



# Scientists Will Reveal Full Horrors Of The Next War; League Of Nations Expects The Report To Make For Peace

By the United Press.

GENEVA, July 31.—The entire world is to know at once, scientifically and accurately, the full limit of horrors that may be expected in the next war from the use of poison gas and microbes.

Convinced that the best way to check this aspect of war is to create such a world-wide fear and terror of it that the public itself will take steps to render it impossible, the League of Nations has decided to try a little homeopathy experiment along this line.

Acting under orders of the last general assembly of the league, a commission has just been appointed composed of the world's leading bacteriologists and chemists, to prepare a full report on just what the world must count on in future wars from the use of poison gas and microbes.

The report naturally will be based only on the present day development of these two arms of warfare, although the commission may go so far as to indicate what still further developments the future may hold in store.

The commission has been chosen not only from the world's leading bacteriologists and chemists, but from those countries in which these two sciences have reached their greatest development. The commission is composed of the following chemists: Professor G. Bertrand and M. E. Mayer, of France; Monsieur Nernst, of Germany and Signori Angeli and Paterno, of Italy. The bacteriologists consist of Sir Almroth Wright, of Great Britain; Jules Bordet, of Belgium; Richard Pfeiffer, of Germany; Thomas Madsen, of Denmark and W. H. Welch of the United States.

Germany is the only country that has been honored with a delegate on each branch of the commission. In his letter of instructions to these commissioners, Sir Eric Drummond, acting under the lines laid down by the League Council and assembly, has pointed out that the inquiry is not intended to reveal any of the military secrets or scientific discoveries of any country along the lines mentioned, which they may regard as confidential.

They are merely asked instead to set out the most precise and scientific manner possible the actual results that may be expected in the event of war from recent scientific discoveries in the uses of gases and microbes.

The inquiry is to cover, not only the effect on human beings but on animal and vegetable life generally and upon the resources and wealth of the country attacked.

The experts are expected to pass not only on the results to be expected from gases, but upon the chemical aspect of war generally, including the use of the highest explosives as developed during the recent war.

They will also detail not only what must be expected from a microbe war but from the employment of any other agent, which in defiance of all human laws, might be adopted by a nation because of its great efficiency and destructiveness.

When the report has been made and distributed to the entire world, the League is confident that such a world-wide wave of indignation and horror will be aroused that it will be possible to take some new international steps, presumably through international conferences, towards checking such possibilities.

## SOCIETY

### Federation Meeting of Church Auxiliaries

Monday afternoon at the First Presbyterian church, the church auxiliaries met in a federation meeting.

This was the third meeting out of the four which are held each year.

Representatives from each church of the city were in attendance and a splendid program was prepared and presented reverently and wholeheartedly befitting the occasion.

Musical and vocal numbers were rendered and readings were enjoyed. The featured theme, "Social Life of Auxiliaries" with Mrs. H. T. Kimbro leading the discussion, revealed a wide divergence in view point regarding the present social activities of auxiliaries. Representatives from each auxiliary were called upon and each readily responded, expressing herself in behalf of the ladies of her denomination of the stimulating help and guidance the social side offers the churches.

The loan closet, which has been discussed at various meetings was brought to a close at the meeting, and it was decided that the auxiliaries place the loan closet in charge of Miss Mina Ellis, local Red Cross Secretary, who is daily in contact with those in needy circumstances. At the close of the splendid meeting, a get-together hour was enjoyed.

### Lubbock, Texas

Dr. R. B. Hutchinson  
Dentist  
Office, 131  
Res. 122

Bush Building

joyed during which ice tea and sandwiches were served.

### Titles of New Books in the Library

The following new books are in the library:

The Tie That Binds, by Eleanor Porter; The Story of Julia Page, by Kathleen Norris; The Mine with the Door, by Harold Bell Wright; The Spoilers, by Rex Beach; Nomads of the North, by James Oliver Curwood; Top of the World; The Lamp of the Desert; Knave of Diamonds; Hundreth Chance; Great Hart; The Bars of Iron, by Ethel M. Dell; Mysterious Rider, by Zane Gray; Rising Tide of Color and Black Oxen.

The Librarian asks that the parents co-operate with her in regard to returning the books when they are due and seeing that each child is made to realize that he is a part of the library if he holds a membership, and must return the books and also pay all fines due on books when kept over date due. The library does not only benefit the Lubbock people, but great benefit is derived from the library by the rural people, for an example, last Saturday seventy-two books were issued to rural people.

Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. O. O'Neal and children, Postell and Junior, Mr. and Mrs. Clark of Lamesa were here Sunday attending the ball game and visiting Mrs. Della Chase.

Mrs. T. E. Houston of Electra, is in a local sanitarium.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hilton of 1314 Fourteenth street had as their house guests Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Oliver of Amarillo.

E. C. Horton and family of Meadow, were in Lubbock Tuesday.

Mrs. C. E. Duncan of Brownfield is in a local sanitarium.

Miss Stella Terrell returned Sunday from Wichita Falls, where she spent a two weeks vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Walker of Hale Center, were in Lubbock Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Wallace, of Amarillo, were among the Lubbock visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. M. V. Murphy of Lorenzo, was among the Lubbock visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. Dick McWhorter, of Plainview, was among the Lubbock visitors Tuesday.

view, was among the Lubbock visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. J. N. Payne was here Tuesday, from Hale Center.

Irish Ireland, who has been a guest in the home of Mrs. T. B. Cook, 1711 Thirteenth street, for the past two weeks, left Tuesday morning for his home at Ranger.

Irish Ireland of Ranger and Miss Ruby Cook, returned Monday from Amarillo, where they spent the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Mrs. J. V. Jones, W. H. Steele and Miss Steele were here Tuesday from Seagraves.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Glann of Snyder, were here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Satterwhite, of Amarillo, were Lubbock visitors Tuesday.

## "Gay Paree" No Longer Lives Up To Its Reputation For Vice

By the United Press.

PARIS, July 31.—"So this is Paris!"

Reminiscent of the bored tone in which J. Sergeant Cram uttered his famous dictum about the hair of the Tammy Tiger in Fourteenth Street is the puzzled stare of the average American tourist the first time the "sights" of this modern Babylon, as many millions consider it, are flashed before his, or her eyes.

They're coming in droves just now, at the rate of six hundred to a thousand a day. There isn't a room to be had for love or money in any of the well known hotels, unless it has been reserved weeks ahead. But the tourists are not to be found in the hotels. They are looking for "wicked, gay Paree!"

It is hard to find. Whence the puzzled expression. They don't realize that wickedness is like Bohemia. You have to carry it with you.

But in their searching, they stumble into many interesting places where "wicked wickedness" is part of the day's, or rather night's program. There isn't any doubt about it. Ninety per cent of the Americans who come to Paris in the tourist season want to catch a glimpse of the "real Paris, not the underworld, you know, but the naughty, lit-up Paris."

They usually are to be made in a number of pullmans, with diner cars, it will cover 1000 miles and touch some towns in the section. The

that is not seeing Paris at all. Then they get a move on and start "up the hill" toward Montmartre.

Here they have more success, but more than half the time that pained and disappointed expression becomes permanent. Yes, they want something stronger than that for their money. Paris as the haunt of devil-may-care and laxity of morals has not come up to their expectations. Those whose business it is to please the tourists are fully aware of this. They do everything in their power to "put over" the idea that the visitor is looking for.

The days when you would wander into the Moulin Rouge, or any one of half dozen places of the kind, and see the woman star of the attraction "fling her bonnet over the windmill," as the French say it, meaning in plain language: niftily kick her vestige of garment over the head of the gloaming tourist in the hall, these days are past.

But the surface exuberance, the veneer of vice, is still to be found. Look into the dance halls or cabarets as the evening wanes and a fresh bunch of pleasure seekers obviously from the Land of Emperor Dollar, arrives. Something like the crack of the whip over a group of trained animal performers brings life into the faces of the girls whose business it is to entertain. Cigarettes fasten themselves to the lower lip, carefree abandon becomes the leitmotif of the dances and it is the managers see fit, the tourists can actually see some of the girls in a mazy whirl with the gentlemen to whom they refer as "My Man" as partner.

This is really all that the ordinary visitor sees of the "gay life" of the French capital. No wonder he judges that it isn't what it has been cracked up to be.

ARIENE, July 30.—The Cowboy Band of Simmons College, in full regalia of the purple and gold, chaps and sombreros, will take the special Abilene trade trip to be staged by the Abilene Chamber of Commerce August 21-24, as the of the excursion.

The band of thirty-five pieces went, as the official band from Abilene to the West Texas Chamber of Commerce meet in San Angelo. Their uniforms were presented to them by the Abilene Chamber of Commerce, and consist of regular chaps in purple and gold leather, with name of Simmons down the sides, purple shirts and gold bandannas, with typical cowboy sombreros.

In addition to representing Abilene on official occasions, furnishing the pep for all the games on the Simmons field, and taking prominent parts in parades featured here the Cowboys make trips each year to towns in the western section, and give concerts which draw large crowds.

Instrumentation of the band includes: seven cornets, five trombones, four clarinets, three basses, two baritone, one piccolo, two drums, two altos, and nine saxophones. Complete control of the band is in the hands of the student members, with the director Dewey O. Wiley of the Simmons Fine Arts faculty. The director is expecting

a fifty-piece band for the coming school year.

## FLOYDADA MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED BY HIS TRUCK

Special to the Avalanche.

FLOYDADA, July 31.—Linda Graham of Floydada was seriously injured Monday morning when truck he was driving turned over Blanco Canyon. Graham was unconscious for several hours, his head was hurt and he received several bad wounds. He was driving truck for O. P. Rutledge, hauling wheat and the engine quit running while going out of Blanco Canyon and when his brakes failed to hold he ran off an embankment turning the truck over. A stranger who was riding with him escaped with very slight injury. Graham is at the Smith Sanitarium at Floydada.

Down here in Texas a man has just been convicted of murder committed two years ago, after confessions and four trials.

WALL'S 28, 1923.—some time concentrated price of concrete chairs. The market full allowing or likely to ing, both bu vehemments tends to cr in which mu deferring, consequen comes clear.

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WEDNESDAY **RESEY** THURSDAY  
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A new novelty which is made of large beads and very short in length so that they fit rather tight around the neck, priced from \$1.50 to \$2.00. We also have the bracelets to match, price \$1.50.

