

The Miami Chief.

Vol. 22

MIAMI, Roberts County, TEXAS, Thursday, June 30, 1921.

No. 38.

LARGEST WHEAT CROP IN OUR HISTORY

The section of the Panhandle is yielding the greatest wheat crop in history this week. Every acre in the country is yielding twenty to thirty per cent more than farmers were expecting it to do, and the test is going as high as 44, with hardly any of it falling below 38.

Harvesting combines, threshers, and binders were started early, and a good portion of the crop has been harvested. By afternoon all the local elevators were taxed to their capacity with wheat being truck and wagon coming from every direction. In some instances, the very best wheat in the country has been made as low as seven bushels per acre in the poorest places. The average appears to be above 20 bushels of the good wheat going to 25 and many fields yielding to 30, while in some places 40 bushels per acre is being threshed. It is hard yet to get an accurate estimate of the acreage yield, but it is above expectations.

The local market this week for wheat has been around \$1.15 per bushel, although much of it is bringing more because it was contracted.

Great hands have been scarce for many men are needed here now. Good hands have come in, but we must use at least another hundred for the next few weeks. Some farmers are about ready to plow, having had a small crop and it now harvested. A heavy rain which fell Tuesday did some damage to wheat in the Kitchen neighborhood, but a little damage is reported in other sections, even though it will be harvested a few days. Some crews expect to go to work Saturday.

Bankers, business men, financiers and farmers say that with the saving in wheat crop, this section of the Panhandle will come out in splendor with some money left after paying out of debt.

STATISTICS FROM THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

C. St. Clair Drake, Secretary of the State and Provincial Authority of North America, has prepared very interesting statistics on the Departments of Health.

Texas ranks fourth in population, in area and twenty-fourth in the amount of money appropriated for public health. Massachusetts appropriates 39.2 cents per capita, the Texas appropriated only 2.1 cents per capita. Only two states appropriate less than Texas per capita—these being North Dakota and Missouri. The amount of health appropriation per square mile is \$188. Massachusetts, and thirty seven states for Texas.

Even though the State Health Department secured the million dollar appropriation that the Texas Medical Association is endorsing, the Lone Star State would be placed on a par with the average of other states, would have much climbing to do in order to reach the pinnacle. The Texas State program on water provision is being copied by other states, the Nursing Division ranks in number of public health activities exceed those of any other state.

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IF I ONLY HAD THE MONEY

What is Your Dream? Is it to your own home some day—to buy a farm?—to set up in business for yourself? What is Your Dream? Is it to give your children a better start in life than you had?—a college training for your boy or girl? What is Your Dream? To own your car?—to be on "Easy Street"?—free from financial and money worries—to be somebody?—successful and prosperous?

We Will Gladly Help You Make Your Dreams Come True

THE FIRST STATE BANK

TEXAS RANKS SEVENTH AS PIG PRODUCING STATE

Washington, June 19.—Just to prove that previous statements given out by the census bureau indicating that Texas has taken her place in the front rank of the country's wealthy states, comes the statement by the bureau announcing that the Lone Star State ranks seventh in the list of states of the pig producing list.

Texas had in 1920 2,232,774 pigs and slightly more, 2,336,363, in 1910. But as most of the states fell off to a much greater degree, Texas has nothing to worry about.

Iowa with more than 7,000,000 swine on its farms, is the biggest swine state. Ohio, Indiana and Missouri come next and then come states which exceed by only a few thousand Texas' total.

Texas' pig family is made up as follows:

Pigs 6 months old and under, 1,113,244; sows and gilts 6 months old and over, used for breeding, 393,216; boars for breeding 6 months old and over, 34,235; all other hogs, 692,479.



Importers, exporters, travelers—ship and sail under the Stars and Stripes

THERE are today few ports in the world of importance to shippers or travelers, which cannot be reached by ships that sail under the Stars and Stripes.

President Harding has said that, "We cannot sell successfully where we do not carry." The American Merchant Marine that once almost vanished is again an established and important carrier of the world's commerce.

You can ship or sail anywhere in American ships designed for utmost comfort and safety.

Operators of Passenger Services
Admiral Line, 17 State Street, New York, N. Y.
Matson Navigation Company, 26 So. Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.
Munson Steam Ship Line, 82 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.
New York and Porto Rico S. S. Co., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
U. S. Mail S. S. Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Ward Line, (New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co.) Feet of Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

Free use of Shipping Board films
Use of Shipping Board motion picture films, four reels, free on request of any mayor, pastor, postmaster, or organization. A great educational picture of ships and the sea. Write for information to H. Lane, Director, Information Bureau, Room 911, 1170 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SHIPS FOR SALE
(To American citizens only)
Steel steamers, both oil and coal burners. Also wood steamers, wood hulls and ocean-going tugs. Further information obtained by request.

For sailings of passenger and freight ships to all parts of the world and all other information, write to any of the above lines or to the

U. S. Shipping Board
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COUNTY COURT MONDAY

Jury Is Excused.

Owing to the very heavy rush of harvest, and the extra light docket on the County court, Judge McKenzie has excused the jurors for the term, and all who have been notified to appear July 5th, need not report. There are a few cases of private matter to come before the court, and possibly some non jury cases.

OSCAR WEBSTER MARRIED

Oscar S. Webster, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Webster of this place was married last Thursday morning in Amarillo to Miss Bernice Bullock of Topeka, Kansas, a young lady he met while attending school there two years ago.

They spent Friday of last week in Miami visiting homefolks and receiving congratulations and best wishes from their many friends. Oscar was postmaster here for several months and recently went to Amarillo where he is Dispatching clerk in the Amarillo postoffice.

They returned to Amarillo where they will make their future home. Here is good wishes to you, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, from the entire Chief force.

WHITHER ARE WE TRAVELING

Beyond the question of a doubt morals in America and regard for life, property and the consequences of crime have about gotten to the lowest ebb in the history of the nation. The penalty of the law does not prohibit acts of violence or the commission of crime, moral suasion and church influence fails in effectiveness, the tenets of our best societies are only screens for designing men and women to hide behind while the world goes on in seeking the lust of the flesh, and unholy alliances even with nations are entered into. The masses are clamoring for something, they know not what, and the citadels of crime are wide open. The best people of the world are powerless to cope with the situation. Admonition, persuasion, force, punishment nor death itself imposes no restraint on the speed of vice. Philosophers have applied it with no avail, preachers have preached christianity with no effect, moralists have set up standards that have fallen to the ground and yet the mad rush goes on. What will the harvest be? Is this the beginning of travail? Has the chains of Satan been loosed? Are we really in the last days and is there no remedy for the present benighted condition of the world? Has commercialism wrapped us up in selfishness and possessed us with the desire for gain to such extent that the "Brotherhood of Man" has passed away and exists no more in the "land of the free and home of the brave"? Ten thousand causes may be given for the existing conditions and circumstances which has root in every locality and Shattuck is no freer from the contaminating influence and effects of vice than the average town of its size and population throughout the nation. Ten thousand remedies might be given as a cure, but who is going to be the doctor? Out of more than 110,000,000 people in these great United States there should be a Moses somewhere to lead us out of the wilderness.—Shattuck, (Okla.) Monitor.

EPWORTH LEAGUE PROGRAM

July 3, 7:30 P. M.
"Thy Will Be Done with Our Strength."
(Matt. 6; 9. Luke 10; 25-37)
Leader,—Miss Eva Seiber.
Songs.
Lord's Prayer in concert.
Scripture Lesson, by Miss Edna Dixon.
Song.
Prayer.
Diversities of Gifts,—Miss Hazel Talley.
Leader's Address.
What Is Our Strength?—Mr. Duren Bell.
How Shall We Find Our Strength?—Miss Thelma Preesang.
The Motive Back of Strength,—Miss Effie Cowan.
Recitation, "Thy Will Be Done,"—Miss Mary Dell Rasor.
*Announcements.

Preaching at the Presbyterian Church Sunday morning and evening, at the usual hours.
J. H. Bone, Pastor.

WHAT TO EAT AND DRINK IN SUMMER

By Dr. Manton M. Carrick, State Health Officer.

Hot weather and digestive upsets go together. We call such upsets "summer complaint" with good reason.

Hot weather favors the growth of germs and the decay of milk and other foods. It also lowers the power of the body to digest food which it could thrive on in winter.

THE MOST IMPORTANT RULE FOR KEEPING WELL IN SUMMER IS NOT TO OVERTAX THE DIGESTION.

Special care should be taken not to eat foods which have UNDERGONE DECOMPOSITION. Such food is one of the commonest causes of summer diarrhea.

Do not overeat in the summer. If you take more food than the body needs the excess ferments in the intestine, and the products are absorbed and poison the body.

