

# THE SLATON SLATONITE

VOLUME 8

SLATON, LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918

NUMBER 13

## Heavy Snow in Early Fall Presages Good Crop Season for 1919

A winter storm came Saturday and lasted until Tuesday night, snow falling intermittently during the time. In all from two to four inches of snow fell. The thermometer at the Santa Fe roundhouse registered 24 degrees above zero Tuesday morning, the coldest record for the storm period, and the lowest record yet made this winter. It is very seldom that snow falls here before Christmas, and it is only two or three times during the winter that as much snow falls as came during this storm period. Weather predictions say that this will be one of the worst storm periods of the 1918-19 winter.

Our weather prophet, who also predicted the first frost period for this fall, and incidentally hit it on the dot, says that next year is going to be a wet one with a bumper crop. Of course, there are dozens who will say the same thing, but he bases his calculations on a series of tabulation

kept on this section for twenty years. He says that weather predicting in this country is just a simple thing of keeping a record and watching variations year after year. Weather, like history, repeats itself in regular sequences. That the foggy, rainy weather in October will reappear in some form about the same dates in January, and that the storm this week will demonstrate about the same way on about February 20th, perhaps rain, snow or foggy misty weather. If so, then you may expect rains in April and heavy rains in May.

Our weather prophet says that exactly the same fall came in 1906; and 1907-08 were the big years. Also the same fall came in 1913 and 1914-15 were bumper years. This year the rainfall was on the ascendancy again, and with the demonstrations described it means that next year will be a profitable year, perhaps not reaching the climax of moisture precipitation until the year 1920. To say the least, we may expect two bumper crop years. There you have it.

Candies, confections or tobacco? You get the very best service at Teague's Confectionery.

## England's Submarines Made a Big Record During the World War

Now that all need for secrecy on war actions is passed, we will begin to receive the valuable information and statistics that mean so much to us in understanding the plans of campaign during the war that our Allies employed. There has been but little information given out of the activities of the British navy, but that service was on the job every minute of the war, and did some great work. During the war the British submarines destroyed the following enemy vessels:

Two battleships, two armored cruisers, two light cruisers, seven destroyers, five gunboats, twenty submarines and five armed auxiliary vessels.

Three battleships and one light cruiser were torpedoed, but reached port badly damaged.

Other enemy crafts destroyed were:

One Zeppelin, fourteen transports, six ammunition and supply ships, two store ships, fifty three steamships and 197 sailing ships.

In no case was a merchant ship sunk at sight. Care was taken that the crew got away safely. In addition to carrying out their attacks on enemy war crafts, the submarine played an important part in convoy work.

In the third year of the war one of the British submarine commanders carried out twenty four cruises, totaling 22,000 miles, which probably constitutes a record for any submarine.

The British admiralty has published the names of the commanders of the 150 submarines which the British navy has disposed of. Of these men 116 are dead, twenty seven prisoners, six interned in neutral countries and one escaped to Germany. The dead include Captain Lieutenant Schweiger, who sank the Lusitania; Schneider, who sank the Arabic, and Wagenfuhr, who lined up on his deck forty survivors from the Belgian Prince and then submerged, leaving the unfortunates to drown. Wagenfuhr's boat was sunk a fortnight later with all hands.

France, in four years of war, lost 1,200,000 men killed in battle or dying of wounds, while 1,500,000 were incapacitated for military service. In four years the war cost France \$22,500,000,000. Nearly 1,500,000 subjects of the United Kingdom lost their lives or were permanently incapacitated. Great Britain expended \$34,887,000,000 in maintaining her armies. Germany has lost her

extensive international trade. She has lost 1,580,000 men and 4,000,000 others are incapacitated for service. The war cost to Germany is about \$50,000,000,000.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has changed the boundaries of the time zones in the United States, the change to take effect on Jan. 1st at 2 a. m. The change sets the line between the Mountain Time and Central Time east from the Texas New Mexico line, where it now is, and places it at Sweetwater, Big Springs and San Angelo, Texas, and at Sayre, Clinton and Waynoka, Okla. This puts the entire South Plains in Mountain Time, the time changing to Central Time at Sweetwater. In other words, after the first day of January all time pieces will be set back an hour. We will go to work at seven o'clock instead of eight, and it will be dark at five o'clock instead of at six.

The serial, "The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years," in the Slatonite is especially interesting now that the Kaiser's schemes of world domination failed and he is an exile, stripped of power and honors. It is remarkable to read what a brag he was and to know that his plans were built on sand. Every boast made about America's folly in entering the war turned out to be an idle jest, and it is very interesting to know how sincerely he believed in his power over the world. He was a self hypnotized egotist; there are lots of them in this world but it is only one in a century who gets on a throne where he can exercise his ideas.

Joe Hoffman was seriously hurt Wednesday last week while operating a threshing machine. He was drawn into the machine and both feet and legs were torn and mutilated until it was feared that they were entirely destroyed. He was taken at once to the sanitarium at Lubbock where the wounds were dressed, and developments are very favorable that he will eventually recover. At the time of the accident his brother-in-law, L. J. Kuper, who was helping him, stopped the machinery just in time to save his life. A few seconds more and Mr. Hoffman's body would have been drawn into the separator.

