

YOUR INCOME TAX

Order to Be Helpful to Public, Internal Revenue Bureau Has Every Available Officer in Field.

SEVERE PENALTIES IF YOU DELAY BEYOND MARCH 15

With the due date for Income Taxes only a few weeks away, the collection of this far-reaching tax on 1918 incomes has started off with a bang. Everybody is figuring income tax.

Payments and sworn statements of income must reach Internal Revenue offices on or before March 15, and there are severe penalties for delinquency.

Residents of Texas are required to make their returns and pay their taxes to Alexander S. Walker, Collector of Internal Revenue, Austin, Tex., or to deputy collectors who are now doing free advisory work on Income Tax.

"Pay your Income Tax by March 15," is the slogan of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which has sent every available officer into the field to help the public to understand the requirements and to prepare the returns.

Who Must Make Return.

It is estimated that many thousands of single and married persons in this section of the United States who have never before made annual returns are required to do so this year.

Income tax returns must be made between now and March 15 by persons who come under the following classifications:

Any unmarried person whose 1918 net income was \$1,000 or over. Widows and widowers, divorcees and married persons who are living apart from their husbands or wives, are for the purposes of the Income Tax classed as unmarried.

Any married person living with wife or husband whose 1918 net income was \$2,000 or over. The income of both husband and wife must be considered, together with the earnings of minor children, if any.

Revenue Bureau Offers Aid.

Each person in the United States who is in either of these classifications must get busy at once if penalties are to be avoided. He should secure a blank Form 1040 A for reporting net income up to \$5,000, or Form 1040 if his net income exceeded that amount. Forms are being distributed by Collectors and their Deputies, also by banks. By following the instructions on the forms a correct return can be prepared at home. If a person needs advice or aid, the Deputy Collectors in the field will furnish this without charge.

The new Revenue law places the Income Tax duty on citizens and residents. The Internal Revenue Bureau is sending its men to work right with the public to get the tax and the returns in. With active co-operation every tax due March 15 will be paid and every return required by law will be in the Revenue offices on time.

Exemptions Allowed.

A single person is allowed a personal exemption of \$1,000. If he is supporting in his household relatives who are dependent upon him he may claim the status of the head of a family who has the same exemption as if married.

A married person who lives with wife or husband is allowed a personal exemption of \$2,000. The head of a family is entitled to claim a similar exemption.

An additional exemption of \$200 is allowed for each person under eighteen years of age or incapable of self support who was dependent upon and received his chief support from the taxpayer.

A husband and wife living together are entitled to but one personal exemption of \$2,000. If they make separate returns the exemption may be claimed by either or divided.

Accuracy Required.

Absolute accuracy is necessary in reporting up income figures. Any person who is working for wages should report exactly how much he received during the whole year 1918. Fees, interest, bond interest, dividends, and all other items should be reported correctly. Mere estimates are not accepted, for they are liable to the taxpayer and the collector and defeat the proper administration of the law.

INCOME TAX IS TRULY POPULAR.

"The payment of Income taxes rests on a new significance which should be understood by every citizen. The taxation system of this country is truly popular, of the people, by the people and for the people. Every citizen is liable to tax, and the amount of the tax is graduated according to the success and fortune attained by each individual in availing himself of the opportunities created and preserved by our free institutions. The method and degree of the tax is determined by no favored class, but by the representatives of the people. The proceeds of the tax should be regarded as a national investment."—Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

METHODIST PASTORS TO GET SALARY RAISE

Nashville, Tenn., March 1.—Many Methodist ministers in every Southern and Western State who have been trying to exist on infinitesimal incomes during the past years will have their salaries raised within the next few months. This very practical and definite step is to be taken by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, following the financial drive of that denomination in April. The drive, which has \$35,000,000 as its goal, has been undertaken with a view to putting the work of the church on a business basis, the raising of the salaries of their underpaid pastors being considered one of the first matters of importance.