Do not eat or eat very lightly when overtired or very warm. Eat sparingly of meat in summer. Meat foods are particularly harmful when they ferment in the intestine. Meat should not be eaten more than once a day. In the tropics men live largely on fruits and vegetables, and in this case nature's way is the best way.

Simple and light meals should be the rule in July and August.

Drink freely of water between meals. Water drinking favors free perspiration and keeps the bowels in good condition. The temperature of the water should be cool, but not too cold. Do not take cold drinks while you are very warm or in the middle of violent exercise. Thirst is often best quenched by something hot, such as hot tea.

Keep the bowels clear in hot weather. The fermentation of the food in the intestine is likely to cause serious disease when the system is weakened by hot weather. It is most important to clear the bowels every day. Free drinking of water helps in this. If you do these things you can bid defiance to the germs of diarrhea.

MASONIC INSTALLATION

The Local Masonic Lodge installed officers in the Subordinate lodge last Friday night as follows:

Lee Newman, W. M.
C. T. Locke, S. W.
J. C. Williamson, J. W.
W. E. Cowan, S. D.
B. C. Heare, J. D.
E. A. Gatlin, Sec.
W. H. Craig, Tyler.

BUSINESS HOUSES MUST FILE OWNERS NAMES

A law past by the last Legislature, and going into effect July 8th, requires every business being conducted under an assumed name to file with the county clerk, a sworn statement of all owners or stockholders before July 8th. The filing fee is \$1.00.

Any party or parties, conducting any line of business under any name or trademark, other than their own name is required to fill out the blank and file with the county clerk. A fine is chargeable for failure to make report.

MEXICAN WOMAN STILL MISSING

Sheriff Coffee received a telephone message Tuesday stating that the Mexican woman who disappeared so mysteriously here last week was possibly now at Panhandle. He went to Panhandle but this was not the woman sought, so the mystery is still unsolved. No trace of the missing woman has yet been found.

The Legion Auxiliary held their regular meeting on Tuesday evening, June 21st, with only a few members present owing to the rain. Plans were discussed as a means of raising money for the Tubercular Hospital, and we decided to have a cook food and candy sale the first Saturday in each month beginning this coming Saturday, July 2nd, at Saunders' Grocery, nine o'clock. All members are requested to do their part by bringing pies, cakes or candy. July 5th, is next regular meeting night.

WHEAT \$1.05 TODAY

The local wheat market made a slight drop yesterday afternoon, when it went from \$1.09 to \$1.01 and then regained four cents, closing at \$1.05, at which place it remains this morning.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY SOME HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES AT THE RIGHT PRICES?

As money seems to be a little hard to get hold of at this time, we have cut our prices on what we have in stock that was bought some time ago.

On what we buy now, we are making some better prices than we could a short while ago, and if the wholesale houses are making us better prices, why should we not give our customers the same?

When you need your next order, come and see what good prices we can make you on first-class goods.

J. H. DIAL

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

PRESBYTERIAN AID

The Presbyterian Aid met with Mrs. Fitzgerald, Wednesday, June 29 with ten members present. After roll call answered with Bible verse, and Lords Prayer in concert, the rest of evening was spent at work. No further business, they adjourned to meet next week, July 6 for social meeting.

P. R.

FOR SALE

Fine, young saddle horse, is good color, (black) and broke. Mother of horse is saddle mare I ride.
Mrs. Shirley Robbins,
Miami, Texas.

MICKIE SAYS—

GET AGGRESSIVE!!!
ADVERTISE! LET FOLKS KNOW YOU ARE ON EARTH! THE MEEK MUST GET THEIR REWARD IN TH' HEREAFTER, FER THEY SURE DONT GET IT HERE ON EARTH!!!



CHARLES SCHAEPE

The program from the Missionary Voice was given at the Church Wednesday afternoon, the song, "Faith of Our Fathers" was followed by devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Baird. Another song was sung, "Take My Life and Let It Be," after which the leader, Mrs. Wallace, took charge of the program. Mrs. Durrett told us in a very few well chosen words some very enlightening facts about the Centenary, showing that though the depression is so great yet we should redeem our Centenary pledges, even at a sacrifice. Mrs. Jackson told of China and its great needs, both in famine and Missionaries to do the thing so much needed. The famine has been relieved, but th natives must be Christianized if a proper relation is ever brought about between China and America. At this point, Mrs. Danley favored us with a solo, "He Hideth My Soul," which was sung very sweetly. Miss Willie Fay Newman accompanied the song on the piano. Mrs. Ewing gave a paper on rural school teaching and community uplift, and especially stressed having the compulsory school law enforced. Mrs. Bennett stated that the young students in the Methodist schools of Texas have pledged fifty thousand dollars to build a school in Brazil. The reading, "Beautiful America," was given by Miss Tennie Severson and very much enjoyed. Miss Willie Fay Newman gave a piano solo which was appreciated by all. Mrs. Wallace expressed her thanks for the help of these young ladies on the program and the afternoon exercise came to a very successful close. Mrs. Ed Blair was a visitor at the meeting. The next meeting will be regular business day and held at the Church. 3:30 P. M. next Wednesday.

Press Reporter.

FOR SALE

A nice line of HOUSEHOLD GOODS for sale. See or phone Ernest Black.

PRICES HAD TO COME DOWN

The American Dollar Will Buy One Hundred Cents Worth of Goods Today

YOUR BANK ACCOUNT

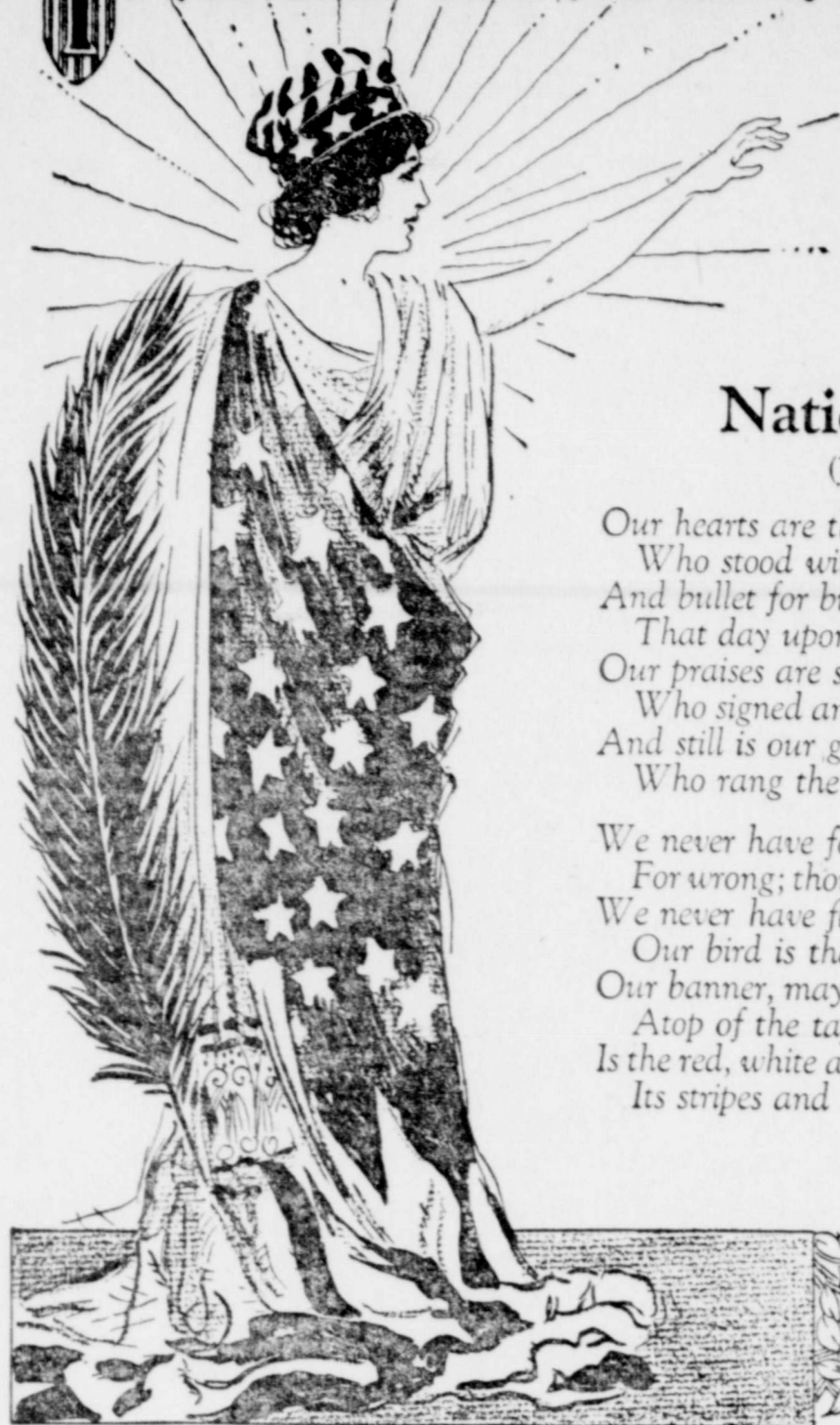
Is for your personal service. In good times or bad times, your money always talks. A conservative Bank has at heart the best interest of its patrons. It is an Institution of Helpfulness.

