

# THE SLATON SLATONITE

VOLUME 8

SLATON, LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1918.

NUMBER 15

## MARKS ORGANIZES LOCAL FARMERS INSTITUTE SATURDAY

T. G. Marks, assistant organizer of Farmers Institutes for the State Department of Agriculture, was in Slaton Saturday to fill his appointment made for this place. On account of the prevalence of influenza the attendance of farmers at the meeting was light but Mr. Marks is an enthusiastic worker for a better organization among the farmers. He states that in the reconstruction period following the closing of the war the farmers will need more than ever to have a systematic organization to look after their interests in maintaining prices that will show a profit from the farm. That a farmer must know first what it costs him to produce a certain crop and then the farmers should hold that crop off the market until they can get a price that will enable them to realize a reasonable profit. Every business today except that of farming has a cost system and the selling price of a commodity is established on the basis of that cost system and the farmer should farm along that same line and not be content to accept just what the market gamblers offer them.

S. S. Forrest was elected chairman of the Slaton Farmers Institute and W. E. Olive was elected

secretary. These gentlemen are officers of the Slaton National Farm Loan Association which has borrowed for the farmers of this section Federal farm loan money to the amount of over \$200,000.

The work of building up a stronger spirit of organization among the farmers will be continued in the future, and Mr. Marks hopes to be able to speak here again.

## JERNIGAN JEWELRY COMPANY ENTERING BUSINESS IN SLATON

The E. T. Jernigan Jewelry Company of Clovis, New Mexico, is this week establishing a store in Slaton to succeed J. W. Williams who is moving to Houston, Texas. The Slaton store of the Jernigan Jewelry Company is under the management of Mr. Paul Owens of Clovis, who is an experienced watch repair man. Mr. Owens is busy this week doing watch work as well as preparing the store and securing fixtures to arrange for a large jewelry stock which the firm will carry here. See their opening announcement in the Slatonite.

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

## BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS COURT

At the last meeting of the county commissioners court a span of mules was purchased from W. G. Sherrod for \$325 for the county farm.

The sheriff's ex officio salary was placed at \$500, a little less than half of what it has been heretofore.

The larger bonds of county officials were placed as follows:

R. C. Burns, assessor, \$15,000.  
C. A. Holcomb, sheriff, \$60,500.  
Mrs. Mary F. Hinton, treasurer, \$25,000.

County commissioners, \$300 each.

The Block system of keeping land records in the county was installed as per contract with A. O. Harper & Company.

The county judge's salary was raised to \$1,800 per year.

Fred Preston, of Abernathy, was brought to the Lubbock Sanitarium Tuesday suffering from gun shot wound. He had just the day before received by mail some kind of wolf gun, a contrivance to set so that when the wolf touched the bait the gun would shoot him. He took the trap out early Tuesday morning to set it and in some way it was discharged accidentally, the ball going through the abdomen from the front. He walked a mile to a neighbor's and had them bring him to town. It is thought he will likely make a fair recovery. —Avalanche.

The surgeons in the hospital at Lubbock removed Joe Hoffman's left leg four inches below the knee the first of the week. Only one of his feet was seriously injured in the accident with the threshing machine three weeks ago, and a strong effort was made to save it, but the foot was so badly torn and injured that gangrene set in and the foot could not be saved.

J. F. Wylie returned to Slaton Saturday to spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. T. A. Worley, after having spent several months at Forestburg, Texas.

W. T. Knight is moving his residence to Clovis, N. M., where he and his sister, Miss Mary Knight, have just completed a handsome brick apartment house. Mrs. Knight and the children are already located there. Mr. Knight will remain a partner of the firm of R. J. Murray & Company of Slaton, and will spend much of his time in this city looking after his interests here.

## RABBIT SHIPPING INDUSTRY IS GROWING ON THE PLAINS

The shipping of rabbits is becoming quite an industry over the Western Country this winter. The effort east has just begun to cultivate a taste for rabbit and the demand has created a market that is proving profitable for the small boy and the gun. It is also materially reducing the stock of rabbits on the farms and ranges, and in this way is helping much to solve the problem of ridding the Plains of rabbits which have become so numerous that they are a pest and are grass and crop destroyers. The market price of rabbits killed and dressed is \$1.50 upper dozen. Dealers from Lubbock Saturday reported that they had purchased and shipped 25,000 rabbits. The sale of rabbits is bringing money into the country, and the sport of killing them is business for the ammunition sellers.

## Illustrated Lecture Sunday Night

We will have a Stereopticon machine at the church next Sunday evening, and will show many interesting scenes from our mission fields across the water. There will be scenes from China, Japan, Brazil, Old Mexico, South Africa and others. Among them will be a man eating native of South Africa playing with a little white baby after his conversion. You will also see the white Bishop and the Southern negro who walked 900 miles into the heart of South Africa to convert this man-eating native. I am sure you will find the whole service very interesting. Everybody is invited. The services will begin at 7.30 p. m.

T. C. Willett, Pastor.

## Election Officers Mis. Society

The annual election of officers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church will be held at the regular meeting next Monday. All members are urged to be present.

Floyd C. Hoover, a brother of Mrs. Marvin Barnes, formerly of this city, was recently reported among those soldiers who were killed in France while fighting for the freedom of the world. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Barnes formerly lived in this city and have many friends here. They still own their residence property in South Slaton, but live at Cuero, N. M., where they are farming. Mrs. Barnes writes that in the letter from the commanding officer of her brother's company, telling of his death while in active duty, the captain paid high tribute to the boy and states that his record as a soldier was admirable. His name has been recommended for a citation for bravery. He volunteered at Las Vegas, N. M., soon after war was declared and was assigned as an ambulance driver at Ft. Bliss, Texas, and his company went to France over a year ago. The notice of his death was issued Oct. 21st. In the Ancient Palace of the Governors in New Mexico's Hall of Fame, the name of Floyd C. Hoover, his work and his memory, will be honored with New Mexico's other sons who fought in the World War.

## The Christmas Holidays are with us once more

And this year, more than any other, finds the people looking and asking for more useful presents.