There are 866 salaries now \$400 or less which will be raised to \$600; 485 salaries now \$400 and \$500 which will be raised to \$600; 588 salaries now \$600 and \$700 which will be raised to \$1000 a year; 637 salaries from \$700 to \$800 to be raised to \$1000; and 180 salaries ranging from \$800 to \$900 which will also be raised to \$1000. The supplementing of these salaries will require \$2,850,000 during the forthcoming five years and the success of the Centenary drive will make their increase immediately possible.

Practically every city and town throughout the length and breadth of Southern Methodism will be affected it is declared at the headquarters of the denomination in Nashville, and every Methodist man and woman who pulls to on the Centenary drive will be helping to make possible better and happier living conditions for the underpaid pastors in their midst.

HOW PETROLEUM IS FORMED

Some of the elements of oil geology were briefly discussed by W. E. Wrather. He explained the organic theory, showing how oil is formed by the slow decomposition of vegetable or animal matter, this made possible by its being excluded from the air being covered with water.

"The gas from a mucky swamp will form from 70 to 90 per cent natural gas of the same quality as that which comes from an oil well," he said. This bears out the organic theory. Some of the vegetation producing oil consists of trees. In Southern Louisiana I have seen them drill at 3,000 feet through large logs light as cork, in process of decomposition."

Mr. Wrather explained how oil is a combination consisting mainly of carbon and hydrogen. Each of these being acquisitive, other properties are

drawn into the combination. As the proportion of carbon and hydrogen vary the result is either gas, oil or a solid, such as coal. Refining is the process of segregating the different products of crude oil, he explained. He gave as an example the oil fields in Central Ohio, where the producing formation was limestone. Sulphur occurred in the oil, rendering it objectionable for lubricating purposes, as the sulphur tended to corrode metals. It was only after long experimenting that a chemist figured out a simple formula that would eliminate sulphur.

The specific gravity of oil is its direct comparison with water as to weight, it was explained. This is usually expressed by what is known as the Baume scale. The gravity of the oil of the Burkburnett field is from 38 to 42, he said, and from this 38 per cent can be made into gasoline. The remainder, however, is not very good for lubricating purposes. The exact opposite maintains in the Ranger field. The crude there is remarkably free from sulphur, Mr. Wrather said, and compares more favorably with the Pennsylvania crude for lubricating purposes than does that of any other field in the United States.

"Ranger came in just when Pennsylvania fields were weakening and this was most fortunate for the world," he said. He pointed out that the Ranger crude would make no more than 14 or 15 per cent gasoline.

"A question most frequently asked a geologist is whether oil occurs in streams or lakes underground," Mr. Wrather said. "The oil is produced from a saturation of sand or other substance. If in a hard sand-like rock as at Ranger it is not given up rapidly, it is often necessary to 'shoot the wells with nitroglycerine to obtain a more readily flow and it usually takes many years to exhaust such a field.

Loose sand, on the other hand, gives up the oil rapidly.

"It would seem, however, that there are instances where oil occurs in streams or lakes, judging by a well in Mexico that had a production record of 300,000 barrels a day. To show the vast amount of oil that can be taken from some fields, I have estimated that in a few months oil was secured from a Kansas field that, if placed on the surface, would have meant a lake 5.6 feet in depth over the entire producing area."

He explained briefly how some oils when found have a beautiful amber, cherry or mahogany color and a pleasant odor, requiring little refining to rid it of impurities. He also discussed briefly the domes, anticlines and synclines caused by a warping of the earth's surface. These, especially the domes and anticlines, he said, form catchment areas for oil, and to locate them is the job of the oil geologist.—Quannah Tribune-Chief.

J. S. Dunavant returned Monday from a sojourn of several days in the oil fields and Dallas, Waxahachie and other points in Texas.

Mrs. A. B. Edwards, of Henrietta, Texas, is here visiting with her niece, Mrs. L. V. Smith.