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With rhinestone sets in one-number at, each \$1.50  
Another priced at, each 75c

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# CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

By JOHN E. OWENS

WALL STREET, New York, July 28, 1923.—Financial interest for some time past has been chiefly concentrated upon movements in the price of commodities and upon prospective changes in foreign demand. The market has evidently made very full allowance for most of the factors likely to affect prices, discounting both business and financial developments a good way ahead. This tends to create a waiting market, in which many people are evidently deferring further commitments of consequence until the situation becomes clearer.

**Favorable Opinion of Future**  
Although there thus is a disposition to await distinct indications, current forecasts have continued to point to good business and the financial prosperity which grows out of it. The opinion of Mr. Vandenberg, issued early in the week, states his views as follows: "I firmly believe that, despite the small outlet to foreign countries, of our enormous production, the United States can within itself continue a prosperous nation. The recent improvement in industrial conditions bespeaks this fact. Within the last month business has been unusually active, and more important, with all this huge production, there has not been any speculative purchasing of commodities and overbuying of stocks of materials and goods."

A somewhat similar view of the case, although less positively expressed, has been taken by the Federal Reserve authorities, in current utterances, as well as by others in analysis of business conditions. Factors tending to corroborate these opinions that is afforded by the reports of heavy railroad traffic, of substantially large retail trade, in most parts of the country, in the improved balance of trade shown for June (exports exceeding imports by \$1,000,000), and by the well maintained prices for most staple commodities. It is true that a cautious hand-to-mouth style of buying prevails in many industries, as is illustrated, for instance by the decline of forward orders in the steel industry, but this state of things seems rather to be an indication merely of caution and hence of desire to keep up good conditions in the various trades free of danger of a recession or "slump" in the future, rather than a positive decline of demand in any particular line.

**Factors That Defer Improvement**  
In these circumstances there ought to be an end to the depression of values and the unusually light volume of business which, on a good many recent days, have been characteristic of market conditions. There are, however, factors which defer improvement. What these are is well illustrated by the outcome of the political campaign in Minnesota during the past week. The result, of course, adds one member of the ultra-radical group in the Senate, but the primary importance of the situation is not that, but is the indication of public opinion that is afforded by the outcome. The fear that next winter's session of the legislative body will be devoted to the agitation of ultra-radical proposals in Congress designed, to further, if not immediately, to secure Government control or operation of various industries, heavier taxes, and generally more difficult industrial conditions, as well as the adoption of bonus and subsidy schemes of various sorts, is naturally stimulated by the outcome. Events during the past month had been more reassuring in the political field, especially in view of the positive promises made by President Harding in the speeches during the early part of his Western tour. It is, however, manifest that he will require very earnest support, if he is to make headway against the campaign designed to confiscate capital and savings; and the effect of this recognition of a coming struggle naturally is to "slow down" the interest of investors and their disposition to make long-term commitments.

It is, of course, the latter factor in the situation that, as already stated at the outset, has received closest attention during the past few days. Decline in wheat is ascribed by Government experts to growth of foreign supplies, coupled with lessened buying power, at a moment when domestic demand is about at peak, due to general employment at good wages; and hence hardly susceptible of much increase. The analysis is, no doubt, largely correct, but the remedy is to be found not in reducing acreage but in enlarging foreign demand. European markets have need of all we can raise; and could use it to good advantage in enlarging consumption, the difficulty being found by them not in using, but in paying for, commodities on the basis that we require. Our refusal to finance foreign countries prevents their buying extensively here on credit, even for short terms, and throws them back upon the same hand-to-mouth basis that has proven so unsettling in our own domestic trade situation. Lack of confidence is as unfortunate internationally as it would be domestically. Much of this prospective agricultural difficulty would disappear if we could see light in the reparations controversy, especially if the proposed settlement were to include some distinct financial readjustment.

**Financial Prospects**  
The domestic financial outlook continues to be one of the strongest and most encouraging elements in the business outlook. In spite of some indications of growth of demand at Federal Reserve banks, the expansion of portfolios at the central institutions has continued very moderate, growth from time to time being often followed by recession of nearly equal amount. The Reserve ratio remains practically stable with a good supply periodically restored by net imports. European countries find it cheaper to pay us largely in gold and securities, as shown by an inward movement of \$18,500,000 of metal in June, and the announced settlement of Great Britain's interest obligation by the transfer of \$69,000,000 in Liberty bonds. The latter were it is true, largely bought in this market, but were probably not representative of transfers of funds in equal amount. Sterling was high during the late spring, and it would seem probable that portions of the purchase price of the bonds are still being carried by banking houses pending final adjustment. The rise in the British bank rate has, moreover, rendered this market relatively a more favorable field in which to get accommodation. The continued disorganization of the market, in both French and German exchange illustrates the difficulty that most of the European countries have in obtaining accommodation in this country.

**Market Review and Outlook**  
Notwithstanding the market's apathetic condition, it has been apparent for some time that any increased activity would be in favor of higher values. The heavy liquidation which has taken place during the last several months has largely reduced the floating supply of stocks, thereby strengthening the technical position of the market materially. The time has perhaps not yet arrived when an upward movement can be continued without interruption, as the buying power will have to be increased very considerably before that can be safely relied upon. Still judging by its most recent performances it is becoming more evident day by day that confidence in the business and financial situation has again returned and this is generally the prelude to an increased demand for stocks, especially when they start from a low basis, as at present. Latest foreign advices indicate that there is still some work for the diplomats to do before the Allies will be able to agree upon terms of German reparations which will be acceptable; nevertheless, the belief is rife that it is now only a question of a comparatively short time.

before a full understanding will be reached. When this does take place it will undoubtedly result in a greatly increased demand for securities:

## LONE WOLF IS MEXICO'S LATEST MURDER TERROR

MEXICO CITY, Mexico. (By mail to the United Press)—The "Lone Wolf" is operating in the Puebla district.

Reports of his activities have been sent to officials here asking aid in his capture.

He is believed to be Feliciano Machorro, scarcely nineteen years old, and, unlike the ordinary Mexican bandit, operates alone.

He began his career by murdering a wealthy resident of Atlixco. Since then he has committed a number of murders and many robberies.

He always wears a charro costume and it is said at six o'clock in the evening, when the angelus is tolled, he has been seen to kneel and pray for the souls of his victims.

## Drying Up Great Britain Will Be A Hard, Slow Job

LONDON, July 30.—"Damn his eyes, whoever he tries To rob the poor man of his beer," is still the slogan in England.

Despite the efforts of Lady Astor, and the prominence given to the views of this lively legislator, prohibition is not making much strides in England.

Even "Pussyfoot" Johnson sadly remarked the other day, "I shall never make England dry. England will only go dry of its own free will, and that will not be for a long time."

The planned concerted attack of the dries, mostly sheltering behind Lady Astor's gown, staged for the present Parliamentary session, fell rather flat.

While there has been no return to pre-war saloon hours—saloons are now limited to nine hours daily (five on Sundays)—the general tendency is towards loosening, rather than tightening liquor restrictions. Extra hours are readily granted for special occasions, and before the present Conservative government goes out of power, the wets can be relied upon to pry the lid a bit higher.

That there has been no serious agitation for return to pre-war hours is due largely to the attitude of the brewers and saloon keepers themselves. Publicans have found that they can make the same profits (sometimes more), with less labor, on the shorter hours, and consequently they are not disposed to meet the average drinker's demand for longer opening hours. Twelve hours daily is the utmost they now ask for, and it is doubtful if this will ever be exceeded. Hotel residents, travellers, etc., can obtain drink at any hour.

The "Man in the Street" is not greatly concerned about American seizures of liquor on British liners. At first sight he was not unnaturally inclined to regard the seizures

as a violation of international laws, a national affront, etc., but he did not get excited about it, for the average citizen does not make trans-Atlantic voyages.

He is now disposed to accept the dictum of Ronald McNeill, under-secretary for foreign affairs, "If you don't like American methods, don't go there." Accordingly, he is quite willing to let the government handle the matter diplomatically, even if still expressing the opinion that the seizures are "damned impudence" occasionally.

Newspaper stories of bootlegging, and the troubles of the prohibition enforcement officials in America, are a source of endless joy to the Britisher, who is placidly content with the conviction, "It could never happen here."

## Wheat Declines 50c A Bushel During 2 Republican Years

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Bernard M. Baruch's suggestion for a co-operative organization to market American wheat to the advantage of the grower and the country as a whole has served to call attention to the serious condition of the farmers of the United States after two years of operation under Republican tariffs.

Just at the moment, when No. 2 hard winter wheat is selling in Chicago for an average of \$1.10 a bushel, on the farm for considerably less than a dollar, the contrast

with the situation in the last year of the second Wilson administration is illuminating as well as interesting. This variety of wheat brought an average price of \$1.85 a bushel in Chicago during February, 1921, the last full month of the Wilson administration. In February, 1922, as the first year of the Harding administration was drawing to a close, No. 2 hard winter wheat sold for an average of \$1.30 a bushel in this same market. In February 1923, the price was \$1.20 a bushel.

There was a good foreign demand for wheat in 1920-21, and the price was remunerative to the grower. In the year ended June 30, 1921, (nine months of which was under the Wilson administration) this country exported about 293,000,000 bushels of wheat and received for it somewhat less than \$690,000,000. This was an average of \$2.35 a bushel. In the fiscal year 1921-22—all of which was under the Harding administration—American exports of wheat were about 208,000,000 bushels and the price paid for it was \$280,000,000, or an average of \$1.35 a bushel.

There was no tariff on wheat during the two Wilson administrations; that is from 1913 until 1921. The "special agricultural tariff" approved by President Harding on May 27, 1921, imposes a duty of 35 cents a bushel on wheat. This tariff, it was announced, was framed and enacted particularly for the farmer. Wheat was selling in Chicago at an average of \$1.68 a bushel the day President Harding signed this tariff. Just a year later the price in Chicago was \$1.33 a bushel.

A trial of twelve months showed that this "special tariff" was utter-

ly futile as a stimulant to agricultural products. The farmers were in worse predicament than they were before. Then the "permanent" tariff was devised. This is the notorious Fordney-McCumber protection tariff, which the Farm Bureau Federation declares has cost the farmers of the country \$900,000,000 a year more for what they buy than it has given them in better prices for what they have to sell.