So we would advise, call early and select something useful for your Husband, Wife, Brother, Sister, or Sweetheart. We would suggest:

### FOR THE MEN

Overcoats, Suits, Bath Robes  
Shirts, Neckties and Hose

### FOR THE LADY

A Coat, Dress, Suit, Furs, Kimonos  
Handkerchiefs, Hose, Gloves  
Crepe de chine Underwear  
Shoes

Shop early. Get first pickings. Avoid the late Christmas Rush.

Yours for dependable Christmas Gifts,

## ROBERTSON DRY GOODS COMPANY

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

The United War Fund pledges were due Dec. 2nd. The range to pay them of once A. Baldwin.

Dick Ragsdale came home last week from Glendon college winter.

A. E. Howerton was called to Ralls one day last week to embalm the body of a young man by the name of Gordon who died of pneumonia, and Saturday was again called to Ralls to embalm the body of the young man's brother who had died of the same malady. Both young men were buried at Southland, their former home.

S. I. Johnston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Johnston, died this morning at an early hour of pneumonia. The little one died at the Lindsey ranch near Post, and the remains were brought to Lubbock on the afternoon train today, and interment was made in Lubbock Cemetery, with services at the grave by Rev. J. B. Cole.—Avalanche.

## Do You Know What Makes Meat Tender and Appetizing?

The condition of the beef animal and its age determines the kind of meat it will butcher into. An animal may be young yet if it is poor and underfed the meat will be tough and unpalatable. They are almost as objectionable as an animal condemned on account of its unhealthy condition.

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



# That W.S.S. Pledge Must Be Paid!

PEACE DOES NOT AFFECT YOUR W. S. S. PLEDGE. Is is a Binding Obligation! Peace does not Release anyone from his Pledge.

## That W.S.S. Pledge MUST BE PAID

The only Expense Peace Relieves the Government from is that of supplying bullets and powder. The government must spend \$50,000,000.00 every day for months to come to take care of the soldiers and sailors. It will take a year to demobilize the army. YOUR MONEY IS NEEDED to help pay the Victory Bill. Lend it in War Saving Stamps at good interest rates.

This Government Advertisement Patriotically Donated to the Treasury Department by

## Slaton State Bank

C. M. McCullough, President  
A. L. Robertson, Vice President  
Carl Rippey, Cashier  
Ray Stephenson, Asst. Cash.



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



LOCAL AND PERSONAL

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

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

R. L. Whitehead came home Monday from the training camp.

Dr. J. W. Carey of Whitesboro, Texas, was in Slaton last week looking after property interests here.

The story of the old Hen is a good one; read about her in our adv. this week. The City Meat Market.

Art Green is home on a furlough from Kelley Field where he has lately been stationed as a motor mechanic.

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

R. G. Shankle took out license No. 1 under the new ordinance providing an occupation tax for selling merchandise from a wagon. "Bob" sells meat.

W. R. Wilson is up from White Wright this week making arrangements to move to the South Plains in a few weeks. Mr. Wilson has extensive land holdings just south of Slaton.

So far as we have been able to learn there was not a Slaton boy killed in the war or died from diseases. There will not be a missing face from the ranks of home boys.

Grady Whitehead is in Slaton this week looking after the business of the Slaton Grain & Coal Company during the illness of A. E. Whitehead from the flu. Grady has moved to Big Springs.

The drill for the deep well three miles south of Tahoka started to work Nov. 19th and is now running twenty four hours a day. There was a crowd of several hundred people at the spudding in of the well.

Col. L. A. H. Smith received word last week that his nephew, Lieut. Waring Huston, had been killed in action in France on Oct. 16th. Mr. Smith also received word that his son, Lieut. S. Pickens Smith, had received his honorable discharge from the army and would soon be home.

The influenza has proven to be the most virulent and violent of contagious epidemics that have visited the United States in recent years. It doesn't run out, neither does it yield to medical science. People who have been very particular about using sprays and antiseptics seem to be just as susceptible to it as those who do not try to avoid it.

The Ordinance published last week defining peddlers and providing a license tax for them does not interfere with farmers who raise or produce the articles that they sell but it does stop people from buying and fattening stock and peddling them, also stops people from peddling wares and merchandise over town from house to house without paying a license tax for that privilege.

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

Virgil Brazell returned home from the training camp the first of the week.

The people of the United States responded to the needs of their country in the World War by buying voluntarily government bonds to the amount of eighteen billion dollars inside of eighteen months. Each one of the four Liberty Loans was over subscribed. It is little wonder that Kaiser Bill got cold feet when he felt the sting of the bullets and billets from America.

The traffic on the streets of Slaton became so dense Saturday that accidents were unavoidable. In working thru the jam of cars the delivery cars from J. M. Simmons grocery and the Lanham & Smart grocery misunderstood each other's signals and ran together like a couple of war tanks. It was Ford eat Ford. The only casualty list reported to the Red Cross was two Fords sent to the Green car hospital. The drivers suffered a momentary nervous shock.

Judge W. W. Gatewood and his wife of Roswell, N. M., have moved to Brownfield, Texas, to make their home. Judge Gatewood is in very poor health and has retired from practice. He was a Texan before moving to the Pecos Valley where for several years he was engaged in an extensive criminal law practice and had the reputation of never losing a case. About seven years ago his health began to break and he gradually retired from law practice. He and Mrs. Gatewood moved to Brownfield to be near their daughter, Mrs. R. L. Graves, who lives in that vicinity. The Brownfield Herald states that Judge Gatewood represented the San Antonio district in the Democratic National Convention in 1896, and he was the man who started the stampede in the convention that resulted in the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for President.

SLATON HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

The Sophomores

On Nov. 8th the Sophs. met and organized themselves, electing the following officers:

Johnnie Bagby president, Dorothy Lavey vice-president, Willie Belle Burton secretary and treasurer, Pauline Lokey prophet, Fay Hoffman historian, Vera Bassinger poet, Aileen McDonald reporter.

Class flower, Butter cup. Motto, "If you don't know it, guess it."

Colors blue and yellow.

—Reporter.

The Juniors

The first of the third week of November, the junior class met and organized; the officers elected are as follows:

Julian Joplin president, Melvin Cade vice president, Mattie Lokey secretary and treasurer, Magnus Klattenhoff historian, Bena England poet, Frankie Allison reporter.

Colors, Purple and White.

Motto, "Happy are we, From care we are free. Why aren't they all contented like we!"