THE BANK OF MIAMI

Roberts County Depository
Individual Responsibility over \$400,000.00
H. Russell, President.
J. F. Johnston, V-Pres.
Thos. J. Boney, Cashier.
Jas. B. Saul, A-Cashier.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

JULY 4 1921



National Song

(July Fourth)

Our hearts are the hearts of the yeomen
Who stood with such resolute mien,
And bullet for bullet gave foemen
That day upon Lexington Green;
Our praises are still for the freemen
Who signed and wrought tyranny's knell;
And still is our glee for the gleemen
Who rang the old Liberty Bell!

We never have fought with the craven
For wrong; though it stood on a throne;
We never have flocked with the raven;
Our bird is the eagle alone!
Our banner, may none wave above it
Atop of the tapering spars,
Is the red, white and blue—how we love it—
Its stripes and its spangle of stars!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

New Note in Nation's Celebration

Today there is a new note struck on the Fourth of July. The old victories of the Revolution recede into the dimmest past; and poets who have written, as did that patriotic son of New Jersey, Doctor Thomas Dunn English, of how

There flows Assanpink; yonder Monmouth's plain
Spreads green before us, fertile with its slain;
There Trenton rises, where our fortune first
Turned to the flood when at its ebb the worst;
There Princeton, too, whose college folk may see
Where startled Britons took their first degree;
There is the Tory blockhouse on the ridge,
There Paulus Hook, Red Bank and Quin-ton's Bridge;

or, like Bryant, have sung how
The British soldier trembles
When Marion's name is told,

will be the bards of ancient American history—a history ever to be cherished but no longer to fill the foreground in the national annals. Even Gettysburg and Chickamauga recede, and the bloody shirt, buried deeper than ever plummet sounded, seem forever incapable of another languid flap. New triumphs and new ideals fill the minds of the people who have, in part at least, realized the aspiration of the patriot who declared:

Our banner still defiance flings
To accepted power and may not rest until
All peoples and all lands alike are free
From threat of princes and their brood
Of tyranny.

None the less, many of the old exhortations still ring true. To the end of time Americans can repeat the words uttered by Daniel Webster, not many months before his death, when the republic completed its seventy-fifth year and the great orator entered on his seventieth:

"This anniversary animates and gladdens and unites all American hearts. On other days of the year we may be party men, indulging in controversies more or less important to the public good; we may have likes and dislikes, and we may maintain our political differences often with warm and sometimes with angry feelings. But today we are Americans all in all, nothing but Americans. . . . Every man's heart swells within him—every man's port and bearing become somewhat more proud and lofty as he remembers that seventy-five years have rolled away and that the great inheritance of liberty is still his—his undiminished and unimpaired, his in all its original glory, his to enjoy, his to protect, and his to transmit to future generations."
With Webster's rival orator, from

his own state, Edward Everett, they can apostrophize the flag:

"All hail to our glorious ensign! Courage to the heart and strength to the hand, to which in all time it shall be intrusted! May it ever wave in honor, in unsullied glory and patriotic hope on the dome of the capitol, on the country's stronghold, on the enticed plain, on the wave-rocked topmast! Wherever on the earth's surface the eye of the American shall behold it, may he have reason to bless it! On whatever spot it is planted, there may freedom have a foothold, humanity a brave champion and religion an altar! Though stained with blood in a righteous cause, may it never in any cause be stained with shame!"

"Alike when its gorgeous folds shall wanton in lazy holiday triumphs on the summer breeze and its tattered fragments be dimly seen through the clouds of war may it be the joy and pride of the American heart! First raised in the cause of right and liberty, in that cause alone may it forever spread out its streaming, blazonry to the battle and the storm! Having been borne victoriously across the continent and on every sea, may virtue and freedom and peace forever follow where it leads the way!"

With Henry Ward Beecher at a later date, they can stand beside the graves of their dead and take comfort from the truths that an enlarged vision brings within their grasp:

"Oh, tell me not that they are dead—that generous, that airy army of invisible heroes. They hover as a cloud of witnesses above this nation. Are they dead that yet speak louder than we can speak, and a more universal language? Are they dead that yet move upon society and inspire the people with nobler motives and more heroic patriotism? Ye that mourn, let gladness mingle with your tears. He was your son, but now he is the nation's. He made your household bright; now his example inspires a thousand households. Dear to his brothers and sisters, he is now brother to every generous youth in the land. Before, he was narrowed, appropriated, shut up to you. Now he is augmented, set free and given to all. Before, he was yours; he is ours. He has died from the family that he might live to the nation. Not one name shall be forgotten or neglected; and it shall be by and by confessed of our modern heroes as it is of an ancient hero, that he did more for his country by his death than by his whole life."

Famous in History.



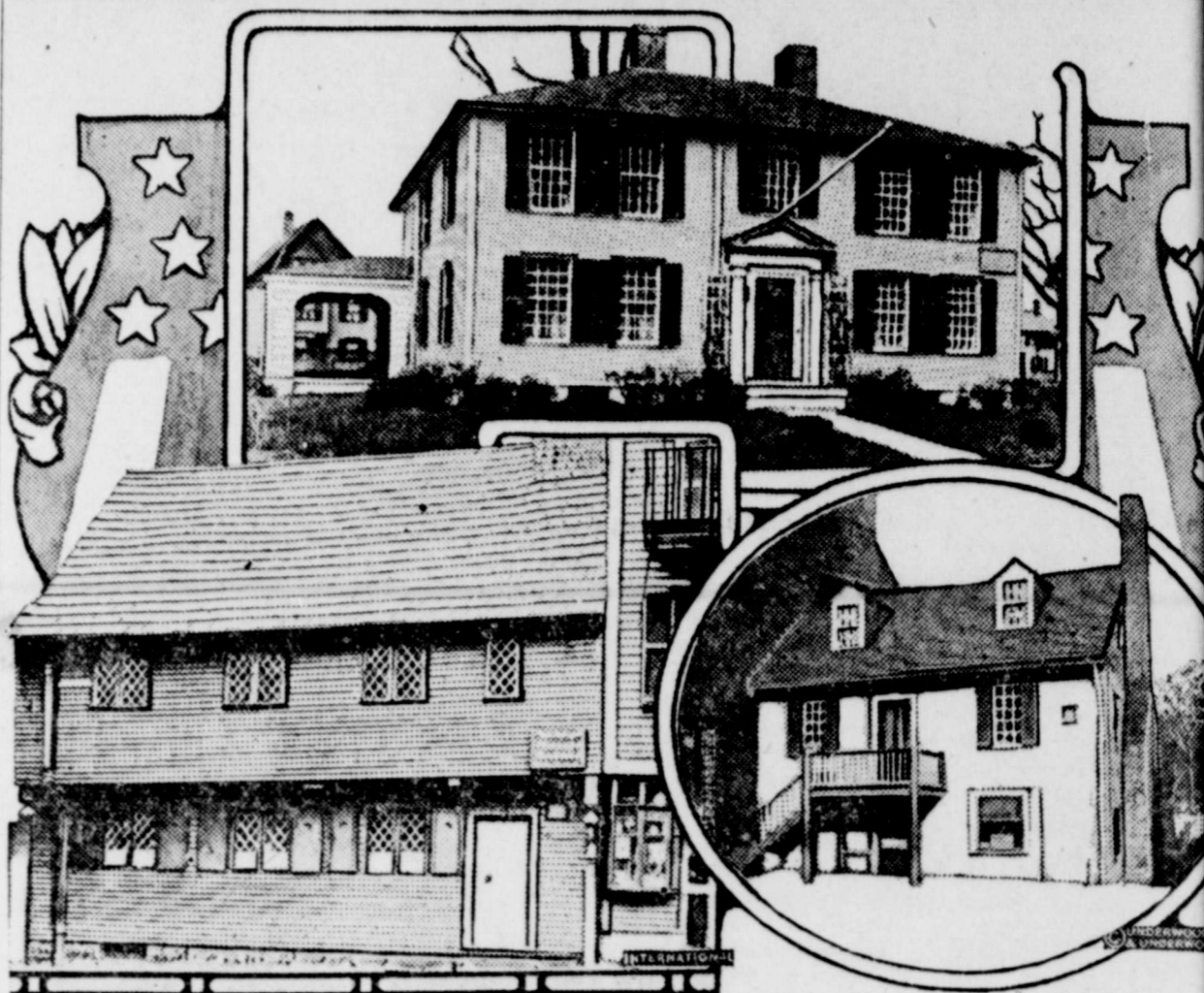
Built in 1748, the State house in Boston was the pride of the city long before the Revolution. It was, when constructed, a fine edifice, with an imposing front, and surmounted with a gilded dome. Much of its original appearance has been preserved, and it is today a Mecca for the tourist who visits the sacred shrines connected with the birth of liberty in the United States of America.

