met Wife While in Jail.

MacSwiney was 40 years old, and was one of the most prominent Sinn Feiners. He started life as a draper's assistant, but became a poet, author and playwright before taking up politics seriously. Later he became violently anti-English.

While in Wakefield jail, Yorkshire, in 1916, he met Muriel Murphy, daughter of a wealthy Cork distiller, who visited the jail, and shortly after they were married, despite much opposition.

MacSwiney was elected as a Sinn Fein member from Cork to the British parliament in 1918, but never took his seat. He was elected lord mayor of Cork in 1920.

For various political offenses, he had been in jail, with brief intervals of liberty, since January, 1916, and in October, 1917, secured his release from jail by hunger striking.

As soon as the news of the lord mayor's death began to spread through the city, small knots of people began moving toward Brixton prison. The police, however, did not allow anyone to move into the street leading to the prison entrance. Fears previously had been expressed that the lord mayor's death might cause a demonstration at the prison.

The MacSwiney family, after the inquest, will take the body to St. George's cathedral, in London, where

it will lie in state until it is taken to Dublin, where it is planned to place the body for a day or two in Mansion house.

MacSwiney's grave will be alongside that of his official predecessor, Lord Mayor Thomas MacCurtain, who was shot in his home in Cork on March 20. MacSwiney will be the fourth to be buried in this plot, the others being MacCurtain, Sheamus McQuirke, who was taken out of bed in his Calway home and shot, and in the Easter rising in Dublin in Jeremiah McNesty, who participated in 1916.

These arrangements are contingent on the possibility of governmental interference, which, however, is regarded as unlikely. The progress of the funeral party from Dublin to Cork will be marked by a series of services at all the populous centers on the way. Final obsequies will be held in Cork cathedral and burial will be held in St. Fin Barr's cemetery in Cork. The grave in which MacSwiney will be buried is known as "Republican plot," which has been reserved for Irish nationalist soldiers.

ORIENT EXTENSION MAY BRING TRADE TO SAN ANTONIO

Oregon's Forecast of Early Completion Would Bring Business to Road.

Trade in immensely larger volume will come to San Antonio if General Alvaro Obregon's forecast for an early completion of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad lines of Mexico is borne out. A short extension of the same line in Texas from Alpine to the Mexican border at Ojinaga would give connection into the heart of Chihuahua and the building of the San Antonio, Rock-springs & Western from San Antonio to San Antonio would make a direct and short line between San Antonio and Northern Mexico.

The original plan of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient was to build to the west coast of Mexico in the State of Sonora at Topolobampo and thus make a direct connection through the west coast of Mexico to Kansas City. Parts of this line were completed, including a stretch from Topolobampo to Hornillos and another stretch from Bonoyna to Marquez. The intervening stretches were never completed because of the revolutionary conditions and it is claimed that the lack of this through connection was one of the things that caused the road to go into the hands of a receiver since it was these sections in Mexico that were expected to rinate some of the heaviest traffic for the road.

During his recent visit to the state of Texas General Obregon, gave an exclusive interview to The Express, stating that arrangements were being made for the construction of five railroad lines in Mexico and the Orient was one of those named, and it is assumed that this it to be completed through to the Pacific coast. The road passes through the states of Chihuahua and Sonora and through some of the richest mining and stock-raising sections of Mexico and would mean a much more direct route to that part of Northern Mexico than is provided at present.

A statement was recently given out by W. T. Kemper of Kansas City, president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, in which he stated that the European bondholders of the Orient had not lost their confidence in the future of the road and intended to carry out a plan of organization that would mean the completion of the road as originally planned. This means the building of the connections through to Topolobampo on the west coast of Mexico since that was the original objective point of Stilwell when he started to build the road.

Mr. Kemper believes that the future of the road is brighter than it has been for years and he says the company plans to enter Mexico at two points. Entering at Del Rio and joining with the Mexican lines to the City of Mexico and entering at Presidio on the way to the Pacific coast.

The interview given out by Mr. Kemper and that by General Obregon being published at about the same time and in agreement would seem to indicate a strong probability that the plans will be carried out. Building of the San Antonio, Rocksprings & Western to Sonora where it would connect with the Orient, in case the Orient carries out its plans, would give San Antonio

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These arrangements are contingent on the possibility of governmental interference, which, however, is regarded as unlikely. The progress of the funeral party from Dublin to Cork will be marked by a series of services at all the populous centers on the way. Final obsequies will be held in Cork cathedral and burial will be held in St. Fin Barr's cemetery in Cork. The grave in which MacSwiney will be buried is known as "Republican plot," which has been reserved for Irish nationalist soldiers.

ORIENT EXTENSION MAY BRING TRADE TO SAN ANTONIO

Oregon's Forecast of Early Completion Would Bring Business to Road.

Trade in immensely larger volume will come to San Antonio if General Alvaro Obregon's forecast for an early completion of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad lines of Mexico is borne out. A short extension of the same line in Texas from Alpine to the Mexican border at Ojinaga would give connection into the heart of Chihuahua and the building of the San Antonio, Rock-springs & Western from San Antonio to San Antonio would make a direct and short line between San Antonio and Northern Mexico.

The original plan of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient was to build to the west coast of Mexico in the State of Sonora at Topolobampo and thus make a direct connection through the west coast of Mexico to Kansas City. Parts of this line were completed, including a stretch from Topolobampo to Hornillos and another stretch from Bonoyna to Marquez. The intervening stretches were never completed because of the revolutionary conditions and it is claimed that the lack of this through connection was one of the things that caused the road to go into the hands of a receiver since it was these sections in Mexico that were expected to rinate some of the heaviest traffic for the road.

During his recent visit to the state of Texas General Obregon, gave an exclusive interview to The Express, stating that arrangements were being made for the construction of five railroad lines in Mexico and the Orient was one of those named, and it is assumed that this it to be completed through to the Pacific coast. The road passes through the states of Chihuahua and Sonora and through some of the richest mining and stock-raising sections of Mexico and would mean a much more direct route to that part of Northern Mexico than is provided at present.

A statement was recently given out by W. T. Kemper of Kansas City, president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, in which he stated that the European bondholders of the Orient had not lost their confidence in the future of the road and intended to carry out a plan of organization that would mean the completion of the road as originally planned. This means the building of the connections through to Topolobampo on the west coast of Mexico since that was the original objective point of Stilwell when he started to build the road.

Mr. Kemper believes that the future of the road is brighter than it has been for years and he says the company plans to enter Mexico at two points. Entering at Del Rio and joining with the Mexican lines to the City of Mexico and entering at Presidio on the way to the Pacific coast.

The interview given out by Mr. Kemper and that by General Obregon being published at about the same time and in agreement would seem to indicate a strong probability that the plans will be carried out. Building of the San Antonio, Rocksprings & Western to Sonora where it would connect with the Orient, in case the Orient carries out its plans, would give San Antonio

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ROOT ON THE LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1.)

October 19, which reads: 'Mr. Cox declared that he will insist upon the treaty just as Mr. Wilson negotiated it. I am addressing you most respectfully with recognition of your integrity of purpose and the signal service which you have rendered as a public man, mindful of the fact that you may have fallen into error through ignorance of the situation, owing to your absence from the United States during a part of the campaign. Your statement, however, is not in keeping with the facts which you are assumed to know by perusal of daily papers. I have invariably stated in my addresses, and restate here, my whole-hearted desire to make the United States a member of the League of Nations and that to secure that consummation of the purpose of American when she entered the war, I will accept reservations that will clarify; that will be helpful; that will reassure the American people and that, as a matter of good faith, will clearly state to our associates in the league that congress and congress alone, has the right to declare war, and that our constitution sets up limits in legislation or treaty making beyond which we can not go.

"I have further stated that I will accept reservations from any source which are offered in sincerity and with a desire to be helpful. I have also stated that if I am elected president, my election can be construed only as a mandate of the American people; and that to secure the ratification of the treaty and of the league I would sit down with the members of the senate; I would consult with Mr. Wilson and with you, Mr. Root, as well as with Judge Taft, as well as with all others who have a sincere purpose and whose service in the past equips them especially as advisors in this work. You know, and know full well, that Senator Harding very recently said: 'I am not interested in clarification; I am interested in rejection.' As I have stated at the beginning, I am placing a charitable construction upon your statement that perhaps your partisanship has prevented your reading my addresses and your prejudice has prevented you from realizing the destructionist attitude of your own kind; but you have made a statement concerning me, which the records show is false, and I firmly, but respectfully, call upon you to correct this statement at once. Mr. Root, you have arrived at honorable station in life. Many people trust you. You have no right to receive them. They want the truth in this campaign. Your conscience will tell you that duty to it should be superior to duty to your party."

(Signed) JAMES M. COX.

Calls for Retraction.

Governor Cox's statement commenting upon the Root message said:

"I am today addressing a telegram to Elihu Root, calling upon him for an immediate retraction of a misstatement in his New York address as to my position toward securing ratification of the treaty and the league."

"I am doing this because it is now apparent to me at least, that Mr. Root and the 30 eminent Republicans who are for the league association with him, in a statement issued in support of Senator Harding, who they know, by his own words, is against the league, are attempting to deceive the voters. They are permitting their partisanship to rise above their patriotism, and trusting, perhaps that the last wabble of Senator Harding may be in their direction. I am trying to be charitable to these men in view of the fact that in their partisanship they may not be reading my public addresses, in which I have invariably said it would be my purpose to accept any helpful reservations that will make certain the ratification of the treaty and the league; and that my election would be expressive of the desire of the American people for going into the league; whereas the election of Senator Harding upon his own words, upon the statements of Johnson, of Borah, would be endorsements for staying out of the league. I am asking the newspapers to carry this statement and a copy of the telegram sent to Mr. Root as a matter of fair play, because the association of pro-league Republicans led by him have not given the facts and are not giving the facts to the people."

"Only Tuesday night Dr. Charles Eliot, who has been one of America's foremost educators for more than 40 years, called attention to this very thing to a group of student voters at Harvard in my presence, and pointed out that in the statement signed by 31 men, all of whom he knows, and with most of whom he has been associated, they have recommended

those reservations was one which said: 'The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any military or naval forces, etc., unless in any particular case the congress which, under the constitution, has the sole power to declare war or to authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action by act or joint resolution, so provide.'

ROOT REPLIES WITH REITERATION OF CHARGES

New York, Oct. 21.—Elihu Root tonight made public the following telegram to Governor Cox, replying to his request to "correct" an alleged "false" statement in Mr. Root's New York address Tuesday regarding the governor's position upon the League of Nations:

"I have today received your telegram dated yesterday. I would not willingly do you an injustice, and I do not think I have. You began your campaign by an interview with the president and an authoritative statement that you ad here in complete accord upon the League of Nations. I cannot be mistaken about his position. Throughout the long struggle in the senate he steadfastly refused to give his assent to any reservation which substantially changed the covenant as he brought it back. He certainly has not changed. His very recent utterances show that.

"If you have changed from that complete accord with him, I have not heard of it. Such a change is not indicated by the vague and general expressions of your telegram saying that you will accept reservations that 'will clarify,' that will be helpful, that will reassure the American people, that you would sit down with the members of the senate, that you would confer with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Taft and myself and all others who have a sincere purpose, etc., because you are the one, who would determine what was helpful, what would reassure the American people, what advice you would follow, and you are solemnly, publicly pledged to an agreement with Mr. Wilson concerning the covenant he brought back from Europe."

Cites Article 10.

"There is one statement of your telegram that does give a definite idea of where you stand upon what Mr. Wilson declares to be the heart of the league—the general alliance of Article 10 by which the United States would undertake to guarantee against external aggression the territory and independence of every member of the league, and to make that guarantee good by war if necessary. You say in your telegram that you will accept reservations that 'will clearly state to our associates in the league that congress, and congress alone, has the right to declare war,' and that 'our constitution sets up limits in legislation or treaty making beyond which we cannot go.'

"That, it seems, is what you are willing to do about Article 10. Well, it is absolutely nothing. Everybody knows already that our congress has a right to declare war, and that there are limits to legislation and treaty making power. All governments of all civilized nations know it. You accomplish nothing by telling them of it again."

"The trouble about giving the guarantee provided in Article 10 is that the making of a treaty containing it is a solemn assurance to all the nations that it is within the treaty making power and that the promise to make war binds congress as fully as it binds all other members of our government to maintain the pledged faith of the United States. In all governments the power to declare war rests somewhere, and an agreement to make war is an agreement that that power shall be so exercised by the officers in whom it rests. A refusal by congress to pass the necessary resolution would imply be a breach of the treaty."

"An analogous case is the power of congress to appropriate money. There is no other power in our government to do that; but, if the United States make a treaty agreeing to pay \$1,000,000 to another country, would anyone say that the obligation could be cancelled by a refusal of congress to appropriate the money? Certainly not. The one effect would be that the United States had broken faith. The real question is whether we shall enter into a guarantee under which the faith of treaties will require congress to pass a resolution declaring war. That is what your telegram makes it clear you propose."

Lodge Reservations.

"On the same day when you sent the telegram, according to the press reports, in a meeting at Providence some one in the audience asked you, 'Would you accept the Lodge reservations to the League of Nations?' There was your opportunity. Among

those reservations was one which said:

"The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any military or naval forces, etc., unless in any particular case the congress which, under the constitution, has the sole power to declare war or to authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action by act or joint resolution, so provide."

"That reservation would leave congress free whenever the time came to act in accordance with its judgment and conscience and of its constituents regarding the merits of the controversy at that time."

"Your position as you now state it leaves congress bound by the solemn pledge of faith of our country to pass the resolution for war, no matter what the merits of the controversy might be."

"If you did not mean that congress should be bound, you had an opportunity at that meeting in Providence to say 'I agree to this reservation or to this part of this reservation.' Your answer is reported to have been: 'The Lodge reservations never were seriously suggested. If they had been, Senator Lodge would have declared for them in the Republican platform adopted at Chicago.' And thus you sidestepped the question, and you state in your telegram to me the perfectly futile thing you are willing to do on the subject of Article 10."

"Your telegram to me undertakes to state your case, and both what you say and what you refrain from saying confirm the understanding I expressed in my speech that your position and purpose are to impose upon the United States the covenant negotiated at Paris without any real change whatever."

HARDING ASKS FOR EVIDENCE OF ANY CHANGED POSITION

Senator Offers Reward to Any Man Who Can Point Out an Inconsistency.

Jackson, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Replying to Governor Cox's charges of inconsistency on the League of Nations issue, Senator Harding offered in a speech here Wednesday, to give a reward to any one who would produce specific evidence of a change of position since he accepted the republican nomination for the presidency.

Mr. Harding also asserted that if he had no specific plan for a world association, the same was true of Governor Cox, who had not told the people what reservation to the Versailles covenant he was willing to take.

"I do not believe in very much of the president's league," said the republican nominee. "And if the democratic candidate wants to regard this as my thirteenth change, I give him notice that I have one more yet to give him, because, you know, I am entitled to 14."

Reward to Any Man.

"But as a matter of fact, I will give a reward to any man in America who can take my utterances on world politics from my speech of acceptance down to the speech I am making at this hour, and point out any inconsistency or change of position."

"I have said from the beginning we would not have the Wilson covenant, and I say that to you again now. But I have said repeatedly that America will gladly play her part in a suitable association of nations which does not involve the surrender of American sovereignty, which is built upon the ideals of justice rather than force, and I say that again."