The Fordney-McCumber law reduced the tariff on wheat from the emergency rate of 35 cents a bushel to 30 cents. If the tariff is a good thing for the manufacturing interests and trusts—whose products were "protected" by duties of from 10 to 300 per cent—it is difficult to understand why the rate on wheat—an agricultural product—was reduced by 16 2/3 per cent. But the lower duty on wheat was no more and no less effectual in preventing a decline in the price of this product than the higher tariff of 1921 had been. Two years after the passage of the "special tariff" and eight months and five days after the approval of the Fordney-McCumber protection law, that is, on May 27, 1923, wheat sold in Chicago for \$1.17 a bushel. In the twenty-six and a half months of Republican rule wheat has declined an average of 50 cents a bushel.

Personally, we think the mother should tell the daughter everything and the daughter tell the mother at least half.

Opposition simply is that no man who falls to vote should be allowed to have a grievance.



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The Martin Baking Company does not want you or anyone to eat a slice of Butterflake bread that isn't good! Butterflake bread is supposed to be GOOD all the time. Thru some means, however, its quality might be affected and should this happen to you the Martin Baking Company will consider it a great favor if you will return it to us.

**Butterflake is the result of the Best Known Ingredients, and 21 years of ambitious effort.**

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**Painstaking care in handling Butterflake bread assures you of cleanliness in the highest degree.**

There are no questionable surroundings in the Martin Baking Company Bakery. The public is welcome to see whenever they desire. Our bakery always keeps an "open door."

**Hundreds of People Prefer Martin's for Light Lunches.**

You should stop in some day and try our lunch service. Many tell us it is the most satisfactory place to get light lunches.

# Martin Baking Co.

R. H. MARTIN  
Manager

## Cocoa Leading Tone in Fall Frocks



The above creation is featured in Cocoa Satin-faced Crepe, the only trimming being a girde of bronze beads which catches the left front of circular skirt into a panel. Jenny neck and short sleeves with circular founce edge, complete this stunning gown. It is topped by a brown felt hat. Amber necklace and brown beaded bag lend contrast to the outfit.

## The Never changing Policy of the LUBBOCK DRUG

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**LUBBOCK DRUG CO.**  
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Our Motto: "SERVICE"

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Every Day in the Year

Lv. Lubbock	6:00 Morn.	Lv. Spur	2:00 Eve.
To	7:00	To	4:30
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" Lorena	\$1.50	" Ralls	\$4.00
" Ralls	\$2.00	" Lorena	\$4.50
" Crosbyton	\$2.50	" Idalou	\$5.00
Ar. Spur	\$6.00 11:00	Ar. Lubbock	\$6.00 7:00

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# Lubbock Morning Avalanche

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AVALANCHE PUBLISHING CO.

## WHY WE HAVE SO MANY LAWS.

The chief reason why we have so many laws that even the lawyers and the judges can not keep track of them, is that the most of us are constantly finding something that we ought to have a law for. No one ever spends any time in looking up the laws that ought to be repealed, but most of us, some time in our life suggest some new law and straightway start out on a little propaganda campaign all our own. Perhaps the most fruitful source for hatching up new laws is in our various organizations, civic, charitable, commercial or professional. Most of them, when closely examined, disclose a selfish purpose. The doctor on his way to his office notices an undernourished child on its way to school. He remarks, "We ought to have a law requiring medical examination of school children." It is a good suggestion, so the Medical Association says, and ere long we have the law. A man with a bilious attack is on his way to town and sees something that does not please him and immediately he suggests "that we ought to have a law against it." Other associations, organizations and individuals are constantly suggesting new laws, and when Congress or the Legislature is in session, members are systematically bombarded with telegrams and letters to such an extent that they are led to believe that their political life depends upon the passage of the laws suggested.

The laws of Texas are to be recodified. Many laws that are now obsolete or made null and void by the passage of other laws, will probably be eliminated. Even so, no doubt there are hundreds of other laws, unobserved and forgotten, or of a positive menace to the orderly development of business and industry of the State, that should be repealed. Let us hope that the next Legislature will appoint a committee to list the obsolete, useless and unfair laws in our statute books with recommendations that they be repealed. In the meantime, let the citizens refrain from suggesting new laws. Let us declare a moratorium in law making.

## ADJUSTMENT TO THE WORLD

An educational authority remarked the other day, that if he were asked who was entitled to the most sympathy in the community, he would say it was the young fellow about to make a start in life. "What am I good for?" he asks himself in a puzzled frame of mind.

Here is where one sees the desirability of courses in manual training, agriculture, household arts, etc. The old fashioned schools trained young people to be clerical workers and business men, but the majority of them were not fitted for those tasks. They left school without finding out what they could do best in life, and without getting much idea of how to adjust their abilities to the needs of the community. Consequently the majority of young people used to become misfits, or at least it took years to get the right start.

The well equipped school of today should give every boy a chance to see what he can do with mechanical tools. If he shows ability to work with his hands, that is the line he ought to enter. Years ago many boys having that ability never discovered it until it was too late. They spent their lives drifting away on clerical and other tasks they were not adapted to, when they should have gone into mechanical and technical pursuits.

The well equipped country school should give every boy, perhaps every girl, the chance to study agriculture. They will find it a splendid career if conducted on modern principles. Then instead of running off to some city to take up jobs that lead nowhere, many will discover that they can do better in their home neighborhoods than anywhere else.

Similarly the well equipped school should give every girl some familiarity with the domestic arts, which are the foundation of happy homes, and which open the path to success through thrift.

## SCHOOL VACATIONS.

There seems to be a growing feeling among educators that school vacations are too long, thus letting children get into idle habits, and allowing costly school plants and teaching forces to lie idle.

Children should have a considerable period when they are free from book work. Yet the old idea of long vacations has often allowed their minds to go to seed.

A few brief vacations during the year would probably be more effective in giving the youngsters needed relief from book work, than a long period of summer idleness. Of course parents who want to go away for the entire summer would probably complain if their children were asked to attend school later and begin earlier. Yet one suspects that at some future date, the public school may run 40 to 45 weeks in the year, and finish their courses about one year quicker.

## A SOUND INVESTMENT FOR FARMERS.

We hear a good deal these days about ways in which farmers can invest money in fertilizers, farm machinery, thoroughbred stock and the like so as to get a better return on their investment in land and labor. With this movement all who are interested in farmlife are in agreement. More power and success to it! Speaking of investments, this is a good time for farmers to check up on the investment they are making in their school. Boys and girls need a better school home than the cattle and hogs, they need good tools, good blackboard, plenty of books, shops and noon-lunch equipment, and other things to wrok with. Most of all they need a good teacher—one who has a good education as a foundation and special for teaching added to that. They need a school term nine months in length, too, and a teacher who has maturity and experience and native ability as well as education.

A good SCHOOL INVESTMENT pays a high return. Now is the time to consider this for next year's school. Estimate the returns in terms of better and happier boys and girls on the farms!

## MERCHANDISING INDUCEMENTS.

The stores of many cities and towns are holding special sales and occasions when they offer unusual inducements to people to come in and trade.

"Dollar Day" sales have become quite common with special discounts. Some groups of merchants offer to pay train and trolley fares to shoppers from outside, etc.

Some conservative merchants may say that such reductions in prices have to be made up by higher figures at other times, so that the stores making such offers do average to sell any cheaper through the year. Yet they overlook the fact that to build up a business good will, a merchant can afford to make some sales on a cost basis. If he can get new customers coming to his store, he can afford to let them have some special advantages as compensation for the interest they show in investigating his place of business.

If a business succeeds in adding to its trade in such ways, the greater volume gained should enable it to reduce its merchandising expense and thus pay for the special inducements offered.

## THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY.

In 1922 the domestic asbestos industry of the United States came to a standstill, according to a statement from the Department of the Interior through the Geological Survey. Only 67 short tons of all varieties of asbestos, valued at \$10,120 was produced in 1922, as compared with 831 tons, valued at \$336,968, in 1921, and 1,648 tons, valued at \$678,231, in 1920.

The Arizona field is the most promising in the United States. The industry there was developed rapidly from a small initial production in 1914 to its maximum in 1920, when it supplied asbestos worth 96 per cent of the total value of the domestic asbestos marketed. This great increase was due to a steady rise in the price of "crudes" which reached a maximum late in 1920 and early in 1921. In 1921 the general business depression greatly decreased the demand for asbestos and prices fell continuously throughout the year. In 1922 the plight of the Arizona miners was made much worse.

## THE CLAMOR FOR TAX REDUCTIONS.

Reduction of taxes on small incomes are being urged upon members of Congress by their constituents since the publication of stories that the Federal Government has a large surplus at the beginning of the new fiscal year 1923-24. It is stated that scores of letters are reaching the offices of senators in Washington. The New York Herald, a Republican newspaper, publishes the following from its Washington correspondent. Many taxpayers (writing to Congressmen) say they are hardly able to make ends meet, while the Treasury Department seems at a loss to know what to do with the high taxes collected. Republican leaders are hostile to any proposition to reduce taxes, the Herald's correspondent intimates. "The Finance Committee (dominated by Republicans) is opposed to any tinkering with the revenue law because of the abnormal conditions now prevailing," says the Herald's correspondent. The Fordney-McCumber tariff law yielded a total of about \$400,000,000 in revenues while permitting the profiteers to take some four billion dollars in tolls from consumers, including \$300,000,000 more from farmers than it returned to them in higher prices.

It is well to have visions of a better life than that of every day. But it is the life of every day from which the elements of a better life must come.

If we followed only the pathway that we point out for others, we would soon find ourselves in the uplands of perfection.—Travelers Beacon.

## Little Avalanches

Some admirers of jazz music are fond of hymn tunes, when they get sick.

The people who buy goods out of town are often the same ones that complain because the town does not grow faster.

The people who make fun of the new college graduates just breaking into business, may be kicking in a few years because these well-trained young fellows are jumped over their heads.

The social reformers are often invited to sit on the platform at political rallies, but they don't very often get on the executive committees that shape the campaigns.

## POPULAR ECONOMICS SERIES

By Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York City

"The Greatest Family in the World"



In America government was created for the purpose of protecting its citizens

Illustration of Raymond Perry

## ARTICLE TWO

### THE AMERICAN WAY

America stands today at the crossroads of destiny. We are face to face with a great decision, which we cannot evade or postpone, and which involves the future of every man, woman and child and of every American institution.

The question has to do with the relation of government and the people. Under our scheme of life, government exists for the citizen; the citizen does not exist for his government. In America government was created for the purpose of protecting its citizens from danger, of guaranteeing them in their rights while entrusting upon them the duties of citizenship.