THE Declaration of Independence! The interest which in that paper has survived the occasion upon which it was issued, the interest which is of every age and every clime, the interest which quickens with the lapse of years, spreads as it grows old, and brightens as it recedes, is in the principles which it proclaims. It was the first solemn declaration by a nation of the only legitimate foundation of civil government. It was the corner-stone of a new fabric, destined to cover the surface of the globe. It demolished at a stroke the lawfulness of all governments founded upon conquest. It swept away all the rubbish of accumulated centuries of servitude. It announced in practical form to the world the transcendent truth of the inalienable sovereignty of the people. It proved that the social compact was no figment of the imagination, but a real, solid, and sacred bond of the social union.—John Quincy Adams.

And they can proudly prophesy with the eloquent Henry Armit Brown, whose death at thirty-four was so great a loss to the Philadelphia bar of a generation ago, in words which he used in a centennial oration commemorative of the assembling of the first Continental congress in Carpenter's hall:

"The American Union has endured a hundred years! Here on the threshold of the future the voice of humanity shall not plead to us in vain. There shall be darkness in the days to come—danger for our courage, temptation for our virtue, doubt for our faith, suffering for our fortitude. A thousand shall fall before us, and tens of thousands at our right hand. The years shall pass beneath our feet and century follow century in quick succession. The generations of men shall come and go; the greatness of yesterday shall be forgotten today, and the glories of this noon shall vanish before tomorrow's sun; yet America shall not perish but endure while the spirit of our fathers animates their sons."—Philadelphia Ledger.

REVOLUTIONARY LANDMARKS



Upper—Where the first man died in the Revolution. Wounded in the fight on Lexington Common, Jonathan Harrington crawled to the doorstep of his home and fell dead in the entrance just as his wife opened the door. The Harrington house, which has been carefully preserved, is at Lexington, Mass.
Left—Historic old-fashioned home of Paul Revere, from which the patriot started on his midnight ride to warn the people of Boston of the arrival of the British soldiers. The old house, situated in the North End, Boston, is visited frequently by tourists.
Right—Washington's headquarters in Georgetown. This quaint two-story structure was the headquarters of Gen. Washington during 1793, when he was a surveyor. The structure was at that time a wayside inn of the main stage coach road. It is constructed of native boulders, and is said to be as solid today as when built.

How Great Struggle Was Won

In 1765 the passing of an act of parliament for collecting a colonial revenue by stamps caused general indignation and led to riots. The first Colonial congress, consisting of 28 delegates representing nine colonies, made a statement of grievances and a declaration of rights. The stamps were destroyed or shipped back to England. In 1766 the stamp act was repealed, to the great joy of the colonists; but the principle of colonial taxation was not abandoned and in 1767 duties were levied on glass, papers, printers' colors and tea. This renewed attempt produced in 1768 riots in Boston and Gov. Gage was furnished with a military force of 700 to preserve order and enforce the laws. In 1773 the duties were repealed excepting a 3 pence a pound on tea. It was now a question of principle, and from north to south it was determined that this tax should not be paid. Some cargoes were stored in damp warehouses and spoiled; some sent back; in Boston a mob disguised as Indians threw it into the harbor.

Britain Sends More Troops.

It was now determined to enforce the government of the crown and parliament over the colonies; and a fleet containing several ships of the line and 10,000 troops was sent to America; while the colonists, still asserting their loyalty and with little or no thought of separation from the mother country, prepared to resist what they considered the unconstitutional assumptions of the government. Volunteers were drilling in every direction and depots of provisions and military stores were being gathered. A small force being sent from Boston to seize one of these depots at Concord, Mass., led to what is called the battle of Lexington, and the beginning of the Revolutionary war, April 19, 1775. The British troops were attacked on their return by the provincials and compelled to beat a hasty retreat. A congress of the colonies assembled at Philadelphia, which resolved to raise and equip an army of 20,000 men, and appointed George Washington commander-in-chief. On June 17 Breed's hill in Charleston, near Boston, where 1,500 Americans had hastily intrenched themselves, was taken by assault by the British troops, but with so heavy a loss (1,054 men) that the defeat had for the provincials the moral effect of a victory. After a winter of great privations, the British were compelled to evacuate Boston, carrying away in their fleet 1,500 loyal families.

The British government now put forth a strong effort to reduce the colonies to submission. An army of 55,000, including 17,000 German mercenaries ("Hessians"), was sent under command of Sir William Howe to put down this "wicked rebellion." The thirteen colonies adopted constitutions as independent and sovereign states. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offered a resolution in congress declaring that "the united colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved."

Birth of Declaration.

This resolution, after an earnest debate, was adopted by the votes of the delegates of nine out of the thirteen colonies. A committee consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston was instructed to prepare a declaration in accordance with the above resolution; and the celebrated Declaration of Independence, written by Mr. Jefferson, based upon the equality of all men and the universal right of self-government, and asserting that "all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," on July 4, 1776, received the assent of the delegates of the colonies, which thus dissolved their allegiance to the British crown and declared themselves free and independent states.

Dark Days for Patriots.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British, Gen. Washington, with the remains of his army, thinned by the hardships of winter, hastened to New York. On July 2 Gen. Howe—being joined by his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, and Sir Henry Clinton—found himself at the head of 35,000 men; defeated the Americans on Long Island Aug. 27, 1776, compelled the evacuation of New York and secured possession of its spacious harbor and the Hudson river.

On Christmas night Gen. Washington by crossing in boats among floating ice made a successful night attack upon a Hessian force at Trenton and gave new courage to the despairing Americans, who recruited the army and harassed the enemy with a winter campaign. In the meantime Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin had been sent to France to solicit recognition and aid. The recognition was delayed, but important aid was privately given in money and supplies, and European volunteers—the Marquis de Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Baron de Kalb, Kosciuszko and Pulaski—rendered the most important services.

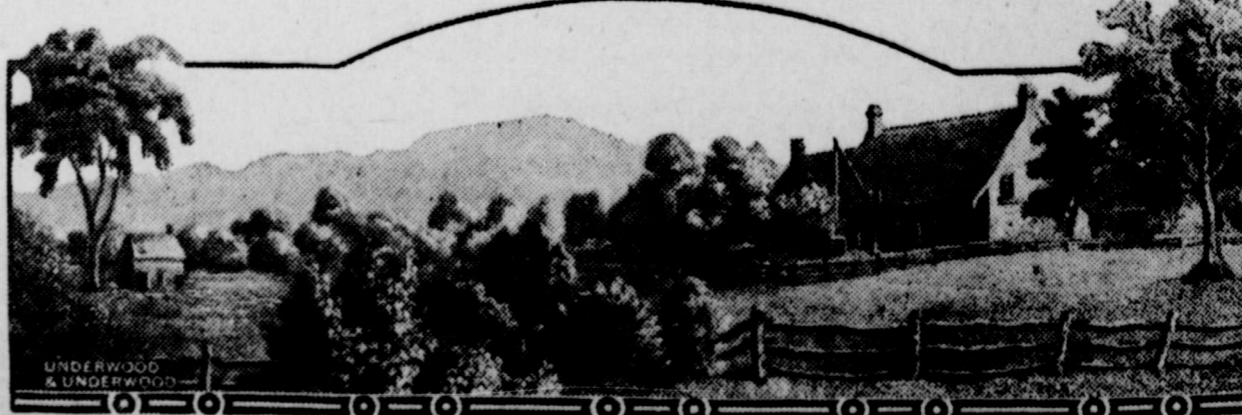
While Washington was contending unsuccessfully against disciplined and overwhelming forces in New Jersey, Gen. Burgoyne was leading an army of 7,000 British and German troops—with a large force of Canadians and

Indians—from Canada into northern New York to form a junction with British on the Hudson and separate New England from the rest of confederacy. After two sharp actions at Stillwater and Saratoga, with three days' rations left he was compelled to capitulate on Oct. 17. England, in the midst of victory, heard with dismay of the loss of an entire army. The Americans had 5,000 muskets and a large train of artillery.

