

# The Slaton Slatonite

Volume 3.

SLATON, LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS: MAY 29, 1914.

Number 39.

## SCOTT WILL CASE IN COURT AGAIN

On May 20th, the Texas supreme court handed down a decision in the Winfield Scott case, reversing the trial court and remanding it back to the district court for new trial. Part of the estate consists of several thousand acres of land near Slaton and which are jointly owned by A. B. Robertson and the estate. Winfield Scott died leaving the bulk of his estate to his widow and a son. Mrs. Georgia Scott Townsend, a daughter by a former marriage, contested the will and won in the trial court.

### The Plains Best After All.

The editor of the Slatonite takes the liberty of reproducing part of a letter written by a former Slatonite, and we believe that it will be of interest to the people of Slaton because it expresses the feelings of a fellow who went back to central Texas after living on this chosen land, the South Plains of Northwest Texas. The letter is from J. W. Patterson, and he says, in part: "I get the Slatonite each Sunday morning and my wife gets nothing out of me until I digest it thoroly.

"Am especially glad to note that Col. A. B. Robertson is putting down an irrigation well just south of Slaton. That is what we have been longing to see and trust that it will be a great success.

"The South Plains is the greatest place to live that I have yet found and you can take it from me that I will be breaking back there one of these days. Have already told my Company that this altitude here is entirely too low for me.

"Two of the greatest features that go to make a farmer prosperous and in turn everyone else in his locality, is to produce the major portion of what he uses on his table with some vegetables, hog meat, etc., to spare, and last but not least, raise all the feed stuffs for his stock with a liberal amount for the market. These items together with his cotton crop and stock will enable him to make money. Our farmers here have to mortgage their teams and other stock for feed to make a crop on and buy practically all they consume, from the groceryman and have nothing along that line to sell. All of this you raise and have some to sell. It sure makes a difference. The plains will be the Hub of the South yet.

"I see through your columns that J. S. Edwards has stocked the Canyon with Black Bass. Please reserve me standing room as I intend to be back there by the time the fish are large enough to catch. Am waiting now for the weather to clear up and the river bottoms to dry out so that I can take a few days off fishing on the San Saba River some 12 miles from here. Will remember my Slaton Fishermen friends while I am eating fish (and scratching chiggers)."

## Take Home the Best

WHEN IT COMES TO EATABLES one cannot afford to buy poor stuff. The health is the main thing to consider. You are not considering it when you buy second and third qualities. Purchase the best procurable, but that does not mean that you must pay ridiculously high prices. Compare our goods with those sold elsewhere at higher prices. Then you'll come back here and stay with us because you will know that our goods are superior, if not cheaper.

## SLATON SANITARY GROCERY

PROCTOR & OLIVE, PROPRIETORS

SANITARY Way is the Only Way. You Only Pay for What You Buy and at Lower Prices



The new drainage ditch on Panhandle Avenue carried a large amount of water from the recent rains off of the main streets, and the good that it has done has already repaid the small expense in digging it. But the ditch should be a little deeper in one place. Then by putting just a few loads of earth in each of six or seven low places the streets will drain after each rain and leave no mud holes. It would be impracticable to put the ditch low enough to drain the mud holes, but it will be a small matter to put enough dirt in the mud holes to fill them up to where the ditch will carry the flood water.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs Robertson, Miss Myrtle Dunscomb, and Mr. Alex DeLong arrived home last Thursday from their camping trip to the Concho. They report a splendid time and good success fishing, but they had bad roads coming back on account of the rains. The roads were so muddy that Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Rice remained in Snyder with the three cars, and the rest of the party took the train there for Slaton. Mr. and Mrs. Rice came on to Slaton Monday.

Briggs Robertson received the new Saxon car, which the Slaton Auto Supply Company has the selling agency for, last week and has been busy since demonstrating it. The Saxon is a two-passenger car with several new features introduced this year in car building, and it promises to become popular as a light, low priced car. The car runs smoothly and presents a fine appearance.

A new school district is being formed in the Coleman community southwest of Slaton. This district is ten miles from Slaton and is west of Wilson five miles. It comprises about forty-six sections and is entirely in Lynn county.

For Sanitary Floor Oil see Red Cross Pharmacy.

## BAND BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT

The Slaton Booster Band will give an entertainment at the high school auditorium next Thursday night, June 4th, 8.30 o'clock, to which everybody is cordially invited. Admission 15c and 25c. The entertainment is given for the purpose of securing funds to pay for music and instruments. An enjoyable evening is promised, and the character sketches are full of many humorous parts which will make everyone laugh.

Following is the program to be rendered:

Object.—A. E. Arnfield.

"First Prize March".—Band. Vocal, "I'll Wear a White Flower for You, Mother Dear."—Mr. Arnfield.

Duet; Cornet and Trombone.—Messrs. Higbee and Arnfield.

Orchestra; violin and first and second guitar.—Messrs. Sowell, Beal and Higbee.

Trio; Cornet, Clarinet, and Trombone.—Messrs. Higbee, Olive, and Arnfield.

Reading.—L. P. Loomis.

"My Maryland".—Band.

"Magic Exposed," two character sketch.—Messrs. Weaver and Arnfield.

Orchestra; violin and first and second guitar.—Messrs. Sowell, Beal and Higbee.

"Coo Coo Charlie," three character sketch.—Messrs. Weaver, Arnfield, and Higbee.

"America."—Band.

There have been about four inches of rain during May, compared to a little less than one inch in the same month last year. The rainfall since the first of January has been about seven inches, two inches more than the same period in 1913. The government weather station at Taboka showed 34½ inches of rain for the entire year of 1913.

Use Kreso Dip on garden plants; also for chicken mites. Red Cross Pharmacy.

The work of surveying the lands of the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment Company in the Panhandle, to ascertain whether the Syndicate is holding more three million acres, has started. The Syndicate secured the land from the state in exchange for erecting the capitol building, and the claim has been made that they secured more than the grant called for. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the state to have the land re-surveyed. R. S. Hunnicut of Marlin and R. S. Dod of Alpine are the state surveyors. It is estimated that the work will take the party a year to complete. These lands lay in the counties of Dallam, Hartley, Oldham, Deaf Smith, Castro, Parmer, Lamb, Bailey, Hockley, and Cochran. Mr. Hunnicut is the state surveyor who with Senator Cockrell of Missouri surveyed the state line between Texas and New Mexico four years ago. The west line of the Syndicate lands is on this state line survey.

The action of the Fort Stockton Commercial Club in purchasing 150 Jersey cows for the benefit of the farmers of that section, while somewhat out of the usual scope of commercial club work, has proven a profitable investment to the town of Fort Stockton, as well as to the farmers who profited by the transaction. The cows were purchased last winter by the Commercial Club at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars and were sold to farmers on the installment plan. As a result one of the most flourishing creameries of the state is operating in that town.

W. S. Adams came back from his farm Saturday and says that he has the best crops on the Plains. Just to prove it he brought back some alfalfa stalks twenty-eight inches long and some wheat and oats that had already grown to a height of three feet.

Subscribe for the Slatonite.

## MONOGRAMS GET ANOTHER GAME

In a game Saturday between the Santa Fe Monograms and the Slaton Federals, the Monograms won by a score of 15 to 7. The battery for the Monograms was, pitchers: Eckert, 2 innings; Minor, 5 innings; Kuykendall, 1 inning. Hurd, catcher. The Federals got 3 hits off of Eckert, 3 off of Minor, and 2 off of Kuykendall. Eckert struck out 1 and Minor 8. Higbee and Champion of the Federals were hit by Minor.

For the Federals Freeman pitched 5 innings, struck out 2, walked 4, and gave 6 hits. Kuykendall of the Monograms was hit by Freeman. Robertson pitched 3 innings, struck out 3, walked 1, and gave four hits. Luther caught the game.

Umpires, Moss and Shopbell. Following is the official report of the game.

MONOGRAMS	R	H	S	O	A	E
Hurd, c	3	1	1	5	4	0
J. McDonald, m	2	1	1	1	2	0
Johnston, 3	2	2	2	3	1	0
Minor, s-p	1	2	0	2	1	1
Eckert, p-s	2	1	0	0	2	1
W. Kuykendall, 1-p	2	1	1	1	1	8
Carpenter, 2	1	0	1	1	1	0
Davis, 1	0	2	1	1	2	2
Foster, r	2	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERALS						
Luther, c	0	1	0	4	1	0
Champion, s	2	1	1	1	2	1
Trammell, r	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murray, 3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robertson, 2-p	1	1	0	1	2	0
Freeman, p-2	3	1	1	1	2	0
Paul, 1	0	1	1	9	9	4
J. DeLong, 1	0	1	0	5	5	1
Higbee, m	0	1	2	2	0	0

The game was mostly a practice game for the Monograms. The Monograms are getting together one of the best teams on the Plains, and they should be able to beat anything in the semi-professional line that comes along. They have ordered their suits which will be blue with the words "Santa Fe" on the front, and the monogram of the road on the left sleeve. They will have about a dozen good players, any one of whom can be counted on to deliver the goods. The Monograms are out to make a reputation and to play the traveling Santa Fe teams this summer.

The other Slaton teams will retain their organizations for inter-city games, and will have the help of the Monograms for outside games.

Send to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the Farmers' Bulletin on canning and preserving fruit, preserves, jellies, vegetables, and tomatoes without the use of preserving powders or canning compounds. The department condemns salicylic acid as a preserving compound.

Lin Fertsch, superintendent of the Friona public schools, was in Slaton Monday on his way to Wilson to visit his brother, Ed Fertsch, who is manager of the Wilson Mercantile Company. Lin Fertsch has several friends in Slaton who knew him at Farwell, Texas.

## NEW HOME SWEEPINGS

Monday, May 11, 1914.

Hello, Mr. Slatonite! This is "Pluggitt." I came in to get acquainted with you and to make you acquainted with our New Home people.

A few hundred yards south of New Home is J. H. Smith, a prosperous farmer with about 120 acres in cultivation.

A little farther south is C. W. Hilton who has just commenced to improve 80 acres.

One and one-fourth miles southwest is the Lazenby farm and ranch of four and one-half sections with 300 acres in cultivation. This is managed by Mike Redwine.

One mile southeast is H. R. Miner's three-fourths of a section with 125 acres in cultivation.

East from New Home three miles is Ben Opdycke, farmer and ranchman, and just north of Mr. Opdycke is the J. R. Miller place which is being farmed this year by Mr. Day.

Northeast from New Home two and one-half miles are the Higginbotham farms with four renters and being managed by J. F. McManus.

Just east of these places is W. S. Johnson's section with 100 acres in cultivation. Mr. Johnson is a farmer and stock dealer.

Northeast from New Home one and one-half miles are Messrs. J. L. Stuart, W. H. Izard, and F. P. Thomas, all prosperous farmers, with a quarter section each. Mr. Thomas is the postmaster and merchant of this place.

North two miles is L. G. DePriest, a prosperous farmer with about 85 acres in cultivation.

Northwest one mile is Grandpa Williams, a farmer, with one and one-half sections, also Dee Leavitt with a small farm.

Northwest three miles are P. H. Renfro and J. K. Williams, both ranchmen with small farms.

Two and one-half miles north from New Home is C. L. Bryant, farmer and stockman, with one section, and northwest four and one-half miles are J. E. Hubbard and B. F. Sumner, both farmers with some stock.

Now, Mr. Slatonite, you see who we are. Next, I will tell you what we represent. What we represent is nothing more

nor less than the most prosperous neighborhood in Lynn county. Many of our farmers raised from fifteen to twenty-five bales of cotton last year. Several car loads of maize were sold from this neighborhood and there are yet good ricks unfed to be seen everywhere you go. We have the best and the deepest season in the ground that we have had for several years. A light rain fell last night, and the moon is still hanging wet; so you see we think we are going to get another bumper crop.

Planting is the order of the day. Some have about finished planting cotton, and the cotton crop planted is large again, this year.

Grass good, cattle fat, and milk and butter plentiful. Some garden "sass" coming in.

Yes, we have preaching, three Sundays in the month, and Sunday School every Sunday.

Our school closes next Friday with a picnic dinner, I understand.

I. PLUGGITT.

Monday, May 18th, 1914.