"I have not, of course, specified just how we would do it, because I am going to be called upon to make good. But my countrymen, newer with Article 10, the heart of the league. That is a heart of steel under a coat of mail, while we want a heart and soul of justice for a better order in the world."

References to League.

"I hope that does not leave you in any great doubt. Let me ask you a question: Have you heard any one who tells us they will take the Wilson league with interpretations or reservations, and have you heard any of them with their glossiness of tongue tell you what reservations they are going to take? No, you have not."

"The senator's reference to the league was made in the course of a speech at a republican 'barbecue' here attended by people from Southern Ohio and neighboring states. Immediately afterward he left on a special train for Rochester, N. Y., where he will speak Thursday before winding up his campaign trip with a night meeting at Buffalo."

The nominee attacked the democratic party as a party of "phrase makers" and praised the republican protective policy as an example of

constructive performance" under republican guidance.

In his discussion of the tariff the candidate made particular reference to the iron and steel industry as an instance of helpful development under protection. He called attention to the southern tariff conference recently held at New Orleans, and added:

"They are not quite ready to accept the doctrine of tariff protection. They took the first step toward emancipation from paralyzing democracy."

Detailing the provisions of the Cummins-Esch law, Mr. Harding said it not only contained "a new bill of rights for labor, but offered a means of improving the civil situation by authorizing the interstate commerce commission to insure an equitable distribution of the cars."

"That's the Cummins-Esch bill," he continued. "I know it is not enforced, but that's not a very surprising thing under the present administration. The interstate commerce commission took it upon itself to set the law aside, and if I were president I'd set aside the interstate commerce commission that did it."

The Versailles league was referred to by the nominee as "largely a memory now," and its labor provisions and Article 10 were made the principal targets of the senator's attack. Under the labor division of the league, he said, conditions of labor and commerce would be determined by a council in which the



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THE NEW ERA

THE PERIL OF TEXAS

The Situation.

1. Texas ranked 39th among the States of the Union at the last printed report of our schools.

2. Since that time, during last year, Texas lost one-third its men teachers and one-fourth of its women teachers. Four-fifths of the teachers that quit were among the best teachers. The teachers are still quitting, the rural schools especially.

3. Two thousand schools and class rooms in Texas last year had no teacher at all, the schools were closed and some of the children were crowded into other already over-crowded class rooms, while the bulk of those in the country simply roamed the roads and fields with no school at all.

4. Many of the schools that did keep open had to take as teachers young school-girls in their teens, utterly unprepared to teach. 400,000 boys and girls in Texas were taught last year by inexperienced girls who, in most cases, had not even a high school education themselves. The schools in the large cities are now in fairly good condition, but the schools in the small towns and rural districts are as a rule in a desperate condition; in many cases they are worse than they were twenty years ago.

5. The Governor and legislature, seeing the peril to our State, voted directly out of the State Treasury last spring four million dollars extra for the public schools. This was to help the schools tide over the storm until the people could provide a regular and efficient way to support good schools. This extra money had come into the treasury unexpectedly from the development of oil wells in the State and on State lands. It was a pure accident that this loose money was in the treasury, and there is no probability of such a thing happening again. This extra support ends with this year.

6. While the action of the Governor and legislature has helped in many cases, the condition of the schools in the greater part of the small towns and rural districts is still pitiful and certain to grow worse if adequate and permanent plans of support are not found at once.

The Cause.

7. The cause of this deplorable condition is plain. The State, as a State, has done well by its schools. Texas ranks tenth in the Union in support of its schools out of the State Treasury. But an out-of-date and undemocratic provision in our constitution prevents the local communities in Texas doing for their schools even what they may unanimously want to do. Texas is therefore 44th among the states of the Union in local support of her schools. Only one other State in the Union forbids a tax of more than 50 cents on the hundred dollars of property valuation for school



THEY SHALL NOT PASS!

purposes. Texas is therefore at the very bottom of all the States in the Union in the limit its constitution now sets for local support of schools.

8. The constitution permits the large cities to vote such local support for their schools as their citizens choose to vote. The constitution, therefore, permits the inhabitants of the cities to vote themselves good schools if they desire to do so, but forbids the citizens in small towns and in the country voting themselves the kind of schools they desire and their children need. Hence, the Texas children in our large cities have good schools, while the Texas children in the country and in small towns have, as a rule, very poor schools or no schools at all. That is unfair, unreasonable, and inexcusable. It retards the prosperity and the civilization of the whole State.

The Remedy.

9. The constitution must be changed to allow the citizens of any district, whether town or country, to vote such support for their public schools as they see fit. That is the first step. This amendment places no tax on anyone, it does not even compel anyone to vote a tax later. But it does make it possible for every district in Texas to decide for itself what support it will give to its own schools.

Absolutely no sensible reason can be offered for voting against this amendment. The prosperity of the State and the welfare of our children demand that every right thinking man and woman go to the polls, rain or shine, on November the second and vote for the Amendment to Section 3 of Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Texas.—The Better Schools Amendment.

OUR OPPORTUNITY

By Annie Webb Blanton

On November 2nd, at the general election, a constitutional amendment will be submitted, which simply allows all school districts to vote whatever tax they feel they need for school purposes. This does not mean that taxes will be increased in any given community, but does allow the people in that community to increase the school tax later if they so desire. It is purely a local option measure.

Two things are of vital interest in Texas today—first, to keep the young people on the farm; second, to give them every opportunity that any Texas child may enjoy. Statistics show that, as a rule, the leaders of every community are those who have had good educational advantages. Education increases the earning ability, and greatly adds to the enjoyment of life.

In the past, rural communities have been compelled to take such teachers as they could secure. A teacher whom a city school will not accept is not a fit teacher for a country child. Our country schools must have better teachers and longer terms.

Good rural schools will do many things for Texas. First, they will help the future farmers to raise better crops and better stock. Second, they will stimulate interest in farm affairs. Third, good schools add to the selling price of every farm in that school district. Very few people will pay a high price for a farm if there are no school advantages. Then vote for the educational amendment, because "The educated mind is the greatest producing agency in the world, without which fertile soil, timbered land and mineral deposits are so much useless material."

THE ISSUE OF THE HOUR BEFORE TEXAS

"A great national election looms large just ahead; three men from three parties are running for Governor of Texas; a new legislature is about to be created—each and all of these are great issues in their way, but the issue of the hour before Texas, is the carrying of the School Amendment at the November election. Whether Cox or Harding is elected, the United States will weather the International Storms which now beset her; Texas might get along politically even if an out-of-the-regular candidate were elected, but if the school amendment fails she will be hit a blow which will retard her progress for years to come. Say what we will, the Public Schools are the saviors of democracy—there can be no such thing as a government of the people and by the people for the people without public education."

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In Local Provisions Made for Education. Texas is practically at the Bottom of the List of States

Help Lift Texas from the Bottom!

WORK FOR THE BETTER SCHOOLS AMENDMENT NOW!

Vote for the Amendment November 2nd!

THE SHAME OF TEXAS

FIRST IN SIZE! - - - FIRST IN AGRICULTURE!

39th IN EDUCATION!

Mothers of Texas! Will you stand for that! Fathers of Texas! Will you stand for that?

THE NEW WOMAN POWER—WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH IT?

For seventy years mothers struggled for an equal share with fathers in determining conditions under which their own children should be reared.

They petitioned, they begged, they wept, they prayed, they became militant in the despair of one hour, and as clinging vines in the hope of another; but to no avail. Yet when war was declared they faithfully, even feverishly, engaged in Red Cross work, Liberty Loan work, anti-vice work; they knitted, they sewed, they stinted and saved, and when the innumerable "drives" were on, they tramped the highways and byways regardless of dust, and heat, or wind and rain. Many of the most timid made speeches before all kinds and conditions of audiences; and then they hid their aching hearts with smiles and cheering words as they bade farewell and Godspeed to the brightest and bravest of the land who, everywhere, were rushing to training camps and flying fields, and crowding to the rails the relentless, never-ending procession of eastward bound troop trains.

They proved in part what Mathew Arnold once prophesied: "If ever the world sees a time when women shall come together purely and simply for the benefit of good of mankind, it will be a power such as the world has never seen."

Their demonstration could not be complete, however, because they had not then been granted a voice in their own government which declared war, and planned the means of carrying it on; nor were they apprised of many conditions that have later been revealed.

But now, woman's opportunity is here. You cannot plead ignorance, for you have stood dry-eyed and horrified at the revelations of the war department regarding the social evils when you learned that "the most terrible waste of manhood in modern warfare is not on the battlefield."

You have learned of the diseases and degeneracy and broken hearts and homes that result from these evils.

You have learned that 800,000 of the sons of American mothers were found "physically unfit."

You have been confronted with the shocking conditions of under-nourished children, of unnecessary blindness, and idiocy, and lunacy, and infant mortality.

You have witnessed the unholy profiteering in food and clothing.

You have learned that one out of every seven children born in your country dies in its first year, and that 300,000 of these little ones die of preventable diseases, before they are five years old.

You have gathered up the broken bodies of your sons from off the fields of war, and you have learned that illiteracy, inexcusable, skulking illiteracy, is fundamentally responsible for all this chaos of ills, and that out of every six native-born illiterates in America five live in rural communities.

The challenge is to you, the mothers and conservers of the race. The seventy-year fight has been won. You now have equal voting powers with men.

What are you going to do about it? Not in Russia, or in Mexico, or in Maine, or even in Oklahoma, but right here in our own Texas, on November 2nd, when the educational amendment which is a first step toward elimination of these evils, is to be voted upon, and the ballot will be in your hand?

At a county fair recently held in this State the demands of the fat cattle and registered hogs and thoroughbred pigs and chickens were so great that the Fair Association found it impossible(?) to furnish either room or consideration for the needs of the children. Many of whom, sad to relate, were neither fat, nor registered, nor thoroughbred.

But the Better Schools Campaign has a real live chairman in that particular county; so she found a pleasant and convenient location just outside the sacred stock reservation, erected a large, roomy tent, decorated it with a big sign, and banners and posters, furnished it, supplied all comers with ice water and literature, and started a line of talk that furnished the directors with food for prolonged and serious speculation.

Someone was talking some time ago with a Texas man and said: "Yours is a great State. Why, do you know that if Texas should turn over in her sleep El Paso would fall east of Atlanta?"

The prompt reply of the Texan was: "Yes, that is true, but Texas never sleeps."

All Texans talk this way. Let us show by our votes on November 2 for the Better Schools Amendment that Texas is not asleep when it comes to education.

MOTHER GOOSE IN TEXAS, 1920.

Texas, Texas, have you any kale?
Yes, sir; yes, sir; got it by the bale.
Plenty for the auto,
Lots for silken socks,
But none for the schoolhouse
Where goes our Goldilocks.

There was a little man and he had a little vote
And his whole upper story was dead, dead, dead.
As he went to the polls he saw a little school,
And he hit it right over its head, head, head.

There is a little man and he has a little vote
And his whole upper story is live, live, live.
He loves the little school, and when November comes
For the Better Schools Amendment he will strive,
strive, strive.

Little Miss Peaches
In a little shack teaches,
Twenty-four classes a day.
No help they provide her,
The roof fell beside her,
Yet she and the kids have to stay.



OVER WHICH ROAD WILL YOU SEND YOUR BOY?
HIS DESTINY DEPENDS ON YOUR VOTE NOVEMBER 2.

Colonel House says that his chief diversion in Paris was to corner a Frenchman with, "Now in Texas—" Such tales as he did tell of Travis and Bowie and old Sam Houston, and of how the Texans fought that their children might have the rights of free men, among which, as chiefest of all, was placed the right of public education.

Suppose, now just suppose, that several Frenchmen, having taken it into their heads to see for themselves the country of which the Colonel boasted, were to tour Texas for the next few months.

The following conversation would probably ensue if they were asked their opinion of Texas:

"Is not Texas a magnificent state?" you ask.

"It has great possibilities," they reply.

"Her resources as yet are practically undeveloped," you boast.

"Especially her human resources," they add.

"Our cotton crop alone is worth more than \$400,000,000.00."

"How much are the children worth?" The question is embarrassing and you hasten to change the subject.

"Did you see our cattle on a thousand hills?"

"Yes, but we wondered at the cattle sheds on the campus of your University. Why?" Not being able to answer why, you again side step.

"If you are interested in co-operative undertakings," you begin, pompously, "you no doubt would like to know of the Hog Association that has been organized in one of our counties. The farmers of the county have put \$75,000 into the business of learning how to raise hogs, and are paying a man \$1,800 a year to teach them. That's what I call progress."

The Frenchmen do not appear greatly impressed.

"This \$1,800 man," they ask, "he is a trained expert?"

"Oh, no. Just a practical farmer."

"Curious," they remark.

"What is curious?" you demand.

"Why, we were told," they explain, "that in the county you mention the highest paid school man receives only \$1,500."

At the implied criticism you lose your temper and exclaim: "You talk like a lot of school teachers." And the Frenchman riled in his turn retorts, "And you act like men untaught. Does the experience of Europe mean nothing to you? Can you not see, will you not consider that Bolshevism is a force of fire? Do you think we came to America on a pleasure trip? We came as desperate men seeking help. We had hoped to find in American democracy the divine fire with which to fight the fire that is ravaging us, but your democracy seems to be only a phosphorescent light. Be not deceived. The torch your fathers lighted burns not without fresh fuel. Your children are even now stumbling in the darkness, and if they fall, what matter your cotton, your cattle, and your hogs? Your only hope lies in the school. What of your schools?"

There's some faithful woman
Who's teaching for you;
The kids are so trying
She scarce knows what to do.
Don't make her eat soup
Without any bread,
And wear clothes so shabby
She'd rather be dead.

Tom, Tom, the Piper's son,
Left the school and away he run.
He run to stay
That very day
The teacher had starved and blown away.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

WHAT LEADING CITIZENS OF TEXAS THINK OF THE AMENDMENT.

"No more important campaign for promoting the welfare of the people residing in the rural districts of Texas was ever undertaken in this State." (Extract from long interview.)—Hon. R. E. Thomason.

"It is the plain and patriotic duty of every citizen of Texas who has at heart the interest of our free public school system, as well as the welfare of the oncoming generations of the Lone Star State, to enthusiastically support and vote for this amendment to Section 3 of Article VII of the Constitution of Texas.

"No political or class distinction should be made when considering our educational problems; every person entitled to cast a vote November 2, 1920, should vote for this betterment, or, may I more correctly say, this opportunity for the betterment of our free public schools."—Hon. George H. Slater, President Texas State Federation of Labor.

"I am heartily in favor of the adoption of this amendment. In my opinion it would be a tragedy sad and criminal for the amendment to fail. Our Rural School System has all but collapsed; it must be resuscitated; the remedy is simple—more money in our school enterprise. The profession of teaching must be established on an enduring financial basis, or else we will never have the schools we must have, in order to do justice to the children of Texas; whom God has committed to us as guardians.

"Our Democratic form of Government in which each individual exercises a part of the sovereign power will falter and ultimately fail unless the individual units, or a controlling majority, are enlightened so as to be equipped mentally and morally to properly exercise this power of Government.