France recognized American independence and sent a large fleet and supplies of clothing, arms and munitions of war to their aid; and Clinton, who had superseded Howe, finding his supplies at Philadelphia threatened, retreated to York, defeating the Americans at Mouton, N. J.

Patriots' Hands Strengthened.

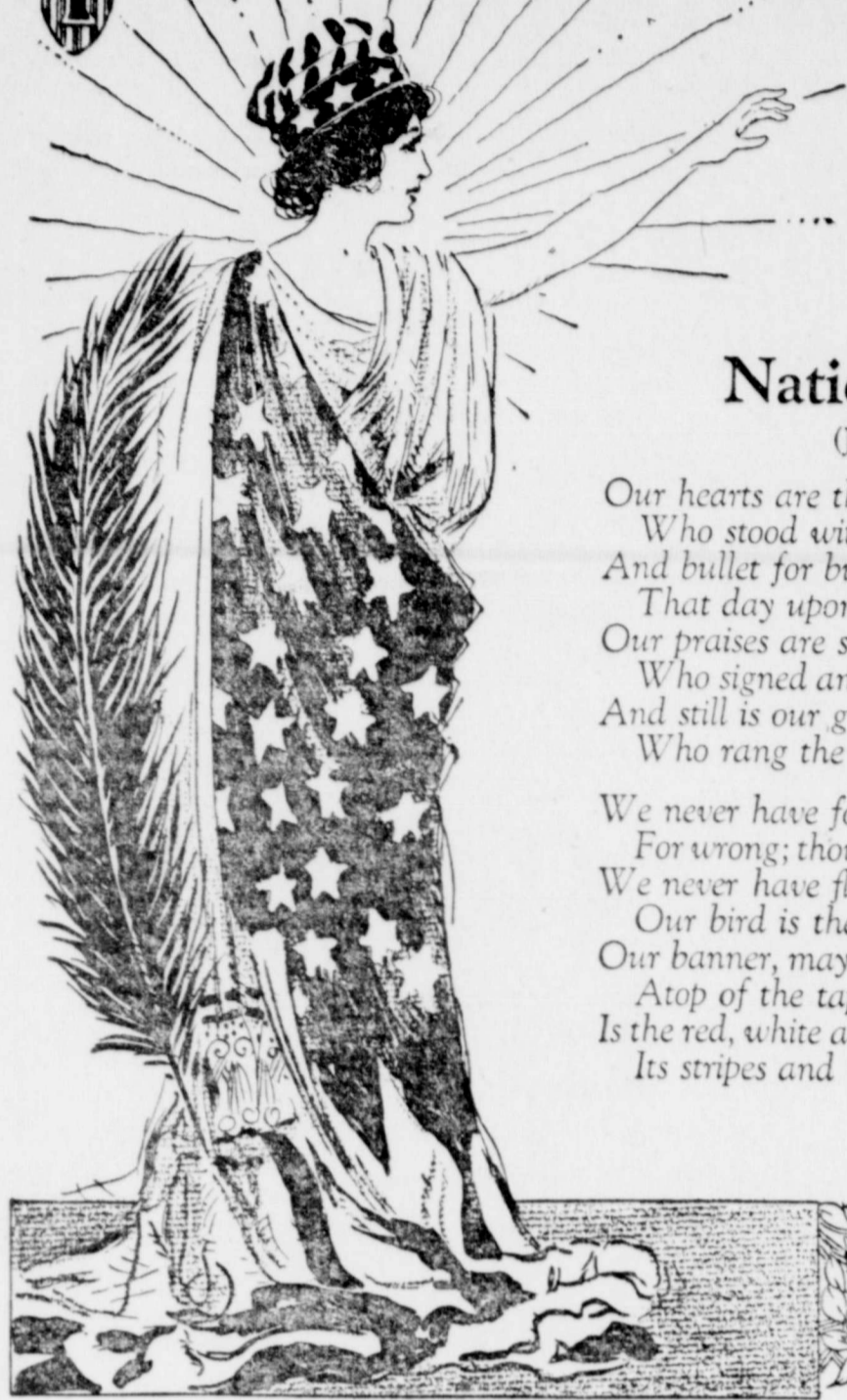
Spain and then Holland joined the war against England and the Americans. But the king and parliament were determined to maintain the honor of the crown and the integrity of the empire. In 1780, 35,000 seamen and 35,000 additional troops were sent to America, and a strenuous effort was made to subjugate the colonies, where the war assumed a partisan character and was conducted with spirit by Sumpter, Marion and other southern chieftains. Lord Cornwallis with a large army marched from Charleston through North Carolina pursuing and sometimes defeating the American general Gates. Vainly out with his success he arrived in Virginia where he was confronted by Marquis de Lafayette. In the meantime Admiral de Varnay had arrived upon the coast with a powerful fleet, and 6,000 soldiers, the elite of the French army, under Count Rochambeau, while Washington fled from New York. Cornwallis was obliged to fortify himself in Yorktown blockaded by the fleet of Count Grasse, and besieged by the army of Americans and French, who for Sir Henry Clinton to send relief from New York. October 1781, he was compelled to surrender his army of 7,000 men—an event which produced such a change of feeling in England as to cause the resignation of the ministry and the dispatch of Gen. Sir Guy Carleton to New York with offers of terms of peace. Preliminaries were signed at Paris Nov. 30, 1782, and on Sept. 3, 1783, England concluded peace with France, Holland and America. The independence of each of the several states was acknowledged, with a liberal settlement of territorial boundaries. April, 1783, a cessation of hostilities had been proclaimed and the American army disbanded. New York which had been held by the British through the whole war, was evacuated Nov. 25; on Dec. 4 Gen. Washington took leave of his companions in arms and on Dec. 23 resigned into the hands of congress his commission as commander-in-chief.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT TAPPAN.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

JULY
4
1921



National Song

(July Fourth)

Our hearts are the hearts of the yeomen
Who stood with such resolute mien,
And bullet for bullet gave foemen
That day upon Lexington Green;
Our praises are still for the freemen
Who signed and wrought tyranny's knell;
And still is our glee for the gleemen
Who rang the old Liberty Bell!

We never have fought with the craven
For wrong; though it stood on a throne;
We never have flocked with the raven;
Our bird is the eagle alone!
Our banner, may none wave above it
Atop of the tapering spars,
Is the red, white and blue—how we love it—
Its stripes and its spangle of stars!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

New Note in Nation's Celebration

Today there is a new note struck on the Fourth of July. The old victories of the Revolution recede into the dimmest past; and poets who have written, as did that patriotic son of New Jersey, Doctor Thomas Dunn English, of how

There flows Assanpink; yonder Monmouth's plain
Spreads green before us, fertile with its grain,
There Trenton rises, where our fortune first
Turned to the flood when at its ebb the first
There Princeton, too, whose college folk
Where startled Britons took their first
There is the Tory blockhouse on the ridge,
There Paulus Hook, Red Bank and Quin-

ton's Bridge;
or, like Bryant, have sung how
The British soldier trembles
When Marion's name is told,

will be the bards of ancient American history—a history ever to be cherished but no longer to fill the foreground in the national annals. Even Gettysburg and Chickamauga recede, and the bloody shirt, buried deeper than ever plummet sounded, seem forever incapable of another languid flap. New triumphs and new ideals fill the minds of the people who have, in part at least, realized the aspiration of the patriot who declared:

Our banner still defiance flings
To accepted power and may not rest until
All peoples and all lands alike are free
From threat of prince and their brood
of tyranny.

None the less, many of the old exhortations still ring true. To the end of time Americans can repeat the words uttered by Daniel Webster, not many months before his death, when the republic completed its seventy-fifth year and the great orator entered on his seventieth:

"This anniversary animates and gladdens and unites all American hearts. On other days of the year we may be party men, indulging in controversies more or less important to the public good; we may have likes and dislikes, and we may maintain our political differences often with warm and sometimes with angry feelings. But today we are Americans all in all, nothing but Americans. . . . Every man's heart swells within him—every man's port and bearing become somewhat more proud and lofty as he remembers that seventy-five years have rolled away and that the great inheritance of liberty is still his—his undiminished and unimpaired, his in all its original glory, his to enjoy, his to protect, and his to transmit to future generations."

With Webster's rival orator, from

his own state, Edward Everett, they can apostrophize the flag:

"All hail to our glorious ensign! Courage to the heart and strength to the hand, to which in all time it shall be intrusted! May it ever wave in honor, in unsullied glory and patriotic hope on the dome of the capitol, on the country's stronghold, on the entented plain, on the wave-rocked topmast! Wherever on the earth's surface the eye of the American shall behold it, may he have reason to bless it! On whatever spot it is planted, there may freedom have a foothold, humanity a brave champion and religion an altar! Though stained with blood in a righteous cause, may it never in any cause be stained with shame!"