—Reporter.

The Juniors

Saturday night the Juniors, the "live bunch" of the S. H. S., had the best time imaginable. They gathered and went to the Canyon in a big truck, on a roast. On reaching the Canyon every body "piled out" and gathered wood, a lively fire was built, and each boy roasted weinies and marshmallows for his best girl, and vice versa. On coming home some were obliged to walk up hill, but no one minded this. They came back about 10.30 o'clock.

Those who made up this lively crowd were: The chaperons and Misses Mattie Lokey, Beatrice Hardcastle, Ruby Hoffman, Mamie Job, Cliffie Watson, Messrs. Robert Sledge, Leslie Abel, Melvin Cade, Felton Forrest, Magnus Klattenhoff, Willis Sledge and Carl Weaver.

—Reporter.

Presbyterian Church

The Presbyterians will hold services in the Shopbell Hall on second and fourth Sundays in each month. Everybody welcome. Morning Service 11. a. m. Evening Service 7.30 p. m.

Rev. A. E. Faust, minister.

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

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

ORDINANCE NO 18.

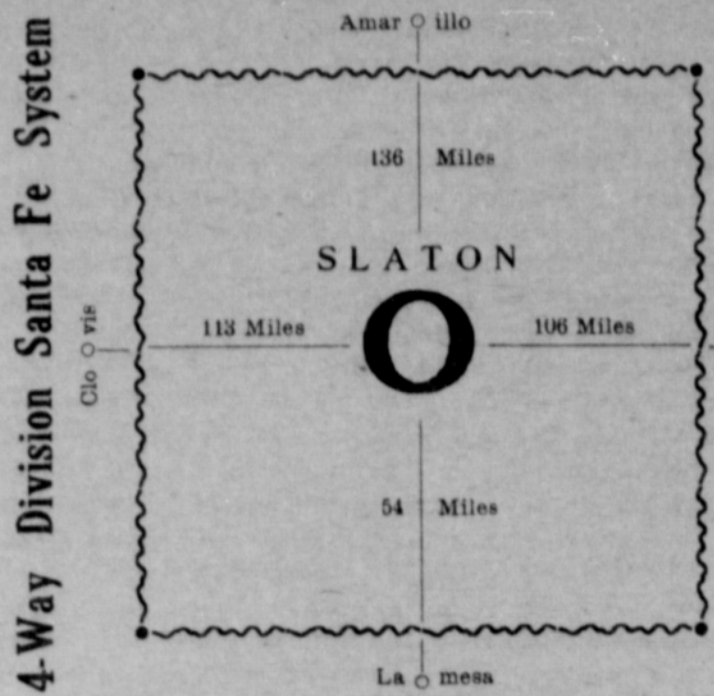
An Ordinance Defining Peddlers, and Fixing a License Tax for the Business of Peddling within the Town of Slaton and Providing a Penalty for Violation of this Ordinance.

Be it Ordained by the City Council of the City of Slaton, Texas:

Section 1. That each and every person who shall go from house to house, or in any manner sell or offer for sale, within the Corporation Limits of the Town of Slaton, any goods, wares, meat, fruit, vegetables, country produce, or other merchandise of any character whatsoever, on any street, ally, or other public place or thoroughfare within said limits, where such was not produced or raised by such person, or persons, or by their families, from any wagon, vehicle, or other conveyance, are here defined to be peddlers, and, as such, shall pay to the Town of Slaton, a license tax as follows: \$50.00 on each first wagon and \$10.00 on each additional wagon, vehicle, or other conveyance, owned by the same person; said license tax shall be an annual tax, and shall be payable in advance before any such person, or persons shall

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 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 30 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

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.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE lots (12) in Slaton will be sold in one or more sales. Easy terms if desired.—Hugo Seaberg, Raton, N. M.

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.

Get Better Service and Work Help Us Save Time and Labor

HAVE 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

engage in the sale or offering for sale of any such goods, wares, meats, fruits, vegetables, country produce, or other merchandise, as specified herein.

Section 2. That each and every person who may desire to engage in such business as a peddler, as provided for herein, and under the preceding section hereof, shall pay said tax to the Town Secretary of the Town of Slaton, whereupon the Town Secty. shall issue to such person a receipt therefor, which receipt shall be a license tax receipt and shall authorize such person or persons, to pursue such business within said Town for the ensuing year from the date of such tax, which said tax is here levied and assessed as an annual tax as aforesaid.

Section 3. That upon the payment of said license tax and procuring receipt therefor, as hereinbefore provided, it shall be the duty of the Town Secretary to furnish such person with two numbers, corresponding with the number of the receipt so issued to such person by said secretary, which shall be at least four inches high, which said numbers shall be placed securely one upon each side of said vehicle, wagon or other conveyance, by such person securing the same, in such place as may be readily seen, and such numbers shall be so furnished at the City's Expense; provided, however, such person may furnish such numbers himself but they shall conform to the requirements of this Ordinance.

Section 4. Each and every person who shall comply with the preceding Section of the Ordinance, and shall sell or offer for sale any of the Articles of merchandise as specified, shall at all times keep the same in a sanitary condition, and shall also keep their wagons, vehicles, or other conveyances in a clean and sanitary condition, and they shall not

sell, or offer for sale any unsound or unwholesome articles of merchandise nor shall they give, or make, any false weights or measures of any of the various articles of merchandise as specified and covered under Section One of this Ordinance.

Section 5. It is here made the duty of the Town Secretary to procure and to keep a well bound book wherein all license taxes, required to be paid under the provisions of this Ordinance, and which are paid, and to enter therein the names of each person applying for, and paying such license tax, together with the date of issuance, when the same expires, with the number such license carries, and to make and enter such other and further entries as will fully identify such license, and to whom issued, and it is here made the duty of the City Marshal, and all other peace officers of the City, to diligently look into the regulations under this Ordinance and to make a report of each and every violation which may come to his notice to the Mayor or other prosecuting officers of the City, to the end that each and every provision of this Ordinance may be fully observed.