"Ignorance is the poisonous atmosphere in which Anarchy, Bolshevism and all other 'isms' antagonistic to our system germinate and flourish. The ignorant and un-enlightened mind is utterly helpless to defend itself against the preachments of those who would utterly destroy our form of Government, and who are continually, through their propaganda, disturbing the peace of our country. I am heart and soul for the amendment and shall do everything within my power to put my county, Hunt, over in good shape."—Hon. Ben. F. Looney.

WOMEN AND THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Any person who is twenty-one years of age, who has lived in Texas one year and six months in the county in which he or she offers to vote or, if a native of a foreign country, who has declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States six months before the day he expects to vote, shall be permitted to vote on November 2, 1920, provided he or she has a poll tax receipt for the year 1919.

Men and women who have all of the above qualifications, but who did not pay their poll tax by February 1, 1920, may vote in the November elections and all other elections prior to February 1, 1921, if they secured a 1919 poll tax receipt during the period from October 6 to October 26, 1920, provided by the last Called Session of the Thirty-sixth Legislature.

This poll tax receipt was issued according to the laws governing poll taxes bought prior to February 1st next preceding a regular election. In cities of 10,000 or over it must be gotten in person at the courthouse or office of the tax collector. In small communities it may be issued through an order to an agent.

Besides the election of a President of the United States and all state officials from Governor down, the question of an amendment to the State Constitution called the "Educational Amendment" comes before the voters of the State for decision. The carrying of this amendment is believed to be the beginning of the solution of our shortage of school teachers and our closed schoolhouses. All, regardless of party affiliation, feel alike on the matter of the education of the children. (See statements from candidates for Governor.)

THE BALLOT.

The entire ballot is printed on one sheet, a column being allowed for each party which has complied with the statutes governing and regulating party nominations. In addition, the law requires a blank column to be provided, for the use of those who wish to write in the name or names of independent candidates for any office from Governor down. In voting a "straight ticket" a line is drawn entirely through each party column from the top to the bottom, except the one for which the elector is voting. In voting a mixed ticket each candidate's name is scratched except those for whom the vote is cast. For instance, if an Independent candidate for judge and a Democratic candidate for attorney are chosen, all other candidates for judge in each column except the Independent column is scratched and every other candidate for attorney except the Democratic candidate is scratched.

THE CANDIDATES.

Hon. Pat M. Neff of Waco, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas.

Hon. John Culbertson of Wichita Falls, is the Republican candidate for Governor.

Ex-Senator T. H. McGregor of Austin, is the American Party candidate for Governor.

Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn,
School won't open next October morn.
Where's the trustee that looks after the school?
He forgot the amendment—the silly old fool.

VOTE FOR THE BETTER SCHOOLS AMENDMENT

NOVEMBER 2ND

THE SHAME OF TEXAS

FIRST IN SIZE! - - - FIRST IN AGRICULTURE!

39th IN EDUCATION

Mothers of Texas! Will you stand for that? Fathers of Texas! Will you stand for that?

WHICH IS YOUR CANDIDATE? STAND BY HIM.

ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT?

See what Pat Neff says:
 "As a citizen of Texas I always have been, am now, and shall continue to be interested in the promotion of the cause of education. The education of the masses of the people being, in my opinion, our best safeguard against socialism, bolshevism, and anarchy; and our best guarantee of sound, democratic government and industrial prosperity. I believe all our public schools, rural and urban, as well as institutions of higher learning, should be adequately financed, and wisely and economically administered. I am particularly interested in the country public schools of Texas, upon which the farm girls and boys are largely dependent for educational opportunities. I want to see Rural High Schools established at suitable points in the rural sections of the state, so that our farm girls and boys may attend good high schools in the country, organized and conducted under rural environment. This is one means of stopping the rapid movement of the people of the county to the city. Such rural high schools should also be made social centers for all the people, being common property of all the people of the community. I shall vote for the proposed amendment of the Constitution in the general election, because the said amendment will give the right to the people of the rural communities of Texas to provide financially for better support of the public free schools for the education of their own girls and boys."

ARE YOU A REPUBLICAN?

See what Culbertson says:
 "Were it a choice between my winning and the winning of the educational amendment, I would choose the latter."

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN PARTY?

See what T. H. McGregor says:
 "I favor the educational amendment; will vote for it, and will ask my friends to vote for it."

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

The Better Schools Campaign has for its purpose the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment to remove the present limit on local taxes for school purposes.

The adoption of this amendment is of utmost importance to the public schools and the people of the State, the very life of the schools and the benefits of an enlightened citizenship depending upon its adoption.

Now, therefore, in line with the policy pursued throughout the course of my administration, I, W. P. Hobby, Governor of Texas, urge all loyal Texans to exert every possible effort in bringing about the adoption of the proposed amendment and in order to give greater publicity to this all important subject, I hereby designate the week of October 24-30 as Better Schools Week in Texas.

Throughout the week of October 24-30, the people of cities, towns and rural communities are urged to assemble in mass meetings for the discussion of the proposed amendment. Newspapers throughout the State are requested to give publicity to the purposes of the amendment and to advocate the cause of its adoption for the betterment of education in their daily and weekly editions.

Let all loyal and public-spirited citizens respond to this call to the end that the constitutional shackles be stricken from public education and the schools of Texas take a higher rank among the schools of the nation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of State to be hereon impressed at Austin, Texas, this 5th day of October, A. D. 1920.

W. P. HOBBY,

Governor of the State of Texas.

By the Governor:

EDWIN SPENCER,

Acting Secretary of State.

A PRAYER FOR TEXANS.

God of our fathers, we thank Thee:

For our heritage received from heroes;
 For our cattle plains and cotton fields;
 For our hard-working, clear-seeing citizenship;
 But most of all, O God, we thank Thee
 For our children.

God of our fathers, we pray Thee:

That we shall be true to the ideals of Texas heroes;
 That we shall be free from greed and from inordinate passion for possessions;

That we shall be trustworthy to neighbor and to state;

But most of all, O God, we pray Thee:

That we shall be generous and just to our children, teaching them the faith of Texans, providing for them out of our poverty or out of our wealth such homes and schools that all the children of Texas in the country and in the city shall have equal opportunity.

God give us courage to put our children first.

TUBERCULAR SOLDIERS.

It seems impossible to believe that our own Texas soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who contracted tuberculosis while in the service of their country have not been cared for, but such is the case.

"He that's ungrateful, has no guilt but one; all other crimes may pass for virtues in him."

There is rapidly growing up among the women of this generation, a kinship of motherhood that will bind all women of all creeds and classes together in one insoluble fighting unit, prepared to use their newly acquired power to the end that the ignorance, and misery, and waste, and mutilation of the lives that they descend into the shadows of the valley of death to make possible, shall forever cease.

Why not disfranchise citizens who stay away from the polls unless on account of conscience or physical disability?

"No man or woman is educated until he or she is able to earn a living. Society demands that each individual in normal physical condition shall render it a service for which it rewards the individual in turn by at least food, clothing, and shelter. With additional service to society, additional rewards are forthcoming. Vocational education consists in preparing one's self for this service."



THE STORY OF ONE DECLARED TO BE AMERICA'S GREATEST WORLD WAR HERO.

Recently a woman visitor to Austin who is nationally noted for her brilliancy and broad altruism was appealed to, to furnish some point, some incident or illustration that would certainly bring home to the hearts and minds of Texas men and women the enormity of their neglect in discriminating, as they do, against the children of the State who reside in rural districts.

"You might travel the world over and you could not find a more impressive argument for any cause than you have for the educational amendment right here in Travis county, in the history of your four-times decorated world-war hero, Albert Simpson," she replied.

And here, in brief, is one of the most thrilling and remarkable stories of the world war—the story of a Texas boy whose citation reads:

"Through his bravery and skill the advance of the Huns was checked and the day was saved by the covering of a retreat, one of the most difficult and daring of all military operations."

On the memorable day in question, Albert Simpson was in charge of a machine gun squad at Somme-Py, France.

His squad, with the rest of the army, had retreated twice after severe punishment from the Huns, but when ordered to retreat the third time, a cry went up, "Texans will not retreat," and as the American division swept back, he and his machine gun squad of eight men, all told, lunged forward, and were at once surrounded by the enemy. Almost immediately an explosion occurred, and when the smoke cleared away, the heroic little squad had been reduced to one.

Left alone, and cut off from any possible aid, Simpson made his way to a German fox hole, and arrived safely, only to find it inhabited by eight German officers. Using two hand grenades, he killed seven of the men, bayoneting the eighth after entering the dugout.

Being powerfully built, he partially supported a machine gun thus left at his disposal, but on a broken tripod, and made ready, with his own ammunition, and that of the enemy, to give battle.

He did not have long to wait. The Germans began storming the dugout, first in single file, then in double file, sometimes upright, and sometimes crawling. On and on they came. Would the line never cease? How much longer would his ammunition last?

Still they came, and the deadly fire of the machine gun continued mowing them down.

Captain Cunningham speaking to Travis county people since the war said that when the American division went back to reconnoiter preparatory to again making an advance, the officers were astounded at the sound of the lone machine gun barking incessantly, and that no conclusion could be reached in regard to it, as the Americans were positive the Germans had no opposition at that point.

At the close of two hours and ten minutes, to be exact, the Huns

were driven back, and Major Pharr advanced on the dugout and jumped into it. Imagine his consternation when a revolver was thrust against his chest by a giant of an American doughboy, standing in a stooping position, half supporting a German machine gun.

After convincing Simpson that he was not another enemy, the major asked him if he did not wish to be taken to the rear at once. "I am a little tired," the Texan responded.

Captain Cunningham and others estimated the number of victims of Simpson's fire, lying within range, at between 1,000 to 1,500 Germans.

"I did not try to estimate them," Simpson replied when asked the approximate number. "I wanted to forget what I saw when I came out of that hole."

He wanted to forget, but the nations of the earth remembered. He was awarded the Italian War Cross, a Distinguished Service Medal by Great Britain, the Croix de Guerre by France, and the Distinguished Service Cross of his own America.

Captain Cunningham declares that when the records are cleared he will be revealed as America's greatest hero.

But what honor is due his native State for Albert Simpson's heroic acts?

What had Texas provided for him in the way of mental, moral, or physical training?

When people of Austin and Travis county finally learned of his deeds, despite his native modesty and reserve, they raised a sum of money with which to reward him, but he had slipped away.

Then came a call for Albert Simpson, of Travis county, to receive the Decoration of the King of Italy. A determined search for him was made and he was found on a load of charcoal, near Bee Caves, coming in from his mountain home. Anxious to do all in their power for the big, stalwart hero, he was questioned:

"What can we do for you? What do you want more than anything else in the world?"

And what do you suppose was the answer given by this young Texan, who bore on his chest the war decorations of four of the proudest nations of the world? "An education," he bashfully and haltingly declared.

But his time for obtaining that which he coveted was past. The people of his native State were too late in realizing the enormity of their crime in not providing educational advantages for him and thousands of like caliber who reside in the rural districts of Texas, where the schools are so poorly supported that the children have not even a "fighting chance" to develop into the strong, courageous, dependable men and women their State so badly needs.

BEAT THIS POEM IF YOU CAN.

One of the most interesting things in the recent campaigns in the cities for better schools has been the fine work of the children themselves. In Dallas and other places the children have, under the general guidance of their teachers, spent their afternoons after school in calling on neighbors and urging them to come out and vote for the school bonds or for whatever was before the people. Some of the older boys and girls have made four-minute speeches at the movies, written articles for the local papers and even made soap-box speeches on the busy street corners.

The rural school teachers should by all means encourage the country children likewise to go to their neighbors and plead for a better chance in life. It is a hard heart indeed that can resist the earnest pleading of a bright-eyed boy or girl for a better chance to prepare himself for usefulness in the world.

Below is a poem dashed off by a little boy in a California public school in the midst of a hot campaign there for better schools. Doesn't he deserve a chance?

"The day is hot, and so am I
 To think that any tight-wad guy
 Would try to save a bean or two
 On Better Schools for me and you.
 It's hard enough to come all day
 And crack your brains, and stop your play
 Without being herded in a shack
 That almost fell down ten years back,
 Or taught by teachers, kids or green,
 Who're ugly, ignorant, or mean.
 So come, all voters, young and gray,
 And put it through on election day.
 Forget you're tired, forget you're busy,
 Walk, run, or come in your tin 'Lizzie!'
 If you never voted before in your life,
 Come this time, and bring your wife."

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

"Vocational education is the opponent of things narrow and cramped. It looks with impatience on the boy in the machine-shop who knows how to run a drill press, but to whom the planer, shaper, and other machines are sealed books. It would take a boy and make him a mechanic knowing the why and the wherefore of mechanics, the reasons why each tool does what it does, as well as understanding the way in which it does it.

"It would open to a boy and girl the recesses of knowledge out of which modern industry has sprung and on which it depends. It would make them reasoning workers. Its purpose is to make men and women flexible in their working powers and to take the rigidity out of toil. It is a human force, sympathetic and virile, leading the mind to express through the hand the character and spirit of the worker."

ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS ON EXAMINATION.

After twice committing suicide, Cowper lived till 1800, when he died a natural death.

Much butter is imported from Denmark because the Danish cows have a greater enterprise and superior technical education to ours.

The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man with several wives is more willing to face death than if he had only one.

To all of which we may add an American schoolboy's recent statement: Patrick Henry said, "I rejoice that I have but one country to live for."



VOTE FOR THE BETTER SCHOOLS AMENDMENT

NOVEMBER 2ND

Do You Want Your Children to Have A 39th Rate Chance in Life?

SCHOOLS A PAYING INVESTMENT FOR THE STATE

MASSACHUSETTS SPENT \$13,889,838.00, OR \$38.25 PER PUPIL, ON EDUCATION.

TENNESSEE SPENT \$1,628,313.00, OR \$4.68 PER PUPIL, ON EDUCATION DURING THE SAME YEAR.

THAT YEAR MASSACHUSETTS CITIZENS PRODUCED ON THE AVERAGE \$144 EACH MORE THAN DID TENNESSEE CITIZENS. OR A TOTAL OF \$403,969,824.00 MORE THAN TENNESSEE.

IF MASSACHUSETTS GIVES 12 MILLION DOLLARS MORE TO SCHOOLS AND HER BETTER EDUCATED CITIZENS PRODUCE 403 MILLION DOLLARS MORE PER YEAR. HOW MUCH PROFIT DOES THAT STATE MAKE ON HER INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION?

EDUCATION IS NOT A CHARITY BUT THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENT

EDUCATION INCREASES PRODUCTIVE POWER.

MASSACHUSETTS GAVE HER CITIZENS 7 YEARS' SCHOOLING

THE UNITED STATES GAVE HER CITIZENS 4.4 YEARS' SCHOOLING

TENNESSEE GAVE HER CITIZENS 3 YEARS' SCHOOLING

MASSACHUSETTS CITIZENS PRODUCED PER CAPITA \$260 PER YEAR

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES PRODUCED PER CAPITA \$170 PER YEAR

TENNESSEE CITIZENS PRODUCED PER CAPITA \$116 PER YEAR

IT PAYS THE STATE TO EDUCATE

WHAT FOUR YEARS IN SCHOOL PAID

WAGES OF TWO GROUPS BROOKLYN CITIZENS

WHEN 14 YEARS OF AGE	THOSE WHO LEFT SCHOOL AT 14 (YEARLY SALARY)	THOSE WHO LEFT SCHOOL AT 18 (YEARLY SALARY)
16	\$200	\$0
18	\$250	\$0
20	\$350	\$500
22	\$475	\$750
24	\$575	\$1000
25	\$600	\$1150
	\$688	\$1550

TOTAL SALARY 11 YEARS \$112.50

TOTAL SALARY 7 YEARS \$737.50

NOTICE THAT AT 25 YEARS OF AGE THE BETTER EDUCATED BOYS ARE RECEIVING \$900 PER YEAR MORE SALARY, AND HAVE ALREADY, IN 7 YEARS, RECEIVED \$2250 MORE THAN THE BOYS WHO LEFT SCHOOL AT 14 YEARS HAVE RECEIVED FOR ELEVEN YEARS' WORK.