"Alike when its gorgeous folds shall wanton in lazy holiday triumphs on the summer breeze and its tattered fragments be dimly seen through the clouds of war may it be the joy and pride of the American heart! First raised in the cause of right and liberty, in that cause alone may it forever spread out its streaming blazony to the battle and the storm! Having been borne victoriously across the continent and on every sea, may virtue and freedom and peace forever follow where it leads the way!"

With Henry Ward Beecher at a later date, they can stand beside the graves of their dead and take comfort from the truths that an enlarged vision brings within their grasp:

"Oh, tell me not that they are dead—that generous, that airy army of invisible heroes. They hover as a cloud of witnesses above this nation. Are they dead that yet speak louder than we can speak, and a more universal language? Are they dead that yet move upon society and inspire the people with nobler motives and more heroic patriotism? Ye that mourn, let gladness mingle with your tears. He was your son, but now he is the nation's. He made your household bright; now his example inspires a thousand households. Dear to his

THE Declaration of Independence! The interest which in that paper has survived the occasion upon which it was issued, the interest which is of every age and every clime, the interest which quickens with the lapse of years, spreads as it grows old, and brightens as it recedes, is in the principles which it proclaims. It was the first solemn declaration by a nation of the only legitimate foundation of civil government. It was the corner-stone of a new fabric, destined to cover the surface of the globe. It demolished at a stroke the lawfulness of all governments founded upon conquest. It swept away all the rubbish of accumulated centuries of servitude. It announced in practical form to the world the transcendent truth of the inalienable sovereignty of the people. It proved that the social compact was no fiction of the imagination, but a real, solid, and sacred bond of the social union.—John Quincy Adams.

brothers and sisters, he is now brother to every generous youth in the land. Before he was narrowed, appropriated, shut up to you. Now he is augmented, set free and given to all. Before, he was yours; he is ours. He has died from the family that he might live to the nation. Not one name shall be forgotten or neglected; and it shall be and by be confessed of our modern heroes as it is of an ancient hero, that he did more for his country by his death than by his whole life."

And they can proudly prophesy with the eloquent Henry Armit Brown, whose death at thirty-four was so great a loss to the Philadelphia bar of a generation ago, in words which he used in a centennial oration commemorative of the assembling of the first Continental congress in Carpenter's hall:

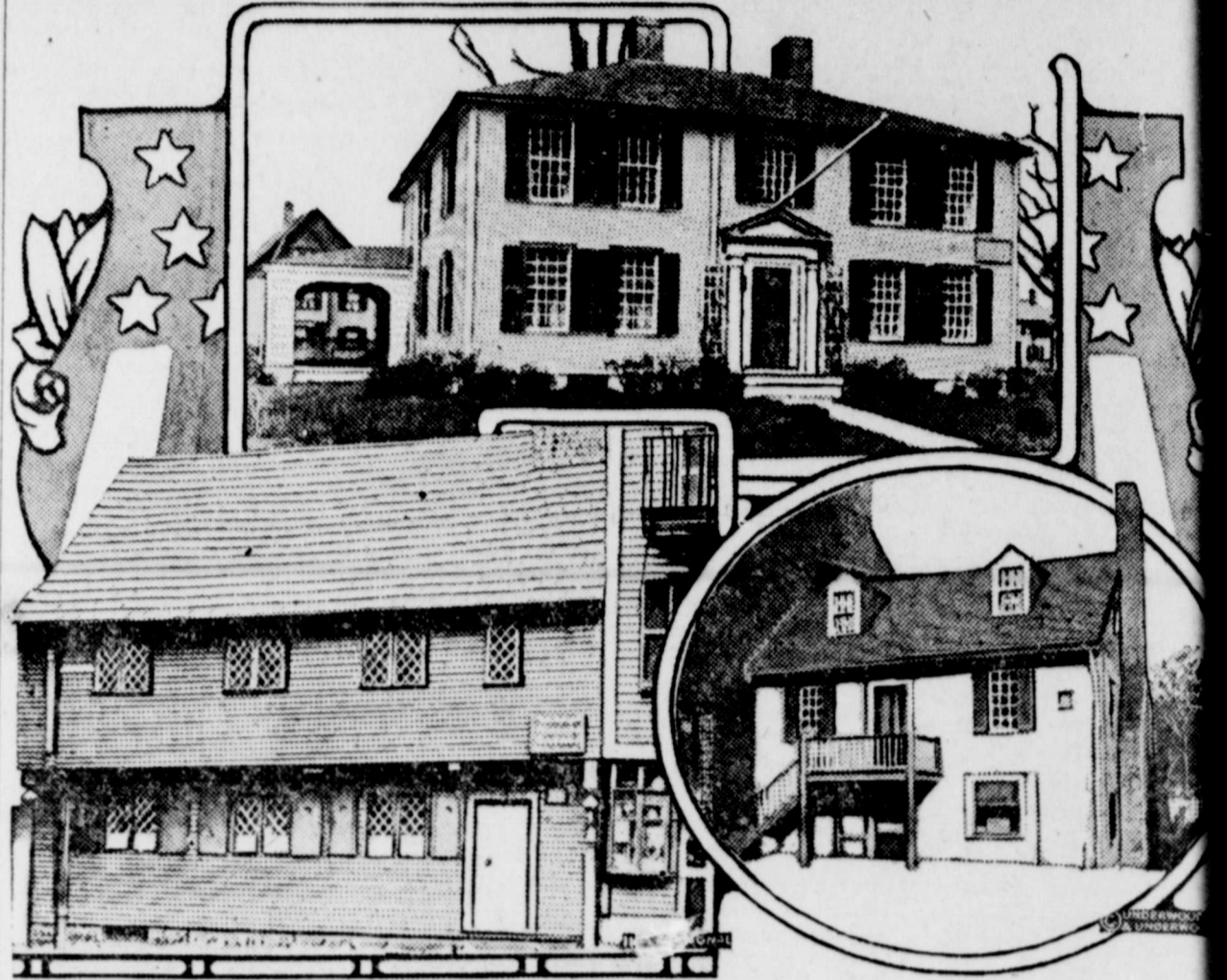
"The American Union has endured a hundred years! Here on the threshold of the future the voice of humanity shall not plead to us in vain. There shall be darkness in the days to come—danger for our courage, temptation for our virtue, doubt for our faith, suffering for our fortitude. A thousand shall fall before us, and tens of thousands at our right hand. The years shall pass beneath our feet and century follow century in quick succession. The generations of men shall come and go; the greatness of yesterday shall be forgotten today, and the glories of this noon shall vanish before tomorrow's sun; yet America shall not perish but endure while the spirit of our fathers animates their sons."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Famous in History.



Built in 1748, the State house in Boston was the pride of the city long before the Revolution. It was, when constructed, a fine edifice, with an imposing front, and surmounted with a gilded dome. Much of its original appearance has been preserved, and it is today a Mecca for the tourist who visits the sacred shrines connected with the birth of liberty in the United States of America.

REVOLUTIONARY LANDMARKS



Upper—Where the first man died in the Revolution. Wounded in the fight on Lexington Common, Jonathan Harrington crawled to the doorstep of his home and fell dead in the entrance just as his wife opened the door. The Harrington house, which has been carefully preserved, is at Lexington, Mass.

Left—Historic old-fashioned home of Paul Revere, from which the patriot started on his midnight ride to warn the people of Boston of the arrival of the British soldiers. The old house, situated in the North End, Boston, is visited frequently by tourists.

Right—Washington's headquarters in Georgetown. This quaint two-story structure was the headquarters of George Washington during 1790, when he was a surveyor. The structure was at that time a wayside inn of the main stage coach road. It is constructed of native boulders, and is said to be as solid today as when built.

How Great Struggle Was Won

In 1765 the passing of an act of parliament for collecting a colonial revenue by stamps caused general indignation and led to riots. The first Continental congress, consisting of 28 delegates representing nine colonies, made a statement of grievances and a declaration of rights. The stamps were destroyed or shipped back to England. In 1766 the stamp act was repealed, to the great joy of the colonists; but the principle of colonial taxation was not abandoned and in 1767 duties were levied on glass, papers, printers' colors and tea. This renewed attempt produced in 1773 riots in Boston and Gov. Gage was furnished with a military force of 700 to preserve order and enforce the laws. In 1773 the duties were repealed excepting a 3 pence a pound on tea. It was now a question of principle, and from north to south it was determined that this tax should not be paid. Some cargoes were stored in damp warehouses and spoiled; some sent back; in Boston a mob disguised as Indians threw it into the harbor.

Britain Sends More Troops.