Shirley Sandefur, who has been convalescing at the Childers Sanitarium following an operation for appendicitis, left Saturday for home.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost infallible efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from us, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CHITTY LABORATORY, BENTLEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

S.C. White Leghorns, 250

My winnings at Gold Medal A. P. A. Show for Plainview, January 7-11, 1919 are:

- 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Cockerel
- 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Pullet.
- 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Pens.
- Best display White Leghorns.
- Best shape male bird in show.
- (All breeds competing)

Silver Trophy Cup for best female in Medter
Eggs \$2.50 per 15. Order direct from

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Mgr. South Plains Monument Co.

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In favor of "Flavo Flour" by some best house-keepers in the community is that there is merit to our product.

Our mill is small in capacity but the no more modern mill in the state. Our process does not kill the natural wheat flavo milling,—that's one of the reasons they for it again.

Try a sack. Buy it of your grocer or you can't get it there, buy at the mill door

Floydada Mill and Elevator
J. A. ABERNATHY, PROPRIETOR

Monday, March 17



With the Devil Dogs—in France!

You'd give a good deal to be there, wouldn't you? But you can't, for one reason or another. And Yet—You can share their thrills and be with them in spirit, when you see them fighting side by side with our glorious allies in

J. STUART BLACKTON'S
SCREEN MASTERPIECE

"THE COMMON CAUSE"
Released by VITAGRAPH

An All Star Cast Including
Herbert Rawlinson—Sylvia Breamer
Lawrence Grossmith, Charles & Violet Blackton

and in the prologue and epilogue
Julia Arthur, Marjorie Rambeau,
Irene Castle, Effie Shannon &
Violet Heming

Olympic Theatre, Floydada
Matinee and Night -:- All Seats Reserved

For Weak Women

In use for over 40 years! Thousands of voluntary letters from women, telling of the good Cardui has done them. This is the best proof of the value of Cardui. It proves that Cardui is a good medicine for women.

There are no harmful or habit-forming drugs in Cardui. It is composed only of mild, medicinal ingredients, with no bad after-effects.

TAKE

CARDUI
The Woman's Tonic

You can rely on Cardui. Surely it will do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women! It should help. "I was taken sick, seemed to be . . ." writes Mrs. Mary E. Veste, of Madison Heights, Va. "I got down so weak, could hardly walk . . . just staggered around. . . I read of Cardui, and after taking one bottle, or before taking quite all, I felt much better. I took 3 or 4 bottles at that time, and was able to do my work. I take it in the spring when run-down. I had no appetite, and I commenced eating. It is the best tonic I ever saw." Try Cardui.

All Druggists

American Hog Growers Met the War's Need

Plans Five Million Porkers in 1918—Department of Agriculture Advises Conservative Policy in Production Until Relative Shortage and High Price of Feed Are Overcome.



There are 75,587,000 hogs in the United States, according to recent estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of this number 34,776,000 are found in the six Corn Belt States—Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, while 24,082,000 are in the fifteen Southern States, and the remainder are distributed over the other 27 states of the Union. Under present conditions the hog ranks second only to the Corn Belt as the leading pork producing section of the country. The remarkable growth of the hog business in the cotton states, as well as in many other sections of the country where the development has been rapid during the last five years, is that the progress has been the direct result of the untiring efforts of county agents to popularize pork production.

Last year at least 2,435 counties had the service of an agricultural agent and in every locality where conditions were favorable for hog raising, these agents devoted their efforts to increasing the hog population to meet the increased demand for meat and fats brought about by the war.

Example of County Agents' Work

An example of the county agents' work to increase pork production is shown in 17 counties of Southern Alabama. Not a single carload of hogs was shipped to market from these counties during 1912-1913. This was before the county agent got in his work. During the year ending April 1, 1918, these 17 counties marketed 2,352 carloads of hogs.

County agents in Mississippi have been getting results in their work to enlarge the swine industry. In 1914 this State exported 7,244 hogs while in 1917 it sent 88,730 fat porkers to the market, an increase of 1,224 per cent. An increase of corn production was necessary to develop the hog supply and the county agents have been boosting this source of fattening feed. In 1909 North Carolina raised 34,000,000 bushels of corn, while in 1918 it harvested 64,365,000 bushels, which enabled this state to fatten 1,599,000 hogs. In Georgia approximately 29,475,000 bushels more corn were produced in 1918 than in 1909. Other Southern States have made similar records in increasing corn and pork yields.