Not only is the individual free to acquire and to own private property by his own individual effort, but he also has the right to cooperate with other individuals in the production and ownership of private wealth. When two or ten or a thousand persons unite in the ownership of private property, in a joint stock company or a partnership, each one has exactly the same property rights under the law as if there were only one owner.

There is reason to believe that for a long time to come the thought of the world will be centered upon economic problems. Having achieved democracy in politics, religion and education, we cannot stop until we have applied the same principle in some form to the production and ownership of wealth. The American people will soon have to decide how this shall be done. Shall we do it by making the government everything and the individual nothing? Or can we turn the trick by the long-tested American method of leaving the individual free to work out the problem of individual initiative and free private cooperation?

A growing participation of more and more people in more and more of the material good things of life can be accomplished only in one of two ways: either the Government will take everything and give back to the individual such a part as it may determine, or individual citizens will continue to possess everything and give to their Government such part as may be necessary for its support. The latter is the American way; the other is now being tried out in Russia.

Now, we can only forecast or judge the future by what we know of the past and present. Have we, therefore, any experience, or institution or achievement, developed under American conditions, that will serve to throw light upon these problems of progress? Have we tried the American scheme a fair trial? If so, has this trial made it

possible for more and more people to secure a growing share in the material good things of life?

Fortunately, we have an institution which, by the application of American ideals, principles and methods, has grown so great and been tested over so long a time, that in its history and in the results it has achieved, we can find an answer to our question.

That institution is Life Insurance. In this organization there are vast accumulations of capital saved, owned and administered by more of our people than are associated in any other single enterprise except the State itself. It is fair to say that through no other institution have so many people ever participated in the desirable things of life with such satisfying results to themselves and their dependents, and with such general good to the community. It touches in one way or another nearly every man, woman and child in the nation, and for that reason everyone is interested in its history, its present status and its future prospects.

In this organization of economic and social organization America leads the world.

### Institution is Young

The business of Life Insurance in America is not very old. As recently as 1860 we had only 49 companies with \$180,000,000 of insurance capital outstanding upon the lives of 60,000 persons. The greatest development has occurred since 1905. In that year the Armstrong Investigation in New York State, directed public attention to the problems of Life Insurance as never before, and marked the beginning of a development which is without parallel. Misunderstanding was cleared away from the public mind. The social value of the institution was revealed. All doubts of its economic soundness were dispelled. Its basic principles were interpreted not only to the public but to all connected with the institution itself. Abuses were corrected, mistakes rectified and standards determined for the guidance of the management. The desirability of just supervision and control by the State was emphasized, and the ground-work was laid for the development of the great variety in the forms of insurance so that the particular need and condition of everyone could be met.

The figures covering the period of expansion since 1906 are stupendous. The total outstanding insurance of all American companies has increased since 1906 from \$13,500,000,000 to about \$50,000,000,000 in 1923.

In 1922, \$10,500,000,000 new insurance was written, which is nearly as much as the total insurance in force twenty years ago.

At the beginning of 1923, American companies were carrying a life insurance fund of about fifty billion dollars representing around seventy-eight million policies which are held by about one-third of the total population of the United States.

The economic, social and moral significance of these vast totals is of vital interest and importance to us all.

(Next Article of "The Smith's Problem")

## DOING THINGS

We are living in an age of doing things. One sometimes wonders how the world ever reached the stage it has without all the agencies of today for doing things. But then there is more to do today than ever before and the new civic science that has been discovered in

both men and women is both the cause and effect of doing things. It takes organized effort to put things over. One person doesn't amount to much in this world. It takes two at least and more—unless that ONE person represents a whole institution of some kind. Col. William Rockhill Nelson, the

late editor of the Kansas City Star, once told a reporter "The Star" has a greater purpose in life than to merely print the news. It believes in DOING THINGS." The home paper bears the same relation to the home community that the Kansas City Star bears to a national community, and the idea of doing things for the good of the community has become a part of the definite program of the thousands of publications of the smaller towns and cities of the nation, as a result, perhaps, of the good example of such publications as the Kansas City Star, the Chicago Tribune, the New York World, Detroit Free Press and the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Take the ice fund for the baby hospital as kept up by the work of the Star-Telegram. How many little ones does it not only make more comfortable but actually save during the hot summer? Who knows what those lives may mean for the world some day? And the Community Chest Fund and Goodfellow work at Christmas time and every night the radio program. What does all this service mean to the world? There is no way to measure it.

But there are a thousand other forms of service in the home community that need attention. Who is going to take them up and put them over?

A little town in Wisconsin was divided by a river. One section had a newspaper run by an editor who believed in doing things. He started a campaign in his paper for hitching and auto sheds for the farmers. Some folks fought it. Too expensive!

But the editor, through his paper, won. His side of the town is growing. The other side is worrying and the editor's business is growing, too.

A little town was about to die. The editor started a "clean-up column." He noticed every broken sidewalk, every dead tree, every old fire-trap, and arid, vacant lot. Never was personal in his suggestions.

In a few weeks he started a second column beside the clean-up column, headed "Improvements." In it he mentioned every tree planted, every house painted, every old fence or shed torn down, every pretty flower garden, every new sidewalk. Soon all the items had climbed over into the second column. The newspaper had cleaned up the town and once the people saw it all cleaned up they were proud of it and the little town took on new life.

A little Kansas town of 225 population was made up of half a dozen nationalities and as many religious denominations, that had in some way taken sides and by choice divided themselves into two factions. The editor began talking up a civic club. The first thing they did was to have a community Christmas tree, and now the whole town turns out to hear the radio concerts from Kansas City, Denver, Fort Worth and Los Angeles. The radio set costing \$1,000 is located in the newspaper office—but the expense is carried by the whole community. And the material results of all this work is the least of it. The good fellowship in the community, the new pride and civic spirit created and the education and pleasure brought within the reach of all the people are the biggest dividends paid by such investments.

Nor is there a greater influence for better morals and cleaner entertainment in the small town than the home paper. It has been said that the small town newspaper has been the most powerful single influence in the reform of the carnival. Show companies can not afford to bring anything to town that is not approved by the town paper.

Therefore, if you have a clean paper, you ought to appreciate it and patronize it, for you have no way to know how many dollars of advertising that paper refuses for the sake of the morals of your town. You have no way to judge how much good has been done for your family by the indorsement of the good and the rejection of the evil in your home paper. And the paper, like the person who lives and thrives, is the one who believes in doing things. And even though it takes a while to bring things to pass, the inward consciousness of having done some things for somebody or your town or community is worth the waiting.

## Slaton Businessmen Want The Tech. College Located Here

Lubbock county should not be overlooked when considering those counties who are wholeheartedly supporting Lubbock for the Texas Tech, and as everyone knows that Lubbock proper is one hundred percent for the school, it is unnecessary to speak of the local citizen's loyalty to the town.

But perhaps we might here mention the fact that Slaton, sister-city of Lubbock, has thrown down all jealousies that might exist between the two towns and is pulling with all her might and main to have the College located at Lubbock.

The business men of Slaton are a worthy delegation of neighbors, and their influence will be felt. We have learned to work with them better during the past several months, know them a little better than heretofore, know just a little more about their willingness to stick to what they know to be the best interest of Lubbock county, and naturally appreciate them more in a general way.

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x Hit... Score... Roswell... Lubbock... Summ... Wick 6... struck... bases... 1; m... st... 6; ford; Lind; w... of game

CUB FRO BY

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Amarillo... White... Provin... Shav... Coffey... Piron... Farley... Lowran... Morgan... Burleso... Moore.

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# Avalanche Sport Page

## SANDERS HOLDS GIANTS TO FOUR HITS BUT ERRORS COST HEAVILY AND ROSWELL ANNEXED AFFAIR

Carrying out the seeming habit of the Hubbers to drop the first game of every series, the Giants invaded the city yesterday and annexed the first contest of the Giant series 4 to 3.

Although Sanders allowed the visitors only four safeties, errors on the part of himself and his teammates were costly, coming in the pinch of the game which coupled with free passes given up by him gave the Giants a lead which the locals failed to overcome.

The locals started counting in the first inning when on Bedford's miff of Jackson's third strike, and Lind's miff of Bedford's throw to first, Jackson was safe, stole second, and scored on Brown's single. Vick then tightened and gave up only three additional hits until the eighth, holding the locals scoreless. The visitors counted one in the fourth on two errors and a walk and in the fifth came back for two more, when with two out McBride was walked, and scored on Lind's double to right. Lind then scored when Brown dropped Bedford's fly to short center.

The visitors counted another in the ninth when Weaver singled, stole second, advanced on Lind's single, and scored on Bedford's sacrifice.

The locals rallied in the eighth and ninth for one in each inning, but could not chase the winning run.

A doubleheader will be played this afternoon at the Municipal park with the same clubs as contenders.

The box score:

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Roswell	5	0	0	2	3	0
Laguerre, ss	5	1	2	4	0	0
Weaver, cf	4	1	0	0	4	1
McBride, 3b	4	2	2	0	0	1
Lind, 1b	4	0	0	3	1	1
Bedford, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	1
Fruth, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0
Greer, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
West, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vick, p	3	0	0	1	4	0

Totals 34 4 4 27 13 6

AB R H PO A E

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Lubbock	4	2	3	0	0	0
Jackson, lf	4	2	3	0	0	0
Shepard, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	1
Sloan, rf	4	0	1	0	1	0
Brown, cf	3	1	2	2	0	1
Dean, ss	4	0	0	0	6	1
Battle, 3b	4	0	0	2	7	0
O'Neill, 1b	4	0	0	17	0	0
Mueller, c	4	0	1	5	2	0
H. Sanders, p	4	0	1	5	2	0
Swenson, x	1	0	0	0	0	0

Totals 34 3 6 27 19 5

x Hit for Sanders in ninth.

Score by innings: R. H. E.

Roswell	0	0	0	1	4	0
Lubbock	1	0	0	0	0	3

Summary: Hits, off Sanders 4; Wick 6; two base hits, Brown, Lind; struck out, by Sanders 4; Wick 8; bases on balls, off Sanders 7; Vick 1; sacrifice hits, Shepard, Bedford; stolen bases, Jackson, Weaver, Bedford; double plays, Laguerre to Lind; wild pitch, Sanders 1; time of game, 2 hours; umpire, Chesler.