It was now determined to enforce the government of the crown and parliament over the colonies; and a fleet containing several ships of the line and 10,000 troops was sent to America; while the colonists, still asserting their loyalty and with little or no thought of separation from the mother country, prepared to resist what they considered the unconstitutional assumptions of the government. Volunteers were drilling in every direction and depots of provisions and military stores were being gathered. A small force being sent from Boston to seize one of these depots at Concord, Mass., led to what is called the battle of Lexington, and the beginning of the Revolutionary war, April 19, 1775. The British troops were attacked on their return by the provincials and compelled to beat a hasty retreat. A congress of the colonies assembled at Philadelphia, which resolved to raise and equip an army of 20,000 men, and appointed George Washington commander-in-chief. On June 17 Breed's hill in Charleston, near Boston, where 1,500 Americans had hastily entrenched themselves, was taken by assault by the British troops, but with so heavy a loss (1,054 men) that the defeat had for the provincials the moral effect of a victory. After a winter of great privations, the British were compelled to evacuate Boston, carrying away in their fleet 1,500 loyal families.

The British government now put forth a strong effort to reduce the colonies to submission. An army of 55,000, including 17,000 German mercenaries ("Hessians"), was sent under command of Sir William Howe to put down this "wicked rebellion." The thirteen colonies adopted constitutions as independent and sovereign states. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offered a resolution in congress declaring that "the united colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved."

Birth of Declaration.

This resolution, after an earnest debate, was adopted by the votes of the delegates of nine out of the thirteen colonies. A committee consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston was instructed to prepare a declaration in accordance with the above resolution; and the celebrated Declaration of Independence, written by Mr. Jefferson, based upon the equality of all men and the universal right of self-government, and asserting that "all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," on July 4, 1776, received the assent of the delegates of the colonies, which thus dissolved their allegiance to the British crown and declared themselves free and independent states.

Dark Days for Patriots.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British, Gen. Washington, with the remains of his army, thinned by the hardships of winter, hastened to New York. On July 2 Gen. Howe—being joined by his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, and Sir Henry Clinton—found himself at the head of 35,000 men; defeated the Americans on Long Island Aug. 27, 1776, compelled the evacuation of New York and secured possession of its spacious harbor and the Hudson river.

On Christmas night Gen. Washington by crossing in boats among floating ice made a successful night attack upon a Hessian force at Trenton and gave new courage to the despairing Americans, who recruited the army and harassed the enemy with a winter campaign.

In the meantime Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin had been sent to France to solicit recognition and aid. The recognition was delayed, but important aid was privately given in money and supplies, and European volunteers—the Marquis de Lafayette, Baron Steuben, Baron de Kalb, Kosciuszko and Pulaski—rendered the most important services.

While Washington was contending unsuccessfully against disciplined and overwhelming forces in New Jersey, Gen. Burgoyne was leading an army of 7,000 British and German troops—with a large force of Canadians and

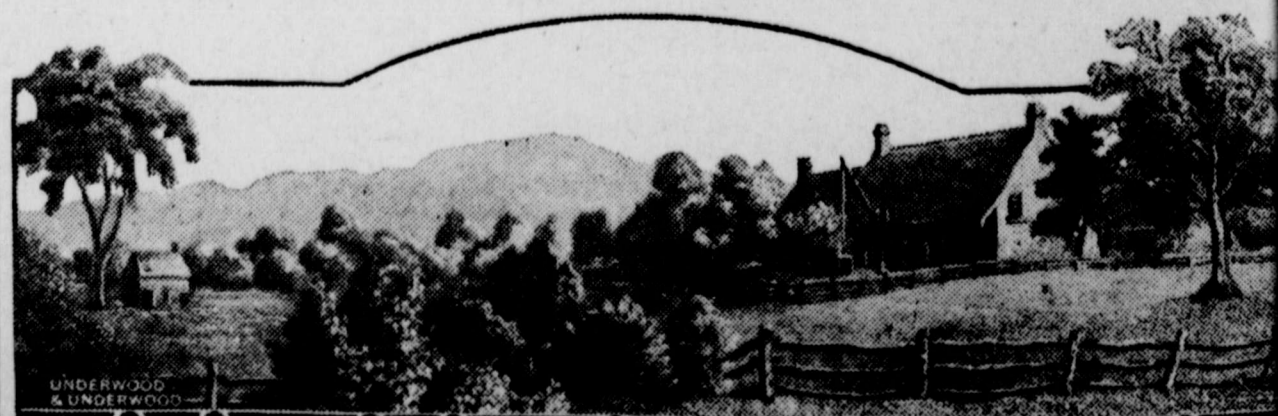
Indians—from Canada into north New York to form a junction with British on the Hudson and separate New England from the rest of confederacy. After two sharp battles at Stillwater and Saratoga, with three days' rations left he was compelled to capitulate on Oct. 17, 1777. In the midst of victory heard with dismay of the loss of an entire army. The Americans gathered 5,000 muskets and a large train of artillery.

France recognized American independence and sent a large fleet, supplies of clothing, arms and provisions of war to their aid; and Clinton, who had superseded Howe, finding his supplies at Philadelphia threatened, retreated to York, defeating the Americans at the mouth, N. J.

Patriots' Hands Strengthened.

Spain and then Holland joined the war against England and the Americans. But the king and parliament were determined to maintain the honor of the crown and the integrity of the empire. In 1780, 85 seamen and 35,000 additional troops were sent to America, and a strong effort was made to subjugate the colonies, where the war assumed a partisan character and was conducted with spirit by Sumpter, Marion and other southern chieftains. Lord Cornwallis with a large army marched from Charleston through North Carolina pursuing and sometimes defeating the American general Gates. Without his success he arrived in Virginia where he was confronted by Marquis de Lafayette. In the meantime Admiral de Varney had arrived upon the coast with a powerful fleet, and 6,000 soldiers, the elite of the French army, under Count Rochambeau, while Washington fled from New York. Cornwallis was obliged to fortify himself in Yorktown blockaded by the fleet of Count Grasse, and besieged by the army of Americans and French, waiting for Sir Henry Clinton to send relief from New York. October 1781, he was compelled to surrender his army of 7,000 men—an event which produced such a change of feeling in England as to cause the resignation of the ministry and the dispatch of Gen. Sir Guy Carleton to New York with offers of terms of peace. Preliminaries were signed at Paris Nov. 30, 1782, and on Sept. 3, 1783, England concluded peace with France, Holland and America. The independence of each of the several states was acknowledged, with a liberal settlement of territorial boundaries.

April, 1783, a cessation of hostilities had been proclaimed and the American army disbanded. New York which had been held by the British through the whole war, was evacuated Nov. 25; on Dec. 4 Gen. Washington took leave of his companions in arms and on Dec. 23 resigned into the hands of congress his commission as commander-in-chief.



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J. R. Durrett, Sec'y.

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The Miami Chief.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Entered at the postoffice at Miami, Texas, as second-class matter.

L. G. Waggoner, Editor and Owner.

Miami Texas.

Thursday, June 30, 1921.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

1 Year ----- \$1.50
6 Months ----- 85c
3 Months ----- 50c

CASH IN ADVANCE ALWAYS.

These town weeds are getting a very healthy growth while everybody is so busy with the harvest.

Agitators have hammered so long on a "safe and sane fourth" until they have just about succeeded in ruining the day altogether.

The average transient man or woman who hits a town for a whirlwind campaign, collecting for some institution gets the money, but forgets the address of the institution.

Leafing around town these days is about the poorest thing one can do now. There is no one to loaf with and if a fellow comes to town, he usually spends about ten minutes and beats it back at forty per.

People in this section haven't much time for the oil game now. Wheat harvest is making more money than a dozen oil wells would, and it is much easier to get "pay sand."

A number of Miami people are preparing to go to Wheeler to spend the fourth of July. Wheeler is preparing a big picnic and barbecue, with the usual other attractions.

The continuous rains this spring have made wonderful pastures for the cattlemen. Stock raisers of the Panhandle state that they have the best grass they have had in many years.

From eight to twelve cars of wheat per day are being loaded out of Miami. We can't ship it all out in a week, or a month, but at the rate of ten cars per day, Roberts county is selling some wheat.

That old grouchy feeling that has been felt by some of our Panhandle citizens is rapidly disappearing since wheat is coming in so fast the past few days. About 30,000 bushels of wheat per day is being cut in our trade territory.

Do you remember what a splendid half day work was done at our Cemetery last year in the early spring. It was cleaned up and the appearance improved greatly. We did not do that work this year, and the appearance of our cemetery looks very ragged.

The Wheeler News-Review is again published after an absence of several months. Their plant was destroyed by fire last fall, and they have just managed to get the new plant in. J. F. Dunkle is editor and J. D. Merriman, Jr., business manager.