I am at my post again. Health in this community is very good, Mrs. W. H. Izard has been sick the last few days, but is able to be up.

It is still raining, and the moon is still hanging wet. We are having some trouble about getting our cotton up on account of too much rain; but we are not going to kick, for we know that we can plant feed crops any time up to the tenth of July, and mature them; and, maize and hogs are not bad money.

Now, Mr. Editor, it would seem a little bit fishy to those eastern people to speak about making a crop of feed without more rain, but it is not saying too much for this country with the amount of moisture we have at present, with proper cultivation. In regard to cotton; this neighborhood will have about one thousand acres in cotton if we get a stand. And I am of the opinion that if it doesn't come any more packing rains we will be safe.

As you remember I stated in my first article of rain on Sunday evening, the 10th. I didn't know at that time that there was any hail or wind, but have learned since that there was consider-

able hail in places, enough to damage gardens, also cotton that was up. And I have learned also that the wind blew the Rev. W. H. Izard's chicken house away. Most all the ladies lost chickens, more or less, and this may effect business some later on.

Yes, after all the rain we had yesterday morning, the preacher came out from Tahoka, preached us a nice sermon, took dinner with J. H. Smith and returned home. I notice that the church set the 3rd Sunday in August to begin their protracted meeting.

The school is now out. The picnic was rained out last week, and set for tomorrow, the 19th.

On account of the rainy weather there was but little visiting yesterday.

I. PLUGGITT.

## TEXAS FACTS

### COTTON.

In hauling the Texas cotton crop to market the services of 400,000 teams and wagons are required, which form a procession 2,400 miles long.

One year's cotton crop of Texas will clothe 300,000,000 people.

In Texas there are 4,670 gins, 113 compresses, 228 oil mills and 15 cotton mills.

Dallas, Texas, is the largest cotton gin machinery manufacturing

We Wish to Announce  
Our Spring and Summer Showing for 1914.

## Late Creations Moderately Priced

Ladies' Ready to Wear  
Dresses, Kimonas, Slips, Combination Suits  
Middie Blouses and Petticoats.

Men's Shirts for the Particular Dresser.  
Walk Over, Brown, and Patriot Shoes.

The Hub of Fashions  
**Simmons & Robertson**  
Dry Goods Department

## SLATON PLANING MILL

R. H. TUDOR, Proprietor

Contracting and Building

Estimates furnished on short notice. All work given careful and prompt attention. Give us a trial.

North Side of the Square

center in the world.

Cotton constitutes 47 per cent of the agricultural production of Texas.

Twenty-five per cent of the cotton seed oil mills of the United States are located in Texas.

The cotton seed crushing establishments of Texas represent a capital investment of \$21,506,000. They furnish employment to 4,000 persons.

One seed of Texas cotton will produce one stalk of about 20 bolls. There are 80 cotton seeds in one boll.

It takes 25 pounds of cotton seed to plant one acre.

It takes 1,650 pounds of seed cotton to make a bale of 500 pounds lint, and 1,150 pounds of cotton seed.

The seed from a bale of cotton will yield 17 gallons of oil, 350 pounds of meal, 300 pounds of hulls and 25 pounds of linters.

The compress reduces the size of the cotton bale one-half.

Three-fourths of the Texas cotton crop is sold in Europe.

Texas has 26 per cent of all the land in the world, which is at the present time considered capable of growing cotton.

More new cotton gins were installed in Texas during the 1910-1911 ginning season than in any other state in the Union.

We have one gin to every 2,500 acres planted to cotton.

To manufacture all the cotton we produce in Texas will require an additional investment of a quarter of a billion dollars in cotton mills.

The importance of cotton as a necessity of life is made manifest when we consider that during the past century the world's population has increased 120 per cent, while the uses of cotton show an increase of 3,700 per cent.

The leading cotton-producing counties of Texas are Ellis, McLennan, Hill and Williamson.

The greater part of the Texas cotton crop is planted in April and matures in October, although some of the crop is marketed the latter part of August.

The largest cotton crop ever produced in Texas was in 1912 and amounted to 4,880,210 bales of 500 pounds each and sold for \$321,430,000, including the value of the seed.



If You're  
Looking  
for  
Something  
That's Neat  
Stylish and  
Graceful

in the way of a spring and summer suit or trousers, why not look over our Spring and Summer styles of several hundred samples?

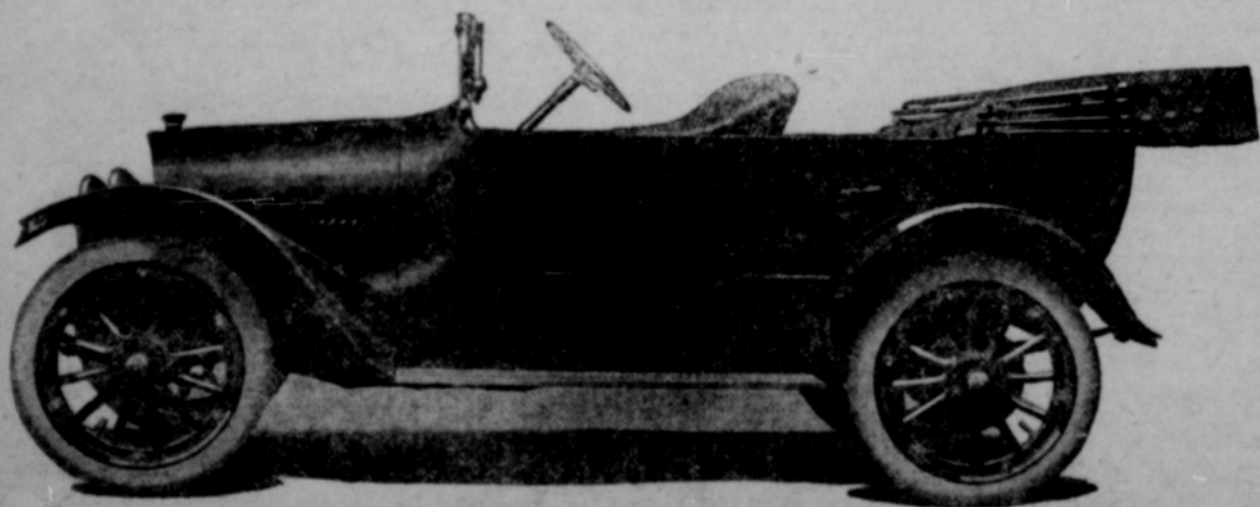
Nothing gives character and grace to a person like a well made and well fitting garment. We make these kind under a positive guarantee to fit any purse.

**Proctor & Olive**

Gents Furnishing Goods  
Slaton, Texas

# REO THE FIFTH

All That the Price Demands. Electrically Lighted and Started  
POWER, SILENCE, DURABILITY AND GRACE



See the New Model of "The Last Word in Car Building."

SLATON AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, Agents



# BROADWAY JONES

FROM THE PLAY OF  
GEORGE M. COHAN

EDWARD MARSHALL

WITH PHOTOGRAPHS FROM SCENES IN THE PLAY

COPYRIGHT, 1915, BY E.W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY

## SYNOPSIS.

Jackson Jones, nicknamed "Broadway" because of his continual glorification of New York's great thoroughfare, is anxious to get away from his home town of Jonesville. Abner Jones, his uncle, is very angry because Broadway refuses to settle down and take a place in the gum factory in which he succeeded to his father's interest. Judge Spotswood informs Broadway that \$25,000 left him by his father is at his disposal. Broadway makes record time in heading for his favorite street in New York. With his New York friend, Robert Wallace, Broadway creates a sensation by his extravagance on the White Way. Four years pass and Broadway suddenly discovers that he is not only broke, but heavily in debt. He secretly seeks work without success. Broadway becomes engaged to Mrs. Gerard, an ancient widow, wealthy and very ruddy. Wallace learns that Broadway is broke and offers him a position with his father's advertising firm, but it is declined. Wallace takes charge of Broadway's affairs. Broadway receives a telegram announcing the death of his Uncle Abner in Europe. Broadway is his sole heir. Peter Pembroke of the Consolidated Chewing Gum company offers Broadway \$1,200,000 for his gum plant and Broadway agrees to sell. Wallace takes the affair in hand and insists that Broadway hold off for a bigger price and rushes him to Jonesville to consult Judge Spotswood. Broadway finds his boyhood playmate, Josie Richards, in charge of the plant and falls in love with her. Wallace is smitten with Judge Spotswood's daughter, Clara. Josie points out to Broadway that by selling the plant to the trust he will ruin the town built by his ancestors and throw 700 employes out of work. Broadway decides that he will not sell. Broadway visits the plant and Josie explains the business details to him. He decides to take hold of the work at once. Broadway makes a speech to his employees who, in their enthusiasm, carry him around the plant on their shoulders. Pembroke calls and Broadway turns down the latest offer of the trust and announces that he intends to fight. Wallace intimates that his father's advertising agency is backing Jones and plans a big advertising campaign.

## CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"Why, it's the biggest cinch in the world," said Wallace. "If this plant showed the profit they say it did, last year, I'll bet you that—"

He was interrupted by the ringing of the telephone.

"I'll answer it," said he.

"You want to do everything, don't you?" said Broadway peevishly.

It was the long-distance call for which Wallace had some time before left orders. He gave a hurried, warning glance at all of them as soon as he had heard the voice which came to him along the wire.

"Hello, gov'nor," he replied. "Hello! Hello! Yes; I called you up. I'm up here in Connecticut. . . . Oh, no, strictly business. Say, gov'nor, I can get a big contract from the Jones' Pepsin people. They're going in heavy, I hear. I can close this deal right away. What do you think? . . . New owner takes possession today. They must be all right. I looked them up. . . . Well, will you let me use my own judgment about that? I think I'll make a splendid deal. . . . Say, gov'nor, will you send me a wire authorizing me to sign this contract? . . . Thanks. . . . I won't be back until tomorrow. . . . Good contract? . . . Thanks. . . . No; I won't be back until tomorrow. Good-by."

He hung up the receiver and turned back to Jackson. That youth looked at him in somewhat helpless curiosity. "What are you going to do?"

"I'm going to show Pembroke we're not bluffing. I'm going back tomorrow, and, as a starter, I'm going to bill New York till you can't see the city through the advertisements of Jones' Pepsin Gum."

"Where's all the money coming from?" said Jackson dubiously. "What are you going to do? Ruin me?"

"I'll draw the contract," Wallace answered. "I'll give you a year to pay for it. You'll be the best advertised article in America a month from now."

"But, great Scott! I can't afford to take a chance like that! I don't know anything about this chewing-gum business."

"Say," said Wallace in derision, "will you give me all you make over a million in the next two years if I give you the advertising free?"

"Over a million? I should say I will!"

Wallace became serious and then broke into smiles. "Shake hands with your partner then. This will be the quickest, softest and first important money I ever made."

"Do you mean it?"

"You bet I mean it."

"Are you sure you mean it?"

"You bet I'm sure."

"Bob," said Broadway with real feeling, "this is the happiest moment of my life!"

At that instant Sam came in. "Miss Ger-rard—to—see—Miss—ter—Jones!" he cried.

Thus Broadway's happiest moment came to a sudden, tragic end. In the mad whirl of recent hours he had forgotten Mrs. Gerard—his little ray of sunshine, sweetheart, dearie!

With a quick glance at Josie he almost collapsed.

"Tell her to wait," said Wallace, the quick-witted.

"The gentleman—wants—to—see—you—first," said Sam.

"Gentleman? What gentleman?"

"Miss—ter Ran—kin."

"Rankin!" cried Broadway with a ray of hope. "Send the gentleman right in, and tell the lady to wait."

Sam went away with these instructions.

"Mrs. Gerard! Where did she come from! How did she know I was here?" said the unhappy youth.

Rankin came in respectfully, cat-footed, gravely beaming, the ideal butler. "Mrs. Gerard's here, sir."

"I know," said Broadway hopelessly. "Where did she come from?"

"She didn't say. Got to the hotel about five minutes ago, and demanded to be shown to you. I couldn't help it, sir."

"What am I going to do? We've got to get her away from here! We've got to get her out of town!"

"I'll get rid of her some way," Wallace offered comfortingly. "Go on; take it on the run."