Hale County does more to put the South Plains before the world than does all the rest of the Plains combined. For two years in succession now Plainview has sent an exhibit of farm products to the Cotton Palace exposition at Waco and secured the first prize, and this year also took first and second prizes on individual farm exhibits, thirty nine blue ribbons and fifteen red ribbons on individuals products. When it is considered that this is in competition with the entire state, you can understand just how big the victory was for Plainview.

The Methodist Church of Slaton last week elected a campaign committee to raise funds for the erection of a new church in this city, also a building committee to arrange for the construction of the church. The Methodists plan to erect a building suitable to their needs and one that will be a handsome addition to Slaton.

Mrs. Martha Foreman received a telegram from Washington Monday which stated that her son, Private Merton D. Foreman, infantryman, was wounded in action, degree undetermined, about Sept. 17th.

The federal report of cotton ginned up to Nov. 1st shows that Lubbock County had 965 bales, Crosby 1,827 bales.

## We are truly Thankful

For the good things this year has brot to the world, and is bringing Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men, as the year comes to a close.

WE ARE THANKFUL

That the War is Over and our boys will soon be coming home.



WE ARE THANKFUL

for this WET WEATHER! Better let us fit you out with RUBBERS or OVERSHOES, then you can have dry feet and WON'T take the FLU.

## ROBERTSON DRY GOODS COMPANY

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

### SLATON RED CROSS NEWS

There will be no cessation in Red Cross work, according to instructions received from headquarters of the Southwestern Division of the Red Cross in St. Louis.

Slaton Red Cross has plenty of wool. Those that knit will please remember this.

Those having wool out will please finish garment at once and return to Red Cross work room Monday and Saturday between 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. Some of the wool has been out for several

months; this must be returned. Those that took wool before the first of November will please finish garment and return to Red Cross work room. Our boys are still in the camps "OVER THERE."

Mr. Knotts received a message Saturday that his son, Oscar, had died in Illinois, and he left at once to attend the funeral. Death was due to the influenza. Oscar worked in Slaton about six years ago and had a number of friends in this vicinity.

## What Kind of Meat DO YOU BUY?

When killing a hen for a good meal you don't go and select a hen that looks like it is about ready to die, is too poor to make soup, and to the gaze of a critical eye, the fowl acts like it might be taking the roup. No, you pick a fat, active hen with a bright red comb, and you know the meal will be toothsome and wholesome. You should be just as careful about your steaks and roasts. We butcher only fat, healthy stock. Many owners sell us what they call fat beeves but which are too poor for our market and we ship them as feeders.

We butcher only top beeves, and have for you at all times any cut of meat you want. Steak, boiling piece, roast or barbecued meat. Remember, we are here all the time and ready to serve you. We solicit your trade.

## CITY MEAT MARKET

WILLIAMS & SELMAN, Proprietors  
FLOYD WILLIAMS, Buyer SAM SELMAN, Meat Cutter

## All Accounts

Entrusted to us receive our careful attention and our business is to help your business. Try our service.

We Invite Your Confidence

## THE SLATON STATE BANK

A GUARANTY FUND BANK

C. M. McCULLOUGH, President CARL RIPPY, Cashier  
A. L. ROBERTSON, Vice Pres. WALTER FOWLER, Asst. Cash.

## Go Ahead With Your Plans

THIS IS THE ADVICE TO YOU OF THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

### Building Restrictions Have Been Removed

- On All Farm and Ranch Buildings.
- On all schools, churches, hospitals, and public buildings costing not more than \$25,000.
- On all new homes costing not more than \$10,000.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLAN. LET US HELP YOU DO IT.

## PANHANDLE LUMBER CO.

OUR AIM -- TO HELP IMPROVE THE PANHANDLE



Banks are the safest place after all. No use in storing money in home chests or in out of the way corners. If anything happened to you, the money would not be found at your home. If fire happened to your house the money would be consumed. If thieves broke in the money would be assumed by them.

The bank is the place for it. Bank with the

## THE FIRST STATE BANK of Slaton

J. S. EDWARDS, President J. H. BREWER, Cashier

## SHELF AND HEAVY Hardware

Farming Implements

Furniture and Kitchen Utensils

Let Us Supply You

## FORREST HARDWARE



## Democracy's Thanksgiving

BY SLATONITE STAFF POET

The Thanksgiving season once more is at hand,  
At a time most appropriate too;  
As the lovers of freedom in European lands  
Forced a war-maddened Kaiser to throw up his hands,  
With the help of the Red, White and Blue.

We are thankful that peace has been fought for, and won,  
Tho at cost of uncountable lives;  
Where once ruled by might, the Imperial hun—  
The cruellest murderer under the sun—  
A free-born republic survives.

We are thankful that they of the Stars and the Bars  
For humanity crossed o'er the seas;  
That the khaki clad men from whose hands those Bars wave  
For "the land of the free and the home of the brave,"  
Have beaten the foe to their knees.