## CUBS TAKE FIRST FROM AMARILLO BY EARLY LEAD

AMARILLO, July 31.—Burleson was wild today and Hill pitched brilliant ball with his teammates hitting hard and often with the result that Amarillo was saved only by two doubles in the ninth from a calculating first class. The two hits scored one man leaving the game stand 5 to 1. Just before the game the two clubs swapped catchers. Chastine going to Clovis and Shaw coming to Amarillo. Clovis now has three former Gassers in their lineup and the Gassers are blessed with three Cubs that were.

The box score:

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Clovis	5	2	4	2	6	0
Clary, ss	4	0	1	1	1	0
Mahin, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0
Routh, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	0
Tucker, cf	4	0	2	4	0	0
Young, 1b	5	1	0	14	0	0
Wise, lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Chastine, c	5	1	1	2	1	0
Ragsdale, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Hill, p	4	0	1	2	0	0

Totals 39 5 12 27 14 1

AB R H PO A E

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Whitehead, 3b	4	0	2	1	1	1
Province, cf	3	0	0	6	1	0
Shaw, c	4	0	0	6	1	0
Caffey, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Pirrone, ss	4	0	2	0	4	0
Farley, 2b	3	0	0	4	1	0
Lowrance, 1b	3	0	0	0	1	0
Morgan, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Burleson, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Moore, x	1	0	0	0	0	0

Totals 35 1 8 27 11 5

x Hit for Morgan in ninth.

Score by innings: R. H. E.

Clovis	1	0	0	0	0	0
Amarillo	0	0	0	0	1	8

Summary: stolen bases, Routh 2; Tucker, Whitehead, Province and Pirrone; sacrifice hits, Mahin, Wise; two base hits, Clary, Wise, Farley; Burleson; double plays Province to Farley; struck out, by Burleson 6; by Hill 2; base on balls, off Hill 2; hit by pitched ball, Routh (by Burleson); time of game, 2 hours; umpire, Reeves.

## our best business men calling to-day they are giving their time and labor for baseball and pride of our city—they see and realize the benefit derived from the service and money. Don't waste time have your money ready—put it on the barrel head and let's go over the top.

Only five weeks to go—we can't quit with a club fighting like the Hubbers are. We have got to stay in there. Be ready, have the cash laid out and send the committee on to the next—the ball club's hustling let the supporters hustle—Are you there?

Johnny Wilson will have the same problem to face when he goes to defend his middleweight championship the next time unless Mickey Walker shows more ambition he will have trouble when he finally decides to give a good welterweight shot at his championship.

Tommy Gibbons had his big advantage over Dempsey in that he had kept busy in the two years that the champion was idle. Gibbons has engaged in over thirty fights while Dempsey was doing most of his work on the stage. The results were apparent. Gibbons never missed when he found an opening, and Dempsey was short and over all the time.

Evans still refused and later was taken into custody by a railroad policeman, removed from a train and brought before a court the following day. The court upheld Evans, declaring he had committed no offense. Evans thereupon commenced action before the Interstate Commerce Commission for refund of \$8.52 fare he had paid, and brought before the commission the whole question of the rights of railroads to compel segregation of passengers by color without the authority of the law.

Hearings have been held before the commission in which Evans and the railroad submitted voluminous evidence in their own behalf. Evans was represented by an array of negro counsel. His attorneys contended that the road's rule was no longer valid because it had never been filed with the commission, which has decreed that all railroad rules must be in its files, approved by it, before they are valid.

Additional arguments presented in a brief filed with the commission by Evans' attorneys with mission by Evans' attorneys subsequent to the hearings, contended that in addition to being legally invalid, the rule is unreasonable, preventing it forever being valid. Without apparent reason, Evans' attorney contended, the rule is enforced only in Virginia and Kentucky and not in West Virginia or Ohio.

The brief further states that insofar as accommodations are provided for negroes are unequal to those for whites, such a rule is unfair. Evans contends that where whites are permitted whole cars, negroes should be allowed the same accommodations and not be crammed into half and half cars.

It is regarded as extremely probable that the commission, as a result of the Evans' proceedings, will formulate a program for "Jim Crow" regulations for the guidance of roads required or desiring to put them into effect.

Q. Was Bobby Jones the first amateur to win the American open championship? Was he the youngest winner?

A. Bobby Jones was the fourth amateur to win the open title as Francis Ouimet, Jerry Travers and Chick Evans preceded him. Ouimet was the youngest winner of the championship.

Q. Is there any truth in the report that there may be no world's series this fall?

A. No actual facts are available, but it is understood from rather reliable sources that if the Cincinnati Reds win the National League pennant, Ban Johnson, president of the American League, will refuse to allow the winner of the pennant in his league to play against them, on account of Rube Benton, one of the Red pitchers. Jonson would not allow Benton to play in the American League when the Yanks tried to get him last winter.

Q. Isn't Babe Ruth's fine batting average this season due to the fact that he gets so many passes?

A. There is no doubt that the practice of playing "safety first" in a pinch helps his average because it cuts down the times at bat. In the first half of the season, Ruth was passed more than a hundred times. However, Ruth is a great batter and he might hit at least one out of every three if the pitchers offered him good ones.

Q. Is it considered proper for a referee to walk between two boxers when he is breaking them?

A. There is no rule in this country covering the practice but the best referees only order the boxers to break or tap them on the shoulders. A referee in stepping between can give an advantage to a boxer that he might favor by blocking the opponent. In England the referees are stationed outside the ring.

Q. Was there any doubt that Johnny Kilbane might have gotten up after he was floored by Crigui?

A. Kilbane is the only one who knows how he felt after receiving what proved to be the knockout punch. Kilbane checked a skeptic at Shelby who insinuated that he took a flop and friends had to pull him off. Most of the writers at the ringside thought that Kilbane could not get up as he tried and fell back.

"Jim Crow" Rules On Southern Rail Roads Contested

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The validity of "Jim Crow" rules on certain southern railroads has been called into question before the Interstate Commerce Commission and that body will shortly rule whether they are legal.

One Joseph P. Evans, describing himself as a citizen of the United States and a gentleman of color, in March 1922 bought a ticket in Charleston, W. Va. for Cincinnati. Boarding a C. & O. train with whites until the train reached the Kentucky line, where he was asked to move forward into another coach that was divided, half and half, between baggage and negroes.

Evans refused, saying that he knew of no law requiring him to move. The conductor informed him that the road had a rule, though it was secret and unpublished, requiring the segregation of negroes from whites in trains traveling thru Kentucky.

Evans still refused and later was taken into custody by a railroad policeman, removed from a train and brought before a court the following day. The court upheld Evans, declaring he had committed no offense. Evans thereupon commenced action before the Interstate Commerce Commission for refund of \$8.52 fare he had paid, and brought before the commission the whole question of the rights of railroads to compel segregation of passengers by color without the authority of the law.

Hearings have been held before the commission in which Evans and the railroad submitted voluminous evidence in their own behalf. Evans was represented by an array of negro counsel. His attorneys contended that in addition to being legally invalid, the rule is unreasonable, preventing it forever being valid. Without apparent reason, Evans' attorney contended, the rule is enforced only in Virginia and Kentucky and not in West Virginia or Ohio.

The brief further states that insofar as accommodations are provided for negroes are unequal to those for whites, such a rule is unfair. Evans contends that where whites are permitted whole cars, negroes should be allowed the same accommodations and not be crammed into half and half cars.

It is regarded as extremely probable that the commission, as a result of the Evans' proceedings, will formulate a program for "Jim Crow" regulations for the guidance of roads required or desiring to put them into effect.

## Long Layoff Cause of Defeat of Many Champion-Fighters

NEW YORK, July 31.—No act has been more detrimental to the practice than boxing. No act is harder to get back than being, after a long layoff, in the opinion of Jack McCallie, the veteran undefeated lightweight champion.

His theory has been proved three times within the early summer months by Johnny Kilbane, Jimmy Wilde and Jack Dempsey.

Three champions went back into the ring after remaining idle for an average of about two years or more, and two of them suffered the penalty of losing their titles.

Kilbane and Wilde were knocked out, and Dempsey, while he retained his championship against Tommy Gibbons, lost a lot of prestige.

Kilbane blames the loss of the featherweight championship to Eugene Criqui on his long absence from the ring.

"I always watch the feet of my opponent and I knew that Criqui was starting a right-hand punch that proved to be the knockout. I saw it coming, but I felt positive that I was at least a foot out of range. I misjudged the distance and it hit me right on the jaw and knocked me out," Kilbane said.

"Had I boxed oftener and kept my eye tuned up for distance I could have avoided that punch," he said.

Jimmy Wilde, game little fighter and one of the best champions, remained out of the ring too long.

He was knocked out by Pancho Villa and he lost the world's flyweight championship. He did not fight for two years after he was knocked out by Pete Herman in London, and time sapped all his punch and resistance.

After Tommy Gibbons has stayed fifteen rounds with him in Shelby, Montana, Jack Dempsey replied to question asking him for an explanation of his rather poor showing:

"There was nothing the matter with me only I have not been fighting enough."

The champion admitted that he didn't win by a knockout because: "I couldn't get a good shot at him." Gibbons is one of the finest boxers in the world and he is a hard target for any fighter to find, but the Dempsey of Toledo and Jersey City would have crashed thru the weaker Gibbons in fifteen rounds if the champion's timing judgment of distance had not been thrown away off by lack of work.

Dempsey missed three punches for every one he landed on Gibbons and he did not box for five weeks before the ring-punch and had it not been for a referee who would keep him away from the ragged edge of the rules, Dempsey's showing would have been more ridiculous.

"I'm going to fight from now on."

Will we continue to have baseball until the finish of the season? The club is now facing another pay-day which means an output of \$800.00 approximately. The Lone Star Stage Company has a claim of \$235 which makes a total due of something over \$1,000, this amount to be paid and no money in the treasury.

Therefore it becomes necessary to get busy, and a committee of twenty men have been organized and will take the field today at 8 a. m. to raise \$1,500; the plan being to find 150 men good for \$10 each this amount collected with the gate receipts, and the salary guarantee already in the bank should carry the club thru to the finish—then if a play off is indulged in, the club should realize a little profit—although such things seldom happen in class D baseball.

But first we must make the grade. You will have some-

our best business men calling to-day they are giving their time and labor for baseball and pride of our city—they see and realize the benefit derived from the service and money. Don't waste time have your money ready—put it on the barrel head and let's go over the top.

Only five weeks to go—we can't quit with a club fighting like the Hubbers are. We have got to stay in there. Be ready, have the cash laid out and send the committee on to the next—the ball club's hustling let the supporters hustle—Are you there?