IT PAYS TO CONTINUE YOUR STUDIES

THE STATE THAT FAILS TO EDUCATE



"THE EDUCATED MIND IS THE GREATEST PRODUCING AGENCY IN THE WORLD. WITHOUT WHICH FERTILE SOIL, TIMBERED LAND AND MINERAL DEPOSITS ARE BUT SO MUCH USELESS MATERIAL."



"THE STATE THAT FAILS TO EDUCATE DOOMS ITS CHILDREN TO INDUSTRIAL SUBJUGATION BY THOSE FROM STATES THAT EDUCATE. MORE THAN ONCE HAVE NATIVES LOST THEIR LAND FROM LACK OF EDUCATION."

SHALL WE PREPARE OUR CHILDREN TO HOLD THIS LAND?

EVIDENCE.

"Has Jim come home from school yet, Mary?" asked his mother.
"I think so, ma'am," said Mary. "The cat's hiding in the cellar."

It is the drum major who grows pompous, the great general is simple and unaffected as a child.

A colored man was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty, and received sentence, when the judge asked how it was he managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house when there was a dog in the yard.

"Hit wouldn't be of no use, Judge," said the man, "to try to 'splain dis thing to you at all. Ef you was to try it you like as not would get yer hide full o' shot an' get no chickens, nuther. Ef you want to engage in any rascality, Judge, yo' better stick to de bench, whar yo' am familiar."—Presbyterian Witness.

THE MONEY VALUE OF EDUCATION TO THE STATE AND TO THE INDIVIDUAL.

Now and then one sees a man with high education who has made a complete failure as a business man, and on the other hand there appear many men who without education have accumulated large fortunes. This fact has led many men to believe that education has very little money value.

Of course, education has many other values and could justify itself even if it had no money value, but before coming to a conclusion about the money value of education one ought to look at the matter in a large way. Some few people may have such failings as to be unable to make money, with or without education, and a few others may have such exceptional natural ability that not even the handicap of a lack of education can hold them down. The real question is what help does education give the average man or the usual run of men and women?

If you take whole nations and compare those that are educated with those that are not, the conclusion is plain. For instance, going back to normal times before the war, how could you account for the fact that Germany, with rather poor natural resources grew so much more vastly greater natural resources than Germany. Russia's which had a vigorous and talented race of people and population was over 95 per cent illiterate while Germany had the most complete school system in the world. This difference in wealth-producing power of the educated and uneducated nations cannot be explained by the differences in race, or climate, or natural resources. In sunny France, swampy Denmark, hilly Scotland, mountainous Switzerland, or wherever there is good school system and education there is great efficiency in industry and great wealth is produced each year. On the other hand, in sunny Spain, frozen Russia, centuries old Turkey, or in Mexico with her matchless natural resources, wherever there is no education or little education, there are great poverty and little wealth.

Even in our own nation, it has been shown by Dr. Dabney and Dr. Ellis that the power to produce wealth in any state is in direct proportion to the amount of education given the citizens. The figures given in the chart above show that Massachusetts has given her children two and a third times as much education as Tennessee gave hers, and that Massachusetts' citizens produced two and a third times as much wealth per year as did the citizens of Tennessee.

Massachusetts, with slightly smaller population than Texas, has nearly twice the accumulated wealth. Wisconsin and California, both young States like Texas and each with only two-thirds our population, have over four billion each of accumulated wealth while Texas has less than three. Both these states have given nearly twice as great support to their schools as Texas has been giving and have as a result a correspondingly better educated population, able to produce and conserve more wealth.

The advantage to each of the education of all is admirably brought out in the following paragraph from

Mr. Clarence Poe: "You prosper just in proportion to the prosperity of the average man with whom you are brought into business contact. If the masses of the people are poor and ignorant, every individual, every interest, every industry in the community will feel and register the pulling-down power of their backwardness as inevitably as the thermometer records the temperature of the air. The merchant will have poorer trade, the doctor and lawyer smaller fees, the railroad diminished traffic, the banks smaller deposits, the preacher and teacher smaller salaries, and so on. Every man who through ignorance, lack of training, or by reason of any other hindering cause, is producing or earning only half as much as he ought, by his inefficiency is making everybody else in the community poorer."

The effect of education upon the general success of those who have it, and its effect upon the money earning capacity of those who have studied in the public schools have both been studied carefully. A study was made in 1900 of the amount of education possessed by the eight thousand men and women who were regarded as the most successful and noted in the United States. As is shown on the chart at the right, only 31 men and women in all America, out of five million with no schooling, had been able to win notable success. Out of 33 million with a common school education 808 had won notable success; out of only two million, with high school education 1245 had done so; and out of one million with college education 5768 had won notable success.

A study of those working in Massachusetts factories showed that school-trained boys surpassed the shop-trained boys, and by the time they were twenty-five years old were earning on the average \$900 more per year. A study of girls made by Florence Marshall in the north and one by the State Department of Labor of Texas in Fort Worth both showed this same greatly superior earning power of the girls who had education.

Studies have been made of the salaries received afterwards in business by those who graduated from the schools and those who quit early from the schools of Springfield, New York, Minneapolis, Lake Geneva, Wis., Beverly and Lowell, Mass., Milwaukee, Rochester, Newark, Brooklyn and other places. In every case it has turned out that the productive power and the salary earned by the boys increased directly in proportion to the amount of schooling they had. The chart above shows that in Brooklyn the boys who were given good schooling till they were eighteen earned in the first seven years after they left school \$2250 more money than the boys who left school at twelve years earned in the next eleven years.

The boy or girl who goes out into the struggle of life now with little or no education, starts under a handicap, with chances more than fifty to one against him, in competition with the boy or girl who has a good education; and the parent who fails to help provide the needed public schools for his child is guilty of condemning his own child to that unequal hopeless contest for life.

THE SENSIBLE COURSE.

Jimmie giggled when the teacher read the story of the Roman who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast.

"You do not doubt that a trained swimmer could do that, do you, Jimmie?" teacher demanded.

"No, ma'am," answered Jimmie, "but I wondered why he didn't make it four times and get back to the side his clothes were on."

It was one of those rare occasions when a famous lawyer had lost a case, and he wasn't feeling very happy over it.

"Your profession doesn't make angels out of men, does it?" said a medical friend teasingly.

"No," retorted the lawyer, "that's one thing we leave to you doctors!"—Pearson's Magazine.

Teacher (to boy whose excuse she had found to be a forgery): "But what does your mother say to such dreadful lies?"

Boy: "She says I take after father."

EVERY DAY SPENT IN SCHOOL PAYS THE CHILD NINE DOLLARS

\$9.02 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$9.02

HERE IS THE PROOF:
UNEDUCATED LABORERS EARN ON THE AVERAGE \$500 PER YEAR FOR FORTY YEARS. A TOTAL OF \$20,000

HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATES EARN ON THE AVERAGE \$1000 PER YEAR FOR FORTY YEARS. A TOTAL OF \$40,000

THIS EDUCATION REQUIRED 12 YEARS OF SCHOOL OF 180 DAYS EACH, A TOTAL OF 2160 DAYS IN SCHOOL.

IF 2160 DAYS AT SCHOOL ADD \$20,000 TO THE INCOME FOR LIFE, THEN EACH DAY AT SCHOOL ADDS \$9.02

\$9.02 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$9.02

THE CHILD THAT STAYS OUT OF SCHOOL TO EARN LESS THAN \$9.00 A DAY IS LOSING MONEY, NOT MAKING MONEY

\$9.02 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$9.02

DISTINGUISHED MEN OF AMERICA AND THEIR EDUCATION

WITH NO SCHOOLING OF 5 MILLION, ONLY 31 ATTAINED DISTINCTION

WITH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLING OF 33 MILLION, 808 ATTAINED DISTINCTION

WITH HIGH-SCHOOL EDUCATION OF 2 MILLION, 1245 ATTAINED DISTINCTION

WITH COLLEGE EDUCATION OF 1 MILLION, 5768 ATTAINED DISTINCTION

THE CHILD WITH NO SCHOOLING HAS ONE CHANCE IN 150,000 OF PERFORMING DISTINGUISHED SERVICE. WITH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, HE HAS FOUR TIMES THE CHANCE. WITH HIGH-SCHOOL EDUCATION, 87 TIMES THE CHANCE. WITH COLLEGE EDUCATION, 800 TIMES THE CHANCE.

WHAT IS YOUR CHILD'S CHANCE?

TEXAS SHALL NOT REMAIN 39TH IN EDUCATION!

We Love Our Children

We will Do Our Duty by Our Children

We will work for the Better Schools Amendment now

AND VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT ON NOVEMBER 2ND

URGES PRESERVES TO PREVENT EXTINCTION OF FUR ANIMALS

Fur Supply of Country Being Diminished to Vanishing Point.

Farming of wild fur-bearing animals and the establishment of large sanctuary tracts is urged by the United States Department of Agriculture as the only sure means of preserving the fur supply, which is being diminished to the vanishing point. Muskrats, skunks, foxes, and minks are among the animals which can be successfully bred in captivity or under condition of semi-domestication.

Decrease in the supply of fur-bearing animals in the United States, coupled with a vastly increased demand, leads the department to urge domestication of the animals and the establishment of preserves where they may be safe from molestation.

Unless fur-bearing animals are rigidly conserved, the Biological Survey declares in Department Circular 135, the time is not far away when many of the more valuable species will be exterminated and furs will be worn only by the very rich. This fact is said to be recognized by the fur trade generally, and by individuals who have made a study of the subject.

Directly or indirectly fur contributes to the support or comfort of a large part of the population of the United States. We import as much fur as we produce. In other words, we could sell at home twice as much fur as we are now producing, in addition to the foreign demand.

Since 1914, the center of the fur trade has been transferred to the United States. The greatest fur sales in history are now being held here, and all branches of fur dressing, dyeing, and manufacturing are being successfully carried on by American enterprise.

Most of the fur goods produced in America are manufactured in or near New York City, where in 1918 there were about 60 dressing and dyeing plants, 500 dealers, 1200 manufacturers, 18,000 operatives, and an investment estimated at between two and three hundred million.

Values of skins have risen to heights that have surprised even those on the inside, and skins that formerly had little or no value as fur became popular under various trade names. A comparison of the highest prices paid at the October sales in St. Louis in 1915 with those in 1919 illustrates the increase in fur values. Beaver advanced in these four years from \$17 to \$38.50; otter from \$14 to \$101; muskrat from 36½ cents to \$5.10; red fox from \$15.20 to \$64; fisher from \$25.50 to \$205; skunk from \$3.36 to \$16.60; marten from \$15.20 to \$145.

The crest of the rising wave of fur values was reached at the auction sales of February and March 1920, when weasel brought \$4.10; muskrat, \$7.50; skunk, \$12.25; raccoon, \$30; lynx, \$66; red fox, \$71; mink, \$75; otter, \$105; marten, \$201; and fisher, \$365. The fur market has been greatly depressed recently, but its recovery to normal demand and prices in the near future is anticipated.

The Biological Survey cites the case of one man who bought a mink-lined coat complete in 1913 for \$500; after wearing the coat two years he sold the lining for \$1000 and replaced it with nutria lining at a cost of \$150; in 1917 he sold the nutria lining for \$250 and put in a muskrat lining at a cost of \$55; in 1919 he sold the muskrat lining for \$300 and still has the shell of the coat and a clear profit of \$845. Two boys near Ottawa, Ill., sold \$1000 worth of muskrat, skunk, and mink skins during the winter of 1919-20. Alaskan trappers in 1918 sold furs valued at \$1,363,600. Skunk skins are estimated to have brought \$1,000,000 to New York state trappers in a single year.

A fact not generally known is that the United States government realizes millions of dollars annually from its fur industry. The sealskins taken on the Pribilof Islands by the Bureau of Fisheries in 1919, to the number of 27,821, were worth nearly \$4,000,000. From these islands the same year the government harvested 238 blue foxes, with pelts worth \$165,000. The skins of bears, bobcats, coyotes, mountain lions, and timber wolves killed by predatory animal hunters of the Biological Survey in 1918 and 1919 brought nearly \$160,000.

In the resultant stimulation of the fur-garment trade the department foresees an intensified pressure on fur-bearing animals, which have been rapidly decreasing in number as a result of excessive trapping, clearing of forests, and draining of marshes. Already beavers and martens have been exterminated over a large part of the country. Even in Alaska trappers have had a close season of several years, declared for the protection of beavers.

Reports from a few fur buyers in-

dicating that fur-bearing animals have decreased approximately 50 per cent during the last decade. A raw fur buyer in Boston declared that the muskrat supply of 1918-1919 was 50 per cent short of normal, and the following winter had decreased another 50 per cent. In 1917, Wisconsin trappers took 800,000 muskrats; in 1918, less than 300,000; and in 1919, only 150,000.

The department urges stringent uniform state laws and close seasons over periods of years for the protection of species, but it believes that still further measures are necessary to preserve fur-bearing animals.

Department Circular 135 asserts that a greatly increased production can be made possible only by domesticating the animals, just as livestock are now raised, and by establishing preserves for them where they will be safe from molestation. Protected areas stocked with the best fur animals that can be found will become centers from which choice breeding stock can be obtained for establishing other preserves and for private use.

Wild creatures soon learn where they are safe from molestation. Wild waterfowl in city parks swarm around visitors who feed them as if they were domesticated. Wardens in Jasper Park, Alberta, say that as soon as the hunting season approaches many wild animals take refuge in the park.

Muskrat farming is a profitable industry in Maryland. Marsh owners in Dorchester county harvest from 100,000 to 125,000 muskrat skins a year. There is a market for the meat as well as for the fur. A single Baltimore firm handles 25,000 to 30,000 carcasses a year and is unable to supply the demand at that. One Maryland hotel has them on the bill of fare as "marsh-rabbit." Marshes that were considered valueless are now worth from \$30 to \$40 an acre for muskrat culture.

Experiments in propagating fur animals in confinement have been tried with varying results. The Department of Agriculture has already determined that silver foxes, black foxes, blue foxes, skunks, and muskrats can be farmed profitably under suitable conditions.

The department calls the attention of farmers to the desirability of keeping poachers off their forest lands and encouraging fur-bearing

animals by preserving hollow trees and by substituting animal-proof chicken yards for the gun and trap in protecting their poultry.

ROAD BONDS CARRIED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

The road bond election to determine on the issuance by Terrell county of \$250,000 road bonds was carried by a large majority. The vote was as follows: Precinct No. 1 (Sanderson), for the bonds 127, against the bonds 6; precinct No. 2 (Dryden), for the bonds 16, against the bonds 1; precinct No. 3 (Corder ranch), for the bonds, none, against the bonds 6; precinct No. 4 (T-5), for the bonds 1, against the bonds 7. Total for the bonds 144 votes, against the bonds 20 votes.