We are thankful for those who at home kept the fires  
Of patriotism a-glow;  
When the President calls the nation responds  
With billions of dollars for Liberty Bonds  
That to Berlin our soldiers might go.

We are thankful—yes thankful a million times o'er—  
For the silver haired mothers who gave  
To the nation their sons that the weaker might live,  
For the freedom of others their lives some must give,  
For the life of free nations to save.

We are not unmindful of those nearer home  
Who have saved and conserved without pause,  
Who in harmony labored, each striving to bear  
"His Bit" of the burden of those "over there,"  
To further democracy's cause.

Then, too, we're thankful that only a few  
Were slackers, tho in a disguise;  
That the pro German spirit that threatened our plans,  
And bold propaganda of Germanic clans,  
Were robbed of their coveted prize.

We are grateful to know the Prussian's mad dream  
Came to naught but to humble his pride;  
The ambitious lust of a wild scheme he had  
Of a road running straight from "Berlin to Bagdad"  
Was a nightmare that suddenly died.

We long—will remember the inhuman acts  
Called "Kultur" by Germany's hordes;  
The hospitals bombed—the oft' poisoned well;  
Mal treatment of women by demons of hell,  
And children they pierced with their swords.

Nor shall we forget how the sly submarine  
Took its toll of the sea in the night;  
How it sunk without warning the ships of its prey,  
Belligerent or neutral that came in its way;  
How it took refuge in flight.

We are grateful to know the masterful fight  
When brave Belgium stemmed the advance  
Of the Teutonic army, enormous in size,  
Until the French could in haste mobilize  
And thus save the downfall of France.

We're wont to remember the Kaiser's own words;  
For "nonsense" we'd surely atone.  
That "we were a money mad nation," alright,  
"Too proud to go into the trenches and fight;"  
The error that cost him his throne.

Our Allies were hopeful when Liberty's flag  
For right against might was unfurled,  
But the gigantic strength of America's sons  
As they met, and defeated the war seasoned huns,  
Made a record that startled the world.

'Tis not at all certain the German Command  
Could Bernsdorff correctly advise,  
As our troop-laden transports were sailing at ease  
Where submarine pilots were scanning the seas  
With a periscope to their eyes.

Thus they dreamed of dominion; the world to en-slave;  
The death of fair Liberty's soul.  
We are thankful to know in Old Glory's silk folds  
Protection for freedom she constantly holds,  
That she cheated the foe of their goal.

And lastly we thankfully turn to the men  
Who carried the Red, White and Blue  
Successfully "over the top" to the crest  
Where it waves its proud folds to the land of the West—  
The home of the brave and the true.

—GUS ROBERTSON.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Advertising Rates among the locals 10c per line each issue.

The price of the Slatonite is now \$1.50 per year.

Try our pure hog lard, home rendered. City Meat Market.

The boys who lately went to the training camps are beginning to come home.

Your school taxes are now due. Pay them at once to R. A. Baldwin, tax collector.

Candies, confections or tobaccos? You get the very best service at Teague's Confectionery.

Mayor R. J. Murray went down to the Burkburnett oil field Tuesday to look over the oil situation.

Pastor F. A. Whiteley and his family went to Amarillo Monday to visit relatives in that city for a week.

William Davis of Lamesa has taken the position of assistant cashier in the First State Bank of Slaton.

Get your box chocolates at Teague's Confectionery. We have a fancy line of the best chocolates packed for the particular trade.

W. T. Knight was over from Clovis, N. M., for a day or two last week. Mr. Knight and his family have been visiting at Clovis for several weeks.

On account of the influenza epidemic the Civic and Culture Club will not meet the 23rd. The next regular meeting will be Dec. 14th at the home of Mrs. Brewer.

—Club Reporter.

W. E. Olive moved back to his residence in South Slaton last week, surrendering possession of the Meyer place to S. G. Brasfield, who purchased it last spring and will live on it himself.

A. K. Schooler has accepted the position of city engineer at Amarillo and moved to that city this week. His many friends in this section send their best wishes with the family in their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Olive of Little Rock, Ark., and L. B. Olive of Bells, Texas, arrived in Slaton Wednesday. L. B. Olive is putting extensive improvements on the 1,600 acre farm ranch which he recently purchased just south of Slaton.

Grady Whitehead moved to Big Spring this week where he will have charge of a large garage business. He has been manager of the Slaton Grain and Coal business for his brother, A. E. Whitehead, in this city for several months.

Carl Rippey, cashier of the Slaton State Bank, is a flu sufferer this week, leaving the bank in the hands of Ray Stevenson, assistant cashier, and Miss Frances Burton, bookkeeper. Mr. Stevenson recently came from Tuscola to accept the place permanently as assistant cashier of the bank.

The Slatonite is requested to correct a report that seems to have been gathered from the Freshmen article last week in which the Freshmen and Senior classes had had a pleasant rivalry. The masquerade ball which the seniors were having at the teachers' home was a Halloween party, and the ball part was considered a good joke until some in town gained the impression that it actually was a ball. It was only a party, and the public will stand corrected on the incident which was only a pleasantry between the classes.