Johnny Wilson will have the same problem to face when he goes to defend his middleweight championship the next time unless Mickey Walker shows more ambition he will have trouble when he finally decides to give a good welterweight shot at his championship.

Tommy Gibbons had his big advantage over Dempsey in that he had kept busy in the two years that the champion was idle. Gibbons has engaged in over thirty fights while Dempsey was doing most of his work on the stage. The results were apparent. Gibbons never missed when he found an opening, and Dempsey was short and over all the time.

Evans still refused and later was taken into custody by a railroad policeman, removed from a train and brought before a court the following day. The court upheld Evans, declaring he had committed no offense. Evans thereupon commenced action before the Interstate Commerce Commission for refund of \$8.52 fare he had paid, and brought before the commission the whole question of the rights of railroads to compel segregation of passengers by color without the authority of the law.

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## GERMANY MAY JOIN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LONDON, July 31.—The Allied replies to the British repatriations note in connection with the German war debts, were laid before the British Cabinet today.

The contents of the notes are to be kept an official secret, however, it is understood that as a result of a suggestion by Italy, that the British note to Germany may include an invitation to the German Government to join the League of Nations.

It is understood now that the German Government is quite willing to join the League of Nations, but the British impression gained from the French reply is very pessimistic.

ORANGE, Texas, July 31.—The case of J. B. McGowan, who is on trial here for the murder of his neighbor, George Emery at Houston a year ago, will be ready for the jury by night, it is believed here.

Emery was killed as he started up the steps of the McGowan home to attempt to settle the quarrel between the two families. Shots were fired from behind a screen door.

Additional arguments presented in a brief filed with the commission by Evans' attorneys with mission by Evans' attorneys subsequent to the hearings, contended that in addition to being legally invalid, the rule is unreasonable, preventing it forever being valid. Without apparent reason, Evans' attorney contended, the rule is enforced only in Virginia and Kentucky and not in West Virginia or Ohio.

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Q. Was Bobby Jones the first amateur to win the American open championship? Was he the youngest winner?

A. Bobby Jones was the fourth amateur to win the open title as Francis Ouimet, Jerry Travers and Chick Evans preceded him. Ouimet was the youngest winner of the championship.

Q. Is there any truth in the report that there may be no world's series this fall?

A. No actual facts are available, but it is understood from rather reliable sources that if the Cincinnati Reds win the National League pennant, Ban Johnson, president of the American League, will refuse to allow the winner of the pennant in his league to play against them, on account of Rube Benton, one of the Red pitchers. Jonson would not allow Benton to play in the American League when the Yanks tried to get him last winter.

Q. Isn't Babe Ruth's fine batting average this season due to the fact that he gets so many passes?

A. There is no doubt that the practice of playing "safety first" in a pinch helps his average because it cuts down the times at bat. In the first half of the season, Ruth was passed more than a hundred times. However, Ruth is a great batter and he might hit at least one out of every three if the pitchers offered him good ones.

Q. Is it considered proper for a referee to walk between two boxers when he is breaking them?

A. There is no rule in this country covering the practice but the best referees only order the boxers to break or tap them on the shoulders. A referee in stepping between can give an advantage to a boxer that he might favor by blocking the opponent. In England the referees are stationed outside the ring.

Q. Was there any doubt that Johnny Kilbane might have gotten up after he was floored by Crigui?

A. Kilbane is the only one who knows how he felt after receiving what proved to be the knockout punch. Kilbane checked a skeptic at Shelby who insinuated that he took a flop and friends had to pull him off. Most of the writers at the ringside thought that Kilbane could not get up as he tried and fell back.

"Jim Crow" Rules On Southern Rail Roads Contested

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The validity of "Jim Crow" rules on certain southern railroads has been called into question before the Interstate Commerce Commission and that body will shortly rule whether they are legal.

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Evans refused, saying that he knew of no law requiring him to move. The conductor informed him that the road had a rule, though it was secret and unpublished, requiring the segregation of negroes from whites in trains traveling thru Kentucky.

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Q. Isn't Babe Ruth's fine batting

# Lubbock Bids You Good Luck

## —But Not Good Bye



S. M. N. MARBS,  
State Superintendent of Public  
Instruction



S. B. COWELL,  
Chairman State Board of Control  
and Chairman of Locating Board



DR. W. B. BIZZELL,  
President Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas



DR. F. M. HRALLEY,  
President, College of Industrial  
Arts, Denton



W. R. NABOURS,  
Secretary of Locating Board



DR. WILLIAM S. SUTTON,  
Acting President University of  
Texas

We sincerely hope that your brief visit to "The Hub of the Plains" was enjoyable.

We expect you to realize the great possibilities the Plains have in future growth and development

When again you visit Lubbock and the Plains you will find a welcome evidencing our good will.

This advertisement inserted and paid for by Yager Shoe Co., Lubbock Candy Co., Martin & Wolcott, Thomas Grain and Fuel Co., Sam S. Denman, Lubbock Auto Co., E. L. Klett and Lubbock Grain and Coal Co.

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MARKETS

Cotton and Grain Markets Furnished by Sam Denman

COTTON

Table with columns: Mo., Jan., Mar., May, Oct., Dec. and rows for New Orleans Cotton and New York Cotton.

Spots

Table with columns: New York, New Orleans, Houston, Galveston.

Kansas City Grain

Table with columns: Mo., Sept., Dec. and rows for Wheat and Corn.

Chicago Grain

Table with columns: Mo., Sept., Dec. and rows for Wheat and Corn.

LIVE STOCK

Fort Worth Livestock. FORT WORTH, July 31. Hogs: Estimated receipts 500; market steady to 10 lower...

LOCAL MARKET

Table with columns: Retail, Wholesale and rows for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, and Grain.

ADVANCE IN THE POULTRY MARKET

The market on live poultry reacted on Monday to 26 cents for fowl, at which price it has carried through the week.

check any materially higher price in the immediate future. The week under review has shown a decrease in the make of butter...

Today the Chicago Market on Standards is 40 cents as compared with 37 1/2 cents a week ago and 32 1/2-32 3/4 cents a year ago.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION IN DELINQUENT TAX SUITS

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

To L. K. Heifrin, and all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the land or lots hereinafter described...

AND YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to be and appear before the Honorable District Court of Lubbock County, Texas...

LOUIE F. MOORE, District Clerk, Lubbock County, Tex.

County News Items

CARLISLE

The Baptist meeting closed Sunday night. There were eleven conversions, and there were three baptisms...

spent Tuesday evening at the Altman home. Mr. and Mrs. Jerden spent Sunday night in the Dean home.

Miss Eloise Jones spent Friday night with Miss Neva Brownlee. The Methodist meeting will start Monday night, July 30th...

Mr. Archie Sythies spent Sunday night with Sterling and Prinitis Jerden.

Miss Effie Jewell Goodpasture spent Sunday in the Bond home.

Messrs. Meap Strickland, Taylor McCasland, Jim Moore and Neal Hembre and Tom Hamner, Misses Florence and Thelma Smart and Clara Moore were supper guests in the Altman home Sunday evening.

Mr. Tom Hamner spent Monday night in the Smart home.

MORTON ITEMS

This week finds Morton very busy branding and farming. Mr. Hilley Boyd and Barrett Penney branded calves Thursday and Friday.

A dance was given at the Elwood-Arnett Ranch Thursday night. Over a hundred people attended...

Mr. George Burter was in Morton Saturday transacting business.

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Mr. John Smith, foreman of Arnett and Elwood ranch is working cattle getting ready to ship.

A surprise party was given to Mr. Ross and family Saturday night which was enjoyed by all.

Mr. C. F. Jackson of Portales, N. M. was transacting business in Morton Wednesday.

Mr. Austin Penney returned to his home in Morton Tuesday after several days with the National Guards in San Antonio.

Cash Must accompany Copy for all Classified Ads. No Accounts Carried in this Department.

Avalanche Classified Ads

Errors made in ads must be reported within 48 hours, or same will not be corrected. PHONE 14.

RATES: 2c A WORD NO AD ACCEPTED FOR LESS THAN 30 CENTS

WANTED

WANTED—Plain sewing, shirts made to order, prices reasonable. Avenue I and 7th street, 2 blocks north of Lubbock Inn. 235-1p

WANTED—Have party who wishes to rent small rooming house in Lubbock. Phone 14 and inquire for Griffith. 235-1f

WANTED—Furnished house. Phone 428. 234-3

WANTED—We have a client who wants an improved or unimproved quarter or half section farm in Lubbock county. We also have a client who wants a well located home in Lubbock. Owens & Huffstetler, 1010 Merrill Hotel Building. Phone 196. 231-1p

WANTED—To trade one five room residence in Quanah for Lubbock property. Texas Land Exchange. 209-1f

WANTED—To rent a 5 or 6 room house, close in, furnished. Phone 56. 228-1f

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—400 acre farm, also 1 row binder. A. F. McDonald. 235-4t 46-2t

FOR SALE—40 acre farm, 5 room plastered house with bath and every modern convenience, barns and chicken houses. Easy terms. W. T. Boone, 2 miles south of Lubbock. 234-6p

FOR SALE—Milwaukee row binder, in good shape. See E. E. Jones, near Carlisle school house. 234-2tp

FOR SALE—4 room house, one lot and a half, well located. A bargain, also have a box building 16 by 18 for sale. O. O. Falls, 1907 Ave. H. 234-4p

FOR SALE—Ford Coupe in A-1 condition, at a bargain. With all extras that anyone wants. See or call J. D. Lindey or Purvin Conally. 219-1f

FOR SALE—Practically new Ford truck, also used cars. Bradley-Chevrolet Company. 226-1f

are visiting Mr. George Smith this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey returned to their home in Fort Worth after several days visit with Mrs. Humphrey's parents Mr. and Mrs. Cooper.

Mr. Charley Middleton was out with prospectors Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Conley are visiting with Mrs. Conely's sister, Mrs. Jarrott this week.

Mr. George Green and Jakey McClure were in Morton today enroute to Littlefield.

Mr. and Mrs. Lem Shipman were transacting business in Morton today.

Mr. Joe Weeks was in Morton Sunday.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Messrs. J. K. Hall, Fred Long and George Brush of Amarillo were in Lubbock Tuesday.