The issuance of these bonds will enable Terrell county to make the

link of good roads in the Robert E. Lee State highway which will go through Sanderson and Dryden and also to improve other county roads, as by putting the work in charge of a competent engineer approved by the State, and Federal Highway departments, both state federal aid for road work in Terrell county will be secured.—Sanderson Times.

A Nickel Might Buy.

A cup of coffee, if they haven't raised the price.

Shoelaces for a one-legged man.

One-half of a dime loaf of bread.

A nickel's worth of candy.

Two two's and a one at the post-office.

Part of a pound of butter.

Nickel soda if they forget the war tax.

A 6-cent bar of chocolate on bar-

gain days.

A sullen "Thank you" from the waiter.

One sock at the five-and-ten-cent store.

A pamphlet on the high cost of living.

Five portraits on copper of Abraham Lincoln.—Judge.

Orders are filled from any mail order catalogue by Anderson's Gift Store. Same price. Quicker service.



New Arrivals
FUR CAPS, HELMETS, WOOL GLOVES, MACKINAWs, SHEEP-SKIN LINED COATS AND VESTS.
"PRICED" TO SELL—
YOUR PATRONAGE APPRECIATED.
Wm. HARPER

U. S. Army Goods
U. S. Navy Goods
At Sweeping Price Reductions

- Brand New Regulation Army Shoes, Chocolate Color, All Leather.—Absolutely brand new. Postpaid to your town... **\$5.75**
- New Woolen Socks.—Army Socks, Gray color. Postpaid to your town, per pair... **45c**
- In dozen lots, per dozen, postpaid to your town... **\$4.80**
- New U. S. Army Long Pants, All-Wool, Olive Drab.—Guaranteed absolutely new and perfect. Prepaid to your town... **\$6.45**
- Navy Blankets, All-Wool, Dark Blue, Brand New. Extra large, very soft and of beautiful design. Black stripe in center. We consider these blankets the best we have yet offered. Splendid values. Postpaid to your town... **\$7.75**
- New Olive Drab All-Wool Blankets. The very finest quality. Weight 4 lbs. Guaranteed brand new. Postpaid to your town... **\$6.75**
- Olive Drab Blankets, Class AA. Postpaid... **\$6.25**
- New Double Cotton Gray Blankets.—66 inches by 84 inches. Brand new. Postpaid to your town... **\$3.50**
- Navy Underwear, Brand New, All-Woolen. Gray color, regulation navy underwear, two-piece suits, very soft. Per suit, postpaid to your town... **\$4.25**
- Rain Coats, Brand New.—Army rain coats. Postpaid to your town... **\$10.00**
- Navy Rain Suits, Two-Piece.—Absolutely waterproof. These are not slickers. They are rubber suits, consisting of a pair of pants and a coat. Guaranteed brand new. Postpaid to your town... **\$5.25**
- Brand New Wagon, Truck and Auto Covers and Tarpaulins. 14 ft. 8 in. by 11 ft. 6 in. Postpaid to your town... **\$13.95**
- Olive Drab Woolen Shirts.—Laundered and reclaimed by the Government, and look like new shirts. Class AA Shirts. Postpaid to your town... **\$3.50**
- Class A Shirts. Postpaid to your town... **\$2.75**
- Class B Shirts. Postpaid to your town... **\$2.25**
- Army Tents. 16x16 feet square, 11 feet high, slightly used. Class A Tents, F. O. B. San Antonio, each... **\$40.00**
- Class B Tents, F. O. B. San Antonio, each... **\$35.00**
- Canvas Folding Cots, Brand New. Regulation army cots. Heavier than commercial cots. Absolutely new. Express prepaid to your town... **\$5.75**

All goods guaranteed exactly as represented and money will be cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory. Depositories: Alamo National Bank and Guaranty State Bank, San Antonio, Texas. Send us check or money order.

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 THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Probably there is no other car that every day in the year meets the demand of the physician as does the Ford Coupe, with its permanent top, its broad seat and deep upholstery, its sliding plate glass windows, by which a minute the car is changed from a closed car to an open car. Equipped with an electric starting and lighting system, demountable rims with 3½ inch tires all around and embodying all the established merits and economies of the Ford car. Let us look after your Ford car and you will get genuine Ford parts and skilled workmanship.

ALAMO LUMBER CO.
 Authorized Sales and Service

MARFA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Wishes To Announce
To the Automobile Users of this and Adjoining Counties
Special Sale On Willard Threaded Rubber Insulated Storage Batteries

These Batteries come shipped to us "Bone Dry" and the Life of the Battery starts from the day it is put in your Car and not from the day it is put out at the factory, thus insuring you the full life of the Battery.

Type SLR-3	FITS Buick D-34 and 35, Buick E-34 and 35, Overland 75, 90 and T-4; 1919 and 1920 Maxwell, Oakland, Haynes, 1920 and 1921 Chalmers, Fords, Nash.	Regular Price \$51.65	Special \$38.00
Type SJR-3 and SJRN-3	FITS Buick D-44 and 45 and Buick E-44 and 45, also 1919-1920 and 1921 Buick Six Model, Nash, Studebaker, Essex, Hudson, Haynes.	Regular Price \$53.80	Special \$40.00
Type SJR-4, SJRN-4, SLR-4	FITS Studebakers, Buick H-44-45 and Buick K-44 and 45 and 1921 Buicks.	Regular Price \$62.20	Special \$45.00
Type SJR-26	FITS Dodge, Franklin, and other cars using 12-Volt Batteries (not Multiple Series).	Regular Price \$72.60	Special \$53.00
Type SJR-3 LONG	FITS Overland Model 80, 81, 83.	Regular Price \$53.80	Special \$40.00

Marfa Manufacturing Co.
Willard Service Station 9075
Marfa, Texas

Purity Blackleg Vaccine
 It Stands The Test
MAC'S DRUG STORE

MODEL MARKET
 Headquarters For
Fresh Meat and Vegetables.
 Phones 19 and 60

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 (Incorporated)

Subscription, per Year\$2.00

ADVERTISING RATES

Display ad., run of paper, except first page, 25c per inch.
 One-half page or more, 20c per inch.
 Ads in plate form, 15c per inch.
 Legal advertising, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.
 Classified advertising, 1 cent a word; minimum price, first insertion, 25 cents; after first insertion minimum price 15 cents.
 Reading notices, 10 cents a line.
 Obituary poetry, memorial notices and resolutions, 10 cents a line.
 Obituary notices, 5 cents a line, minimum charge 50 cents.
 Cards of thanks, 50 cents.
 Bank reports, 10 cents a line.

H. H. KilpatrickEditor
 M. WilkinsonBusiness Manager

Entered as second class matter
 May 29, 1886, at Marfa, Texas, under act of March 2, 1879.

Marfa, Texas, Oct. 29, 1920.

Knowledge and Wisdom.

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
 Have oftentimes no connection. Knowledge dwells
 In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
 Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
 Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,
 The mere materials with which Wisdom builds,
 Till smoothed, and squared, and fitted to its place—
 Does but incumber whom it seems to enrich.
 Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;
 Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

—William Cowper.

An exchange observes that the price of food may not go down appreciably in the restaurants, but if lumber sags maybe the price of toothpicks will drop a little.

Only four more days until the election. As there is no local contest—so far as known, from the interest taken in the state and national contests, it appears that Presidio's vote might go by default.

On Oct. 22nd the Fort Davis Post announced its suspension. The publisher says: "We have struggled along under constantly advancing prices in paper and in fact everything it takes to get out a paper for several months."

This week a telegram was received at the New Era office, which was receipted for, since it was sent prepaid. The name of Marfa we have known is quite a puzzle, especially to the stranger. Often it is written Maria or Martha. These are mistakes very likely to occur in a proper name of our city's peculiar cognomen. But it saddened us when signing the receipt to the aforesaid mentioned telegram. It was addressed to the "Marf a New Error." Certainly Sir Sid, old boy.

TOO FAT A GRAVEYARD

Almost 2000 newspapers and other publications died during 1919 of the high cost of paper, zone postage, etc., although the smaller papers are not sufferers from the progressive postage rate. Most of the publications died because paper, ink, type and labor virtually doubled in price while subscription and advertising rates were not advanced accordingly. While some of these publications, possibly, were no great loss, a large, active and free press is the breath of life to a free nation. Our newspaper graveyard is becoming too fat.—Cappers Weekly.

WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS.

(Charles Aubrey Eaton, in Leslie's.)
 Put in short and simple form the farmer needs and must have the following readjustments in order to do this work for the nation:

1. A Federal farm loan bank that will not be knocked to pieces by the politicians and interests just when it becomes of some real service to the farmer.
2. A great nationwide development of co-operative buying and selling agencies for farm products and raw material such as seed, fertilizer, stock and machinery.
3. Extension of the present valuable work of the Federal department of agriculture in co-operation with state government.
4. Federal control of those agencies which stand between the farmer

and the ultimate consumer of food, so that the farmer will get a fair return upon his investment of capital, management and labor, without making the consumer pay famine prices.

5. Proper railroad facilities so that crops can be moved when and where they are needed.

6. Federal aid in organizing the farm interests so that the individual farmer may be financed from time to time in his production of crops just as the individual manufacturer is financed by the banks.

7. Federal and state aid in stabilizing the labor supply so that the city man who would do better on the farm can be sought out and sent where he wants to go and do so badly needed.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN HERE.

With a long flowing white beard and erect carriage Captain Leroy Trimble can be seen mixing with old friends, telling of days gone by, and of "old unhappy, far off things, and battles long ago."

He is 80 years and nine months old and is a brother of the late Sam Trimble of this city and first cousin of the late lamented L. F. Garner. He formerly resided here and is domiciled at the home of his old and valued friend Mrs. Wallen. He will be here several days on a vacation from the Confederate home at Austin where he has been for four years, previous to which he had for 27 years superintended one of Luke Brite's ranches in Presidio county. He is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Bill Cleveland of Marfa and knows all the pioneer stockmen of the Southwest. He is also an old chum of Captain Henry Ware of this city and of other old residents here.—West Texas News.

One of the most creditable special editions that has yet come to our desk is the special edition of the Marfa New Era, thirty-two pages strong. Filled with a quantity of valuable information of that section, "among the silver lined clouds where the sun shines 365 days in the year," it is indeed an eloquent piece of publicity, advertising that country most creditably. Numerous fine illustrations of the Marfa country, nature pictures of much beauty adorn its pages, interspersed with portraits of some of the leading citizens, pictures of public buildings, residences, business houses, etc. Among them we note the pictures of both the town residence and the ranch house of a former Gonzalian and warm personal friend, W. P. Fischer, one time prominent dry goods merchant of Gonzales. —Gonzales Enquirer.

THE GREATSET TAX DODGERS OF ALL.

In these days when the tax burden is becoming extremely onerous to the average man, the question of an equitable distribution of the load naturally arouses keen public interest.

Many new sources of taxation have been located and levied upon, but little has been done in the way of compelling the speculator in land to bear his just share. Every mention of a proposal of this sort brings forth the charge that it is socialistic and un-American, as was the case when Mr. Pat Neff, democratic nominee for governor of Texas, advocated in his late campaign a graduated land tax in Texas, for the purpose of reaching the alien holders of idle lands in West Texas.

But this question will not go down. It is beginning to claim the attention of those interested in Federal taxation. The committee of Manufacturers and Merchants on Federal Taxation with headquarters in Chicago, representing some 13,000 business firms in the country, is sponsoring a bill to be pressed in congress providing for a Federal tax of 1 per cent on the privilege of owning land valued, without improvements, at over \$10,000. This includes urban, agricultural, coal, oil, mineral, timber and water power lands. The statisticians of this committee have figured out that there is vacant land in this country, with a total value ranging from \$50,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000,000 which pays no Federal taxes at all, and the estimate that a 1 per cent tax on this land would return to the government in the neighborhood of a billion dollars annually.

These business men point out that while taxes have been laid on incomes, profits, and all manner of business, which fall directly upon the mass of the people, the holders of idle land who are waiting for them to increase still further in value before utilizing them, are escaping Federal taxation altogether on their holdings, and it is argued that these speculators should be compelled to help pay the war debt, as well as those who do the work of the country.

This particular bill may be rather

drastic is some of its provisions, the limiting of the exemption value to less than \$10,000, for instance, but it would not be surprising if some measure of this sort were not given earnest attention in the next congress.

As the supply of land at reasonable prices decrease in this country, interest grows in the proposition to reach the land speculator and compel him to at least bear his share of the public burden. There is very little disposition to confiscate his land, but sentiment is crystallizing against permitting a few to withhold vast acreage from use for speculative purposes, and at the same time escape any but nominal taxes.—Houston Post.

CITY AND FARM WORKERS.

With several groups of city workers urging a six-hour day and no decrease in pay and with government statistics clearly indicating that the population is rapidly shifting from country to city, there is food for thought in hours of toil and work received by the farm worker.

All food comes from the land. While industrial centers are necessary to a well-organized civilization, still, on final analysis, food and clothing are directly dependent upon the products of the farm and ranch.

City workers too frequently lose sight of this fact in basing their own demands and fixing their standards of living. The city worker is today far better housed, fed and paid than the rural worker. That is why the rural worker is transforming himself into a city worker as rapidly as he can, leaving the fertile acres to the tender mercy of the weeds.

But when we speak of the farm worker we too frequently rivet our attention solely upon the tiller of the soil. He is the person referred to above in making comparison with the city worker.

But not all the work on the farm is done in the field. The farm wife has a greater burden, all things stated, than her husband in the field. So to correctly gauge the situation, we must compare the lot of the city housewife with that of the farm wife.

Except in the poorest homes, the city housewife has electric lights, gas, hot and cold water, bath, a washerwoman to do the laundry, paved streets and sidewalks which eliminate much of the mud and dust ordinarily carried into the house, and she has street car or jitney transportation, groceries delivered to her door, telephone service and mail service daily.

The city housewife whose husband is now demanding shorter hours and more pay has a larger share of leisure than woman has ever had in the history of the world. Does she use it profitably?

The United States Department of Agriculture, which assuredly is not swayed by bias, has completed a survey of the conditions among women on the farm. It may startle some of the city workers, both men and women, to learn the results.

Approximately 96 per cent of the women on the farm do the family washing and the family ironing, which usually includes a lot of additional washing for male farm employees. More than one-half of the women on the farm have no modern conveniences with which to do the laundry work. They are still using the tub and washboard. Sixty-one per cent of them still carry water from a well or cistern out of doors, and average distance of 40 feet, which means that some of them are carrying pails of water 100 yards. This they do in all kinds of weather, extreme heat, cold, and in rain and snow. Ninety per cent do the entire family sewing and mending, and a big percentage of them do all the baking. They have no grocer to deliver a wrapped loaf at the back door in response to a telephone call. The average day's work for these farm wives is slightly less than 12 hours. They would be happy with even an 8-hour day.

Practically all of these women have wood-burning stoves, which during the summer months require that they work in a temperature of 100 degrees or more. A large percentage of them occupies farm homes that are unsanitary, poorly roofed and with unfinished floors. Any woman who has ever scrubbed a rough pine floor knows what that means.

Many of the farm women assist their husbands in the field during the rush season, milk cows, feed pigs and chickens and do other menial and laborious work. Practically none of them have a fixed income. The farmer cannot turn over to them a portion of his wages every Saturday night for the reason that he does not have wages.