Section 6. That any person who shall engage in the sale of any of the Articles of merchandise as specified in this Ordinance without having first paid such tax and procured such license as herein provided, or who shall fail to procure said numbers and place the same on his wagon, vehicle, or other conveyance, or who shall fail to keep his wagon, vehicle or other conveyance in a clean and sanitary condition, or who shall sell or offer for sale any unsound or unwholesome articles of merchandise, or who shall give or make, any false weights or measures of the various articles of merchandise as contemplated, and provided for, under the pro-

visions of this Ordinance shall upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in the sum of Ten (\$10.00) Dollars, provided the City shall have the right to collect any license tax as herein fixed and imposed, whenever the same may become due as herein provided, by suit in any court having jurisdiction over such amount.

Section 7. Each (and every day's engaging in the business of peddling, as defined under this Ordinance, without the payment of the tax due thereon, and the procuring of a receipt or license therefor, and each and every day's failure to comply with any of the other provisions of this Ordinance, shall constitute a separate offense, and the person guilty of such violation, or failing to comply with the provisions hereof, shall, upon conviction be punished therefore as hereinbefore provided. Provided, that the Court trying said cause shall have the right and power upon conviction of any person for violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance to decree, and make the same a part of the judgment in such cause a forfeiture of such license as such person may have procured hereunder, however, in the event of such forfeiture of license no part of such license tax as may have been paid shall be refunded to such person, and no further license shall be issued to such person for the remaining period of such year under this Ordinance.

Section 8. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication required by law.

Passed and approved the 18 day of November, A. D. 1918.  
R. J. Murray, Mayor  
Attest:  
C. F. Anderson, Secretary (Seal).



# The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

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

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

In view of the extent of German emigration to America and the vast volume of commercial transactions between the two countries, it is almost unbelievable that such erroneous notions should prevail in these enlightened days, but they do.

This fact partially serves to explain how easy it was for the kaiser and his inspired press to pull the wool over the people's eyes regarding the unimportance of America's entry into the war. It doesn't explain at all, however, how completely the kaiser himself underestimated us and our power, for I doubt whether there is any foreigner living, who has never visited America who knows more about our country than the German emperor. Indeed, he was more familiar with many of our problems than many of our countrymen, and he frequently revealed to me in the course of our conversations how thoroughly posted he was on American conditions.

Long before the subject of forest conservation was taken up seriously in this country, the kaiser pointed out to me what a great mistake we were making in not devoting more attention to it.

"Can you tell me, Davis, why you have so many forest fires in your country?" he asked, after a particularly destructive conflagration in the West had destroyed many acres of timber. "How does it happen?"

I explained to him that most of the forest fires came from sparks from locomotives. Careless lumbermen allowed the branches which they lopped off the trees to remain on the ground and when they were ignited by sparks the fire sometimes spread to the uncut timber. As the facilities for extinguishing fire in these unpopulated regions were practically nil and the climate made the timber particularly inflammable, these fires usually attained serious dimensions.

"That points out again the inefficiency of your form of government," he commented. "You have laws requiring the railways to use appliances to arrest the sparks from their engines, haven't you? Why don't you enforce them? Your people don't seem to realize that it takes years to grow a tree. Because you have more than you need today, you make no preparation for tomorrow. For every tree cut down another should be planted. If you don't adopt some such measure the time will surely come when America will have to turn to Germany for timber."

The kaiser was a harsh critic of our election system. The idea of a four-year term for the president was naturally repugnant to one who held such exalted notions as to the rights of rulers. It would be too much to expect the Hohenzollern mind to approve of a constitution which provided for the ruler's return to private life after a period of four years at the head of the government.

He declared that with a constant change of administration it was quite out of the question for this country to follow any definite policy. It was bad enough even so far as internal affairs were concerned, he said, but such a system made it impossible he thought for America ever to take a prominent place in international politics.

"You can't expect the nations of the

world to deal with America as they deal among themselves when the next change of administration may mean the adoption of an entirely new foreign policy," he declared. "There can be nothing stable about the foreign policy of a nation whose leaders change every four years."

American party politics were a constant source of embarrassment to the kaiser. He always seemed undecided as to just how he should receive an American of prominence. If he happened to be of the same political faith as the administration, the kaiser was afraid to do him too much honor for fear of offending the opposing party, who might win the next election; and if he were not of the same party as the administration, the kaiser feared to honor him lest more immediate resentment be stirred up in America. Thus he refused to receive Bryan on two different occasions when a Republican administration was in power.

He criticized very strongly, too, our election methods.

"Instead of discussing principles, your political candidates exchange personalities," he said. "My people would be shocked at the sort of speeches and accusations which figure in all your political campaigns. Over here, nothing of the kind is ever heard."

The kaiser was very much interested in our negro problem. It seemed to have a great fascination for him, and he frequently referred to it. He told me that he understood there were 15,000,000 negroes in this country, but they were dying off in great numbers through consumption and other diseases to which they offered but poor resistance.

"The negro will always be a great problem in your country, however," he added. "They don't mix socially with the whites, and there will be constant friction. My brother (Prince Henry), when he returned from his visit to America, told me a lot about these negroes. Indeed, one of the most impressive things he heard there was a choir of negro voices. He said they sang some wonderful melodies, and their voices were as clear as bells."

After the war started, the kaiser referred to the negroes again. "Now is your chance to settle your negro problem," he declared, half facetiously, of course. "If America insists upon coming into the war, why doesn't she send her negroes across and let us shoot them down?"

When a fleet of our battleships visited Kiel some six years ago the kaiser paid them a visit and was very much interested. When he called to see me shortly afterward he told me of his experience.

"I went over the ships from top to bottom," he declared. "They are excellent vessels, every one of them, and I was very much impressed with the way they are manned and officered. I have only one criticism—the lattice-work conning towers, or fighting masts. The only possible use I can see in them would be to train vines on them and install an elevator inside, and serve tea in the afternoon to the ladies on top—the most beautiful place for serving afternoon tea I can imagine."

"But, seriously speaking," he went on, "I can't see that these masts have any practical value. On the contrary, I can see very serious disadvantages in them. No matter what nation you might be fighting, your enemy would always be able to recognize you at a distance, before you could identify him, because the warships of all other nations look very much alike at a distance."

"They say these conning towers are armor," he went on, "but you would never get close enough to your enemy to use such small guns. Again, if one of those masts were hit it would send a shower of steel about the heads of the men on board, and would not only put many of them out of action, but could be in the way. Suppose, too, the masts were struck down and hung over the side? It would drag through the water, and would not only seriously impede the vessel, but it would cause the ship to list and expose a larger area on one side than would be safe. No, Davis, your fighting masts, as I have said, might answer first-rate for serving tea, but I don't think much of them for active service."