L. B. Davis of Dallas, was in Lubbock Tuesday.

J. M. Christal was here Tuesday from his home at Dallas.

E. E. Pounds of Coldwater, Kansas, was here Tuesday.

FOR SALE—Splendid business in Lubbock, clean stock of merchandise, fine location, reasonable rent. Cash only considered, no middle man or agent. Deal must be made with owner for information. Address P. O. 1405. 233-1f

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Incubator for sale or trade for milch cow. Box number 1425. 233-3p

FOR SALE—While they last, twenty three choice lots at bargain prices. See A. Judd at the Tennessee Mercantile Company. 232-1f

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have a choice 25 acre farm, well improved, just outside of the city limits will trade for residence in Lubbock. This place has two wells and windmills. See A. Judd at Tennessee Mercantile Company. 232-1f

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Choice, well improved 23 acre farm for sale cheap or trade for residence in Lubbock, if taken at once. This property is located close to Lubbock. See A. Judd at Tennessee Mercantile Company. 232-1f

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—For one month, five room modern cottage, completely furnished, every convenience, fine neighborhood, close in. Apply 1211 16th street. 235-1p

FOR RENT—Three room house, city water and lights. Phone 61. 235-1p

FOR RENT—Front bed room, 1711 13th street. Phone 526. 235-1f

FOR RENT—Nice bed room, men preferred. Phone 199 1615 Ave. E. 233-1f

FOR RENT—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms, 910 Ave. N., phone 135-J. 234-2tp

FOR RENT—Bedroom Call 449. 234-1f

FOR RENT—A well located cafe and confectionery. Complete outfit of fixtures furnished. Phone 293. 235-3t

FOR RENT—Light house keeping rooms. Phone 563-J. 232-1f

was among the Lubbock business visitors Tuesday.

L. E. Slate, a progressive citizen of Sudan, was in Lubbock Tuesday, to join the Lubbock people in meeting the locating board of the Texas Technological College.

Glyn Akers of Brownfield, was among the Lubbock visitors Tuesday.

J. F. Rozzell of Ralls, was in Lubbock Tuesday.

Clarence Schulz, was here Tuesday from Abernathy.

B. W. Mathes of Plainview, was among the Lubbock business visitors Tuesday.

Van A. Swafford was in Lubbock Tuesday from his home at Tahoka.

J. N. Bell of Brownfield, spent several hours in Lubbock Tuesday.

E. B. Cannon, District Commercial Manager of the Western Union, arrived here Tuesday from Dallas.

W. T. Harris of Sherman, was in Lubbock Tuesday.

R. H. Johnson of Mineral Wells, was among the Lubbock business visitors Tuesday.

Carl Rudeck of Amarillo, spent Tuesday in Lubbock.

Frank Carr of Crosbyton, spent several hours in Lubbock Tuesday.

Messrs. C. F. Duggan, A. P. Duggan, Preston, C. L. Hazie, R. L.

FOR RENT—Two or three light housekeeping rooms at 1415 Ave. L. 209-1f

FOR RENT—2 unfurnished rooms, near high school. Call 637. 228-1f

FOR RENT—Furnished bed room, close in, 804 Ave. K.

TO TRADE

FOR TRADE—Farm implements, crop, cattle and Essex car, for residence in Lubbock. Will rent farm 8 miles north of Abernathy to parties if desired. J. T. Copper, Hale Center, Texas. 231-4t

FOR TRADE—1-2 section of land in Gaines county for business lots in Lubbock. See owner at Avalanche office.

MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU NEED GLASSES?

Why pay \$15.00 for glasses? Look at these prices: reading glasses in first rate Windsor frames \$7.50, in old fashioned gold filled frames \$6.00, in best white metal frames \$4.50 to \$5.00. Astigmatic lens \$8.50 to \$9.50. Best bi-focals \$10.50 to \$16.50. Crookes lenses \$1.50 to \$2.00 additional. Thorough test in the market. J. D. Shaw, Optometrist, second block southwest postoffice, 14th street and Ave. J. Phone 366. 235-1f

GOOD BYE HAY FEVER—A guarantee for the Lubbock Drug Co. anted hay fever and catarrh cure. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded. 234-2tp

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Chestnut sorrell horse, cut on left fore leg, branded L U on left thigh. Reward offered for whereabouts. Phone C. P. Stubbs. 230-5tp

LOST—Leather bill fold containing \$15 or \$20, in business section of Lubbock Saturday evening. Return to Mrs. Paul Woods at Cova Hotel. Reward.

LOST—Solid gold chain with 32nd degree Masonic emblem charm. J. B. Simmons at compress. 234-3

Speight and Rev. J. H. Jordan of Littlefield were here Tuesday to join the Lubbock people in receiving the Texas Tech. College locating committee.

O. L. Jones of Snyder is in a local sanitarium.

Neli Gogran of the Cova Hotel is spending this week in Dallas on business.

O. C. Lindsey of Ralls was among the Lubbock business visitors Tuesday.

Messrs. Maurice Stern and Davis of the Stern-Crowder Company of San Antonio, were business visitors in Lubbock Monday.

Oscar Chappell of Crosbyton is in a local sanitarium.

C. A. Stark of Snyder was in Lubbock Tuesday.

T. F. Jones was here Tuesday from Dallas.

FORT WORTH PEOPLE VISITING IN LUBBOCK

Mrs. Chas. F. Clayton and children, Joyce and Chas., Jr., of Fort Worth, are visiting at the home of Mrs. A. B. Weaver.

Dr. Clayton was for a number of years a resident of Lubbock, and his family has a host of friends here.

Use Avalanche Classified Ads.

A Strong Bank---

An institution of service with ability to provide it. Citizens National Bank

Lubbock Insurance Agency. SAM S. DENMAN. Fire, Automobile, Plate Glass Insurance and Bonds. Day Phone 96. Office: Cotton Exchange Building. Lubbock.



# Possibilities Of Lubbock For The New Technological College.

Lubbock has the two prime factors for locating the new Technological College within its trade territory: the most desirable location and the actual need for such an institution.

The State of Texas is so large in area and so varied in climatic conditions, soils, produce, etc., that the task of really issuing its tax-money back to its people in a way that will give them the greatest benefit is not so easy for the State officials as of smaller states.

Our state is more as five states: the north, east, west, south and central parts being varied, each different from the other, and the only thing that is absolutely-uniform throughout the whole state is the whole-hearted conviction of its people that there is the best and most wonderfully-productive as well as the most congenial in the Union.

We enjoy hearing about the fruits of Arkansas, the wealth of California, the factories of Massachusetts, the pine of Louisiana and the revolution in Mexico, but that is only the necessary escape of noxious vocal gas, we really know that ours in the only state where we can enjoy all these privileges under one state-star and the criticism we display to our state officials is only work in off a grouch on an absent object instead of using a brick on a local one that might hit back.

Ever since the formation of the state West Texas tax-money has gone East to perform its financial feats. Our Capitol sits far to the Eastern side of the State where the first settlers found rivers to supply their thirst, trees of such size and smoothness as to furnish them shade, logs for their homes and rails for their fences, game used the forest to hide in and the pioneer had his choice of spading up mother earth to supply his table or taking his gun and a sly sneak on the deer, wild turkey or prairie chicken. It was near enough that they could drive their ox-cart right into Main street and use their working year to make a living and then drive back home to spend their vacation in another state with the wife and people. That was a very nice arrangement when no steel rails marked out the line of progress and the red man needed the rolling prairie part of the State for a polo ground with buffalo or white men to practice on but time marks changes and modern conditions are as far from that day as an Indian tepee is from the Coliseum of Rome and the method of selecting a modern senator is from the ancient mode of going out into a field to snatch an old Roman senator away from his beloved stick plow and bovine motor.

Steel rails carry a steam driven motor that pulls behind it carloads with more people than Columbus thought inhabited the whole United States, and those rails weave an all-over pattern clear across the State and find anchorage in big cities and small cross-roads places, it is almost impossible to receive a postal card that hasn't ridden a train farther than half the states men of 1845 had ridden in their whole lives.

Telephones carry business and social conversation farther in thirty minutes than those same statesmen could have sent their written oratorical outbursts in a month. Windmills, automobiles and State highways have eliminated space and drapery until we are no more a sectional people in anything but soil and climate.

We have an altitude of 3241 feet. High enough to make the nights pleasant for humans and decidedly unpleasant for malaria-bearing mosquitoes, the days warm enough for good growing temperature for humans and vegetation. The rainfall is sufficient to furnish the necessary moisture and the soil it falls on is virgin sandy loam that will develop anything placed in its bosom to its maximum productiveness. Our rivers may be underground, but they are not so deep but that at a small expense their course may be tapped and their waters raised to the surface with a windmill to supply all the needs of man, beast or fruit tree.

We may have had the tree naturally ages as the mesquite sprouts give evidence of, but some primitive mental misfit carelessly laid his original ancestor of the modern cigarette down where he should not, or the earth had one of its renovating attacks and we are deprived of locally raised fence rails and log cabin material, but the Eastern part of the State seems very well satisfied with the Western market for their supply and insure a good old barbed wire stretched along with posts every thirty feet instead of a ten-rail fence us-

ing thirty rails for each thirty feet serves much better and cheaper and I have not heard any dweller of a nice sawed lumber or stucco house mourning for the good-old-days of log cabin and dirt floors in exchange.

Trees grow here wherever they are planted and we are not worried to hire Mexican or negro labor to grub them off where they are not wanted.

Civilization may follow the plow but our people brought their plows right along with them when they came and also their seed. They turned a few rows of turf so that the mother of the family could have her little family garden and not feel so homesick for the things she had left behind while the masculine members of the clan are off shooting game to furnish the table but when they return from the chase they got one shock of their lives in their pioneering existence for mother had not only enjoyed herself but furnished them the finest feast their eyes ever beheld, they sat right down to the fruits of her labor and decided it was cheaper and less wearing on their pedal extremities as well as surer of success than any line of endeavor they had ever heard of, they sent right back to their nearest of kin for a package of seeds of corn, cotton, maize, etc., and have been busy and prosperous ever since.

Our population has grown in the natural way and with a steady influx of immigration that has exceeded the fondest hopes. We have a crop of youths that must be supplied at home with their educational needs or hunt them elsewhere. We have reared them to that age and learning that our local high school can do no more for them and then must send them to the nearest college to learn to apply the rudiments their local schools have given. They arrive at the eastern school full of health and vitality and non-malarial ozone, they strike a different altitude, water and soil. Nine months of it and they are full of mosquito stings, their vitality is lowered and as they have had different soils, seeds and conditions to contend with so that when they return the knowledge they have acquired may have been the pink of perfection for securing an A-1 grade on a school report but very little value in their home country.