"You bet I will!" said Jackson, and, without more ado, grasped his cane and hat and sprinted for the factory exit. He almost collided at the door with Josie, who was entering just then with papers from an outer file.

"Why, where are you going, Mr. Jones?"

"Any place. Where are you going?"

"I'm going to dinner."

He grabbed her arm, to her amazement. "Come on; I'll go with you. Let's go out this way. I love to walk—er—through the works."

"All right," said Wallace to the fat boy as soon as they were out of sight, "show the lady in."

"Shall I go, sir?" inquired Rankin.

"Stay where you are."

Mrs. Gerard came in most hurriedly. Indeed, her gait was almost that of an elderly lady wonderfully well preserved, who was very, very anxious about something which she valued highly and was willing to run hard to catch.

"Why, Mrs. Gerard," said Wallace heartily. "What are you doing here? Ah, I know! You're looking for Jackson. Too bad! He's started for the station. He's going to make that eleven-forty for New York. I think you can catch him if you hurry."

She had scarcely straightened from the stoop which had been imparted by her hurry as she entered. Now she much intensified it, and without a word dashed out.

"But you'll have to run all the way," cried Wallace after her.

Then he turned hurriedly to Rankin. "Listen! You follow her to the depot and get her on that train if you have to bind and gag her! Don't leave her until you see her safely landed in New York. You understand?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, go on."

As he turned back from intent observation of the man-servant's departure, the noise of a new outburst of cheering reached him from the works, coming through the door the judge had opened as he entered.

"What, again? What are they cheering about now?"

"Broadway," said the judge, "is making another speech. He stopped in the works instead of going through."

"Making another speech?"

They opened the door wide and, wafted on the gentle breeze, there came to them in Broadway's best and most effective tones:

"Why, think of what I'd be selling! The thing my grandfather worked for and handed down to my father; the thing my father worked for and handed down to me; the thing that I should work for and hand down to my children, and so on, and so on, and so on."

## CHAPTER XIII.

It was not until the excitement was all over at the factory, until the cheering had died down and the whole place had begun to buzz with industry for the long afternoon of happier labor than it had known of late years, that Wallace thought of lunch. He was not usually one to forget eating. It rather startled him.

"Broadway," he remarked, astonished, "do you know we haven't fed?"

"Do business men?"

"That doesn't make good sense. Do business men? We've just done one business man. Pembroke has gone back to New York with his disposition in a sling. But what did you think you were expressing when you said: 'Do business men?'"

"I thought I was inquiring if business men took lunch. If they don't, I'll not. I am a business man."

"You bet they do."

"If it's a commercial practice I'll join you. I'm hungry enough to eat on Sixth avenue."

"No such luck," said Wallace. "We've got to eat down at the Grand."

Broadway almost paled. "Excuse me, but I've lost my appetite, come to think about it."

"I know; but we've simply got to eat."

They tried the first part of the luncheon, and it was just after they had tried it that Broadway, desperately worrying about the future, was smitten by a happy thought.

"Why live at the Grand?" he asked.

"You can't," said Wallace. "It's not living."

"Why anything at the Grand when I'm the owner of a house with 14 rooms, three baths, a root cellar and a phonograph?"

Wallace looked at him with an enthusiastic light enkindling in his eyes. "Shall you take boarders?"

"I shall take a boarder."

"Me?"

"You?"

"When?"

"This afternoon."

"Would you be angry if I threw my arms around your neck and told you how extremely fond I am of you?"

"You may throw your arms around the room, for all I care, if you'll keep quiet while I telephone."

It was Mrs. Spotswood whom he called upon the wire, and, gladly, nay, delightedly, she promised to take charge of the engrossing task of getting the Jones homestead ready for its future master.

"When shall I be able to move in?" he asked.

"If Mrs. Robinson's as good a housekeeper as she has always been, you could move in today."

Within an hour she called him up and told him that Mrs. Robinson was just as good a housekeeper as ever, that the rooms had all been aired, that he had been expected hourly.

"Can we have dinner there tonight?"

"Why not?"

"You mean it?"

"Of course."

"Will you, the judge and Clara dine with me?"

"Well, I should say so."

"Tell Mrs. Robinson that I'll be early"



"By Gracious, I'm Awfully Glad to See You!"

enough to tell her how extremely fond I am of her before we start to eat. And I'll bring Bob and—er—Miss Richards."

Mrs. Spotswood laughed. "And who?"

"Miss—er—Miss Richards."

"You mean Josie?"

"Yes."

"Well, say so, then. She'll be mad if you don't stop calling her 'Miss Richards.'"

Broadway turned from the telephone and faced the maiden of whom they had spoken. "Mrs. Spotswood says you'll come to dinner and that you will be angry if I don't stop calling you 'Miss Richards.' Is she right?"

"She's always right."

"Then, Josie, will you come to dinner? I'll have all the boys and girls, including Judge and Mrs. Spotswood."

"I'll be glad to come," said Josie. And she blushed.

That was not strange, but that Broadway felt himself confused and also blushing was a thing which had not happened of late years. Sammy

came in at the moment with a telegram for Wallace. Broadway, who was very happy, as he looked at Josie's cheek (half view, from the back) promptly invited him.

"I'll—be—there," said the mighty child. "And—I—shall—bring—my—banjo."

Broadway did not notice how his sweet young office manager involuntarily shuddered.

It was a pretty evening. The sun was setting in the midst of an extremely gorgeous Turner sky, even if it was on Jonesville that the wondrous color fell in almost painful beauty.

Broadway, tired out, but rather happy when he came to think of it, went along the old, familiar street with a light heart. It might not be so very terrible to live in Jonesville. There were trains that ran to Broadway when the longing became irresistible, and very possibly this might be better as a steady diet. He was surprised to find himself admitting this.

Sammy was hard at it as the convert turned in between the two white gate posts, each eight feet tall and capped by a great wooden ball which he had used as target when the snow had been upon the ground and "packy" in his boyhood days. Sammy did not even look up as he entered.

"Say, Sammy," he inquired, after a moment of attentive listening to the production, "I don't want to interrupt you, but did you write that yourself?"

"Yes—sir."

"Well," said the happy Broadway very gravely, "I don't think it's at all bad."

Wallace, who had strolled along behind him, arrived in time to hear this. "No, indeed, it was very good."

"Very—good!" exclaimed the modest Sam. "I—should—say—it—was—good!"

Mrs. Spotswood and the judge, having heard the voices, came out of the house, where they had been awaiting the arrival of the young men. The girls followed them.

"Now—I'll—play—you—another—tune—that—I—made—up—myself."

The judge looked at his son with that apologetic tolerance with which he usually regarded him. He was not ashamed of him; but he refused to take him seriously. He would not even punish him. "Keep on practicing, Sammy. You'll get there some day."

Sammy redoubled his slow and mournful efforts, knowing in his heart, undoubtedly, what it was he meant to play, but communicating to no one, either by the spoken word or any sound he made upon the strings.

"If you're doing that for me, Sammy," Broadway suggested kindly, "don't overtax yourself. I'm willing you should stop at any time."

"Well," said the good-natured youth, "I—got—to—practice—anyhow," and kept on plunking.

Mrs. Spotswood was annoyed. Sammy sometimes got upon her nerves. "Well, go home and practice. Don't strum at that thing here."

He looked up discontentedly as, with the others except Jackson, she went up the porch steps and into the house.

He sat fingering the strings half-heartedly for a few seconds, while Broadway watched him earnestly. Then, from the interior, came the sound of a piano. This stirred the youngster's ire.

"Say—keep—that—piano—quiet—will—you? Gosh—shows—how—much—you—know—about—music! You—can—hear—a—piano—any—day. There—ain't—ten—good—banjo—players—in—Connecticut!"

"You're all right, Sammy," Broadway told him reassuringly. "I don't know how you stand with the rest of the folks; but you're all right with me."

But the piano was annoying Sam. "I—ain't—going—to—stay—and—listen—to—that—damned—old—thing. I'm—goin'—to—take—my—banjo—and—go—home!"

Broadway, with a smile, left him, and went to join his guests within. So did Sammy presently, in answer to the pangs of hunger, and they all had a most extraordinary dinner.

Sam was incensed after awhile. That piano once more began to rattle; no one wished to hear his banjo, the world was out of joint. He would not stay and sanction such mad judgment. He would take his banjo and go home.

"Gosh!" he muttered. "That's—all—the—thanks—I—get—for—goin'—to—all—the—trouble—of—bringin'—my—instrument—along—and—everything. Some—day—they'll—be—damned—glad—to—hear—me—play—when—I—get—it—down—good—and—perfect!"

Sammy was at the gate between the high balled posts when a great, lean and powerful touring car slid gently up before them and came to a standstill.

"Excuse me, young man," said the linen-coated gentleman, who, upon close inspection, proved to be an elderly, clean-cut New York business man accustomed to commanding.

"Well—what—do—you—want?" Sam was very peevish.

"This is the Jones house, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"That's Mr. Wallace playing the piano, isn't it?"

"Yes—he's—showin'—off. He—makes—me—tired."

"Will you kindly tell him there's a gentleman here who'd like to see him?"

"Tell—him—yourself. I—ain't—goin'—in—there. They—made—a—fool—of—me—once—tonight—already!"

His voice rose and his mother heard him through the open window. "Sammy, come here!"

He went reluctantly.

"Haven't you got any better manners than to go without saying good-night, even if you are too ill-tempered to remain all the evening?"

"My—feelin's—are—hurt."

"Just for this you won't get any money to go to the circus this year."

"Well—if—it—ain't—any—better—than—it—was—last—year—I—don't—care—a—damn. I'm—gettin'—tired—of—bein'—bossed—around. I—bet—Edison—the—inventor—didn't—let—people—boss—him—around—when—he—was—a—boy! I'm—goin'—to—take—my—banjo—and—live—in—New—Haven!"

"Sammy!"

The judge had heard and now joined



Bob and Clara.

his wife at the window. "What's the matter, mom?"

"Oh, you've spoiled that boy! What he needs is a good spanking."

The judge was not impressed. Sammy often got on his mother's nerves. He rarely did on his. He smiled. Smiling, he saw the waiting gentleman in motor car and goggles.

"Who's the stranger?"

"I don't know."

But with the country woman's good-natured curiosity she left her place by the open window and went out to the porch.

"I beg pardon," said the traveler, "I should like to speak to Mr. Wallace, if you don't mind telling him."

"Won't you come in?"

"Thank you; I'll wait here."

"Shall I give any name, sir?"

"Just say to him that his father is here."

The judge and his good wife were taken much aback. So this was the great Wallace, the richest and most powerful advertising man in New York city, perhaps in the United States!

"Oh, certainly, sir," said Mrs. Spotswood and vanished within doors while the judge advanced genially. "Have I the honor of addressing Mr. Grover Wallace?"

"I am Grover Wallace."

"I'm mighty pleased to meet you, sir. My name's Spotswood—Judge Spotswood."

"Pleased, I'm sure."

"Your son has told me all about you. You have a very fine boy, Mr. Wallace—smart as a steel trap. I've taken a great liking to him. Mr. Jones has just opened up the old house tonight, and we all came over to supper—or dinner, as he calls it." The judge smiled tolerantly. "Perhaps you'd better come inside."

"No; I'll wait out here."

"Hello, gov'nor!" Bob cried heartily—or tried to exclaim heartily; he was more than a little worried as he sprang through the door, across the porch and down the steps. "Well, you have handed me a surprise!"

His father answered coldly. "You've handed me a surprise, also."

"Why, what's the matter?" Bob knew perfectly; but it is always best to let your adversary state his grievance before you try to answer him. He may forget a point or two in his excitement.