Agent is Versatile Helper

While working to increase pork production, county agents have shown how pork could be produced economically, how, by fighting disease, particularly cholera, much loss could be prevented; and how, by proper selling, producers could dispose of their animals to the best advantage.

County Agents in Pennsylvania, working through farm bureaus, have conducted numerous demonstrations in the feeding of hogs, in which they showed methods worked out by experiments for making cheap gains. These demonstrations taught many hog raisers how to save at least one-half of the grain feed bill in raising hogs by providing green feed throughout the growing season.

Saves Wheat With Hogs

In a certain section of Montana, nearly 50 acres of choice wheat were beaten down by a hail storm just a few weeks before harvest. It looked like a total loss, but the county agent called a meeting of the farm bureau and told the members that the wheat could be saved if hogs could be secured to clean up the fields. The county agent was then authorized to go "hog hunting" and as a result he secured 2,800 head which were put to work salvaging the damaged wheat.

In many localities the limiting factor in hog raising is easy access to market. County agents are solving this question by inducing farmers to market hogs co-operatively, thus great-

ly reducing the expense to each farmer. In Utah recently more than 100 farmers supplied 18 carloads of hogs from sections 35 to 90 miles from a market shipping point. The hogs were brought in wagons and even automobiles to the shipping point and were there handled under the supervision of county agents. Similar work is being done by county agents or through farmers' organizations in many parts of the country.

The Hog Situation

A conservative policy with respect to increasing the number of swine until the relative shortage and high price of feed are overcome is the recommendation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently made in a statement on American agricultural production in 1919. In summarizing the hog situation the Department reports that the number of swine fell from 65,620,000, the high point in 1911, to 58,933,000, the low point in 1914; and under the stimulus of war demand and a record corn crop in 1917 the number increased to 70,978,000 on January 1, 1918. Reports indicate that the number on farms on January 1, 1919, was 75,587,000 or an increase of 6.5 per cent.

The number of swine per capita of population in 1911 was 0.679 of one animal. On the same basis there should be 72,474,000 on farms in 1919.

Exports of pork products fell from 1,678,000,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1899 to 707,000,000 in 1910, and rose to 1,692,000,000 in 1918. Although definite data are lacking, reports indicate a considerable reduction in the number of swine in Europe. A representative of the Food Administration reports a reduction of 25 per cent in the United Kingdom, 12 1-2 per cent in Italy, and 49 per cent in France. However, in estimating probable demand in Europe for American pork products certain factors must be borne in mind; namely, (1) large stocks now on hand in the United States, and (2) the rapidity with which the number of swine can be increased in Europe. Another factor of importance is the relatively large proportion of lard in the exports of this country, amounting to about 50 per cent of all pork products exported in the 5-year period from 1910 to 1914, and about 200 per cent more than the total quantity of beef exported. Exports of lard amounted to 481,000,000 pounds in 1914, 467,000,000 pounds in 1915, 427,000,000 pounds in 1916, 445,000,000 pounds in 1917, and 392,000,000 pounds in 1918. All reports emphasize the shortage of fats and oils in Europe at the present time. No shipments to Germany and Austria have been included in the exports of lard from the United States since 1914. However, prior to the war Germany was our second largest customer, taking 146,000,000 pounds in 1914, or about 30 per cent of our total lard exports. The foreign demand for lard is likely to be heavy during the present year.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, held at Mineral Wells February 18th, Mr. Chester A. Crowell, staff writer for the Dallas News, was selected as Publicity Manager, Mr. S. E. Miller, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Mineral Wells, and Mr. Geo. W. Briggs, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Lubbock, were selected as Field Managers.

The general plan of the work as outlined by the Executive Committee is as follows: Mr. Crowell, who is an expert in publicity will devote the greater part of his time to that line of work, and will do other development work as the need may arise. The Field Managers will begin work March 1st, putting their entire time in the field, organizing west Texas, and putting the West Texas Chamber of Commerce on its feet, and will also be prepared to step into any county, and assist that county in any development work they may desire.