It is a truism that it takes a contented wife to make a contented home. Is it any wonder, in view of

such a situation, that the women are demanding that the men quit the farm and go to town to look for jobs?—Houston Post.

MARFA NEW ERA PUTS OUT SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL EDITION

Copies of the special industrial edition of the Marfa New Era, "published among the silver-lined clouds 4692 feet above sea level, where the sun shines 365 days a year, where the healthful, pure air makes life worth living" have been received in El Paso. Two of the sections are printed on especially good paper and contain 60 beautiful scenes in and close to Marfa. Some of the pictures are 12 columns wide, and one page contains nothing but scenes of the cattle industry.—El Paso Herald.

From Dallas Chamber of Commerce.
 Editor The Marfa New Era,
 Marfa, Texas.

Dear Sir:—Allow the writer, formerly a West Texas newspaper man, to offer his most sincere compliments upon your Special Industrial Edition, copy of which has just been received. Never have we seen the equal of this number issued in a town no larger than Marfa.

We shall file the copy for future reference. Yours very truly,
 DALLAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

By Z. E. BLACK, Director of Publicity.
 Oct. 23, 1920.

Love.

Love is just a cobweb, wet with the morning dew;
 Love is just a fairy spell, invisible to view;
 A thread -atouch too heavy and the cobweb is not there;
 A sigh too long and lo—the spell has vanished into air!

Love is just a morning glory, doomed at noon to die;
 Love is only half a story, told in passing by;
 Love is gold so delicate, the faintest flame would melt it;
 Love is nothing, but God help the man who's never known nor felt it.

Everything in Electrical Goods—Anderson's Gift Store.

Advertise in the New Era.

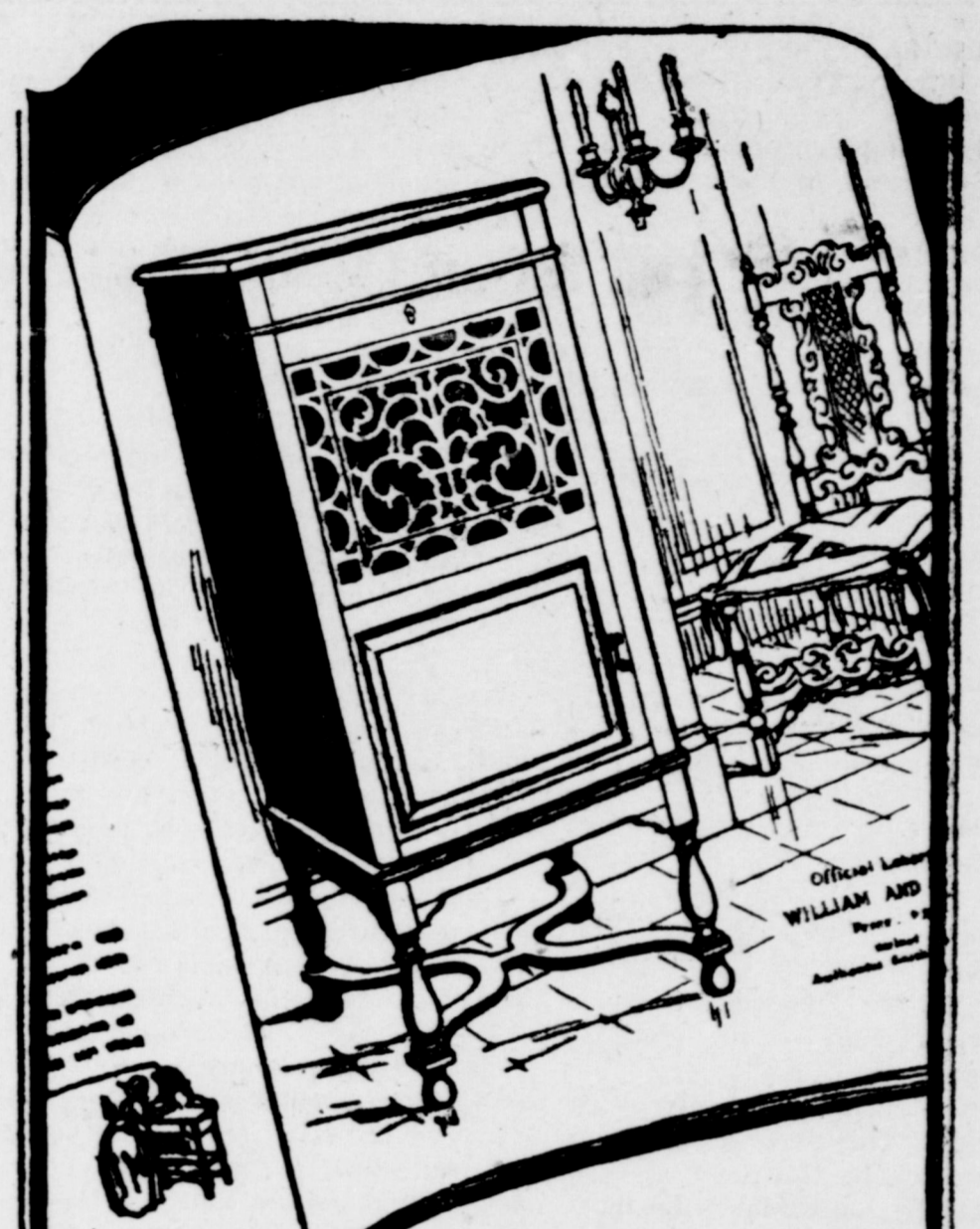


JUST THE SOVE FOR YOUR HOME
 Isn't it attractive. So compact, takes up little space, yet gives out enough heat for a small house. Economical in the use of coal, too. We would like to have you inspect this stove, today, before the real cold weather comes. It is a stove you will be glad to place in your house.

MARFA LUMBER CO.



Just Arrived—
 new Suits, Hats, and
 Dresses.
 Milady's Shoppe



arent you coming in to get your copy of Edison and Music? It's Free

Page after page of exquisite period cabinets

On each page, the same fascinating story.

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Every Edison cabinet has been adapted direct from some Old World furniture masterpiece. Every Edison cabinet looks every inch the thing that it is—a true furniture aristocrat.

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"The Phonograph with a Soul"

So—stop in today. Get your copy of "Edison and Music." It tells you, in picture and story, all about the 17 Edison period cabinets—their looks, their lineage, their characteristics.

The kind of book that makes useful information a joy to obtain. A guide to the kind of furniture that has given modern times its most precious heirlooms.

Ask us, at the same time, about our Budget Plan—the thrift way of buying a New Edison.

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We Are Exclusive Agents for the Following Box Candies:

Chocolate Shop
 Miss Saylers
 Hoffmans and
 Vassar Chocolates
BUSY BEE STORE
 TRY OUR HOT DRINKS

MARFA MARKET

Quality Meats and Vegetables
 Fish and Oysters in season
 Butter and Eggs

PHONES 75 AND 3

Locals and Personals

Flower Bulbs at Bailey's.
 * * *
 For Christmas give her an Edison—Anderson's Gift Store.
 * * *
 H. W. Reynolds expects to have his rolls completed by Nov. 1st.
 * * *
 Mr. Charles Brite was a business visitor to Marfa Wednesday.
 * * *
 Have you seen those new Sport Caps and Scarf Sets at Bailey's?
 * * *
 Charles Bishop was called Tuesday to El Paso, as a juror on the Federal court.
 * * *
 Dr. Hodges has returned from Presidio and has reopened his office here this week.
 * * *
 Mrs. J. C. Thain of Alpine came last Friday on a visit to her father, Mr. John Burgess.
 * * *
 John T. Hamie returned Monday evening from a business trip to the San Angelo country.
 * * *
 Beautiful Silk Ribbed Hose for girls. Colors, brown, white and black. Bailey's Novelty Store.
 * * *
 Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Thomas returned Monday from a trip to the Dallas Fair, and friends in North Texas.
 * * *
 Vegetables, fresh and crisp. Lettuce, spinach, turnip greens and carrots. HILLSIDE GARDEN, phone 190.
 * * *
 Come in and see our brand new Fall Silk Hose—beautiful Novelty Hose at the new lower prices. Bailey's.
 * * *
 See our new holiday line of Art Pottery, Jardinières, Candlesticks, Book Ends and Vases. The Bailey Novelty Store.
 * * *
 If you want extra nice Baby Shoes you will find them with soft soles and stiff soles at Bailey's.
 * * *
Notice.
 We are again handling Goodyear tires and tubes.
 * * *
ERNEST WILLIAMS.
 * * *
Posted.
 No hunting, no camping allowed on my Barrel Spring ranch.
 J. B. GILLETT.
 * * *
 Fleisher's Knitting Yarn in all the novelty shades, including Flame, Pumpkin, Daffodil, Peacock, Jade, Asteria, Imperial, Dusk, Gendarme and Jack Rose, at Bailey's.
 * * *
Posted Notice.
 No hunting allowed in my pasture. Please don't ask.
 W. H. CARDWELL.
 * * *
Batteries—Batteries—Batteries.
 We have them for every car made. The Exide. CASNER MOTOR CO.
 * * *
 Be sure and attend the Foreign Pageant and Bazaar. You will find it educational and interesting. Date and place announced later.
 * * *
 Diamonds—Credit if you like. Anderson's Gift Store.
 * * *
 High school boys see the new "Kid Lids" in school colors. No one can buy them except the Marfa High school boys at Bailey's.
 * * *
 We are not a jewelry store, but we have the jewelry and the quality is right, the prices are right at Bailey's.
 * * *
 Mrs. John A. Pool, Jr., came in Tuesday from Sierra Blanca, where she had been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Frazier.
 * * *
 The Harcourt line exclusive Christmas Greeting Cards. To order. Samples at Anderson's Gift Store.
 * * *
 We are now prepared to vulcanize tubes, and give you quick tire service.
 ERNEST WILLIAMS.
 * * *
 High school girls: See the new "Tickle Tams" in school colors. No one can buy them but Marfa High School girls—At Bailey's.
 * * *
 C. N. Brown, U. S. mounted inspector, located at Presidio, returned from San Antonio Sunday. He left Monday for his station on the river.
 * * *
 Captain and Mrs. J. B. Gillett returned Wednesday from a ten days' trip to San Antonio and the coast country, visiting among other places the old town of Indiola that was

wrecked by the storm. The captain reports having a splendid time. He found conditions good notwithstanding the low price of cotton.
 * * *
 Wish to call attention to my return to Marfa and am prepared to do all classes of dental work in the shortest possible time. See me for appointments. DR. A. HODGES.
 * * *
 R. E. L. Tyler returned last Friday from Denton, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Luella. After a rest spell she will return to her school.
 * * *
 Elgin and Waltham Wrist Watches, Swiss Wrist Watches, La Faussea Pearls, everything in the Jewelry line. Bailey's Novelty Store.
 * * *
 Dr. Kellam of Dallas, representing the Baptist general committee for Texas in the \$7,500,000 campaign, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church Monday evening.
 * * *
For Sale.
 First-class picture show, only one in town of 2000; new building by January 1. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply Box 96, Alpine, Texas.
 * * *
 Mrs. G. N. Bogel of San Antonio, accompanied by her son, and Mrs. W. R. Guthrie of LeRoy, Texas, came in this week on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay.
 * * *
Notice.
 Sunday, Oct. 31st, there will be preaching at Skillman Grove. Doctors Irving and Milligan will conduct the services. Come and bring your lunch.
 * * *
 Mr. L. C. Brite returned Wednesday from St. Louis and other eastern points. Mrs. Brite stopped at Austin to visit her daughter, Miss Hester a few days, and will not return until Saturday.
 * * *
 Just in best Holland Flower Bulbs—Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils, etc., in all colors. Plant them now in pots for indoor blooms or in the yard for spring blossoms. Bailey's Store.
 * * *
 We claim to have the prettiest and fanciest line of high-class Sweaters for ladies and misses ever brought to Marfa. Come in and see if we are right. We know the prices are right at Bailey's.
 * * *
 Xmas Cards to order—Anderson's Gift Store.
 * * *
 All our holiday goods are in and ready for your inspection. Our store is crammed full of beautiful gifts for family, friends and sweethearts. The Bailey Novelty Store.
 * * *
For Sale—Cheap.
 One 6 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine; one 2 1-2 K. W. dynamo; 2000 feet second-hand flooring at half price. DR. J. C. MIDKIFF.
 * * *
 We have a supply of Type-writer ribbons for Remington, Underwood and Oliver machines. Call at The New Era for a new ribbon when in need.
 * * *
 No hunting or trespassing on the Kenedy ranch. All violations will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. MRS. J. P. KENEDY.
 12-31-20pd
 * * *
 All our Toys and Dolls are now ready for you to select what you want. We will lay them aside for you. We have the biggest assortment ever and you know that means a lot at the Bailey Store.
 * * *
 Mr. E. W. Rootes of Grandview, Texas, a brother of Mrs. N. P. Barclay, is in the city visiting his sister and mother, Mrs. G. A. Rootes. Mrs. Rootes, who is now in her 89th year, will return with her son to Grandview.
 * * *
History Club.
 Mrs. T. C. Crosson entertained the Marfa History Club this week. Decorations were of Halloween legends. Study: Current events. A number of visitors were present. Two course refreshments were served. Twenty members answered rollcall.
 * * *
 Gifts—Anderson's Gift Store.
 * * *
 Warren Bloys, assistant cashier in the Fort Davis State bank was in the city Tuesday. There is plenty of wood in the mountains around Fort Davis, but Warren says that it has been extremely difficult to get Mexicans to cut and haul it into town.
 * * *
 Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wells went to El Paso Tuesday.