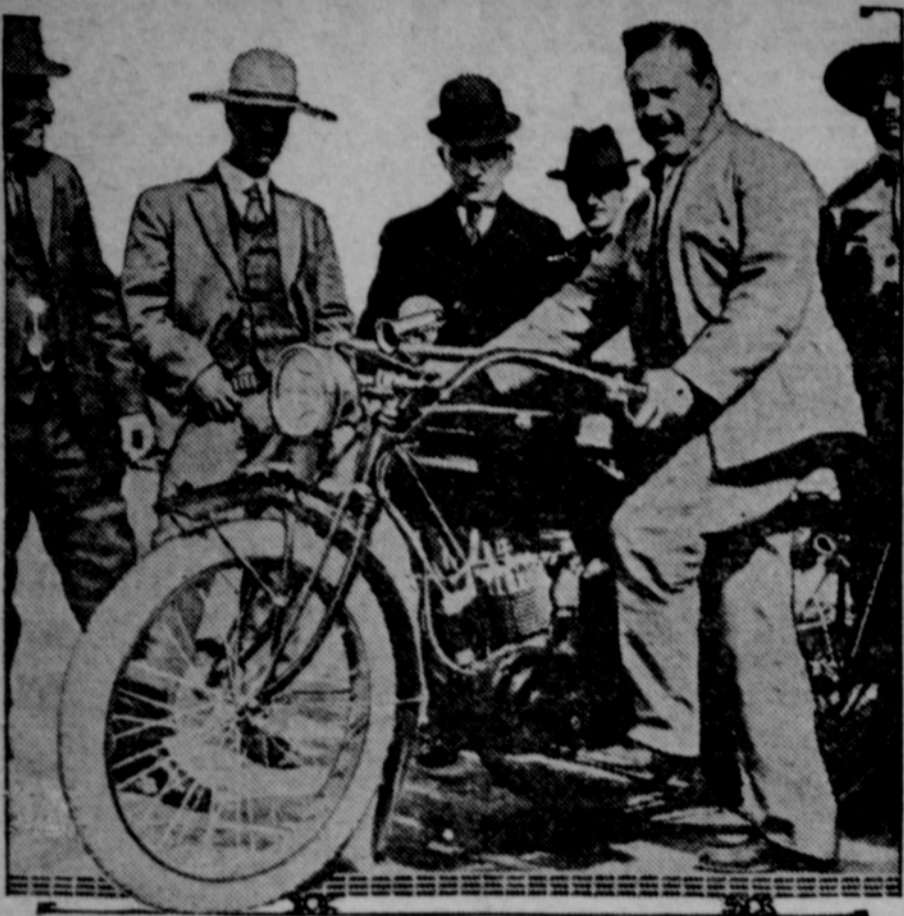
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Blue Eyed Men and Women.

Blue eyed beauties are known for their self-control, coldness, austerity and precision. They are severe and suspicious, and demand the continuous homage of those about them. Moreover, they are domineering and masterful, and wherever possible will be found to rule the roost.

Blue eyed men are highly intellectual, morally firm and mathematically correct in thought, word and all. They are the rulers of their families, and the powerful figures in the moral, intellectual and industrial world. When a blue eyed maid meets a blue eyed man Greek meets Greek; then comes the tug of war.

**GENERAL VILLA AND HIS GASOLINE CHARGER**



General Villa, commander of the constitutionalist army in northern Mexico, has abandoned the horse for the motorcycle. He is here seen mounting his rather unromantic charger, which he rode during the operations against Torreon.

**RISE AND FALL OF ROYAL FAMILIES OF CHIHUAHUA**

Combination of Whose Members Caused Mexican Revolt.

**TERRAZAS AND CREEL LEAD**

Former Began With Small Store, Entered Politics and Accumulated Land Until He Was Worth \$100,000,000—Latter Was a Financier.

New York.—The history of the "royal family" of Chihuahua reveals conditions that made a revolution necessary and at the same time furnished an almost melodramatic history of the rise of a popular idol and his fall in the estimation of his one time worshipers until he is now execrated as a villain. Chihuahua royalty consists of the Terrazas and Creel families, their connections and descendants. Owing to intermarriages these are practically the same in both families, but as the legitimate descendants of Luis Terrazas, founder of the dynasty, number 130 royalty is not rare. Chihuahua is the largest and wealthiest of the Mexican states, and the conditions here brought about by the royal family have their counterpart in the rest of the republic.

"Old Don Luis," as he is called, was born in the city of Chihuahua in 1829, became possessed of a fortune estimated at \$100,000,000 and is now in exile, while his son Luis is a prisoner in his own house.

Don Luis held a few acres less than nine millions in this state, or a territory one-third as large as New York state; cattle, horses and sheep in numbers that not even his administrator knew with accuracy, but which can only be numbered satisfactorily by the hundred thousand; banks, mines, buildings and what not.

At the death of his father Luis inherited 5,000 pesos and went into busi-

ness in a small way near the public market place. The fine residence of a son, Juan Terrazas, now occupies the site of the store. With a partner, Amado Porvas, he continued in business through the '50s. Much of the success of the store, which at first was of the type called tendajon or "Cheap John," was because of the help and shrewdness of Porvas. Porvas when his former partner became great was made administrator of his affairs.

In the late '50s Terrazas went into politics and in it found his real occupation. He is said to have resembled the late Mark Hanna in his appearance and manner. He soon became jefe politico, then governor, and unflattering stories are told of his manipulation of the mint, for Chihuahua then coined money. And he then began getting together the vast estate of which he was possessed.

In 1866 he was the grand seigneur of the district and on March 25 with his levies drove out the sympathizers of Maximilian. This notable victory enabled President Juarez to make Chihuahua his capital and return from what almost amounted to exile on the northern frontier. He was so delighted that he immediately created Terrazas general. Among other notables who served under Terrazas in this battle was Felix Diaz.

This event marks the highest point that Terrazas reached, not in wealth indeed, but in the estimation of his people. Universally popular, fairly worshiped by the people, he was one of the great men of the country and oddly enough, was a leader of that popular party of which the Constitutionalist party which has exiled him is the descendant. After this period in 1880 commenced his association with his nephew and son-in-law, Enrique Creel, half Mexican and half gringo, who in the popular estimation is the blacker villain of the two.

Ruben Creel, father of Henry C. Creel, or as he is better known, Enrique C., was American consul here and remained in the country. He and Don Luis married sisters, Pas Cully and Caroline Cully, daughters of a family prominent in this locality and now extremely wealthy. Creel's marriage took place in 1852. The connection between the two families was further strengthened when the younger Creel married one of Terrazas' daughters.

In 1884, after the stormy term of Gen. Manuel Gomez as president of the

republic, Diaz was elected constitutionally for the second time, and immediately the centralization of power and the long period of material development of Mexico began. As under the Diaz regime governors of states were practically autocrats in their country. As long as they did not displease the president it was easy for the Terrazas-Creel combination to take advantage of the growth of the country.

They succeeded each other as governor, and while Terrazas' ambition in politics seems to have stopped there Creel became minister to Washington and, it was said, desired to be Diaz's successor. But whatever were his political ambitions, they interfered not at all with the process of building up a great fortune. He is reported to have been far from rich when he married the daughter of Terrazas and what his wealth amounts to now is a matter of conjecture merely.

Chihuahua has never been properly surveyed unless the German engineers working for Terrazas surveyed it in its entirety. In fact there are still large areas where it is highly probable that no man with the possible exception of some Indian band has been since the Spanish conquest. This fact, together with the law that there must be definite titles to land, facilitated one means of getting land.

In some cases haciendas were bought and the contiguous lands claimed under the title deed. The possessors of these lands had small chance to prove their claims in court against the accurate surveys of the members of the royal family. Or an even simpler process was to fence in lands and lay claim to them. Here again the abler lawyers and actual survey were convincing in court even had the judiciary been uninfluenced, and whatever the facts of the matter were, the people believe so strongly that the courts were not impartial that many of the legal profession have thought it safer to leave the country for the present.

There are also many stories of threats and violence used to remove the possessors from desirable pieces of land, but these are impossible to substantiate satisfactorily at present.

At one time a law, perfectly reasonable on its face, was passed that all titles to land must be registered publicly within a definite time. Land to which the title was not registered became available for public entry. As was to be expected, many of the peon proprietors neglected to do this or never heard of the necessity, and those in authority were in the best position to take advantage of their omissions.

The real downfall of Luis Terrazas and his family came in the latter part of 1913, when the present revolution began to gain strength. Gen. Pancho Villa is the worst foe of royalty in Chihuahua. When the present rebels occupied Chihuahua they seized the Terrazas and their properties and Villa announced that he would restore the land to the peons. Gen. Luis Terrazas fled to El Paso with other prominent citizens of Chihuahua.

Villa seized Luis Terrazas, Jr., and held him prisoner in Chihuahua, demanding \$500,000 ransom. He threatened to kill the son of the old general if the money wasn't paid.

With his estate confiscated, Gen. Luis Terrazas didn't have money enough to meet Villa's demand. Even with the aid of friends he found it impossible to scrape together enough of his former \$100,000,000 to free his son.

He appealed to the United States state department and Secretary Bryan took a hand. He forced Villa to spare Luis Terrazas, Jr., and Bryan's appeal to Carranza got the prisoner his freedom. But "freedom" only means that he can stay in Chihuahua under guard.

Villa has killed many of the Terrazas family agents and relatives. General Terrazas' lawyer was shot to death after he paid \$15,000 for his freedom. Gen. Luis Terrazas, now more than four-score, announced recently that he would start a ranch in Texas and try to regain his lost fortune.

**MAKE UP CHARMINGLY**

BLACK AND WHITE COMBINATIONS MOST EFFECTIVE.

Diaphanous Fabrics Chiefly Used for Such Gowns—White Lace Sometimes Posed on Black Chiffon—New Fabric.

One sees an astonishing number of all-black and black-and-white gowns, and marvelously effective and distinguished they are, made in the most diaphanous fabrics—lace, mousseline de soie, tulle. A lovely little gown of black Spanish lace flouncing posed on white mousseline de soie was very simply made, the skirt of walking length, narrow and undraped, with a deep tunic of the lace reaching to the knee and only slightly full. A blouse of the lace and mousseline showed rather full fronts, the neck open in a slight V shape.

Over this was worn a loose sleeve-bolero, with wide-shaped corselet and deep-plaited basque of black charmeuse. The toque was of the new glittering spun-glass straw, black; with an upstanding frill of plisse black tulle, and a rather high, fluffy white ostrich mount flecked with jet. The only touch of color was a gorgeous rose of vivid crimson panne worn at the waist.

White lace of heavy design in the same way posed on black chiffon, and all-black gowns of lace or tulle are lined only with mousseline de soie or chiffon, the under part being merely a close-fitting princess slip of charmeuse or thin silk. The upper part of the corsage and the sleeves are not lined at all, and often the only opaque portion of the whole gown is the inevitable wide draped corselet of charmeuse or velours, brocade or metal tissue.

Among the new woolen materials is velour de laine, a fabric very like duvetyne, but softer and lighter. Gabardine is another very soft and supple weaving, and there are many quite thin fancy woolens in the check and Scotch tartan patterns that are so much in vogue at the moment, but will soon become demode. Crepe de chine in a rather heavy weaving is much used for girls' evening and ball frocks, and silk and wool crepe of similar texture.

It is equally charming in the vivid rose and cerise tints that are in favor. Royal blue and tagerine are much used to provide color relief to white and black toilets, as corselet, tunic or even merely as one of the gigantic velvet butterfly bows posed at the waist. Other leading colors are silver, gray, water green shot with silver, geranium red, mulberry and rather dark leaf green, while gold tissue is as fashionable as ever.

**Woman's Loveliest Line.**

A famous sculptor once gave vent to the opinion that the curve of a woman's bare shoulder is the loveliest line in the world, and perhaps this accounts for the fact that the smart dressmakers are now making the evening frocks practically sleeveless—that is, the drapery of the bodice is caught up and held across the shoulders with a single stone or cabochon, leaving the upper part of the arm bare, while a wisp of tulle or a scanty frill of lace is draped across the arm a few inches lower down.

**The Russian Girdle.**

Wide belts and suggestions of the Russian blouse find much favor, and the waist line is most liberally extended. The wide belt gives a straight line from shoulder to hip, and leaves the size of the waist to the imagination without defining it. But it is not a fashion for a liberally developed woman, nor those with prominent hips.

**VERY LATEST IN FOOTWEAR**



Lace spats or gaiters are becoming

**DAINTY DANCING FROCK**



Model of black taffeta with corselet of black maline over white silk revealing a white vest. Medici collar and high belt.

**SEPARATE SKIRT STILL HERE**

Indispensable in Combination With the Many Beautiful Blouses That Are Offered.