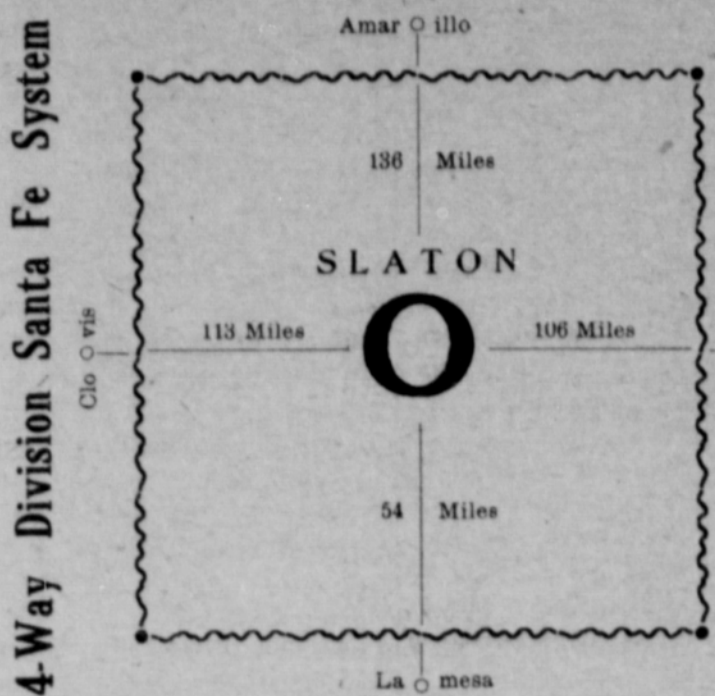
Home rendered pure hog lard is the best. We have it. City Meat Market.

#### Presbyterian Church

The Presbyterians will hold services in the Shopbell Hall on second and fourth Sundays in each month. Everbody welcome. Morning Service 11 a. m. Evening Service 7.30 p. m. Rev. A. E. Faust, minister.

# SLATON A SOUTH PLAINS DIVISION TOWN

Founded and Owned by the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Co.



## 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 20 business buildings of brick and reinforced concrete, with others to follow; 700 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.

### Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Townsite Company, Owners

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 either

**R. J. Murray & Company**

Local Townsite Agent, Slaton, Texas

**Harry T. McGee**

Local Townsite Agent, Slaton

### RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, in the wisdom of Divine Providence, whose purpose we mortals cannot fathom, but to whose will we humbly bow in submission, our beloved brother and friend, Amos F. Holder, has been suddenly called from us to answer to the inexorable summons of Death, while yet in the bloom and vigor of youth and usefulness; and,

WHEREAS, in the untimely decease of Brother Holder, the town has lost a respected citizen, we have lost a warm and congenial friend, and Slaton Lodge, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, has lost a loyal and valued member; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we, his brothers in fraternal circles, companions and co-workers, do deeply mourn the passing of Brother Holder, and know that his place in our lodge work will, indeed, be hard to fill; that he was always held in highest respect by all who knew him, devoted to his home and patriotic to his country. Be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be delivered to the family of Brother Holder, a copy spread upon the minutes of this Lodge, and a copy be delivered to the "Slatonite" for publication.

W. E. Bunch,  
B. O. Bailey,  
H. L. Sandlin,  
Committee.

#### Thanksgiving Turkeys

I have a large number of fine Thanksgiving Turkeys for sale. Will deliver at your home two days before Thanksgiving. Leave orders at Lanham & Smart grocery on or before Nov. 23rd. The turkeys are good ones.

O. R. Patterson.

Your school taxes are now due. Pay them at once to R. A. Baldwin, tax collector.

## WANT ADS

### Wanted, For Sale, Lost, Found, Etc.

Classified Advertising Rates: One Cent per word for first insertion; Half a Cent per word for each subsequent insertion.

STRAYED, FROM MY PLACE in South Slaton on Nov. 8th, one sorrel horse, roached mane, four white feet, white in forehead, one glass eye. Had rope on neck. Will pay liberal reward for recovery or whereabouts. L. W. Cannon, Slaton, Texas.

FOR SALE—P. & O. GASOLENE engine, 1 1/2 horse power. Been run about 60 days, same as new. New pump jack attached. A fine machine in best of shape. Cost \$110, will take \$55. Call at Slatonite office for further information.

further spread of tuberculosis. The Thirty Fifth Legislature made an appropriation of \$20,000. to be used by the Sanatorium, "For lecturing in colleges, schools and public gatherings, publishing pamphlets, books, and literature to be circulated including general work to educate the public, and prevent as much as possible the spread of tuberculosis."

This pamphlet matter is not uninteresting reading, and it would be a blessing to the State if every school teacher, every minister, every public speaker, and the head of every family would read it.

Tuberculosis is one of the most curable of diseases, provided treatment is begun in time. If this was not true half of the population or more would die from it, because post-mortems try to show that practically everybody has at one time or another, a infection of tuberculosis.