Methodist Church.
 Sunday school at 10 a. m.
 Preaching morning and evening.
 Morning subject: "How to Find the Pot of Gold at the End of the Rainbow—Or Things That Are Remembered."
 Evening subject: "The Greatest Question of Life and How to Answer It."
 Short Gospel sermons, good singing and a warm welcome for all.
 Epworth League 6:15 p. m. Junior League 3 p. m.
 The Ladies' Missionary Society will have a mission exhibit Saturday at the church. Exhibits from various countries will be shown. Young ladies in native costume will have charge of booths, and explain the exhibit from each country.
 Chicken dinner will be served at the noon hour. Come and learn something of the customs, social, political and religious life of these nations, and get a good Methodist chicken dinner, with usual accompaniments. L. B. ELLIS, Pastor.
 * * *
Epworth League Program.
 October 31, 1920.
 Leader—Mr. Ernest Hurley.
 Subject: "The Light of the World for the Dark Continent."
 Song—League.
 Special Music—Sergeant Ratcliffe.
 Song—League.
 Talk—"The Country and the People of Africa," Miss Blanche Avant.
 Talk—"The Religion of the People," Miss Mona Johnson.
 Talk—"Remarks on the Lesson."
 Leader.
 Song—League.
 Announcements.
 Benediction.
 Everybody is cordially invited.
 * * *
Baptist Church.
 Subject for Sunday morning: "Jonah Trying to Run Away from a Known Duty."
 Subject for the evening hour: "Christ Taming a Wild Man."
 Our Sunday school begins at 10 a. m.
 The B. Y. P. U. meets at 6:15 p. m. Preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
 A cordial welcome to all who attend these services.
 C. S. HARRISON, Pastor.
 * * *
Getting in Touch with the Best.
 Edward Everett Hale used to counsel young people to converse every day with some one older, better and wiser than themselves. We cannot all do that, but we can do the next best thing: we can get in touch with them through the printed page and enjoy the fruits of their wisdom and experience. Probably no publication contains so much from the writing of men and women distinguished in many ways as The Youth's Companion. A constant reading of the paper is a liberal education of mind and heart.
 The Companion has no age limit. Professional men, business men and busy women prize it as highly as the young folks.
 The 52 issues of 1921 will be crowded with serial stories, short stories, editorials, poetry, facts and fun. Subscribe now and receive:
 1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues in 1921.
 2. All the remaining issues of 1920.
 3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1921.
 All the above for \$2.50.
 4. McCall's Magazine for 1921. The monthly authority on fashions, \$1.50 a year. Both publications, only \$3.50.
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
 Commonwealth Ave. & St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.
 New Subscriptions Received at this Office.
 * * *
TIME TO MAKE AT LEAST ONE NEW LAW
 (Frank G. Odell, the Capper Farm Press.)
 From a paper prepared for the meeting of the supporters of the Federal Farm Loan Act, held at Washington, D. C., October 19, 1920.
 A bear raid in the Chicago wheat pit has knocked more than 900 millions of dollars out of the profits of American farmers on this year's wheat crop in the last few weeks.
 Estimates of cost, gathered by carefully kept records on thousands of farms in many states, tend to prove that it cost farmers an average of \$2.75 a bushel to grow this crop. The consumer is given an increase of 1 ounce in his loaf of bread to help convince him that the farmer is the prince of profiteers.
 Righteous people should pray that American business may be saved from the plunderbund that preys on producer and consumer alike under the guise of business.
 "We face a crisis in the agriculture of our country. The census has now revealed unmistakably that the drift to the cities has not been checked, but that it is increasing. A depleted farm population must feed an increasing mass of city dwellers.

Production from the farms must be given new stimulus or all business will suffer and people may go hungry. How shall we meet this condition?
 First, I would have you reflect that some six million farm families in the United States produce annually new wealth in the form of food and raw materials for manufacturers to the equivalent of 20 billion dollars. To accomplish this task has required a capital investment in these farms which has recently been estimated by the secretary of agriculture at 80 billions. This apparent gross income of 25 per cent shrinks in the process of reaching the consumer until the farmer realizes only about 4 per cent net—if he makes any profit at all—and the consumer pays from 100 to 1000 per cent profit above the price received by the producer.
 Manifestly, something is out of joint in our system of economic distribution.
 Reflect further, that an annual product—"turnover" of but 25 per cent of capital investment does not indicate a healthy business condition. An industrial plant or transportation company, bank or merchandising establishment which did not show a vastly better turnover would speedily be in the hands of a receiver. Something must be done to place the earning power of the capital investment in agriculture on a profit basis more nearly comparable with other lines of business.
 The gross incomes of these farmers, as represented by their monthly and annual sales of all products may be readily reduced to a curve. If one places alongside this curve the curve of bank clearings in the nation for the same period a striking parallel will appear, differing only in the fact that the curve of bank clearing shows within 30 days immediately thereafter, month by month, the resultant effort of the injection of 20 billions of new wealth every year as life blood in the arteries of commerce.
 Therefore, I assert without fear of being classed as an alarmist, that when it is possible for any group of men, cloaked in the garb of respectable business, to raid the nation's food supply and strike nearly a billion of hard-earned profits from the hands of its producers within one month that it is time to make at least one new law—a law which will deal with a public enemy and protect the food supply of the people.
 In the great basin lying between the Mississippi and the Rockies the labors of a few million families have created the bread basket and the meat storehouse of the nation. They have done this amidst obstacles almost insurmountable. They have coped not only with climatic conditions and natural difficulties which have created a new type of agriculture, but they have also endured with what patience they might the exactions of the loan shark and the usurer. All the oily-tongued ex-

planations by the plunderbund that has fattened on the farmer about how impossible and uneconomic it is to try to equalize rates on interest fall on deaf ears where farmers have seen it done through the operations of the Farm Loan Act.
 This is not a plea for class legislation for the benefit of the farmer. It is, rather an attempt to set forth in outline the vital relation which agriculture sustains to the prosperity of every business relation. We must continue to produce food in relatively greater measure than we have ever done. We can never hope to establish and maintain a permanent agriculture without making that agriculture relatively as prosperous as other forms of business. Misconceptions of the farmer's profits must be cleared away. The true facts concerning the handicaps under which he produces must be placed squarely and fairly before the business world. When this is done, there can be no doubt as to the fairness of business men and no question as to the legislative attitude of congress.



FRESH FROM THE FOREST
 come trainloads of fine, straight grained lumber destined to be made into high-class lumber for us. For we went and insist upon having only the very choicest of the forest's product. And after it has been cut into timbers, joists and lumber we keep it for months until it is perfectly seasoned. You'll find it the best lumber to use for any purpose.
MARFA LUMBER CO.
 Marfa, Texas.

GIFTS

THAT PLEASE

FREE
OUR
BEAUTIFUL
CATALOG
SENT UPON
REQUEST
Call or
Write for it

Did You Know?

That our business has grown in a remarkable way; by leaps and bounds? That our Diamond Sales have increased to a very large volume every month? That we are recognized as the Quality Gift Store of Southwest Texas.

When a store has as its Aim "QUALITY FIRST," but never forgetting that the price must be right; and filling its displays with those things which make GIFTS THAT LAST—It cannot do otherwise than GROW. So it is with our Gift Store.

MARFA, TEXAS

Marfa Manufacturing Co.

(INCORPORATED)

BLACKSMITH, MACHINE SHOP and Garage

SAMSON AND ECLIPSE WIND-MILLS, GASOLINE ENGINES, PIPES AND WATER SUPPLIES, AUTOMOBILE CASINGS, TUBES AND ACCESSORIES

Marfa - - - Texas

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★ ★ ★

A PATRIOTIC BANKING SERVICE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SECURITY FOR FUNDS AND SERVICE TO ALL

MARFA STATE BANK

MARFA TEXAS

CAPITAL \$50,000.00

SURPLUS & PROFITS \$30,000.00

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms in best residential district. See J. HUMPHRIES.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, close in, priced right. Call New Era office.

FOR RENT—Large front room, furnished, close in. Phone 90.

FOR RENT—One furnished room, Phone 13.

FOR RENT—One furnished room suitable for gentleman. Phone 192.

FOR SALE.
\$9,000.00.
 \$9,000.00—Modern home furnished; abode with stucco finish, five rooms and bath; lot 180x270 feet, nice garage, chicken houses, well, windmill and two tanks; south front, in best residence section of the city; corner lot.
\$5,000.00.
 \$5,000.00—Five-room adobe dwelling, stucco finish, bath and modern conveniences; in best residence section; lot 67 1-2 x 135 1/2 south front; nice trees and shrubbery; corner lot.
\$3,000.00.
 \$3,000.00—Six-room adobe dwelling with shingle roof on lot 108x125 feet; south front; corner lot, nicely fenced.
J. HUMPHRIES,
 Exclusive Agent.
For Sale.
 One Hudson super six, in first-class condition. Will bear inspection and trial. Too large for family of two. **W. A. MIMMS.**
For Sale—100 thoroughbred young cows, out of the celebrated Youngling bulls. **W. A. MIMMS.**
For Sale—Buick roadster in perfect mechanical condition. Cheap for cash. Call at New Era office.
FOR RENT.
For Rent—Two nicely furnished rooms in best residential district. See J. HUMPHRIES.
For Rent—Nicely furnished room, close in, priced right. Call New Era office.
For Rent—Large front room, furnished, close in. Phone 90.
For Rent—One furnished room, Phone 13.
For Rent—One furnished room suitable for gentleman. Phone 192.
LOST.
 Lost—Persian cat, Maltese color. Finder return to Lieut. Avata, Camp Infirmary; \$10.00 reward.

POST NEWS.

The commanding officer of the U. S. troops stationed at Camp Marfa, Texas, recently made the following interesting announcement:

The families and friends of the 100,000 men of the army as well as the societies and organizations which are engaged in the Americanization and educational work will be interested in a two-reel motion picture film which has been prepared by the war department, showing the work at the Recruit Educational Center at Camp Upton, New York.

This film as available will be distributed for exhibition purposes to recruiting officers throughout the country.

The Americanization work which is being performed by the army at its recruit educational centers is one of the greatest advances that has recently been made and this picture shows the recruit at work and play. The scenes show the classes in the various grades—the teaching of English and elementary mathematics—together with a number of views of the supervised recreational activities of the new soldier.

When it is realized that one out of every four men drafted into the army during the World War was unable to intelligently read the daily newspaper, the value to the country of the army's educational work can be better appreciated.

That over 1,000,000 men, citizens of our country, which prides itself upon its educational advantages, could be classified as illiterate is astounding, but had the entire manpower of the nation been called the number classified would have increased in all probability in proportion.

The army through its schools today is bringing education, elementary advantages to 100,000 men and the films to be exhibited show the elementary school work that is being done at the Recruit Educational Centers where non-English speaking and illiterate recruits are given their preliminary education.

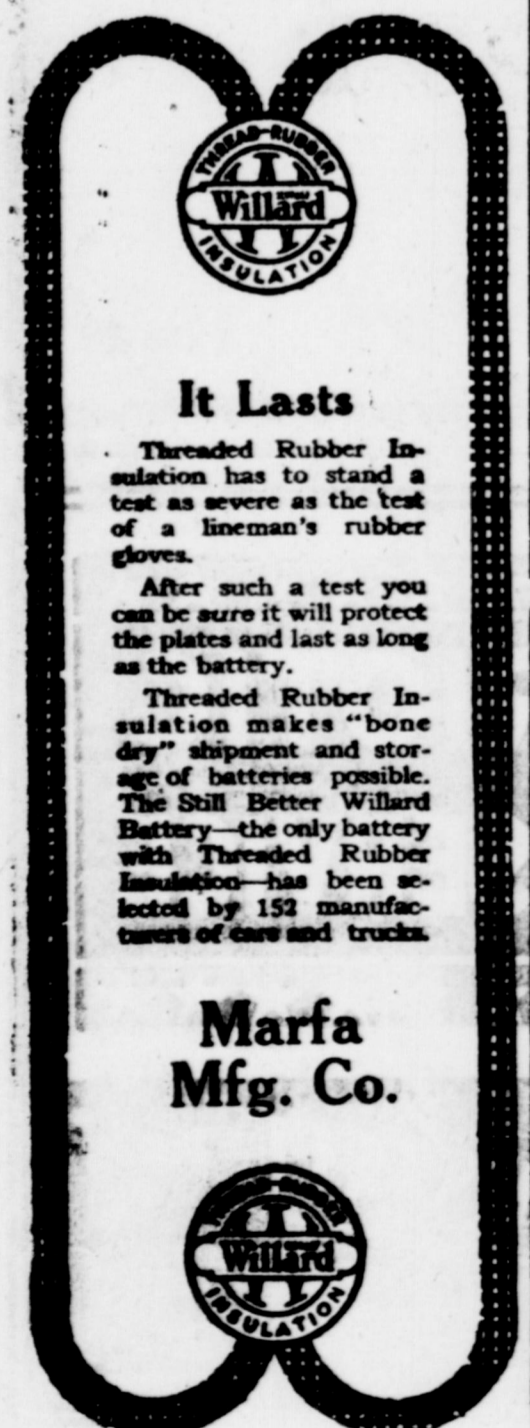
The enlisted men's dances are always the most popular of any of the amusements in camp. A much larger crowd was present at the last dance, one reason for that we attribute to the change of nights to Saturday. Every one was in the best of spirits, the band played exceptionally well and, of course, everybody had a good time, even better than the week before, which they had thought the best of all.

Delicious sandwiches and punch were served, having been served by troop G.

But all eyes are focused on this Saturday night, as it will be Halloween and a generally good time is expected. The Service club will be closed all day Saturday to allow for the decorations for the dance. Every one will be en masque, and prizes will be given the first and second best costumes for both ladies and gentlemen. Competent judges have been selected to determine the winners of the prizes. We hope no one will forget the time, date and place, 8 p. m., Oct. 30, Army Service club.

Troop D.

Well, here we are again, troop



It Lasts

Threaded Rubber Insulation has to stand a test as severe as the test of a lineman's rubber gloves.

After such a test you can be sure it will protect the plates and last as long as the battery.

Threaded Rubber Insulation makes "bone dry" shipment and storage of batteries possible. The Still Better Willard Battery—the only battery with Threaded Rubber Insulation—has been selected by 152 manufacturers of cars and trucks.

Marfa Mfg. Co.

D of the Fifth Cavalry. We have a football team in this troop that will bring home the laurels this year, and we know we can not be beat; we also have a basketball team that might win the honors for this troop. We are out to meet at any time and any place.

Stable sergeant of this troop is very lonesome for that big city of Louisville, Ky., where he can bet his money (when he had it) on the Kentucky pony. Well, I wish I was there myself.

Sergeant Pierce is glad that this gas mask drill came back. He likes it very much.

Sergeant Lovon, Cook Steigerwald and Lieutenant Medlar are the all-stars on the football team. Bug Holtzman and Private Cox are getting to play basketball good and getting the team in fine condition, so they can play troop I for the honor Sunday. First Sergeant Badt will be the timekeeper for both teams. Sergeant Warman will keep the scores. We have in two dozen new pencils. Sergeant Ash and the rest of the troop will be rooters, so you can see we are all set, and got them on a downhill pull.

Troop I.

First Sergeant Irving G. Wolters has returned from a month's visit to his people in Olewain, Iowa.

Corporal Otto Jansen was discharged the 23rd on account of dependent relatives. He expects to go to Mexico and take up farming.

Supply Troop.

Baker, the basketball player, has turned to other fields to conquer—he has turned butcher. He holds the coveted place of camp butcher. If he can cut meat like he can play ball he will be a world winner.

Happy Galloway, I guess you all know him, has re-enlisted for the supply troop and is going to be troop barber. It is quite hard to keep the old-timers away from the army.

The first sergeant and troop clerk of the supply troop have installed a stove in the orderly room and you can always see them hugging the stove this cold weather.

Troop K.

Some more of the boys have left to attend the E. & R. school at Camp Travis, Texas. They are Privates Blue, McCasland and Pullman.

Several of the boys of troop K will

be much pleased when Private Traynor takes to lodging with the troop. Possibly the troop clerk will be relieved of a few charge sheets less to make out.

Sergeant Cronin is suffering from another attack of lumbago.

Quartermaster Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Keef are enjoying a thirty-day furlough. We sincerely hope the Red will wear a smile upon her return.

Enlistments for the quartermaster's corps at Marfa are now open. Any man with the required qualifications apply to the recruiting officer, Marfa. Cheer up, we recently obtained two recruits from Shafter.

Mr. Heaton took some horses to El Paso the other day.

Master Sergeants Matthews and Boyce and Staff Sergeant Crane are a new addition to the Q. M. We welcome them alright and are teaching them a few lessons of the Q. M.

Major Harlowe, our quartermaster, is enjoying a few days in San Antonio.

Captain Schoonhoven, our construction quartermaster, has been ordered to report to Rockford, Ill., and is now on his way overland in his big Pathfinder.

Station Hospital.