In spite of the fact that there is a great favoritism accorded to the one-piece dress, the many beautiful blouses that are being showered on the feminine world demand separate skirts that are either parts of suits or are alone in their practical and modish glory.

Smart checks in black and white, brown and white and green and white are being made up into models that show the new lines. These are rippled or in double and triple tiers. They are easily made by the home dress-maker.

Among the materials for wash skirts are piques, cotton corduroys, novelty crepes and linens, cotton velvets and all weaves of ratines.

The bustle dress shows its effect in the separate skirt. There is considerable drapery at the back of some new skirts. Pegtop outlines are just as popular as the draped models that have the fulness disposed around the waist line.

Moire and taffeta are made into separate skirts. These models have wide girdles of the material to match, and in this way suggest a costume rather than a skirt.

**The Favored Skirt.**

The skirt which is finding a good deal of favor has a plaited front and a draped back, with loosely falling sides which balloon a little. Rows of buttons hold the plaits in place near the waist in front, but otherwise they are untrimmed.

**MAY CURE CRIPPLES**

Grafting of Nerves May Accomplish This Result.

London Surgeon Shows Brain Cells Can Be Given Two Separate Functions—Makes Experiments on Foreleg of Dog.

London, England.—The Times reports one result of important nerve grafting experiments recently by Prof. Robert Kennedy of Glasgow, proving conclusively that a brain cell may be taught to perform two separate functions.

Each nerve communicates with a particular set of brain cells which control its activities. It was supposed that these cells were able to perform only the function allotted to them by nature.

Doctor Kennedy made experiments on the foreleg of a dog. He severed the nerves connecting with the

muscles below the joint and then connected all these muscles to the group of nerves controlling flexion or bending.

The dog was for some time unable to direct or co-ordinate its movements. Gradually, however, about the ninety-third day, this power returned and was regained completely by the one hundred and twenty-third day.

The possible applications of the discovery are wide. For example, the nerves of a withered or useless limb, the function of which has been lost because of some injury to or disease of the brain, if connected to the nerve trunk leading to a healthy part of that organ might again receive and convey stimuli. In that case the degenerated and flabby muscles would again regain power and the infirmity would be cured.

We would be surprised if we knew what our neighbors think of us if they ever give us a thought.

**MAN IN PERU NOT ANCIENT**

Hrdlicka Expedition of National Museum of Peru Disproves Theory of Great Antiquity.

Washington.—The expedition of Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the National Museum to Peru has largely disproved the theories regarding the extreme antiquity of man in that region, according to Doctor Hrdlicka's report.

Not a trace suggesting anything older than the pre-Columbian Indian was found anywhere, and neither the coast nor the mountain population, so far as studied, can be regarded as very ancient in the regions they inhabited. No signs indicated that any group occupied any of the sites for even as long as twenty centuries; nor does it seem that any of these people developed their culture, except in some particulars, in these places.

**Makes New Nose From Rib.**

Baltimore, Md.—Ross Allen has a new nose, made from one of his ribs. He lost the original organ in a saw-mill accident.

## LOCAL Gossip

Booster Band Benefit next Thursday night.

C. C. Hoffman returned Saturday from a business trip to Coffeyville, Kans.

R. H. Tudor is this week building a four-room bungalow in South Slaton for C. W. Olive.

Our cream is DELICIOUS; our service at the fountain the best. Try it. Red Cross Pharmacy.

Miss Fora Webb, who has been attending the West Texas State Normal during the winter, is again at home to remain for the summer.

## Announcements

### POLITICAL.

The SLATONITE is authorized to announce to the voters that the following named candidates for office solicit your support and your vote at the Democratic Primaries held in July, 1914.

For District Attorney 72nd Judicial District:

R. A. SOWDER of Lubbock.  
G. E. LOCKHART of Tahoka.

For County and District Clerk of Lubbock and Attached Counties:

FRANK BOWLES of Lubbock.  
SAM T. DAVIS of Lubbock.

For County Treasurer of Lubbock and Attached Counties:

CHRIS. HARWELL of Lubbock.  
MISS ADELIA WILKINSON of Lubbock.

J. M. JOHNSON of Lubbock.

For Sheriff and Tax Collector of Lubbock and Attached Counties:

W. H. FLYNN of Lubbock.  
Re-election.

J. T. INMON of Lubbock.

For Tax Assessor of Lubbock and Attached Counties:

R. C. BURNS of Lubbock.  
S. C. SPIKES of Lubbock.

For County Judge of Lubbock and Attached Counties:

E. R. HAYNES of Lubbock.

For Representative 122 District:

H. B. MURRAY of Post City.

For County Commissioner Precinct No. 2, Lubbock County:

C. A. JOPLIN of Slaton.

## Wall Paper and Paint Brushes

For sale; prices very reasonable. Come and select your patterns from the stock.

**E. S. BROOKS**  
PAINTER AND  
PAPER HANGER

## TWO BARGAINS for SALE or TRADE

I am offering for a few days a dandy tract containing SIX acres ready for cultivation, with good two room house, practically adjoining the town of Slaton on the west, easy distance of the school and business section. Price, \$500.00. Terms of \$50.00 cash or its equivalent. Balance to suit you.

Also a four room house and lot in the Original Town, east front, feed shed, coal shed and chicken house, Etc., very convenient for railroad employee. Price, \$450.00. Terms, \$25.00 cash, balance \$10.00 per month, might accept vacant lot as first payment.

If interested in a home, don't delay, see or address,

**C. C. HOFFMAN, CITY**

W. A. Turner has moved from Wichita Falls to Mankins, Tex.

Keep the top of the soil broken so a crust will not form over it.

J. S. Edwards was in Clovis, N. M., last week, returning home Friday.

Everyone likes a good laugh. There is lots of them in store for you at the Band Benefit.

D. C. Stokes took care of the meat market Tuesday while I. W. Hudgens was in Lubbock.

Mrs. W. L. Jones and her children went to Byers, Okla., Saturday on a visit of several days.

The Union baseball boys came to Slaton Saturday to play the Slaton boys. The Slaton boys won the game 10 to 7.

R. M. Moore had a painful foot the first of the week that kept him close to the confectionery as walking was out of season with him. He had stepped on a nail that penetrated his foot.

Every Sovereign of this camp is requested to be present at meeting Friday night, June 5th. Important business demands our attention. A. E. Arnfield, Council Commander W. O. W.

The weather cleared Monday and some highly appreciated sunshine came out to boost the vegetation in the gardens and the fields. From one-quarter to one-half of an inch of rain has fallen since the last issue of the Slatonite.

Dr. G. H. Branham returned home last Friday from Afton, Okla., where he had been called to the bedside of a son who was that to be dying from the results of an accident. The doctor reached the son while he was still unconscious, but he got better and seemed to be well on the road to recovery when the doctor returned home. The man was run over by a reckless horseback rider.

G. W. Resoner retires from the Slaton reading room this week, and is succeeded by Geo. Marrett of Amarillo. Mr. Resoner goes to Pueblo, Colo., and is promoted to the position of relief manager on the Santa Fe reading room circuit. He and his estimable wife have made many friends in Slaton who are sorry to see them leave but are glad to note that they are being advanced in the reading room service.

H. D. Talley sold his tract of land one mile west of Slaton Tuesday to I. Schafer. The consideration was \$50.00 per acre. Mr. Schafer is the owner of the P. M. Dennis farm adjoining the land he purchased from Mr. Talley, and lives at Slaton. He knows the value of Slaton property and is well satisfied to purchase this land one mile from town at \$50.00 per acre. The land is unimproved.

J. S. EDWARDS, PRESIDENT  
O. L. SLATON, VICE PRESIDENT

P. E. JORDAN, CASHIER  
J. G. WADSWORTH, ASST. CASHIER

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## FIRST STATE BANK OF SLATON

We are prepared to take care of Farmers for reasonable amounts on approved security.

Prof. E. A. White, Conductor. Prof. E. F. Puryear, Secretary.

**Ambition Opportunity Success**

## SOUTH PLAINS SUMMER NORMAL

Begins June 9; Closes July 21

Attend Because:

(1) It is the best and cheapest in the state for review.

(2) About 90 per cent of the teachers and students who took the examination at the close of the Normal last session secured State certificates.

(3) The faculty are the best obtainable. It is a school with a record. For further information, write,

PROF. E. F. PURYEAR, Secretary.

S. H. ADAMS

Physician and Surgeon

Office at Red Cross Pharmacy

Residence Phone 26  
Office Phone 3

JNO. R. MCGEE

ATTORNEY AT LAW

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Practice in all State Courts

## The Perfect Food Preserver!

## Herrick Dry Air Refrigerator

Odorless, Economical, None Other Like it or As Good!

You Will Buy No Other After Looking at the Herrick.

## "Quick Meal" Oil Stoves

An Innovation in Oil Stoves

A Summer Necessity

## FORREST HARDWARE

## Slaton Livery Barn

G. L. SLEDGE, Proprietor

Good Teams and All Livery Accommodations.

We have for sale at all times—

Hay, Grain and Feed, Chicken Feed  
Ground Oyster Shells, etc.

AGENTS

## "Reo the Fifth." Detroit "32" Demonstrators on Floor

Auto Livery Service, Local and Long Distance.

Lubricants, Accessories, Gasoline.

The new Lee Puncture Proof Pneumatic Tires. It will pay you to look at these.

We cater to local trips and will meet any train for you.

**Slaton Auto Supply Co. Phone 14**

Have the man you buy your car from, compare it with the new Reo.

Mrs. I. W. Hudgens went to Abilene Monday to visit a sister for several days.

EASTMAN Camera for sale.—Good 'one, cost \$30.00; for sale at \$15.00. See E. J. Horney at Clem Kitten's.

If you contemplate the purchase of a car be sure to ride in the new Reo,—it's a pointer for you in car buying.

See the program of the Band Benefit. Be there to enjoy some real entertainment. The character sketches are curtain raisers.

Mrs. W. F. C. Parker returned to her home at Clovis, N. M., Wednesday after a visit of ten days at the home of her brother, F. V. Williams, near Slaton.

Leave your watches and jewelry of all kinds with us to be repaired. We send it to an experienced jeweler at no more cost. Red Cross Pharmacy.

A large audience crowded the Methodist Church Sunday morning to hear the Children's Day program. The exercises were nicely rendered and were enjoyed by all.

W. S. Miller of Enlow, Texas, moved to his farm four miles west of Slaton this week and is putting considerable improvements on the land. He is building quite a nice house. Mr. Miller is H. K. Pierce's father-in-law.

Joe Kuykendall played with the Lubbock baseball team last week in their series with Canyon, and put over the winning score in the last of the first game with his clean hit. Then with the bases loaded he caught a fly in the field and retired the man trying to score from third. Canyon won the second game, Lubbock getting just one hit. Lubbock sent for Alex DeLong to help them out in the third game, but Canyon cancelled the game and went back home.

### Children's Day Program at the Baptist Church Next Sunday

Song.—School.  
Prayer.—Brother Berry.  
Opening Address.—Robert Sledge.

Recitation.—Earl Florence.  
Dialogue.—"Ten Little Pennies."  
—Primaries.  
Solo.—"The Father's Gift to Me"—Flake Young.

Recitation.—Margy Harris.  
Chorus.—"A song of Cheer."  
—Eight Boys and Girls.

Recitation.—Vilas Tudor.  
Dialogue.—Six Primaries.  
Recitation.—Remona Weaver.  
Solo.—"Hosanna"—Lucile Lackey.

Recitation.—Harvey Austin.  
Recitation.—"How little it cost."  
—Olen Weaver.

Chorus.—"Love Divine."—Eight Boys and Girls.

Reading.—Fay Hoffman.

Solo.—Frances Blundell.

Reading.—Luther May Bellomy.

Closing Song.—School.

## The Slaton Slatonite

L. P. Loomis, Editor and Manager

**SUBSCRIPTION, A YEAR \$1.00**

Entered as second-class mail matter September 15, 1911, at the post office at Slaton, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Politics doesn't bother the Plains very much. Our farmers are too busy watching the growing crops.

Ferguson may not know how to play Ball, but he seems to like the game. He'll die on third for lack of votes to bring him in.