But if the kaiser saw much in American ways and customs to commend, he likewise saw much to com-

mend, and, before the war, he was liberal in his praise of many of our qualities and achievements.

He was very much interested, for instance, in the experiments and discoveries of Luther Burbank. To make Germany self-supporting as far as food resources were concerned was one of his dearest ambitions. He realized that in the event of a world war his people would probably suffer more from lack of food than they would from hostile bullets, and he was hoping that he would be able to obviate that condition before his country was put to the test. He was constantly preaching simplified diet and the conservation of food reserves, and he had great hopes that much could be done in a scientific way to help solve general food problems. When attending dinners given him by his officers, his wishes respecting simple menus were always carefully followed.

The kaiser enjoyed American humor. He was very fond of Mark Twain, and he followed one or two of the American monthlies and weeklies more or less regularly. He told me that, one evening while in his sitting room in the Berlin palace, reading something in an American magazine, he ran across a story which caused him to laugh so much and so loud that the ladies of the court, who heard him in an adjacent room, came running in with their knitting to see what the matter was.

The kaiser had little respect for our architecture. He thought our skyscrapers, of which he had seen illustrations, were hideous.

"How terrible to desecrate the landscape with such tall buildings," he commented. "They hurt the eye. How can people live in them?"

I explained that most of the buildings to which he referred were office buildings, but that we did have fourteen and fifteen-story apartment houses and hotels, and even higher ones, in which the upper floors were used for living purposes just the same as the lower ones. He couldn't believe it possible that people would consent to live so far above the ground, and from his own aversion to visit a place that was even one story above the ground floor, I rather got the idea that he was afraid of heights. Under the building laws prevailing in Germany no building of more than five stories may be erected.

Perhaps, the quality that he envied most in us was our inventive genius. When Orville Wright was flying at Tempelhof, in Berlin, in the early days of aviation, the kaiser could not restrain his admiration.

"I wish I could encourage my people to become great inventors, such as America has produced," he declared, rather hopelessly. "I admire your wonderful inventive genius."

The kaiser objected very much to the fact that many of the foreign opera singers were attracted to New York by reason of the fabulous sums paid them at the Metropolitan opera house.

Despite the fact that the kaiser accused us of spending our money too lavishly, he repeatedly charged the English as well as ourselves with being money-worshippers.

"The Anglo-Saxons worship mammon, and they try to gloss it all over with a show of religion," he said. "Your rich Americans have so much money, Davis, that they really don't know what to do with it. Why, recently one of your millionaires saw my castle at Corfu and sent one of his representatives to the court with the presumptuous message, 'Please tell the kaiser that I will buy his castle at Corfu, and ask him what's his price.' I had word sent back that the castle was not for sale. The American then told my representative that he wouldn't take 'no' for an answer. The check of the man! He said he didn't care how much it cost. I sent word back to that man that there were not enough dollars in the world to buy that castle. There are some things that your dollars won't buy, Davis, and one of them is my beautiful castle at Corfu!"

## CHAPTER XV.

### The German People.

The path of allegiance which every German soldier and public official takes binds him first to support the kaiser, with his life and his money, and then the fatherland.

That is what the kaiser referred to

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when he said, in the course of an address to a body of recruits at Potsdam:

"Body and soul you belong to me. If I command you to shoot your fathers and your mothers . . . you must follow my command without a murmur."

The same thought is involved, of course, in the kaiser's invariable use of the possessive pronoun, first person, in talking of the German people. He always says "my people," never "the people." The worst feature about it is that not only does the kaiser proceed upon the assumption that he owns the German people "body and soul," but the people themselves are willing to admit it. The Germans are the most willing vassals in the world.

Veneration and awe of the kaiser are bred in the bone of the Germans. Even among the socialists, who are not nearly as opposed to the monarchial idea as is commonly supposed, there is strong sentiment of loyalty toward the emperor. True, the socialists are clamoring constantly for the reform vote and other political changes, but I doubt very much whether—before the war, at any rate—any large percentage of socialists would have seized the opportunity to dethrone the kaiser had it presented itself. Certainly any such attempt would have been speedily smothered by those who remained loyal, even without the aid of the military.

As long as the kaiser is able to uphold Germany's place among the nations of the world, so long will his people uphold him. They will stand behind him as long as he goes forward; they will repudiate him as soon as he turns back. They will acclaim him in triumph, but will not tolerate him in defeat. The kaiser himself realizes that his tenure of office rests upon victory. The war was started for the sake of world dominion; it has been continued solely to save the kaiser's throne.

Coming into such intimate and frequent contact with the kaiser, I had a wonderful opportunity to observe the relations which existed between him and his people.

The conduct of the people since the war affords no safe criterion of their normal views and sentiments. The activity of government agents and the power of the inspired press exerted such a great influence on the feelings of the people that any outward signs of enthusiasm which they displayed must be liberally discounted. The demonstrations in favor of the kaiser and his leaders since the war have been more or less artificial, the crowd being worked up by government agents and the press accounts have invariably magnified them. Before the war, however, whatever acclaim the kaiser received from the public came spontaneously, and was for that reason of greater significance.

I know that whenever the kaiser called at my office great crowds gathered outside to catch a glimpse of him when he came out. They waited patiently, sometimes for as long as an hour, for the sake of greeting their emperor. Their conduct on these occasions showed very plainly that he had a strong hold on their affections. The kaiser was their idol, and they were ready to suffer any inconvenience for the sake of doing him honor.

It was customary for classes of school children to be taken to the Tiergarten from time to time to study the groups of statues of the kaiser's ancestors in the Sieges Allee. They usually passed my house on their way to their object-lesson in patriotism. Sometimes, when the kaiser was at my house, I have seen these children halted in front of the place to await the emperor's departure, their teachers, no doubt, feeling that the youngsters would gain greater inspiration from a fleeting glimpse of the living monarch than they could possibly derive from a prolonged study of the statues

of his departed ancestors.

Most of my patients knew that the kaiser visited me, and they never tired of asking questions about him. It was almost impossible for them to believe that they were to have the privilege of sitting in the very chair which their kaiser had occupied.