It is the intention of the Field Managers to visit every county in West Texas at some time in the near future. While all West Texas will be benefited by this organization, the individual counties will naturally receive much more benefit through active participation in the work. The plans include a wide publicity throughout the United States on the resources of West Texas.

A number of committees, such as Agricultural, Stock Raising, Irrigation, Good Roads, etc., will be appointed to take care of the development along these lines, with the assistance of the field men, and will work for the advancement of West Texas along every line. The future of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce is now assured.

PROVIDENCE NEWS

Feb 25.—A number of people from here attended the Washington Program held at Whitfield Saturday night. Mr. Dieter and family were Plainview callers last Saturday.

Messrs. Ooley and Kramer were Lockney visitors last week.

Mrs. McLaughlin is expected home this week from Ill. She will bring back her sister's children to keep.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sammon are hap-

City Barber Shop

—T. M. COX, PROPRIETOR—

All barber work first class. All treatment courteous. Shallow Water Steam Laundry represented.

HOT OR COLD BATHS
NICE, CLEAN TUBS

Glasses Fitted

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Land Titles and Land
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Floydada, Texas

25 years residence in West Texas and 12 years experience dealing in Plains lands puts us in position to handle your business in the most satisfactory manner.

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First National Bk. Bldg. Floydada, Texas.

W. H. Darrow of Floydada was in our midst last week organizing a boys' and girls' pig and calf club.

Quite a snow fell here Monday night but soon melted Tuesday morning.

Mr. Gaskel of Plainview was in our midst Monday advertising the Delco light plant.

Mrs. W. A. Bates is able to be up again after a spell of gall trouble.

A number of farmers around here are putting in a phone line and will be connected with Lockney central.

The Washington program held at the school house Friday night was fine, the house being filled with people and all enjoyed themselves immensely.

The dance at Mr. Ratjen's Saturday night was well attended.

Quite a number of young people from East Mound attended the program here Friday night.

Victor Holland returned home Friday last from Ranger. He had been in southern Arizona, New Mexico and El Paso during his few months absence from home.

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FLOYDADA, TEXAS

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Floydada, Texas

Buys, sells and leases Real Estate on commission; Renders and pays taxes for non-resident land owners; Investigates and perfects titles; Furnishes abstracts of title from records;

Owner of Complete Abstract of all Floyd County Lands and Town Lots;

Have had 25 years experience with Floyd County Lands and land titles. List your land and town lots with me if for sale or lease; and give me your abstract of title work. Office South East Corner of Square.

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ARTHUR B. DUNCAN
FLOYDADA, TEXAS

Let Electricity Take the Drudgery Out of Your Housework

Universal Electric Irons, sold by me, are the last word in good workmanship and service. Electric Irons save hours of drudgery every week. The cost is not excessive and the saving in fuel is enough to pay the first cost in a few months.

Frantz Premier vacuum sweepers are the accepted standard. Let me show you their superior points.

We now have plenty of service wire to do that wiring you have been delaying so long. Call the office for an estimate on what you want done.

LAMPS—National Madza lamps; best sold.—from 15 wat to 100 wat. Good supply on hand now.

See me for anything electrical.

C. H. WEST

PHONE 274

PRICE-GOEN SELLS FOR CASH



"Your Nose Knows"

All smoking tobaccos use some flavoring. The Encyclopaedia Britannica says about the manufacture of smoking tobacco, "... on the Continent and in America certain 'sauces' are employed ... the use of the 'sauces' is to improve the flavour and burning qualities of the leaves."