It has been said that if all children could be protected from infection tuberculosis would be stamped out in a decade. This somewhat exaggerates the truth, but it is now believed by competent authorities that tuberculosis is rarely ever, if ever, contracted in adult life. The infection takes place in childhood and later usually in young manhood at a time when the system is weakened either through disease, excesses, mental or physical strain, the breakdown comes. It follows then; if children could be taught to avoid infection, or if their mothers and teachers could be taught to protect them from infection, a great deal would have been done towards doing away with the disease. To obtain information in any way about tuberculosis or the state sanatorium address R. E. Luhn Jr., Director, Bureau of Correspondence and Information, State Sanatorium, Carlsbad, Texas.

#### Regarding the State Tuberculosis

##### Sanatorium at Carlsbad, Texas

For the benefit of those who have tuberculosis, and for agencies interested in the stamping out of the disease the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, located at Carlsbad, Tom Green County, Texas, maintains a Bureau of Correspondence and Information for the dissemination of knowledge on the prevention and

Get Better Service and Work Help Us Save Time and Labor

**H**AVE THOSE Pictures framed now before the rush of Holidays. We have now plenty of time and lots of molding

**Howerton's**  
FURNITURE-HARDWARE-UNDERTAKING

Help Us to Help You



**SLATON SLATONITE**

Slaton, Lubbock County, Texas

Issued Once a Week on Friday Morning  
By L. P. LOOMIS  
Owner, Editor, and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION, THE YEAR \$1.50

Entered as second class mail matter at the post office at Slaton, Texas, on Sept. 15, 1911, under the act of March 3, 1897.

**A STATE FOR NORTHWEST TEXAS**

Just suppose that Texas was divided and West Texas had a constitution made to take care of the needs of this section. Men who think about and work for the good of the West would be our State officials; our laws would be made for the country to which they apply. A great state would look after her own. West Texas is as different from East Texas as night differs from day. Constitution and laws that are good for West Texas are not suited for East Texas. The people think about different things. Their interests are different and hence their viewpoint can never be the same.

To argue that conditions would not be changed if Texas was divided is to argue that the people of West Texas are a set of fools. If there was a governor elected by the people of the West, a legislature made up of men who reside in this country, and whose sole interests are here, they would think entirely different on the problems that confront the West, and a solution for our problems would be found and the CAUSE removed. In the United States Senate two men whose interests would be identical with the people of the West would be on guard to advance her interests, and the congressmen from the State would answer more directly to the demands of this section.

West Texas is a wonderful country and if the day ever comes that her interests are properly conserved and developed along the proper lines it will be the richest portion of the southwest. The greatest need is for men who live here to handle our government in order that we may have a constitution and laws that are made for the section.—Colorado Record.

The agitation for a division of Texas into two or more states keeps coming before the public quite often in these late years, and the movement will not stay down. Personally, the editor of the Slatonite has watched the papers for expressions both for and against the proposition, in order that we might gain an honest conclusion for a serious discussion of the question. Those in favor of a division urge it,

First, for more rapid progress of the state in agriculture, education and social conditions; for the greater development of the natural resources of the state;

Second, for giving the people a greater liberty of self-government, that the people affected may enjoy the full benefits of democracy;

And third, in the interests of lower taxes, as the combined expenses of maintaining two or more smaller states is lower than that of maintaining one big state. And on this third point is where we are going to open the eyes of some people who have been fooling themselves that it is so cheap to have a big state, and here is where we expect to clinch our article with rock bottom facts. Those opposed to a division of the state have only three points present, and we think that they are fooling themselves on each point. Their points are,

First, sentiment, sentimental sentiment;

Second, we are the BIGGEST, we stay BIG just for sake of wanting of our BIGNESS;

Third, we have such LOW taxes to divide the state would increase our taxes ENORMOUS, and if there is anything we are not to shy away from it's more so. This is the argument

that most editors are not informed on, and when the bugaboo of taxes is sprung, there is nothing for them to do but change the subject.

We have gathered material for a serious discussion of the question, as it is really being urged by a growing per cent of the citizenship. Not so very long ago we were drafted into a debate of the question extemporaneously, and while we were getting along nicely and convinced ourselves at least that we had won, yet the idea of low taxable valuations of different sections and no means of securing taxes in West Texas to maintain a state government was presented, and as the debate was extemporaneous and we had absolutely no definite statistical information at hand, we had to pass the point without comment. But we immediately set about gathering the information, which we think will be a great surprise to the studiously inclined.

As the question of state division is a large one, we will try to keep away from any of the trivial arguments presented, as they mean nothing to the thinking man and are space fillers only.

The division of Texas is no new idea. In 1850 Texas was first divided by selling to the United States for \$10,000,000 a large portion of New Mexico, part of Colorado, and even a small part of Wyoming. Again, in 1896 Greer County was ceded to the U. S. for Oklahoma. So Texas does not stand with its original area the way the state came into existence as a republic and fought its historic battles with Mexico and made history at the beloved Alamo. It does not even stand in its original territory the way it came into the Union as a state, so it would not be breaking any precedent to divide the state again.