"Does the kaiser actually sit in this very chair?" they would ask in incredulous tones. "Does he ever talk about anything? Please tell me what he said the last time he was here."

A new German office girl whom I had engaged attracted the kaiser's attention, and he was gracious enough to shake hands with her. After he had left the girl held out the hand the kaiser had grasped and said she wouldn't wash it for a week!

"Just to think, this hand has grasped the kaiser's hand! When I tell my family about it tonight they won't believe me!"

The hand was cited as proof of his graciousness and kindness; their god was smiling on them, and their gratification was overwhelming.

To maintain this state of veneration was one of the kaiser's principal concerns. That was why he never appeared in public except in full uniform; why he always rode a white horse, while the rest of his staff rode dark ones; why the pictures of him that were allowed to be circulated always showed him to the very best advantage; why every case of lese majeste was punished with the utmost severity; why, in short, every possible precaution was taken that the exalted ideas which the public held regarding their kaiser should never be undermined.

With this spirit of devotion dominating the people generally, it was only to be expected that they should have stood solidly behind their emperor when he sought to achieve the one ambition of his life—his dream of world dominion.

There is no doubt that the war was planned and made possible by the militarists and the junkers, and that every effort was made to conceal from the people its real purpose and ultimate goal; but if anyone imagines that the people at large would have held back had they realized the truth, he fails to understand the underlying spirit of the Teutonic race.

The Germans are the most quarrelsome people in the world. It is misleading to speak of the German militarists. All Germans are militarists.

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE

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## A Soldier's Experiences as Guest in French Home

In France, Oct. 20, 1918.

Dear Mr. Loomis:

I have just finished seeing the best part of France.

For nearly two weeks I was on the road seeing everything there was to see. And believe me I saw just about all there was to see along the road.

My trip started in the grape regions of Southern France; extended thru the dairying regions of the mountains in Central France, and ended up in the grain country farther north. I saw places which at one time were the stamping ground of Napoleon, and even where old Caesar once held sway. I saw the old forts and walled cities of ancient France; visited old cathedrals which have witnessed the making of centuries of history.

Everything was so interesting I hardly know which to tell you about first. But I think the old cities and the ancient architecture appealed to me most. These cities with their fortified buildings, winding streets and arched doors and gateways all look just exactly like the pictures of the Holy Land you see on the kiddies' Sunday School cards. In these ancient places there is seldom a street that follows anything like a straight line. They all wind about and branch off from each other in such a manner that it is mighty easy to get lost in a town of any size, as I learned one night when I went out to see one of them.

The buildings are all of stone or concrete and trussed up with huge pillars hewn from logs. Starting thru the city gate and down the winding street one sees apparently a solid wall of houses the entire length of the street without a single passage way to the rear. But at certain intervals one finds a huge arched doorway in the wall with a gigantic door. Opening the door reveals a passage

to the houses, to the yards and barns in the rear. In a street half a mile long will be found so many of these courtyards and passages crossing and intertwining from one street to another that one wonders where they all lead to. The streets are all paved with rough bricks or cobblestones. The roofs in the buildings that are comparatively new—say those built in the last hundred years or so—are of tile. Those of the more ancient buildings are of ordinary stone hewn flat and laid like modern shingles.

I spent a night in a French home located in a building that was over three hundred years old. My room had a heavy home hewn door with a big brass knob of an age that is hard to estimate. The window had swinging sashes with small panes of glass. On the outside was a pair of old fashioned shutters that swung to on ancient hinges and fastened with an ancient latch. The ceiling was supported by logs rough hewn about ten inches square laid into the walls on either side. To enter from the street I had to pass thru a big arch into a courtyard, up a set of stone stairs and thru a heavy beamed hallway.

This building was in a village whose walls were still standing in good repair. The gateway with its huge bastions and the road entering the city were still intact. One could stand within the gate and conjure up a vivid picture of the ancient inhabitants as they worked the fields and vineyards just outside the city on the mountain slope by day and locked themselves within the walls at night, ever watchful to safeguard their homes from an enemy tribe. Then one is suddenly brot back to the present by the clang of the bell of an electric car less than a block away and remember that today this old village is but a humble suburb of a comparatively modern city of considerable size.

On another evening when we

camped four of us started out to get places to stay for the night. The fact none of us knew a word of French finally brot us an evening's entertainment that was very enjoyable, and a splendid breakfast to boot. We camped just outside the city, and the four of us had just gotten into the residence district when we spied a room for rent sign on a house in a well to do part of the city. There were a number of ladies, some small children and a girl of perhaps fifteen years in the yard. They greeted us as we came up (we already knew enough French to say "Bon Jour," but that was all) and we managed to make our wants known. The lady of the house showed two of us up stairs to a room with one bed in it. We tried to make her understand there were four of us to be accommodated. She could not understand. But she meant well, and knew that we had the best intentions. So the first thing we knew we were laughing at each other's attempts to "parlez vous." Finally we went into the yard and all the rest of the crowd was called into consultation, with the result things became more comic still, and the little girl was jumping up and down, clapping her hands and screaming like a kid at a circus.

We had just about given up hopes of getting beds enough for all of us when we spied "Frenchie," a little French-Canadian in the company, coming up the street. We called him over, and, since he speaks fluent French, it was only a matter of a few minutes till we had two splendid rooms and Frenchie had secured a room next door with a wealthy wine merchant. We went on down town then to see the sights.

We returned about eight thirty and found the family waiting for us. They were an elderly couple with a boy of about 12. They gave us a warm welcome, and when we were inside they drew up chairs around the parlor table and brot out wine and grapes, and we had an hour of very enjoyable conversation—Frenchie doing most of the talking for our side of the "argument." That evening gave me a very intimate view of French home life in the home of an average French family. A French home may not look very inviting from the outside; but the inside is as neat as a pin and as cozy and as homelike as anyone could wish.

A little after nine the wine dealer next door came over and chatted for few minutes and then took Frenchie away with him. So we retired for the night. And now I'll tell you something about a French bed. Unless you have slept in one you can't appreciate it. It starts with a huge four poststead, as often as not with a great silken canopy. Next comes a hair mattress about half a foot thick. On top of that is about a foot of feathers with a thin layer of cotton to keep the feathers from working to the sides at the expense of the middle. Then comes snow white sheets—often of coarse material, however—and two or three counterpanes topped by a fluffy eiderdown cushion that would be warm by itself in zero weather. Think I'll have one made to order when I get home.