Those who contemplate moving to Canada will be interested in knowing that it costs sixty-two cents per bushel f. o. b. cars to raise wheat there.

Well, Roosevelt started to talking before he reached dry land. President Wilson probably has been waiting for him to get back home, which explains the "waiting policy" of the administration.

There is a marked difference in the public attitude of our two ex-presidents on the national affairs now before the United States. And there is also a marked difference in the way the public receives the opinions of each.

We wonder how many of the country papers which "fell" for that bunch of advertising from Dayton, Ohio, ever received any pay for them? Better pull 'em, boys, before your bill gets so large you don't want to load the ledger down with it. We notice some exchanges running some other ads they will never get any pay for.

### INCREDIBLE MARKSMANSHIP.

Only brave men or fools without any knowledge of modern shell fire could have fired upon our sailors and marines from the Naval School. Broadside on, at close range, lay the Chester. When the first shot were fired upon our men, the Chester went into action for a hot five minutes. Had the taxpayer at home witnessed the way those upper story windows were put out by the Chester's shells, he would never again grudge the money spent of recent years in target practice. Onlookers say that it reminded them of Buffalo Bill's exhibitions of rifle shooting.

The outside of the Naval School was little damaged. Inside it was a vast wreck. Practically every shell entered by way of the windows and exploded inside.—Jack London in Collier's.

### LEGISLATION SEEKS RAILROADS.

Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven Railroad, in testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission, made one statement that probably was not expected and in which there is undoubtedly much truth. In reply to the question, "Did you have any relations with public officials," he stated: "I always tried hard to keep away from them. And I want to say there is not so much effort on the part of railroads to have relations with elected officials as there is on the part of those officials to have relations with the railroads. I think that if an absolutely unscrupulous person were at the head of a large railroad and had the knowledge, ability and wherewithal, he could accomplish almost anything."

## INEXPENSIVE FARM HOME.

Department of Agriculture Furnishes Free Plans.

The farm house is the most important building on the farm, and money judiciously expended in its planning and construction is well invested. The United States Department of Agriculture, through its Bureau of Farm Management, has been investigating conditions in the rural districts and in many instances found that the living apartments were inconsistent in cost with the value of the farm, and very often in striking contrast with out-buildings and farm machinery. The Department of Agriculture is not only striving to make the business of farming more remunerative, but is also endeavoring to make farm life more attractive. A series of plans for the construction of farm homes has been prepared. In designing these homes, service, economy and attractiveness have been combined in a frame structure which can be built for \$800 in a community where average prices for material and labor prevail.

The specifications call for a simple four-cornered structure. There is but one chimney and one outside entrance. Another door may be provided by sacrifice of wall and floor space or by increasing the size and cost of the house.

The government experts in planning these homes realized that the comfort and convenience of the farm woman was paramount. They drew their plans accordingly. The kitchen is the most pleasantly located room in the structure. It opens on a screened porch where a large part of the work may be done in the summer.

The water problem has also been carefully considered. Cistern water may be drawn from a bucket pump on the back porch or from a pitcher pump in the sink. Hot water is provided by a reservoir connected with the kitchen stove. The sink with only a drain pipe to be provided, has been found too inexpensive to be omitted.

The living and dining room is combined and affords sufficient space for the longest table the harvest days will ever require. It has two routes to the kitchen which are convenient for serving a large number of workmen. The Bureau of Farm Management is trying to help the farmer and will gladly furnish free plans to farmers contemplating building homes.

We buy \$187,000,000 worth of products annually from other states for home consumption. Corn and pork are our principal import commodities.

The Texas farmers, in marketing their annual production, form a procession that will reach from the earth to the moon.

The farms of Texas produce \$1,840,000 per day.

Dallas, Texas, is the second largest agricultural implement distributing point in the world.

The farmers of Texas spend \$16,000,000 annually for agricultural implements.

### MR. JUSTICE LOOMIS.

Editor Loomis of the Slaton Slatonite has been appointed Justice of the Peace for Slaton Precinct. Editor Loomis was an original Wilson man, a believer in the New Freedom and a subscriber to the Constitution of Peace. All this, and lots of other things, made him eligible to the appointment, and he will doubtless reflect credit on his portion of the Administration. All the same, if we were Editor Loomis, J. P., there would soon be quite a squad of delinquent subscribers doing involuntary road duty in our bailiwick, or else there wouldn't be any delinquent subscribers. In short, if State Press were running a newspaper and a court at the same time, no delinquent subscriber could delinque and get by with it.—State Press, Dallas News.

How is your subscription to the Slatonite?

There are more farm laborers in Texas than any other state.

The Texas farm laborer earns \$19.00 per month with board and \$27.00 per month if he boards himself.

What a dreary, sleepy old world this would have been if T. Roosevelt hadn't been born.

## Mighty Good Service

BABY when using the PHONE to talk to father says "GOO GOO" which means "MIGHTY GOOD SERVICE".

Take the Hint. See our Local Manager at once.

THE WESTERN TELEPHONE COMPANY

## 15% Off ON POCKET KNIVES

The McDouger Line of Kitchen Cabinets are moderately priced and they are the best. Come and look at them

## HOWERTON'S

FURNITURE NOTIONS UNDERTAKING

WRITE

R. J. MURRAY & COMPANY  
SLATON, TEXAS

For Information About the City of Slaton and the Surrounding Country

At the rate we are securing farmers it will take 400 years to thoroughly develop the agricultural resources of Texas.

There are 2,000 silos on the farms of Texas.

R. A. BALDWIN  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Office West Side of Square  
Slaton, Texas

## J. G. WADSWORTH Notary Public

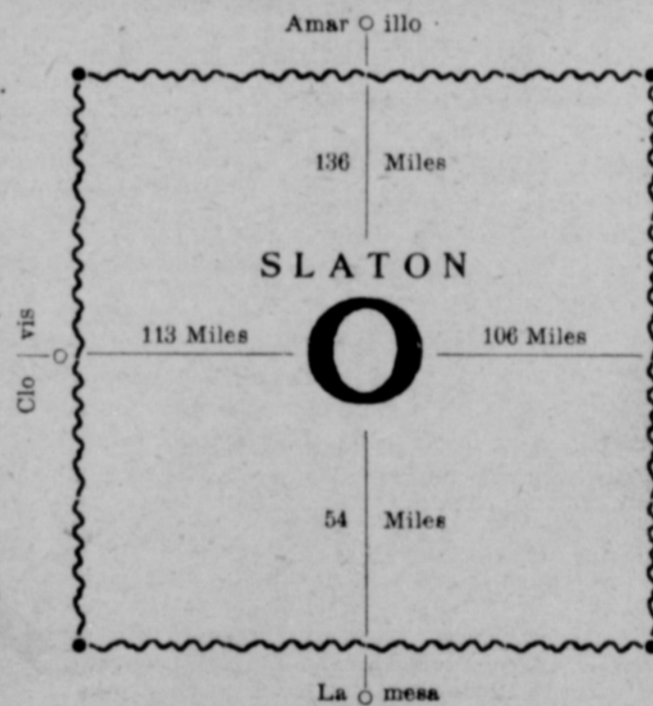
INSURANCE and RENTALS

Fire, Tornado, Plate Glass, Automobile, Accident, Health and Burglary Insurance

Office at FIRST STATE BANK  
Slaton - Texas

## Founded and Owned by the Pecos & Northern Texas Ry. Company

4-Way Division Santa Fe System



## SLATON LOCATION

SLATON is in the southeast corner of Lubbock County, in the center of the South Plains of central west Texas. Is on the new main Trans-Continental Line of the Santa Fe. Connects with North Texas Lines of that system at Canyon, Texas; with South Texas lines of the Santa Fe at Coleman, Texas; and with New Mexico and Pacific lines of the same system at Texico, N. M. SLATON is the junction of the Lamesa road, Santa Fe System.

## Advantages and Improvements

The Railway Company has Division Terminal Facilities at this point, constructed mostly of reinforced concrete material and including a Round House, a Power House, Machine and Blacksmith Shops, Coal Chute, a Sand House, Water Plant, Ice House, etc. Also have a Fred Harvey Eating House, and a Reading Room for Santa Fe employees. Have extensive yard tracks for handling a heavy trans-continental business, both freight and passenger, between the Gulf and Atlantic Coast and the Pacific Coast territories, and on branch lines to Tahoka, Lamesa and other towns.

## BUSINESS SECTION AND RESIDENCES BUILT

3000 feet of business streets are graded and macadamized and several residence streets are graded; there are 26 business buildings of brick and reinforced concrete, with others to follow; 200 residences under construction and completed.

## SURROUNDED BY A FINE, PRODUCTIVE LAND

A fine agricultural country surrounds the town, with soil dark chocolate color, sandy loam, producing Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Indian Corn, garden crops and fruit. An inexhaustible supply of pure free stone water from wells 40 to 90 feet deep.

THE COMPANY OFFERS for sale a limited number of business lots remaining at original low list prices and residence lots at exceedingly low prices. For further information address . . . . .

## P. & N. T. RAILWAY CO., Owners.

SOUTH PLAINS LAND COMPANY, and HARRY T. MCGEE,  
Local Townsite Agents, Slaton, Texas.

**FARMER SHOULD GROW TREES**

Comfort is Added to Home By Providing Surroundings of Restful and Beautiful Character.

(By J. J. RING.)

Protection is one of nature's first laws, and seems to be the first law of nations. Then, why not protect our homes by planting trees for wind-breaks and shelter-belts. They add to the comfort of the home by providing surroundings of a restful and beautiful character, and shelter it from the winter winds and snows.

We can not over-estimate the value of tree planting in the prairie provinces. The economic value of the shelter belts can not be expressed in dollars. For many reasons, an ample, properly located windbreak should be grown around the farm home. Its protecting arms embrace the dwelling house, and the barns, stables and sheds. The strong, hardy, beautiful trees are set for defense, and when the winter blizzards come charging across the prairies and find the farm home entrenched behind a living rampart of trees, the fierce breath is robbed of power to worry and destroy. The wind rolls over; the snow is held back in the lee of the shelter-belts; the farmyards are free of snow banks. Who can put a money value on the shelter belts?

If possible they are of more value in the summer. When the dry, blighting hot winds and the fierce cutting sandstorms attack our homes, we are comparatively safe behind the invincible, awaying homeguard of trees. Can a price be put on the comfort and enjoyment our families and friends receive from the cool refreshing shade and shelter of the trees?

The farm animals, poultry and our wild birds enjoy the protection. We find from long experience that we can raise better and finer flavored garden vegetables in the shelter than in the open. To get the best results from small fruits, flowers and shrubs, we must have shelter.

**ALFALFA AS A VIRGIN CROP**

Stands Foremost Among Legumes Because of Its Marked Influence Upon Succeeding Crops.

(By H. P. FISHBURN, Assistant Chemist, Idaho Experiment Station.)

As a virgin crop for raw sagebrush land, alfalfa stands foremost among the legumes because of its marked influence upon the growth and productivity of succeeding crops. Sage brush land is usually rich in potash and phosphoric acid and poor in nitrogen (organic matter.) Alfalfa appears to correct the lack of nitrogen by the cultivating effect of its wondrous root system, but the belief that it adds large amounts of nitrogen to the soil for other crops is erroneous. Exhaustive studies have shown that although it is capable of manufacturing its own nitrogen when this element is lacking in the soil, it is also a great feeder on nitrogen and deposits its very little excess of soluble nitrates. Therefore the beneficial effect of alfalfa seems due, not so much to the addition of nitrates, but rather to the loosening and penetrating effect of its roots and to whatever organic matter may remain in the roots. It should be borne in mind that while it can supply its own nitrogen, it must, as do other crops, get its potash and phosphoric acid from the soil.

**A Large Tree.**

The largest tree in the United States is said to be the "Mother of the Forest," a giant redwood in the Cavaleras big tree grove in California. It is supposed to contain 140,619 board feet of lumber. There are, however, many claimants for the honor of being the "largest tree" and the "oldest tree," and these claims, according to foresters, cannot always be verified.

**Pork Production.**

When farmers recognize the possibility of exclusive pork production as a specialized branch of animal industry and evolve systems of farm management adapted to the business, it will become attractive as a business proposition and herds of well-bred hogs will become common in many localities where few good hogs are now seen.