The fathers of Texas, those who furnished the boys for the Alamo, looked into the future and saw that an expanse of territory like Texas when settled and ready for development would be too big and unwieldy to provide equal government for all parts, and so they made provision in the constitution that the state should be divided into as many as five states when the people should so elect. Texas started as a state with 376,163 square miles of area in 1846, and the land sold reduced the state to its present area of 262,398 square miles.

Now this is the introduction to the subject. We will take it up on the three general predicates laid down by those who champion a division, and on the three general predicates placed by those who oppose a division.

First, for more rapid progress of the state in agriculture, education and social conditions, and for development of the natural resources.

We would say that it would be for the best interest of the whole state to divide it, because there is something wrong with Texas. Texas being so very large and also one of the oldest states in the nation should be at the top of the list in natural resources and stand as the leading state. But we find that Texas has to trail many of the smaller and younger states. The richest states, the highest developed, the most progressive states are the smallest states in the nation.

Texas has almost one tenth of the area of the United States. Texas is one and a half times as large as any one of the next six largest states of over 100,000 square miles area. Eliminating the six states listed, Texas is as large as any three of the next largest states. Of the 47 states, Texas is as large on the average as five of them.

Texas government started in 1836, and in 1846 Texas became a state of the United States. Texas is one of the oldest settled parts of America and has had 82 years to develop its government, education, natural resources,

wealth and population. On its size and age Texas should lead all the states but a comparison—and you must remember that in comparison Texas is placed in competition with the smallest states, some of which would hardly make more than one of Texas' 256 counties—shows that Texas is:

Second in agricultural products;

Third in wealth and value of farm property;

Fifth in population;

Thirty Sixth in education;

Twenty five years behind the progress of the other states in many of its civil and criminal laws;

Has one twenty fifth of the population of the United States, and has no city among the first 40 cities of the United States.

In the face of these facts there is some great outstanding reason why Texas is backward and undeveloped, and the wealth of natural resources of the state are hardly more than touched. The people buy from other states and ship out raw material and farm products to the industrial centers to be manufactured into finished products and shipped right back to us. Manufacturing industries in Texas are not out of the experimental stage yet.

Second the liberty of self government means that you and I are given an active voice, a vital part, in the government of our own state. What good is your privilege of voting when you know that it is a formality only, that your vote is not considered seriously by the people in the other parts of the state who boss politics—and politics means the state government—with no regard whatever for your wishes, and no intention of granting you measures that will help build up your section of the state.

This takes us back to civil government. Pure democracy, the right of self government, is the ideal that is now revolutionizing the world, and must we in the midst of the most progressive nation be denied it? By self government, we mean bringing the government close to the fire-sides, letting people rule themselves instead of being ruled by some political ring almost a thousand miles away and absolutely out of touch with your environments and your needs for development; and, worse, indifferent to your right in the matter, altho you are a citizen of a democratic state.

In the old days, of which the Hohenzollerns were the last remaining type of kaisers, emperors, czars and all one man ruled nations, the ideal that they constantly reached for was to make a BIGGER nation, a power that would grant them the mailed fist over all other nations; to make all other nations menial to them. The bigness of things has always appealed to the brute man, the nature that wants to be bigger somebody else. Even in our democratic United States we have until recent years always looked toward building the biggest and most formidable nation in the world. It is only recently that we have begun to learn that true government, pure democracy, does not lie in building a BIG nation at the expense of others. True democracy lies in helping the smaller nations retain their individuality and perfect their government.

The idea of the bigness of things, of greed and bossism—that's all it is—led Germany to reach out for more territory and precipitate the world war. If those nations that Germany systematically annexed could have retained their own individuality Germany would never have attempted the world war. Modern students of political economy have found that the closer home to the people the government is, the better laws there will be, and less trouble from bosses who build their powerful machines in political parties.

A big state gives the oppor-

tunity for the section having the heaviest vote, which means the balance of power, of taking all privileges which might be naturally expected thru the state law making bodies, away from the remote sections which may have much natural wealth but a light vote. Never was this more clearly demonstrated than in Texas. The political bosses are glad to collect our taxes and take our school land money to maintain their schools, but they have no other consideration for us. A word that you are from West Texas and you are immediately classified as a maverick citizen from a barren land inhabited by long horn cattle, coyotes, hila monsters and tarantulas. When you try to tell them that this is a farming land they smile at you in an indulgent way, treat you courteously, but aside from speculating as to your worth to them in the number of steers you will bring to market they have no consideration for you. Those who do not take part in the public life of the state do not realize this situation, but those who attend the great conventions and assemblies know that this is the attitude toward the citizenship of West Texas.

In order to discuss the subject as we wish to handle it, the article is too long for a small paper like the Slatonite to use it in one week, so we will give the conclusion next week. The conclusion is based on statistics and figures and deals largely with the question of taxes, and perhaps will be more interesting from that standpoint than this one is from its general outlining of the subject.