Next morning the Baptists had us a breakfast of coffee (they serve it first instead of last over here), real milk, butter, honey, omelette, wine, and other things more ordinary. Altogether it was a breakfast that a soldier seldom gets except in dreams. And when we left the house the man next door was watching to see we didn't forget him. He took us to his cellar and opened a bottle that had been corked for fifteen years. And as we passed by again when we were leaving the whole community was out to bid us Godspeed on our way.

The French are very hospitable and courteous. There is no class difference. Or rather there is a polite deference in all classes, one to another, for the sake of courtesy. The French are a drinking

nation, drinking always in moderation. I don't think I have ever seen a Frenchman drunk. And to refuse to drink with them is to commit a breach of courtesy.

This letter is getting rather lengthy, so I had better stop and tell you more next time. I am getting along fine—never had a better time. Everything looks bright to us over here, and we are in fine spirits. Have lost track of most of the West Texas boys, but wherever they are they are feeling just as I do—for we all feel the same way over here. Tell all my friends Hello for me. Yours truly,

Ed. L. Nowels.

The per capita sales of War Saving Stamps at the last report shows Maverick leading the counties with \$41.69. Lubbock is halfway down toward the bottom with a rating of \$9.20. The government's expenses have not stopped but are running at the rate of \$50,000,000 a day. The soldiers have to be taken care of and it will require several months to demobilize the army. War Saving Stamps will help to care for the expenses. Every person can't buy bonds but everyone can buy W. S. S.

Several people have asked us what became of the auditor's report after he had gone over the county's books last summer; they want to know what the result of that audit was. We don't know what became of the report, but an inquiry obtained the information that it had been given to the Avalanche several weeks ago for publication. We don't know whether that is exactly correct or not, but if it has ever appeared in the Avalanche we have never seen it. The people want that report. When Will Flynn went out of the sheriff's office, the county court found that he owed the county a balance of something like \$3,058, but he claimed a credit on that amount and the balance was placed at \$1,500, which he paid to the county. This is the only part of the auditor's report which we have heard of.

# We Are Unpacking a Big Shipment of New Dry Goods in All Lines

And adding to our stock a tremendous invoice of merchandise. The new goods are very attractive values and we are glad to have you call at the store to inspect them. In this shipment were new

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In short, a big general line of seasonable goods for the whole store, the kind you are looking for. Watch our windows for the big line of

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

4-Way Division Santa Fe System



## 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 30 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

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**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, 1879.

There is much speculation among the editors as to just why McAdoo resigned from the President's cabinet, but it seems so clear that no speculation is necessary. McAdoo says he couldn't live on \$12,000 a year and had to get out and earn some money. He is looking with longing eyes at the president's chair, to succeed his father-in-law. If he could not maintain his dignity and the style of his family on \$12,000 a year, how could he hope to serve as president with a salary only four times as large and the expenses of court functions at least ten times greater. We always like to see a man finish a job after he starts it; we never like to see a quitter. McAdoo handled the railroads under wartime conditions and wartime salaries, when the roads had all the traffic they could possibly handle. In the great readjustment of commerce and wages following peace, when wheat, corn, cotton and other necessities will return to their former low prices many people predict that salaries in all classes of employment will be reduced. McAdoo has given the railroad boys high salaries, and the railroads have handled worlds of traffic for Uncle Sam. The wartime value of business has suddenly stopped and many people say that salaries cannot possibly remain as high as they are. We would not attempt to say that railroad salaries should be reduced, but are just merely stating a common expression. McAdoo saw this, and he knew that if salaries came down he as director general of the railroads would bring the wrath of the railroad brotherhoods down on his head, so he sidestepped the responsibility. In other words, he got out while the getting was good, to save his future political scalp. We have no sympathy for a quitter. McAdoo should have stayed with the job and carried the railroads and the brotherhoods thru the storm that seems imminent in the days of readjustment. He raised the salaries and should stand pat on his work.

The stockholders in the Plainview Oil & Gas Co. and the Conervative Oil Co., owned principally by Plainview people, are much interested in hearing at any time what gushers have been struck

in the wells being drilled by these companies at Burkburnett, as the wells are nearing completion. They see visions of soon being in Jawn D. Stonychap's class.—Plainview News.

These are the same kind of companies as the Lubbock Slaton Oil Company which has a very promising lease at Burkburnett. The Lubbock-Slaton Company has one of the most promising leases in the entire field, as it is on a direct line between two wells that the Humble Oil Co. has there. The Humble well northwest of the Lubbock Slaton lease is already drilled in and is a strong producer. The Humble well southeast of the Lubbock Slaton lease has already passed an eight hundred barrel vein of oil which was cased off as the company is after a yet stronger well in the deepersand. This makes the Lubbock-Slaton lease a very promising one.

**Poultry, Hides, Etc., Wanted**

POULTRY, HIDES, FURS, rabbits, and junk wanted. I will be in Wilson Tuesday, Dec. 17th and will buy all you have at the highest market price. Will be in Southland Wednesday Dec. 18th.—M. A. Pember.

**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE**

Death has come to the home of Bro. F. V. Williams, a highly esteemed Past Grand of Slaton Lodge No. 861 I. O. O. F., and has taken away his beloved wife, Madalina B. Williams, and in his hours of sorrow it is our fraternal privilege to extend to him our sincere sympathy in his loss, which is in a measure our very own, and commend him to the Great Giver of all good and perfect gifts for consolation.

While the mysteries of life and death are perplexing to us and visits us in times that we cannot seem to become reconciled to our loss, yet we have the assurance that death is indeed only a portal that opens to the beautiful mysteries of life to those that are clean in heart, and that the loved one is gone from us in this life yet she is an anchor that binds us to eternity, a blessed memory for those left on earth. We believe that time will soften the sorrow to those who look for the higher Source for consolation, and will beautify the memory of the departed loved one.

Be it resolved that these expressions of our sorrow and sympathy be sent to Bro. Williams, that a copy be spread on the minutes of the Lodge, and a copy be published in the Slaton Slatonite.