**Starting Tomato Plants.**

The most profitable method of starting tomato plants is to sow the seeds in dirt bands in the hotbed, and shift the plants to the field at setting time with the dirt band and soil intact.

**Profit in Small Flocks.**

Do not keep too many hens in one flock. Much better results are obtained from the smaller flocks and it is the results that count.

**Grain for Lambs.**

The lambs when two weeks old should begin to eat grain in a side pen, from which the ewes are excluded.

**It's a Treat**

to eat your meals when you know there is no danger of

**BLOATING  
HEARTBURN  
BELCHING  
HEADACHE  
NAUSEA OR  
INDIGESTION**

and this privilege is yours if you will only assist the digestive organs by the use of

**HOSTETTER'S  
STOMACH BITTERS**

It helps Nature correct all Stomach, Liver & Bowel ills

"Beauty's New Creed" The book that points the only safe road to beauty. Send for circular. ROERS, Henson Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.

A woman's strength lies in her weakness.

Red Cross Ball Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers. Adv.

'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all, but it isn't so cheap.

For thrush use Hanford's Balsam. Get it into the bottom of the affected part. Adv.

Appropriate Vehicle. "My wife is crazy to move." "Well, there are padded vans."

Juvenile Criticism. "Mamma," said little Lura, who had teased her father in vain for a nickel, "you are my dearest relative, but papa is the closest."

All Made Clear. Customer—I think this meat is spoiled.

Meat Market Proprietor—Perhaps so, mum, but that meat came from a prize lamb and it may have been petted too much.—Illinois Siren.

**SHE OFTEN PRAYED TO DIE**

But Friend Comes to Rescue With Some Sound Advice, which was Followed with Gratifying Results.

Nettleton, Ark.—"My troubles date back five years," says Mrs. Mary Bentley, of this town. "I was first taken with awful pains in my right side, headache, and backache. The pain from my side seemed to move down my right limb, and settled in the right knee. Then it would move back, and once a month I would almost die with pain.

I was told I had tumor, and would have to undergo an operation at once. It just seemed I could not submit to it. I often prayed to die. It seemed that nothing would give me the desired relief, until finally, I was advised by a friend to try Cardul, and it is undoubtedly curing me. I have only used three and a half bottles, and it is a pleasure to tell of the beneficial results.

I shall ever spread the good tidings of what Cardul has done for me, and will do for other suffering ladies, if they will only try it."

You can depend on Cardul, because Cardul is a gentle, harmless, vegetable tonic, that can do you nothing but good.

Prepared from herbal ingredients, Cardul has a specific effect on the womanly constitution and puts strength where it is most needed.

Try Cardul.—Adv.

**Greatest Asset is Character.**

Right Living, physically and mentally, lead up to character, and character is the backbone of storekeeping. The character that you build in the community is your greatest asset in business.

The man who sands his sugar, or waters his milk, or gives an inferior substitute to his customers in place of an advertised article that is better may know that he is doing wrong morally, but he doesn't realize the commercial value of doing right.

**RULES FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE**

New Jersey Board of Health in Laudable Endeavor to Prevent Spread of Tuberculosis.

Acting under a law of 1912, the New Jersey state board of health has issued the following rules, which are to be followed by all consumptives in that state:

1. All persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) shall effectively destroy their sputum (spit).
2. All persons suffering from running sores due to any form of tuberculosis shall burn all soiled dressings immediately after removal.
3. The room occupied by a tuberculosis patient shall have at least one outside window.
4. No person suffering from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis shall handle food designed for the use of others except when necessary in the performance of household duties, unless the food be wrapped in such a way as to protect it from contamination or unless some necessary subsequent process of preparation such as cooking will sterilize.
5. The manufacturing of any kind of goods for commercial purposes or the performance of any work known as "shop work" in the home of any person suffering from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis, is prohibited, unless the product is such as can be sterilized, and unless sterilization is done in strict accordance with the requirements of the local board of health.

Couldn't Hurt Coveleski. Otis Harlan came to town last week with a brand new story on Coveleski, the pitcher of the Philadelphia National league team, who beat our Giants out of a pennant a few years ago by beating them three times in a week.

"Covey," as Harlan tells it, "was not much shucks as a pitcher despite his Giant-killing feat. One day he was pitching against the Pittsburgh team. A runner got on first and straightaway stole second while Covey held the ball.

"After the inning Billy Murray, who was managing the team, called Kitty Bransfield over to the bench and while the big pitcher beamed his approval said:

"See here Kitty. I don't want any secrets on this team. The next time one of those fellows gets on your base, you just let everybody on the team know it. Do you understand?"

"That's right Bill," said Coveleski, "he had that call coming to him."—New York Sun.

**And He Was a Lawyer Himself.**

The autobiography of Thomas Jefferson contains the following: "I served with Gen. Washington in the legislature of Virginia before the Revolution," wrote Jefferson, "and, during it, with Dr. Franklin in congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise in a body to which the people send 150 lawyers, whose trade it is to question everything, yield nothing, talk by the hour?" That 150 lawyers should do business together ought not to be expected."

**Opal Beds in Nevada.**

Nevada is now among the states that produce gems. The development of the opal beds of Humboldt county has been attended with considerable success, and a quantity of superior gem material has been obtained. The opal is of an unusual type, consisting of dark, translucent mineral with a variety of rich colors. The deposits promise to supply a gem equal if not superior to the opal from Australia.

**Looking Forward.**

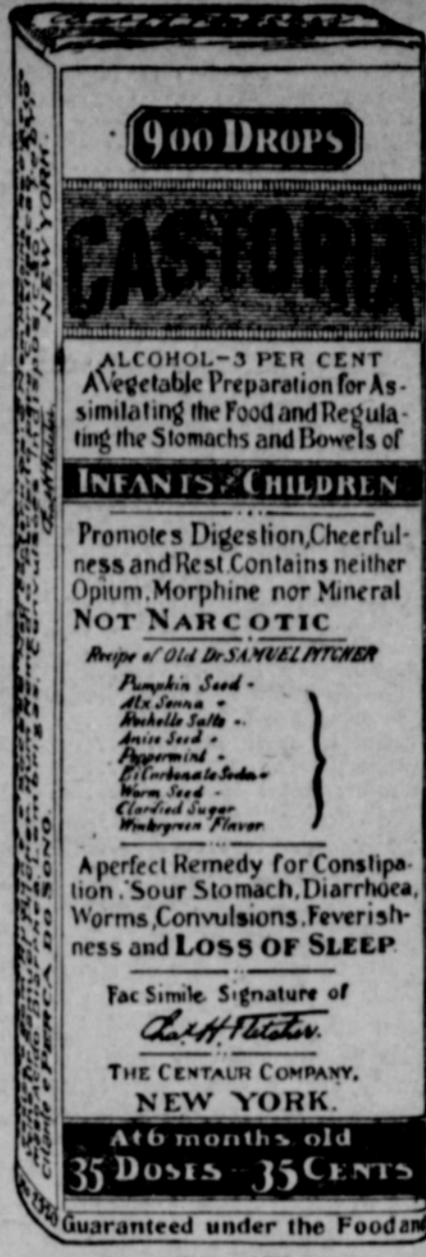
"If you are a good boy, you may become president of the United States," said the patronizing relative. "Supposin' I'm not a good boy?" "Well, then I'll look forward to seeing you in our state legislature."

**Daily Thought.**

Nature, purity, perspicuity, simplicity never walk in the clouds. They are obvious to all capacities, and where they are not evident they don't exist.—Voltaire.

For bunions use Hanford's Balsam. Apply it thoroughly for several nights and rub in well. Adv.

Knowledge is power; and yet many an old maid is single because she knows too much.



**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Hutchins*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

**CASTORIA**



**WORMS.**

"Wormy", that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as diphtheria. Cost you too much to feed 'em. Look bad—are bad. Don't physic 'em to death. Spohn's Cure will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and tone 'em up all round, and don't 'physic.' Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

**Will Be Heard From.**

Pennsylvania and California are two states whose chairmen of the civics department of the G. F. W. C. are to make special reports at the Chicago biennial in June, as they are said to have good laws governing civic activities.

**Expensive Consultation.**

Redd—Does the doctor charge for consultations? Greene—Oh, yes; I asked him how much he was paying for gasoline, now, and he sent me a bill for two dollars.

**PAINFUL ECZEMA ON HANDS**

Blenville, La.—"I was troubled with eczema in my hands for several years. The skin would break and look like it had been cut with a knife and my hands were so sore I could hardly bear to put them in water and could hardly use them. When I used them the blood would run out. They would heal a little and then they would get worse than ever again. They were very painful. The eczema got to breaking out on my arms in pimples which itched and burned very badly. "I used different remedies, also used all kinds of facial creams and on my hands and arms and I did not get any relief until I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I cured my hands and eczema with Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Miss Fannie Mostiller, Oct. 5, 1912.

**Why Scratch?**

"Hunt's Cure" is guaranteed to stop and permanently cure that terrible itching. It is compounded for that purpose and your money will be promptly refunded WITHOUT QUESTION if Hunt's Cure fails to cure itchy, Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm or any other Skin Disease. 50c at your druggist's, or by mail direct if he hasn't it. Manufactured only by A. B. RICHARDS MEDICINE CO., Sherman, Texas

**Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world.**

Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Some people are not on speaking terms with their duty.

To stop bleeding use Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

But the man who loses isn't accused of cheating.

**PERFECT HEALTH.**

Tutt's Pills keep the system in perfect order. They regulate the bowels and produce A VIGOROUS BODY.

Remedy for sick headache, constipation.

**Tutt's Pills**

**BLACK LEG**

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutler's Blacking Pills. Laxative, fresh, reliable, prepared by Western stockmen, because they prefer where other medicines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose size, Blacking Pills \$1.50 50-dose size, Blacking Pills 4.50. The superiority of Cutler's products is due to one year of specializing in various and serious ailments. Insist on Cutler's. If unavailable, order direct. The Cutler Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

**Pettit's Eye Salve**

MAKES SOME EYES WELL

W. N. U., Oklahoma City, No. 18-1914.

**LINES IN THE FACE**  
**Make Women Look Old**  
and they show the effect of unnatural sufferings—of headaches, backaches, dizziness, hot flashes, pains in lower limbs, pains in groins, bearing-down sensations.  
These symptoms indicate that Nature needs help. Overwork, wrong dressing, lack of exercise, and other causes have been too much for nature—and outside aid must be called upon to restore health and strength.  
**Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription**  
The Vegetable Remedy for Woman's Ills that relieves nervous exhaustion and irritability and removes other distressing symptoms due to disturbed conditions of the delicate feminine organism.  
For over forty years it has been used with more than satisfaction by the young, middle-aged and the elderly—by wives, mothers and daughters. You will find it of great benefit. Sold by Medicine Dealers in liquid or tablet form, or send Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 50 one-cent stamps for trial box by mail.  
**DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS** Relieve constipation, regulate the liver, and bowels. Easy to take as candy.

**You Look Prematurely Old**  
Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR OILING. PRICE, 51.00, retail.

# WOMAN COULD NOT SIT UP

Now Does Her Own Work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

Ironton, Ohio.—"I am enjoying better health now than I have for twelve years. When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I could not sit up. I had female troubles and was very nervous. I used the remedies a year and I can do my work and for the last eight months I have worked for other women, too. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough for I know I never would have been as well if I had not taken it and I recommend it to suffering women."

**Daughter Helped Also.**  
"I gave it to my daughter when she was thirteen years old. She was in school and was a nervous wreck, and could not sleep nights. Now she looks so healthy that even the doctor speaks of it. You can publish this letter if you like."—Mrs. RENA BOWMAN, 161 S. 10th Street, Ironton, Ohio.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

**New Tribes Found by Explorers.**  
Word has been received that the members of the Amazon expedition of the University of Pennsylvania museum, sent out in March, 1913, are all well after nine weeks of exploring in unknown territory in southern British Guiana.

The party spent many months in territory never explored by white men. New tribes of Indians never before heard of have been discovered and vocabularies made of their languages.

**Golden Rule in Business.**  
You get your money's worth every time. Hanford's Balsam is guaranteed to cure ailments and injuries that can be reached by external application or your money will be refunded by the dealer. Getting a bottle now is like taking out insurance. Adv.