Tuxedo uses chocolate—the purest, most wholesome and delicious of all flavorings! Everybody likes chocolate—we all know that chocolate added to anything as a flavoring always makes that thing still more enjoyable. That is why a dash of chocolate, added to the most carefully selected and properly aged burley tobacco, makes Tuxedo more enjoyable—

"Your Nose Knows"



Try This Test: Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in the palm of your hand to bring out its full aroma. Then smell it deep—its delicious, pure fragrance will convince you. Try this test with any other tobacco and we will let Tuxedo stand or fall on your judgment—

"Your Nose Knows"

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

HOMER STEEN
Editor and Manager

Entered as second class matter April 20th, 1907, at the Post Office at Floydada, Texas, under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

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**CITY ELECTION
OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT**

Subject to the election to be held Tuesday, April 1st, 1919:
CITY MARSHAL:
W. I. Allen.

OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

By W. H. Darrow, County Agent

Of the population of America about 35 per cent live in rural districts; 1,000,000 farmers produce the food which is the vital factor on which rests the welfare of the whole nation; in addition, these farmers produce surplus enough to furnish America's chief export, food. In spite of growing handicaps, such as the steady movement from country to city, and the enormous increase in manufacturing, agriculture remains the basic industry of the United States and must always remain so if we are to preserve our great place among the nations of the earth.

Yet there is no industry to-day so helpless in securing justice as farming. Farmers are caught between two great millstones, one being the inability to help determine the prices of the materials required in farming operations, and the other being the inability to help determine the prices of the products he has for sale. He is told that the inexorable law of supply and demand fixes all these figures, and this is undoubtedly true when the law of supply and demand is given free play, but the difficulty comes in that great monopolies exist and are yearly growing, which set aside this law by virtue of organized single control of raw and finished products and markets. The fact that farmers are unorganized makes it impossible to demand and receive justice. Farmers have a very small percentage of the representation in law making bodies in the United States. Conditions will remain this way until the farmer quits his historic policy of resigning himself to be cut loose from his old time prejudices which keep him from coming with his neighbors, and until makes an organized effort to cooperate—not for selfish advantages, but for the securing of the rights which are his. There is no choice, for the farmer must cooperate with his fellows or let affairs remain in the present deplorable state. It may be argued that co-operation is impossible, that it is certain to fail, but this is the counsel of despair, and will do us nothing. Co-operation has succeeded, is succeeding, and will succeed, where it is properly handled. We live in an age of progress, and to only oppose a forward movement is to defeat it, but merely to retard it. Americans are famous for accomplishing the things they go after, and the American farmer will one day demonstrate that he is not a chained man, but a mighty factor in the affairs of the nation, as is his right. Co-operation must not be misunderstood. It does not mean the elimination of all middlemen, the retailer, the commission man and the packer. It does not mean that these men shall be allowed to play fair and be content with legitimate profits, where they are doing so at present. It does not mean that the politics of America shall be dominated by the farming interest or this is a denial of fundamental democracy, but it does mean that farmers shall have a proportional representation in the legislative bodies of the nation. Co-operation takes several forms, and the one most commonly known to us is that designed to secure economic justice in buying and selling in markets, in monopolies, in facilities and in legislation. The second condition is in adding to the social and recreational betterment of the rural districts thru the development of a community center, where farmers and their families may meet in a building for the purpose, to enjoy advantages that come with the closer relationship of men. The community center should satisfy the social instinct of man by furnishing a place for music, addresses, pictures, games, sports etc. The third form of co-operation is to advance the skill of the farmer in the art of agriculture by providing a means of exchanging ideas, learning improved methods, and sharing the experience of others, and by bringing and co-operating with the Service of the State, as

Financials of the City of Floydada

Floydada, Texas, March 4th, 1919.

To the Hon. W. L. Boerner, Mayor, and City Council of Floydada, Texas:
We, your committee appointed at a previous meeting of your honorable body to audit the books of the City of Floydada, beg leave to make the following report:
We have audited the books from January 1st, 1918, to March 1st, 1919, and find same as follows:

General Funds	
To amount received from various sources as per Treasurers record.....	\$26,021.76
By amount paid out as per vouchers.....	\$24,461.69
By balance on hand March 1st, 1919.....	1,560.07
	\$26,021.76 \$26,021.76
Street and Alley Fund	
To amount received.....	\$1,240.76
By amount paid out as per voucher.....	\$270.00
By balance on hand March 1st, 1919.....	970.76
	\$1,240.76 \$1,240.76
Water Works Fund	
To amount received from various sources as per treasurers record.....	\$2,067.92
By balance on hand March 1st, 1919.....	\$2,067.92
	\$2,067.92 \$2,067.92
Park Fund	
To amount received from various sources.....	\$488.44
By balance on hand March 1st, 1919.....	\$488.44
	\$488.44 \$488.44
Interest and Sinking Fund	
To amount on hand January 1st, 1918.....	\$ 2,750.00
To amount received from various sources.....	2,181.19
By amount paid out.....	\$1,183.19
By balance on hand March 1st, 1919.....	3,748.00
	\$4,931.19 \$4,931.19
Total amount on hand March 1st, 1919:	
General fund.....	\$1,560.07
Street and Alley.....	970.76
Water Works.....	2,067.92
Park Fund.....	488.44
Interest and Sinking.....	998.00
On time deposit Interest and Sinking.....	2,750.00
	\$8,835.19

We find that the books have been well kept, and that every transaction has been accounted for.
Respectfully submitted,
J. T. J. DAWSON,
M. C. SADLER,
C. SNODGRASS,
—COMMITTEE.

LIQUOR HOLOCAUST IN DETROIT

A dispatch from Detroit states that that city, which has been legally dry for some time, was recently subjected to a perfect deluge of whiskey as a result of a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan declaring that the "search and seizure" sections of the State bone dry law are invalid. Within a few hours after the court's decision was announced, a tremendous amount of liquor was carried by private individuals, in bundles, suitcases, etc., and by street cars, automobiles, and other vehicles, from Toledo and other Ohio points to Detroit. It is said that the Dixie Highway, the main thoroughfare between Toledo and Detroit, was literally jammed with automobiles laden with liquor and that, during this wild rush for whiskey a number of men were killed and more than sixty automobiles smashed. So heavy was the traffic of whiskey runners on the electric railway between these cities that the Detroit United Railway Company was forced to change its schedule and run three times as many cars as usual, and even then the traffic was much congested.

Mrs. A. N. Gamble and little son left this week for Wichita, Falls to join Mr. Gamble, who is there in charge of the business of the Price-Gamble Oil Company.
J. T. J. Dawson is home from Dallas where he had been several days on business.



Reliable service for Ford owners can only be had where experienced Ford workmen using genuine Ford parts, or materials, have charge of the work. This is why we urge you to bring your Ford car to us when it needs "going over" and fixing up. Careful attention given to your car will lengthen the period of its usefulness—prove to be money well invested. We have every facility to meet your wants and we give you the benefit of standard Ford prices.

The Service That Pays

BARKER BROTHERS
Floydada, Texas

Brownsville, Texas.—Salaman Lerma, 15 years old, the "Little Soldier Man" of the Twenty-Sixth Infantry, is dead. After three years' service he died of pneumonia in the trenches of France and was buried at Guendecourt with military honors. His home town, San Benito, has been asked to place a gold star in its service flag.

"He was not an enlisted man, for one can't enlist at 15," wrote Samuel Robertson, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers in France, in telling of his death. "But he had been mascot of E Company, Twenty-Sixth Infantry, from September, 1915, until death. "No braver spirit ever served in the United States Army. He has no relatives and most of his old company have been killed or wounded. In late November when I saw them last there were only three men left who were in the company at San Benito." Salaman, a homeless lad of 12 years, was adopted at San Benito by the Twenty-Sixth, then patrolling the Mexican border. Adventure awaited just over the threshold, and he met the test with a courage that brought instant distinction.

With Robertson, then a civilian, he was driving through a lonely stretch of country twelve miles from San Benito. A band of Mexicans suddenly appeared from a patch of brush and surrounded the automobile. In an instant firing became general and a rain of bullets clattered against the car, which continued plunging forward, with Robertson and the lad returning the fire. Robertson's hat was shot from his head. The boy escaped unhurt.

When the regiment proceeded to France Salaman went along as mascot, and was in the trenches for several months.

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