L. P. Loomis,  
G. L. Sledge,  
J. L. Hoffman,  
Committee.

The bragging bunch over victory surely are the newspaper men. It looks and reads good alright, and some of them have put out some fine editorials about the matter over the way. The Slaton Slatonite had a real fine one but a little too long to copy, but that versatile writer generally gets there. However, the newspaper men have some right to brag, as their service flag is well filled with stars, and the editor of the Hale Center paper received a wire that his star was now gold.—Brownfield Herald.

The Christmas Drive on Red Cross Membership starts next Monday. Be prepared to give us the names of all members of your family for a Red Cross membership. We must have at least 1,000 members in Slaton. Help us in the drive, help Slaton and help the Red Cross. Committee.

**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.

**The Kaiser as I Knew Him for 14 Years**

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE

The records of their civil courts tell the story. In 1913 there were no less than 5,000,000 petty cases tried in the courts, and as every case naturally involved at least two parties, the astonishing fact is disclosed that some 10,000,000 Germans, or one-seventh of the entire population, appealed to the courts in a single year!

The bellicose character of the people was evidenced in countless other ways. It was the natural result of what I believe to be the most pronounced national shortcoming—selfishness. The average German is the most selfish individual in the world. He thinks of himself and his own comfort first, last and all the time. I have noticed it on the street cars, in the theaters, in the public highways, in the restaurants and hotels, where people congregate. Every one looked out for himself first and pushed aside those who stood in his way. In civil life, just as in a state of war, the German practiced the principle that might makes right.

Chivalry, courtesy, magnanimity are as foreign to the German makeup as they are characteristics of the French. A keen desire to make something out of nothing is another national trait of the Germans, if my observation has been accurate. What is commonly referred to as German thrift is only a polite name for German stinginess, and I have seen so many illustrations of the petty meanness of the German people that it seems idle to specify single instances.

One of the first impressions I received about the German people, when I went to live among them four or five years ago, was the lack of comradeship among them. Class distinctions are drawn so fine, and there are so many gradations, that it was almost impossible to find two Germans on the same social plane. One was always the other's superior. After my fourteen years' experience among these people

I cannot say that that early impression has been removed; if anything, it has been deepened.

Anyone who has lived in Berlin, and is familiar with conditions in other European capitals, will bear me out that the German policeman is the most arrogant police official in the world. His word is taken in court in preference to that of six civilians, and his power is such that it might very easily be used oppressively; but strangely enough, despite the cupidity of the German character, graft and corruption among the German police and other officials were practically unknown before the war.

Such were the people behind the kaiser when the great war started. I shall never forget the sentiments expressed to me by private individuals in every walk of life as the various phases of the war developed.

CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE

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

**MICKIE SAYS**

DID YA EVER NOTICE IT? THE FELLER WHO GOES AROUND SAYIN' HE "DONT BELIEVE IN ADVERTISIN" IS ALWAYS MAKIN' SOME OTHER STONE AGE CRAK, SUCH AS "AUTOS AINT COME TO STAY. THEY'RE JEST A PASSIN' FAD."



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**Jewelry Store OPENING**

We are opening a First Class Jewelry Store at the J. W. Williams place and will carry a nice stock of Jewelry for the trade. We do the best class of watch and clock repairing and guarantee the work.

We are busy now trying to get our new Jewelry Store arranged but invite you to call and get acquainted. Bring in your work; we will turn it out promptly for you. Your patronage will be appreciated.

Watch our announcements.

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Paul Owens, Manager

West Side Square, Slaton, Texas

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that just because you are in business, everybody is aware of the fact.

**CLOSING OUT SALE**

Yes, We Are Actually Going Out of Business

We have a large and complete stock of DRY GOODS, SHOES and READY MADE CLOTHING for the whole family that is going in this sale beginning Dec. 7th and ending Dec. 24th. If you are needing FIRST CLASS MERCHANDISE or if you are in shape to anticipate your future needs and buy ahead for several months, then it will pay you BIG to ATTEND THIS GREAT SALE, and do so as soon as possible, before our lines are broken in sizes, and while you can obtain the best selections.

Red Seal Gingham, Regular price 35c, sale price 25c.  
Other Gingham, regular price 30c, sale price 20c.  
Good Canton Flannel, regular price 35c, sale price 20c.  
Dress Goods, Woolens and Silks 1-5 to 1-3 off regular price.  
All Underwear at 25 per cent Discount under regular prices.

All other Hats and Caps, 25 to 33 1/2 per cent Discount.  
Outing Flannel, the best, Lights 23c, Darks 25c the Yard.  
All Gloves, for Everybody, going at 20 per cent Discount.  
20 per cent Discount on all Men's and Boys Work and Dress Shirts

Stetson Hats Going at 20 per cent Discount.  
10 to 50 per cent Discount on all Ladies Ready to Wear.  
20 to 33 1/2 per cent Discount on all Shoes.  
20 to 33 1/2 per cent Off on all Men's and Boys Suits.  
Blankets and Quilts, 25 to 33 1/2 per cent off.

TERMS CASH. NO REFUNDS. COME EARLY AND GET THE GOODS AT LESS THAN TODAY'S WHOLESALE PRICES. WE ARE REALLY CLOSING OUT

**LUBBOCK DRY GOODS CO.**

FRED SPIKES LUBBOCK Wm. GEORGE LUBBOCK Jno. P. LEWIS



# Lubbock - Slaton Oil Company

## A HOME COMPANY

The Lubbock-Slaton Oil Company is controlled by LOCAL BUSINESS MEN in Slaton and Lubbock. The object of the Company is to sell enough stock to secure funds to drill a well. The Company owns a Five Acre Oil Lease in the heart of the Burkburnett Oil Field.

The Burkburnett Oil Field is the Marvel of the Oil  
Circles of the World

In November the average production from each well was around 600 barrels per day. If we bring in as good a well as the average in the field, \$100 invested in this Company will bring you an income of about \$88 per month. We will be glad to explain the proposition.

## Lubbock-Slaton Oil Company

Agents: R. J. Murray & Company      The Red Cross Pharmacy      The Slaton Drug Store  
DeLong's Store      Teague's Confectionery      R. C. Dyer      E. N. Twaddle