**That Gynec Again.**  
The gynec believes the bonds of matrimony would be more popular if they paid cash dividends.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Peppermint. Tiny sugar-coated granules. Adv.

Even when he can't make anything else a man can generally be depended upon to make a fool of himself.

If you wish beautiful, clear, white clothes, use Red Cross Ball Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

A little learning is all right when properly added to.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color more goods than others. Adv.

Breaking promises is the best thing a weak man does.

Many a woman would like to be known by the company she can't keep.

## Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

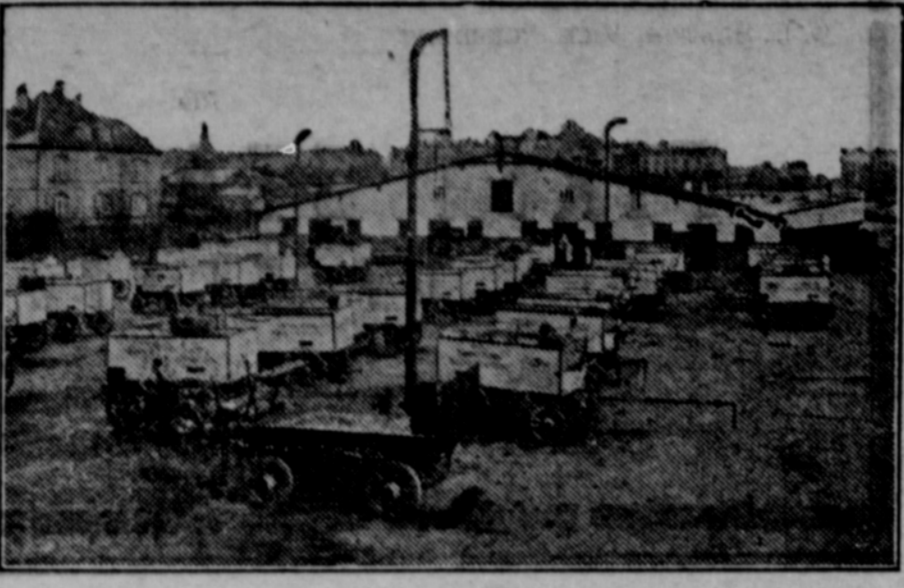
Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

### A NORTH DAKOTA CASE

"Every Picture Tells a Story."  
Mrs. C. J. Tyler, Cando, N. D., says: "For years I had kidney trouble. My feet and limbs were ailed and I couldn't sleep more than two hours at a time. In the morning I was all worn out. My back was lame and I had sharp pains when I stooped. Doan's Kidney Pills have removed all this trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



The Tripoli—Milk Depot and Milk Wagons Owned by 100 Farmers.

# Co-Operative Farm Products Marketing

How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done in America to the Profit of Both Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

(Copyright, 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)

## GETTING GOOD MILK INTO THE CITY.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Would it not be a relief to you if you knew where you could get absolutely good milk, and cream, and butter; if your milk and cream were guaranteed to be rich, and pure, and fresh; if you could buy a brand of butter which was always up to standard, always had the same flavor, and the same amount of moisture in it, was never over salted or under salted, and was always absolutely free from taint of age. Most of us in America get good butter and good milk at times. All of us get bad butter and milk at least occasionally. Over in Denmark there is an entire nation which is united in a common purpose of producing good milk and butter. Its success is due to team work; the cow does her part, the farmer does his part, the creamery does its part, the delivery man does his, and the government itself takes a hand in the process. Not very long ago there was a complaint from England that the quality of Danish butter was falling off. It was treated in Denmark as if the national honor had been attacked and every reasonable complaint was attended to at once by the united action of all concerned. It was not a local question, but a national one. Primarily Danish butter and milk is good because the Danish farmer is scientific in his methods. But the milk after it leaves the farm is dealt with by the distributive agencies in a way no less efficient, and scientific and businesslike. This is where the Danes surpass the Americans, and with the result both consumer and producer in Denmark have occasion to be satisfied.

### Why American Milk is High to the Consumer and Low to the Farmer.

Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, now director of the government bureau of rural organization, who at one time made a thorough investigation of the prices of farm products, says in his book on the "Principles of Rural Economics" that the milk for which the dealer in Worcester receives 2 1/2% per quart sold for eight cents in nearby Boston. Milkmen drove all over the city to deliver a few gallons of milk. He received and probably earned two cents per quart for doing this. If a route were arranged (as they are in Copenhagen for example), so that one man could deliver on one street consecutively from house to house making it unnecessary for any other delivery man to follow him up or duplicate his delivery route, the work could probably be done for one-half cent per quart, certainly for one cent per quart.

Another reason for the high eight cent price was that the farmer sold the milk to a contractor, (the contractor seems to have been a speculator), who took out a profit of 2 1/2% per quart raising the price at least two cents higher than it otherwise would have been. The account stands thus:

As It Is	Should Be
Farmer's price is.....	8 to 10
Transportation cost.....	1 to 1 1/2
Contractor's profit is.....	1/2 to 1
Milkman's wages is.....	1/2 to 1
Total.....	11 to 13 1/2

**Copenhagen's Milk Supply.**  
Here in Copenhagen there is a better method employed. The farmer gets more money, the city man gets more money, the city man gets more milk and the milk is better. This is being accomplished through a co-operative arrangement which could be duplicated in Boston, Chicago or Kansas. It is no experiment. The company has been operating successfully for twelve years, and it has been clearly demonstrated that it is possible to do the business in this way.

There is nothing mysterious or secret about it. This co-operative association is a simple, business-like organization of dairy farmers, backed by good business men operating on sound, scientific and business principles. There is delivered every morning to local private consumers in Copenhagen 35,000 bottles of the best milk in the world at a price less than six and a half cents per quart; some of this milk comes forty miles, but it is handled so well that three cents pays all expenses and profits between the farmer and the consumer. For the same service performed in a less sanitary way taking a longer period of time, involving more waste and more contamination the Boston consumer pays five and one-half cents. Here is a saving in cost of distribution of two and one-fourth cents per quart. If this could be saved to the milk consumer in Boston it would amount to about \$10,000 pay day of \$3,650,000 in a year. How many lives would be saved by absolutely pure milk at the reduced price no one knows.

In order to see the Trifolium milk depot at its busiest we planned our trip to reach the establishment at 10 p. m., about the hour when they begin to fill their 35,000 bottles of milk for the morning delivery of the succeeding day. In the office we found Director I. G. Smith, a skilled, trained man who knows the scientific side of the operative as well as he understands the business methods necessary to make a big plant a success. With him was the association's bacteriologist, Dr. Carl Lind, a highly skilled specialist. Originally educated in Copenhagen he is a graduate of an English scientific school and has also studied dairy chemistry and dairy bacteriology in Switzerland, Germany and France. The most striking characteristic is the immaculate cleanliness that everywhere prevails. The entire establishment is absolutely free from dust and dirt. Not an odor can be detected. The association furnishes the employees with working clothes, and itself launders them and maintains ample free bathing facilities. The employee coming in from the street goes into the dressing room, sheds the clothes which have been more or less contaminated by wear upon the street, takes a bath and assumes a newly laundered garb.

### Efficient Processes.

Every process through which the milk moves from its receipt at the door until it goes out in the wagon in the early morning is an efficient process both from the standpoint of maintaining purity and excellence and from the standpoint of economy of handling. After the milk cans, for example, are fully emptied, they are placed upon a drain board. The drippings from this board produce 1,000 pounds of butter per year, which amply repays the slight trouble caused in placing the cans in this position. Every process is practically automatic. Their machines seem to have almost human intelligence. The milk which goes into each bottle is automatically measured and not a fraction of an ounce more or less than the specified amount is placed in the bottle. The filling of the bottles, the placing of the stoppers, the sealing of the stopper, the transportation of the bottles from the machines to the shelves, the cleansing of the empty bottles and cans—all these proceed automatically.

**Over Four Million Receipts.**  
The concern gets out a variety of dairy products. The fresh sweet milk

is of the grade known generally as certified milk. In addition to this they sell a special high grade called "infant's milk." The milk that goes into the bottles so labeled must have been produced during a certain part of the ovine lactation period. The cows must have been excluded from foders which are inclined to give taint or unpleasant flavor to the milk. The milk must have certain high percentages of butter fat. The quality and purity of this grade of milk is most carefully guarded, and it goes out only in sealed bottles or cans to families and hospitals.

Skimmed milk and butter are also sold. Three different grades of cream are placed upon the market—the rich whipping cream, the medium cream and half cream. In addition to this the finest of cream cheese and the highest grades of butter are made and sold. A particular brand of butter milk which has proved popular and profitable is known as Bulgarian Yoghurt. This is similar to the product which is said to have made the Bulgarians a race of centenarians. Its valuable qualities are due to fermentation produced by the bacteria of the Bacillus Bulgaricus variety. It is said to be a digestive aid of great effectiveness. Altogether the company takes in annually for its products the considerable sum of \$4,150,000.

### Profits to the Farmer.

At the time when the milk is delivered to the concern the farmer is paid a little over two cents a quart. This is exactly the same price which others are paid for their milk by the distributing companies. In case of the man who delivers to one of the joint stock companies this is all that the farmer ever receives for his milk. The farmer who is a member of this co-operative concern, however, at the end of the half yearly period receives a dividend which amounts to about one cent per quart. At the end of the year there is generally a small additional surplus, so that the farmer has altogether received over three cents a quart for his milk, almost one cent more a quart than the person selling to the private distributors.

But this is not all. The farmer has invested absolutely no money in this co-operative concern. Yet at the end of the 20 years the 100 farmers are in possession of a plant which is probably worth \$200,000 and which has been accumulated out of the profits of the establishment. This is the property of those who have delivered the milk to the concern. It belongs to them in proportion to the amount of milk which they have delivered, taking into account, in every case of course, the quality of the milk as well as the quantity. The average farmer has then from his milk, in addition to the price which he has already received, made a profit of \$2,000 for the 20 years.

### Cheap to the Consumer.

On the other hand, the prices paid to the co-operative concern by the private taker is extremely moderate. For the ordinary quality of milk, which corresponds to our certified milk, he pays about six and one-third cents per quart. For the special milk, the infants' milk and the hospital milk, which is of a quality seldom found in American cities, the consumer pays seven cents per quart.

### Quality First.

It is to be noted that this co-operative milk company succeeds, not because it is co-operative, but it succeeds because it stands, as do other co-operative concerns, for the highest possible quality in its product. It strictly enforces rigid rules relative to quality and takes every precaution to insure cleanliness and purity. Some of the requirements which it enforces upon those who furnish milk to it are as follows:

First, there must be a monthly inspection of the cows by the veterinary representing the distributing company; second, all unhealthy or defective cows must be instantly withdrawn; third, any slight sickness between monthly visits must be reported to the company and the milk kept separate; fourth, all sanitary directions as to ventilation, cleanliness, etc. must be followed; fifth, milk from cows others than those inspected and under control must not be mixed with the milk furnished to the company; sixth, milk intended for infants' use or hospital use must be produced from cows from which are excluded all feeds and foders injurious to the flavor or quality of the milk; seventh, there must be a periodical examination for tuberculosis; eighth, the milk must be cooled in some efficient way as soon as drawn from the cow, so that bacteriological growth may be stopped.

Naturally, the question that presented itself to us Americans as we looked over the plant, was whether or not the procedure could be duplicated under American conditions. We have canvassed the situation fully and can discover no reason why the entire plan or one parallel to it could not be adopted in any progressive American city. Everywhere co-operative societies succeed, but succeed because they produce a product that is recognized as of standard quality. Co-operation in Denmark spells quality.

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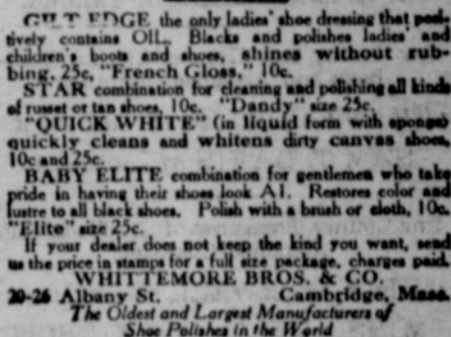
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