Our time for preparing articles of this kind is so thoroly taken up with other matters, and our space in the Slatonite so limited that we have not been able to reach the subject before, altho it has been some time since we first began to arrange for its appearance. We promised it, and several of the newspaper boys have been asking for the article, so at the first opening we are introducing it to the tender mercies of those who wish to criticize.

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7 Years in Slaton



## The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

"Look at the history of the nations of the world," he declared. "The only nations which have progressed and become great have been warring nations. Those which have not been ambitious and gone to war have amounted to nothing!"

Shortly after Wilson had pointed the way to peace in Europe in one of his notes to all the belligerent powers the kaiser called to see me professionally and we discussed that latest phase of the situation.

"The way to peace now seems perfectly clear," I ventured. "Only your majesty's ever-increasing army and navy stands in the way. If Germany will give up her armament, it seems, we would soon have peace."

"That is out of the question for Germany," replied the kaiser, decisively. "We have no mountains like the Pyrenees to protect us. We have the open plains of Russia with their vast hordes endangering us. No; we shall remain armed to the teeth forever!"

### CHAPTER X.

#### The Kaiser's Appraisal of Public Men.

No one ever speaks to the kaiser until addressed. As that monarch's opinions on most subjects are firmly fixed and he will stand no opposition, any erroneous idea he may entertain is very apt to remain with him. His advisers were apt to leave him in error rather than arouse his ire by attempting to set him right. But for the fact that he was very fond of asking innumerable questions, his store of information might have been extremely scanty.

In the course of my conversations with him he frequently expressed his views of men who were in the public eye. Upon what basis they were founded he did not always enlighten me, but even when I knew them to be erroneous I realized it was useless to try to change them and I did not often take issue with him. When I did his eyes would flash fire, but I had expected that and I continued just the same.

The kaiser always seemed to take a particular interest in American affairs, and while he professed to despise our form of government he watched very carefully the careers of our public men. It is not unlikely that he imagined, as I have pointed out elsewhere in these pages, that he could influence our elections by swinging the German-American vote in favor of the candidate he preferred, and he made a study of our public men in order that he might know which of them would be more desirable in office from the German viewpoint.

When Mr. Wilson was nominated for the presidency, the kaiser was quite positive that he wouldn't be elected. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, for whom at that time the kaiser had the greatest admiration, was one of Mr. Wilson's rivals, blinded him to the strength which elected Wilson, but the fact that the latter had had little experience in international politics unfitted him, in the kaiser's estimation, for the important office for which he was running.

I saw the kaiser shortly after Mr. Wilson's election.

"I am very much surprised at the result of your election," he declared. "I didn't think your people would be so foolish as to elect a college professor as president. What does a professor know about international politics and diplomatic affairs?"

I haven't the slightest doubt that the kaiser pictured our president as a counterpart of the typical German professor—a plodding, impractical, unambitious bookworm with no hope or desire of ever earning more than \$1,000 a year and no yearning for public acclaim, a reclusive, absent-minded and self-centered, who spent the midnight oil poring over musty volumes and paid little or no attention to what was going on around him! Such a man, the kaiser undoubtedly believed, the United States had elected as its chief executive and his surprise was more or less natural in those circumstances. When Wilson sent 5,000 men to Vera Cruz the kaiser felt that he had exceeded his rights.

"What right has Wilson to mix in the internal affairs of Mexico?" he asked. "Why doesn't he allow them to fight it out among themselves. It is their affair, not his!" Germany had

many financial interests in Mexico and looked with disfavor upon any move we made in that direction.

When, however, the war in Europe started the kaiser made every effort to have America mix in international affairs provided we fought on her side.

When I saw him just after the war started he said we ought to seize the opportunity to annex Canada and

"Do you president see the wonderful opportunity now for combining with us and crushing England?" he asked. "With our fleet on one side and America's on the other we could destroy England's sea power. This is America's great opportunity to dominate the western hemisphere, and your president must see his chance to take Canada and Mexico!"

As the war progressed and reports reached the kaiser of our increased shipments of munitions to the allies, the kaiser's impatience with Wilson became more difficult to repress, and there was hardly an interview I had with him in which he did not give vent to his feelings in that connection.

"My officers are becoming so incensed at America's attitude," he told me, "it will be impossible for me to restrain them much longer."

And when, on another occasion, he accused Mr. Wilson of discriminating against Germany, he made the remark: "Wilson's in the hands of the Wall street group!"

But, perhaps, the most bitter denunciation I ever heard him make of Wilson was shortly after we entered the war. I had been summoned to the great army headquarters to see him, and when he entered the room he appeared to be in a towering rage. Indeed, his condition was so apparent that the kaiser, who was also present, sought to excuse him with the explanation that he had been very much upset and had been sleeping very poorly, and she asked me to treat him gently and tried to soothe him at the same time, but he told her to leave the room and resented her showing me that she petted him.

We said little while I was at work, but when I was through and was preparing to leave, the kaiser stepped toward me and said:

"Davis, Wilson is a real scoundrel!" My face flushed, I suppose, at this insult to our president, and my resentment was so apparent that the kaiser immediately patted me on my right shoulder and apologized.