They have been charged a railroad fare to and from school that exceeded their really necessary annual expense. Their parents may have been financially able to endure the college expense but the added traveling expense makes it double and where two boys could have attended school at the cost of one has to be deprived or each only get a half portion.

We have paid and paid and paid. West Texas is never on the delinquent list, and a reduced rate is as unknown as a farmer's wife in a social scandal, but where eastern people pay taxes on town lots of 50 acre farms we have had ours taxed by sections. It is acreage that is taxed not population; only the poll-tax that never gets out of the country, and if Pumpkin Center needs they must have it because there is more numbers of them to howl for it but we have the greater need, less numbers and wider acreage but have been too busy making a station on the map to do all that howling like a coyote on the cold trail of a sheep camp. We have been so entirely ignored at the political pie counter that it has become a habit.

Lubbock sits right in the middle of the richest soil in the state, has railroads leading everywhere, highways cross through the city going to every section and they are highways that are not only marked on the map but can actually be traveled. The Plains section is an empire within itself. Its needs exceed the

chasing of a boll weevil that we do not possess and demands scientific training for the conservative use of the virgin soils and possibilities we do possess so that we may not toil in vain for the rebuilding of our homeland and a safe foundation for those that are to come after us.

There is no sectionalism in the demand, Texas stands as a unit, but varied conditions call for sectional development for the good of the united whole.

We want it so that we are not only prepared to go the requisite half-way but to make the whole trip, furnish everything and then maintain it in a manner befitting its utility to us when we get it.

We have the nicest young town in the State of Texas to offer them as a post-office address, the widest and best of tree lined streets, we have all the farming land that should live to occupy the time and talent of the student even if he should live to such an age as to make the ghost of Methuselah blush with shame at having allowed himself to be cut down in his prime.

We maintain a tourist park to entertain our traveling public and furnish it with everything to show them that we have not lost our western hospitality but improved on it.

We have a Secretary for our Chamber of Commerce that is second to none in this or any other state, and a population that has sense enough to appreciate by standing squarely behind him 100 per cent strong while he puts his whole time and talent into the job of surprising even our faith and confidence in him. We'll match that Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce against the world and never bat an eyelash as to the result.

We have a daily newspaper that stands up under all seasons and conditions, wades through fire and water and comes up smiling without missing an issue or news item.

We have two bakeries that issue real bread and cafes that know how to serve a meal without having to sneak in flask contents as a stimulant to business or add cabaret features to delude their patrons about getting their money's worth.

Our motion picture houses run a clean bill of entertainment that demands no censorship, we wouldn't support them otherwise.

We have two up-to-date hospitals, but I want to state right here that their main volume of business depends on the vastness of their trade territory and not our own aches and pains.

Our ice factory keeps pace with our other modern utilities for the comfort and convenience of our people and our light and water plant shows an equally high grade of efficiency.

Our telephone system is the kind that gets service and gives satisfaction, either local or long distance and where two boys could have attended school at the cost of one has to be deprived or each only get a half portion.

We want the new Tech and if the actual need for it and the willingness of the people to co-operate in getting it as well as having every natural inducement to offer it are any criterion as to which way that Tech is going then we feel assured that it will look no further when the location committee reach Lubbock.

## LUBBOCK CLAIMS PRESENTED TO TECH BOARD

(Continued from page 1)

area of the state. Mr. Slaton took special care to show the committee the needs of a school in this territory, pointing out that excepting the Canyon Normal, which is a school for teachers, there is not an educational institution of the higher class within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles of Lubbock.

Mr. Slaton admitted that the plains country possesses no such building materials as can be found elsewhere in the state, but declared that these things are only secondary in the making of a great

school. He referred to the boys and girls of the South Plains country as pure Americans, deserving of the very best of educational advantages and declared that they constitute and will form that portion of the school that is greatest, and which will ever perpetuate the ideals for which the bill creating a Texas Technological College was passed.

There is probably no other man in West Texas whose name has a greater place in recent history of West Texas than that of Senator W. H. Bledsoe, and when he was presented the applause was so great that the spacious building vibrated with the cheers that greeted him.

Senator Bledsoe's connection with the issue has been and is an historic chapter in the life of West Texas that will be respected and loved by all acquainted with it. For more than seven years he has battled those who would offer opposition to what he thought was deserved by West Texas along educational lines, and though the greatest victory achieved by a West Texan is about to be his, he is nevertheless active and willing to answer to any call for service.

Senator Bledsoe expressed great pleasure in having the members of the locating board become acquainted with Lubbock, and assured them that their visit is received as an honor to Lubbock. He gave a brief outline of the history of the bill creating the Texas Technological College, of which he was one of the authors, and declared that the people of West Texas have and ever shall prove loyal to any educational institution within the borders of the Lone Star State.

He paid a fitting tribute to the A. & M. College and the College of Industrial Arts, and assured the committee that the people of Lubbock have a certain pride in the success of those institutions.

He paid a beautiful tribute to West Texas and her pioneers which was closed with the familiar local adage: "Where else could they put it?"

That Lubbock and the South Plains were in the minds of the creators of the college was shown when the Senator declared that more than seventy per cent of the supporters of the bill had supported it with the view of giving an educational institution to the plains of West Texas.

Focusing his remarks upon local conditions that are favorable to the location of the school, Senator Bledsoe pointed out the development of the rural schools of Lubbock county, and how the rapid developments were barely adequate to meet the needs of an ever-increasing scholastic population. He assured the committee that the opportunity they had had to observe the evidences of progress gave him confidence that they would locate the school in Lubbock.

His address was closed by reassuring the committee that regardless of where the school is located

the people of Lubbock will be found willingly rendering unto it the service they have given the other schools of the state.

His last words to the committee were: "I hope to meet you again in Lubbock in the near future as you come here to lay the cornerstone for the Texas Technological College."

S. B. Cowell, chairman of the state board of control and chairman of the locating board was invited to speak and responded with a message that was well received.

He assured his hearers that no member of the board had as yet formed any opinion as to where the school would be located, and that should be the case the member would disqualify to hold the position of trust that has been given him.

He spoke of Senator Bledsoe as a tireless worker in behalf of higher education in Texas and commended his fearlessness.

## PROGRAM OF RECEPTION FOR THE TECH BOARD

(Continued from page 1)

to know and how to go about getting the information necessary to properly judge a city and section.

Locating Board Enjoys Quiet Dinner. With only a bare half dozen local citizens with them the locating committee after a second rest of nearly an hour, enjoyed a quiet dinner at the Lubbock Inn. Altho Clark Smith was out of town, a regular Clark Smith dinner was served and enjoyed. After a minutes rest the committee walked to the church for the public speaking.

It was not a crowded afternoon—and yet the essential things were presented to the board. Lubbock is making no extravagant claims. Just the plain, old everyday facts that can be verified in a hundred ways are presented and these with the least possible show. No long winded oratory or wild promises were made. Just man to man discussion of the things Lubbock has to offer that entitles her to the consideration of the board in the location of the college and after that—confidence in the board.

Visitors Are Entertained by Junior Chamber. The more than 300 visitors from all over the Plains country were entertained in the evening with a luncheon at the Elk's Hall.

Luncheon was served to all of the visitors and practically a hundred local men visitors and their families were present and a short programme was a part of the evening. The meeting broke up in time for the public meeting at the church.

In speaking of the entertainments of the day mention must be made of the Lorenzo Rand. They played all day. Not every minute of the day of course—but they played to let Lubbock know they were in town when they first arrived. They played while the bunch were getting away in the morning and were playing when they came back in

the afternoon. They played for the baseball game and before, during and after the luncheon. And their music was always good and enthusiastically received. Lorenzo and Crosby county certainly are to be congratulated upon this band and Lubbock appreciates the right to call upon them whenever the occasion demands their services.

They Have Come And They are gone—What Next?

The locating board has been to Lubbock. Our claims have been ably presented. Thirty-six other towns are making claims for the same college. And thirty-six towns are going to be disappointed. We hope that the other thirty-six towns will be disappointed. But whatever comes we will believe that the local steering committee, assisted by the loyal citizenship of Lubbock has done everything fair and honorably possible to present the claims of Lubbock to the committee in a comprehensive, business like way and if the College is located in Lubbock—the same citizens will pledge themselves to maintaining a city worthy of the institution. But if, perchance, the board, in spite of its superior judgement, ability and integrity, should happen to make a mistake and locate the college elsewhere—these same men will continue to work for the good of Lubbock and the Plains section and build, with the co-operation of our neighboring friends, a city and a section that will stand out thruout the state and southwest.

It was a hard day—but it will be worth it when word comes that Lubbock has the college.

Where else could they put it?

## Miniature College Displayed In Rix Company's Windows

The State of Texas has nothing on Jed Rix, of the Rix Furniture & Undertaking Company when it comes to building educational institutions, and Jed has a great deal less fuss about where to locate his schools.

At least those who view his handiwork in the show window of the Rix store will agree with us on this point, as there one can find the Tech College, with the names of members of the locating board graciously in the library building, the dormitories and the halls for scientific research work.

The miniature Texas Tech. is complete in every detail and the drive-ways, named for the three newspaper representatives and the secretary of the board who are making the trip, being lined with trees, gives the finishing touches to the institution that makes that window one of the most attractive in the city.

# The Priceless Ingredient

In the City of Bagdad live Hakeem, the Wise One, and many people went to him for counsel, which he gave freely to all, asking nothing in return.

There came to him a young man who had spent much and got little, and said: "Tell me, Wise One, what shall I do to receive the most for that which I spend?"

Hakeem answered, "A thing that is bought or sold has no value unless it contains that which cannot be bought or sold. Look for the Priceless Ingredient."

"But what is the Priceless Ingredient?"

Spoke then the Wise One, "My Son, the Priceless Ingredient of every product in the market-place is the Honor and Integrity of him who makes it. Consider the name before you buy."

Like all other priceless things, a good name cannot be easily acquired.

A house that has spent many years of earnest effort, and thousands of dollars making their name acceptable evidence of honest value could ill afford to do anything that would jeopardize their standing with the public.

Considered purely from a commercial viewpoint—the investment of time and money involved—it would indeed be poor business for them to do so.

Hakeem's counsel is by far the safest and in the long run most profitable course of procedure for everyone.

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Regardless of the amount of resources a bank has, its strength depends mostly upon the ability to protect its depositors. Most people know that banks, like other businesses, are operated for profit, and though it is the duty of a bank to first protect its owners—stockholders, it could not profit without giving its customers a strong, helpful and friendly service.

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