Lieutenant Berryhill, medical corps, returned from a trip to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was sent on official business, and reports a nice trip.

Major Thomas W. Penrose made a trip to El Paso Sunday, Oct. 24, and reports some unsettled cold weather at that place.

Lieutenant Walter F. Hamilton left a few days ago for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he will be for a few days on official business.

Private Quintana left a few days ago to attend the E. & R school at Camp Travis, Texas.

New Collection of Mica.

On Tuesday of last week a box of samples from the Texas Mica company was sent to Mildred Carson, to be given to the High school laboratory. This box contained ground mica in many colors, and rocks of all kinds showing the mica, coal, copper, and sulphur deposits. They were very interesting and also very valuable to the chemistry and physical geography students.

The mica mine is near the Rio

Grande river and sixteen miles south of Van Horn. The geologists who have studied the mine say it is one of the greatest and most wonderful deposits in the world. There is no knowledge of the depth of the deposit, nor the area it covers beneath the earth. It is in sheets or "books," extending from a few feet below the surface to an indefinite depth. Owing to the pressure the layers are very thin and packed so close together that it seems as if the whole territory beneath the surface is one solid "book" of mica. Because of the lack of money the mine has never been worked, and what is accomplished is done almost entirely by hand.

It is the belief of Mr. Kirtley, who is the manager of the mine, that in the years to come the mine will yield millions of dollars. Very few people have heard of it yet, and they, of course, cannot imagine the possibilities if they have never visited the mine itself. This valuable metal is used, when ground, for ornamentation. It is mixed into paint and put on houses, flower pots, doors, signs, public buildings, etc. Anything on which it is put is made attractive. The sun causes it to glitter like tiny bits of glass. It may even be used some day to ornament the most expensive gowns. There is the gold mica, black mica, silver mica, pink mica, white mica, and many



LIKE CHECKS OR PLAIDS?

If your taste runs in that direction, we can please you with the largest variety of patterns of this style ever shown in this section. We are also showing the newest plain blacks, blues, browns and grays; also fancy mixtures. As to cut and fit, well, ask any of the well dressed fellows about town. They were tailored by us.

LEWIS THE TAILOR
SNAP IT!

others. Mica is also used in oil stoves and automobile curtains and is generally called "isinglass" when used in sheets.

There are very many other valuable minerals which are taken from this mine, but none are in so large a quantity as the mica.—The Whirlwind.

Stock Notes.

A. E. Mitchell shipped two car loads Sunday to San Antonio. The average weight of one car of 27 cows

as weighed in the stockyards of San Antonio was 1025. The cattle experts say that it is wonderful how the cattle in this section fattened on only gramma grass will bear down the scales.

Notice.

Our pastures are posted. Take notice. No hunting allowed. SHANNON BROS.

Absolutely no hunting or trespassing allowed. Smith Bros. 1-1-21

Stool's Dry Goods Store
Ladies and Mens Ready to Wear
Good Shoes
PRICES RIGHT
Marx Stool, Prop.

Marfa Electric and Ice Co.
Water—Electricity—Ice

J. O. CHILDRESS
TINNER AND PLUMBER
STORAGE TANKS, TROUGHS
RADIATOR WORK A SPECIALTY
TELEPHONE 38 MARFA, TEXAS

Marfa Bargain House

Economy Sale
For All the People

A Great Underselling
60 Day Sale

Our Entire \$25,000 Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Gent's Furnishings and Ladies' Ready to Wear.

At prices you cannot resist. Ladies' Coats, Sweaters, Dresses, Hats, Shoes, Knit Headwear, Underwear and Hosiery.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Sweaters, Hats, Caps, Pants, Shirts, Underwear, Hose, Shoes.

All Piece Goods—Nothing Reserved.

Our Entire Stock Will Be Thrown on the Block
Saturday, Oct. 30th

We Invite One and All to Visit Our New Store and Take Advantage of This Sale.

Marfa Bargain House

20%

Discount Sale

Ends

November 1st

Now is the Time to Save Money

Mitchell-Gillett Dry Goods Co.
"STYLE SHOP"
Marfa, - - - - Texas

United States would have four votes and foreign nations would have 128.

COX CLAIMS HARDING REWARD
14 "WOBBLES" POINTED OUT

Democratic Candidate Cheered by Big Crowd in Speech at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21.—Governor Cox tonight cleaved the reward offered by Senator Harding yesterday to any one who would show he had been inconsistent in his attitude toward the League of Nations and declared the republican nominee "may be regarded as an impostor," unless he clarifies the public mind as to his actual position on the league issue.

"Senator Harding complains bitterly again that he has been misunderstood and that the newspapers have misrepresented him," said the governor. "He has offered a reward to anyone who will show that he has changed his attitude on the League of Nations.

"Now, I am here to show how he has attempted to 'wobble' his way into the presidency and to claim that reward, not for myself, but for the people of America."

In the "proof" offered in support of his claim for the reward, the democratic candidate contended that the senator admitted having changed his position "by the ironical assertion that he is entitled to one more in order to make it fourteen."

"Now the only trouble with the senator is this: His arithmetic is at fault. He has already had fourteen changes so far as I am able to know, because I have not yet had opportunity to read the evening papers."

Governor Cox then enumerated the fourteen alleged "wobbles" by his opponent of which he said he knew. He said:

- (1) "First, he voted for the mild reservations.
- (2) "Then he voted for the Lodge reservations.
- (3) "Then he said that if he had to do it over, he would not vote even for the Lodge reservations.
- (4) "Then he voted for the Knox resolution providing for a separate peace with Germany.
- (5) "Then he endorsed the nomination on the platform which said 'The league has signally failed.'
- (6) "Then he endorsed the re-establishment of the Hague tribunal, which showed its failure as expressed by Theodore Roosevelt, because it had no power behind it, and under which the four greatest wars in history took place.
- (7) "Then he rejected the Hague tribunal.
- (8) "Then he offered a 'new plan' in the international court of justice which he learned Elihu Root was working on.
- (9) "Then he rejected the international court of justice when he discovered what every one had known but him that it was the supreme court of the League of Nations.
- (10) "In his speech of September 6 he said 'Amendment or revision or reconstruction of the league covenant is still among the possibilities,' and,
- (11) "In the same speech he said: 'The league has now passed beyond all possibility of restoration.'
- (12) "At Des Moines, he said: 'Cox favors going into the league; I am in favor of staying out. I am not interested in clarification; I am interested in rejection.'
- (13) "Returning to Marion from Des Moines, he said: 'I cannot understand why it is that the people of American don't understand what I said at Des Moines, and that he wasn't to be taken to mean what he said; and,
- (14) "Announced the formation of a new association of nations which on the same day Judge Taft had pronounced impossible and impracticable.

Quoting from accounts in the morning newspapers of speeches yesterday by Senator Hiram Johnson, in which he said Senator Harding "wants outright rejection" of the league and by former-President Taft, who said the republican candidate favors the league, the governor charged:

"Either Johnson is wrong or Taft is, and only Senator Harding can tell the American people which one is wrong. If Senator Harding has not given a private assurance to both men, then his declarations are so ambiguous that Taft interprets them one way and Johnson another.

"It is the duty of Senator Harding to advise the American people frankly who is right, Johnson or Taft. If he fails to do it, he may be regarded as an impostor, deliberately seeking to deceive the American people.

Asserting his election would mean ratification of the league, while Senator Harding's election would mean certain rejection, Governor Cox said even should his opponent actually favor going into the league, there would be "two distinct warring groups within his own party," who

could never get together on a plan of ratification. As to himself, the governor was confident he could bring about an agreement.

The democratic nominee spoke before a great audience in the Fifth regiment armory, where President Wilson was nominated for the first time in the memorable convention fight of 1912. He reached Baltimore about 1:30 this afternoon and after an automobile parade to his hotel, held a public reception. Later he called on Cardinal Gibbons, who in a newspaper interview published this morning, endorsed the League of Nations. The visit was purely a personal one, it was stated, and had no political significance.

The candidate's program today was the lightest he has had since he started his stumping campaign. Wilmington, Delaware, was the only other point at which he stopped. He goes into New Jersey tomorrow and to New York city Saturday.

Senator Harding was hissed in several parts of the audience in the Queen theater in Wilmington, when Governor Cox attacked the republican nominee as one of the signers of the senatorial "round robin." The hisses for Senator Harding, however, were not as loud as those for Senator Lodge, who also was booed.

The governor extended his assault on the Massachusetts senator, calling him this time "the basest conspirator in all the humanity of the world."

DEMOCRATS READY FOR LEAGUE RESERVATIONS

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, democratic vice presidential nominee, in an address before students of Western Reserve University Wednesday morning, denied the assertion of Elihu Root that the assertion of James M. Cox insisted on ratification of the peace treaty and league covenant without change. Such a statement, he said, "is fully unwarranted by the facts."

"Governor Cox and I have been going up and down this country for two months," Mr. Roosevelt said; "stating that we are perfectly willing that there should be incorporated in the instrument of ratification a statement that nothing contained therein shall in any way lessen or weaken our rights under the constitution or take away the right of congress to declare war and send our boys overseas."

Fourth-Class Postmaster Examination.

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination to be held at Marfa, Tex., on Nov. 13, 1920, as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill a contemplated vacancy in the position of fourth-class postmaster at Candelaria and other vacancies as they may occur at that office, unless it shall be decided in the interests of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement. The compensation of the postmaster at this office was \$316 for the last fiscal year.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of the examination, with the exception that in a state where women are declared by statute to be at full age for all purposes at eighteen years, women eighteen years of age on the date of the examination will be admitted.

Applicants must reside within the territory supplied by the postoffice for which the examination is announced.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States who can comply with the requirements.

Application blanks, form 1753, and full information concerning the requirements of the examination can be secured from the postmaster at the place of vacancy or from the

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United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.
Applications should be properly executed and filed with the commission at Washington, D. C., at the earliest practical date.

"We have no beef," the waiter said. "But have some mutton instead."
"That will do," said Mary to Sam. "And Mary had a little lamb."
—HOBO.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Congressman, sixteenth congressional district, C. Hudspeth, El Paso. State Senator, twenty-fifth senatorial district, J. M. Dudley.

DISTRICT COURT

Of the sixty-third judicial counties:
County **County Site**
Jeff Davis Fort Davis
Presidio Marfa
Brewster Alpine
Terrell Sanderson
Kinney Brackett
Maverick Eagle Pass
Uvalde Uvalde
Val Verde Del Rio

District Judge, Hon. Joseph Jones, Del Rio.
District attorney, Hon. J. O. Henry, Del Rio.
Court stenographer, Julian La Crosse, Del Rio.
J. H. Fortner, district clerk of Presidio County.

COUNTY COURT

Hon. K. C. Miller, county judge, Marfa.
J. C. Fuller, county attorney, Marfa.
J. H. Fortner, clerk, Marfa.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Ira W. Gline, sheriff and collector. Amos Kerr, treasurer. H. W. Reynolds, assessor. F. W. Cook, surveyor.

COMMISSIONERS COURT

Hon. K. C. Miller, presiding officer. J. H. Fortner, clerk. T. C. Mitchell, commissioner precinct No. 1. Thos. Rawls, commissioner precinct No. 2. James Sloan, commissioner precinct No. 3. W. T. Davis, commissioner precinct No. 4.

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- Ruidosa District No. 2. O. C. Dowe. J. Nunez. Frank Martinez.
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Meets the third Tuesday evening in each month.
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BLANCHE AVANT, Sec.

MARFA CHAPTER No. 76, R. A. M.
Chapter meets the fourth Thursday night in each month. Visiting companions are welcome. H. M. Fennell, H. P. J. W. Howell, Secretary.

MARFA LODGE No. 596, A. F. & A. M.
Meets the second Thursday evening in each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to be present. C. G. Hysaw, W. M.; J. W. Howell, Secretary.

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**Visiting a Livestock Show in Brazil--
Specialists Tell of Breeds and Types**

Striking comparisons between the stock at the National Livestock Exposition of Brazil and typical large livestock shows in the United States are contained in an official report to the United States Department of Agriculture from its two livestock commissioners now in South America. These men are L. B. Burk of the Bureau of Markets, and E. Z. Russell of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The exposition was held July 4 to July 11 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and is the principal annual event of its kind. It is managed by the National Society of Agriculture, an association financed partly by the government and partly by membership. Approximately 5000 members pay a fee of \$5 annually. The exposition is strictly a livestock show; no other exhibits are on the grounds. Following is an extract of the report:

"The principal attraction was the cattle division, in which there were about 700 head. The Zebu breed leads in numbers and popularity, there being about 300 of these animals on the grounds. Other breeds shown were Herefords, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Red Polled, Brown Swiss, Friesian, Jersey, Dutch Belted, Guernsey, Devon, and the native Caracuo. A few splendid individuals of each of these breeds were shown, but there were also many common ones.

"The Caracuo or National cattle were represented by excellent individuals, and they were in good condition. The bulls were very heavy in bone and would weigh about 2000 pounds, the cows weighing about 1400. They are coarse in quality, but are hardy and produce very good beef. In type they resemble more nearly the Shorthorn breed, but are somewhat longer in body and coarser in quality of head and bone. They have long, coarse horns and are of a reddish-fawn color.

"There was a total of 147 hogs on the grounds, divided among breeds as follows: Duroc-Jersey, 69; Poland-China, 28; National, or native breed, 14; Large Blacks, 11; Berkshires, 10; Crossbreds, 8; Barrows (crossbreds), 6; Spotted Poland-China, 1.

"The best individuals were found in the Durocs, some very creditable animals being shown. Some of them had been brought from the States; others were home-bred from imported sires and sows. The grand champion animal was a Duroc-Jersey yearling boar, shown by the Lavras Agricultural college. He was home-bred from imported parents and sold for \$500.

"Hogs of the National or native breed are either red or black. If they are given time enough they make a good weight. Some barrows

or slugs were shown weighing about 800 pounds. Generally they are of fair length, sway backed, rough head, poor eyes, bones of medium size, and poor feet. They are fairly prolific, but are not breeding true to any type or color.

"The Large Blacks were of fair size, smooth, a coarse head with ears pointed and coming to the end of the nose. They are generally well developed in the back and are of good depth. The Crossbreds were a mixture of the Nationals, Duroc-Jerseys, and Poland-Chinas, yet in quality they ranked ahead of many of the others except the Durocs and Poland-Chinas.

"The attendance at the show was not large, and interest centered around the cattle much more than around the hogs. It was exactly as it used to be in the shows in the States in the earlier days. A large proportion of the attendance was composed of city people, which is not to be wondered at when one considers that on many of the lines of railroads they have train service but every other day.

"The horse part of the show was very small compared with shows in the States. There were a few small stallions, evidently grades. The horses raised are for saddle purposes. A few mules were shown of the size and quality used on the streets.

"There were about one-half dozen Lincoln sheep of good quality. The sheep business does not seem to be developed to any great extent in the region near Rio de Janeiro."



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30x3 1/2	17.98	19.97
32x3 1/2	21.42	23.80
32x4	28.60	31.77
33x4	30.05	33.36
34x4	34.08

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Size	Standard Over-Size Cord Cases & Tubes	
	Triple Tread	Non-Skid Tread
32x3 1/2	\$35.15	\$37.00
32x4	44.65	47.00
33x4	45.90	48.30
34x4	49.55
33x4 1/2	55.70
34x4 1/2	54.35	57.20

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