"I beg your pardon, Davis," he declared, in a quieter voice. "I know you're an American and I beg your pardon for hurting your feelings, but if you only knew, you would realize what a scoundrel your president is. CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE

# To Our Customers and Friends:

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## Lanham & Smart Grocery

### RE: PERSHING FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Regarding the item in the Slatonite about the probability of John J. Pershing being a candidate for president, and that there isn't likely any man that could beat him, the Brownfield Herald comments:

"Fact, old timer, and it does not make any difference which party nominates the General, he will receive the solid vote of 4,000,000 soldiers and their mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts."

A great general, a successful warrior, is always the idol of a people. Americans are given to hero worship as much as any nationality of people, and there has never yet been a great general beaten when he was a candidate for president. The Snyder Signal comments:

"The Slatonite wonders if there is an American anywhere who could beat John J. Pershing for President of the United States. The mere fact that a man is a military star doesn't prove that he would shine as a president, but if Pershing would get the counsel of Woodrow Wilson and follow instructions, we would be willing to risk him."

No, a military career alone does not mean that he should be President, but the people don't pay attention to that fact. They are hero worshipers and if they vote for Pershing it will be because he is Pershing and not because he is a statesman. As to being a dependent of Wilson or any other man, we can't agree with you. There are dozens of men in the United States who are big enough to be president without requiring the advice of any other man. Bryan resigned as secretary of state because he, at one time the supreme idol of Democracy, couldn't boss things at Washington. Roosevelt broke up the Republican party because he, an ex-president, couldn't boss Taft; and many of our leading Democrats, nationally, have expressed themselves that Taft is a great statesman. This handing down of power, this keeping of the office in the family, is contrary to pure democracy. It is the cepter that Kaiser Bill hoped to hand to his own son; and the idea that he could build an ideal and hand it down to his lineage thru generations is what precipitated the world war. When one man has served his country faithfully and well and has received all the honors that he could wish, he should not want to remain behind the doors as boss of his successor; and we don't believe that Wilson desires to. As a friend said, when Wilson serves his time out and retires in all the halo

of a successful President he should carry his glory with him and let it remain untrammelled thru the years to come. He will meet with disappointments when he drags his honored position thru the mire of political dictation just as surely as every ex-president who has pursued that policy has done.

### Have Made the Supreme Sacrifice

Martin L. Powers, a Wilson boy, was reported in the papers Sunday among those soldiers killed in action in France. Other South Plains boys reported under the list were:  
Robert A. Houston, Lamesa.  
Sgt. G. L. Alverson, Plainview.  
Jas. C. Cole, Post.  
Floyd E. Simpson, Crosbyton.  
Emmett A. Thomas, a Post City boy, was reported missing.

The Plainview News reports that the rabbit business is growing in that city, and that the financiers are endeavoring to develop bunnies until they grow to the size of steers. One fancier secured a male Flemish Giant that pulled the scales down past fourteen pounds, and it was only eight months old, that is, the rabbit, not the scales. The Plainview fellows expect to perfect the rabbit business until the animals can be herded and branded like cattle are. Then the oldtime cowman will have to surrender his empire to the rabbits.

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It is the season of greatest demand. Prices are still advancing. But notwithstanding these facts, we have decided to make sweeping reductions in prices on our ENTIRE STOCK during this sale. Discounts will vary from Ten to Twenty-Five per cent, but nothing will be reserved from sale or escape the discount.

## Five Great Prizes Given

Every customer will have an equal chance to obtain one of our Five Great Prizes, aggregating \$500.00 in value, to be awarded on Dec. 24th. 300 votes will be given for every dollar paid on old accounts or notes. Liberty Bonds accepted as cash in payment for merchandise, and in settlement of old obligations, but no money will be advanced on bonds.

This is a Great Bargain Offering which we trust you will liberally patronize.

The following persons are competing for the Five Great Prizes, aggregating \$500.00 in value, to be awarded Dec. 24th. Others may enter if they desire.

- |                                     |                                |
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| Miss Neva Cowart, Lubbock.          | Miss Gladys Collins, Lubbock.  |
| Miss Sudie Barker, Lubbock.         | Mrs. Claud Green, Lubbock.     |
| Mrs. E. E. Wofford, Lubbock.        | Mrs. A. A. Simons, Lubbock.    |
| Mr. A. W. Self, Lubbock.            | Mrs. W. B. Thorp, Lubbock.     |
| Mrs. Annie Martin, Lubbock.         | Mrs. Gertie Davis, Lubbock.    |
| Mrs. Clay Dean, Lubbock.            | Mrs. J. D. Haney, Slaton.      |
| Mrs. John Wiseley, Slaton.          | Miss Ted Johnson, Shallowater. |
| Miss Katie Bell Crump, Shallowater. | Mrs. H. H. Nixon, Slide.       |
| Miss Clara Jones, Abernathy.        | Mrs. A. W. White Tabola.       |
| Miss Bertie Robinson, Meadows.      |                                |

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