Cattlemen are watching with much interest the development of the fifty million dollar loan by the government. The loan of course is very small compared to the cattle loans of the country, but it will help a lot anyhow. If it can be credited as some monies are, it may liquidate several times its amount in debts.

With wheat at \$1.15 the farmer cannot pay wartime harvest bills and harvest wages. That is pre-war prices for wheat. The present harvest wages around here is \$4.00 per day, and although more than the farmer can afford to pay, he is having to pay it because other communities are paying it, and we are not saying either that harvest hands are getting rich at that price for they are not. The trouble is that the wheat farmer is forced to take pre-war prices for wheat when nothing else has dropped to pre-war prices.

Dempsey and Carpentier will go in the ring Saturday and see which one can beat the other up the quickest. The real sport of the fighting ring was ruined when it became known that hardly a square fight was being pulled. Thus people loose interest in such things. Horse racing is another great sport that has lost its charm. Baseball was almost on the verge of losing its popularity, but we trust it has been saved the disgrace. The true American sport is a great thing to drive away the blues, but when a set of crooks get to the head of anything, the American public usually resigns.

PROCRASTINATOR

By ELIZABETH R. GREENE.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

They were a gay little company that descended the steps of Hill Crest Farm to the waiting hay rack, and for the twentieth time that morning Mariana wished she had been ready. But it was always this way. Somehow Mariana could never manage to be quite on time, and had long ago been affectionately dubbed by her friends the "Procrastinator."

Nevertheless, Mariana was a general favorite, and it was with genuine regret that the little party of pleasure seekers set forth without her that bright morning.

"Couldn't you come later, Mariana?" coaxed Bettina, loitering behind the others.

Mariana shook her head. "I can't," she sighed. "I've got all my packing to do."

"Couldn't I help you tonight?" generously proffered Bettina.

Mariana dimpled. "Thanks, Betty," she smiled, "you're a dear; but I can't go, really."

"Oh, come along, Betty," called Polly from the hay rack. "She'll come at the eleventh hour, same's she always does!"

Slowly Mariana went back to the neglected packing. Tomorrow they were all going home. "All" meant Mariana's five girl friends, Miss Kent who chaperoned the little party, and Mariana.

Leaving her unfinished packing she donned the pretty white dress thrown over a chair. Her vivid imagination pictured the delighted surprise of her friends when she should join them and—yes, it must be admitted, the whole of the vision was glorified by the tremendous hope that she might see "him."

A radiant vision was Mariana that morning, and passersby turned to look admiringly at the trim, white-clad little figure tripping gaily along the dusty roadside.

But as the sun rose higher and the heat increased Mariana's enthusiasm waned with her lagging feet.

How beautiful it was out here though! Somewhere in the green branches overhead a bird chirped joyously and in the distance came faint sounds of the haymakers. Somewhere, too, in this enchanted land lived The Man.

Oh, it was shameful that she should think of him so! But since that morning when she had chanced to be at her window in the early dawn and caught a glimpse of him carrying a dew-wet burden of lettuce and cucumbers to the farmhouse door below she had been unable to put the strong, sunburned face and stalwart form quite out of mind.

And this was her last day of freedom. Her chance of knowing him ended today! Tomorrow meant noisy, smoky Brewster and—Aunt Amelia.

Mariana sighed dismally. However, being a cheery little person, her gloom soon vanished as she caught a glimpse of the big, ripe berries near by.

"Blueberries!" she exclaimed, rising and beginning to gather the tempting fruit. Presently a glance over the stone wall revealed more berries beyond in the pasture.

Laughing softly, Mariana sealed the wall with pretty grace.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Mariana, her eyes following wistfully the distant shadows of forest trees. If only she might rest in those cool woods awhile!

Wearily she plodded on under the noonday sun, reaching at last the welcome shadows of the wood. Throwing herself down upon the sweet pine needles, she drew deep breaths of the pine-scented air. Presently her tired eyelids drooped lower and lower and she slept.

Mariana sat up and rubbed her eyes. It was sunset. The prospect of night overtaking her in a strange wood was not at all pleasant; besides, what would Miss Kent think?

Mariana rose and hurriedly retraced her steps through the forest gloom. Suddenly she paused—terrified. Near by, dimly outlined in the gathering shadows, loomed the huge black body of an animal.

Breathlessly she stared back into the gleaming eyes regarding her. Then above the beating of her heart came the sound of a merry whistle from the pasture.

Sobbing with relief, Mariana fled toward the welcome tones. Hurrying feet crashed through the underbrush behind her, briars caught and scratched her, but she sped blindly on. When the hot, panting breaths were close beside her, a man's voice called suddenly, then—oblivion.

When Mariana opened her eyes she looked into the face of The Man.

"The bear, has—has he gone?" she stammered, attempting to rise.

The Man threw away the remaining water that had not been used on Mariana's head.

"You mean Rover, there, I reckon?" he smiled boyishly.

Her eyes followed his gesture. There on the ground beside her stretched a big, black dog!

PASTIME PROGRAMS

AS A MAN THINKS

TOMORROW, GOOD FEATURE

We have for the feature tomorrow, AS A MAN THINKS. How do you think, and do you know how the other people think. Come out and see this Hodgkinson production. Also episode No. 14 of Daredevil Jack.

WHY TRUST YOUR HUSBAND, And Sunshine Comedy SATURDAY

William Fox made another good picture when he produced, WHY TRUST YOUR HUSBAND. It with another two reel Sunshine Comedy will constitute the program for Saturday.

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A Big Paramount Super Special

Next Monday is the day for another of the Paramount Super Specials. This time we will have TREASURE ISLAND, a very wonderful picture. You remember, "Why Change Your Wife," "Everywoman," etc. This is the same kind of special. Come and see it Admission 20-40 cents. Remember the Pastime on the Fourth of July.

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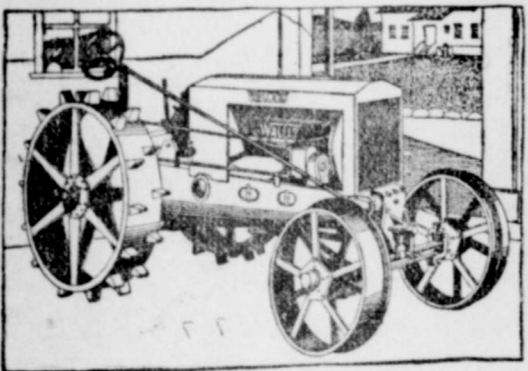
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PHONE 15. R. D. DUNIVEN, Prop.

Mrs. Aurelia Baker of Miami, Texas, has arrived in the city for an extended visit with Mr. and Mrs. Leslie C. Jones, at their home, 2129 Perry street, Springfield. Mrs. Baker came to attend the marriage of her niece, Miss Wilma Jones, to Mr. Percy Francis Armitage, of New York, which was an interesting event of yesterday noon. She will remain in Jacksonville until September.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times.

Garrett Allen, a brother to Homer and Window, from Ashboro, N. C., came in last Friday and will spend the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Frye have returned from South Texas and announce their intention of becoming citizens of this county again.

Judge and Mrs. L. C. Heare returned last week from Custer, Oklahoma after a months visit.

Mrs. J. R. Patton of Clovis, New Mexico is here this week visiting homefolks.

J. A. Covey has moved to the J. A. Holmes residence on the hill, and Homer Kitchen who purchased the Covey residence last fall will move into it.

L. A. Wells of Amarillo was here first of the week looking after land and cattle interests in this county. Mr. Wells is very optimistic over the present prospect for financial betterment, and believes that the entire Panhandle will come out with flying colors within the next sixty days.

Rev. and Mrs. M. E. Wells and baby left yesterday for Rochester, Minn., where they go for special surgical treatment for Mrs. Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cousineau who have been visiting his daughter, Mrs. J. F. Johnston left yesterday for Canadian where they will spend a few days, and then go to Canada for the summer. Their home is in Tucson, Ariz.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Nelson came in yesterday from Paris and will stay here during the harvest season.

W. T. Hammond came in yesterday and is looking after financial interests here.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal McCullough and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gray of Panhandle were Sunday visitors at the B. F. Gray home.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Tenney came in yesterday and are visiting Miami friends.

J. E. Hill, general Manager of the Panhandle Lumber Company is here today from Amarillo.

W. S. Martin of Amarillo spent Sunday in Miami.

C. P. Pursley and family of Panhandle spent Sunday with his mother. Erwin stayed for the week.

Miss Bess Johnston of Childress is visiting this week at the Kivlehen home.

LIGHT AND WATER NOTICE

All bills due the City light and water department are due the first day of each month, and payable at the Bank of Miami. All past due accounts must be settled at once. Please give your accounts prompt attention.

J. B. Saul, Collector.

CHIROPRACTIC NOTICE

Dr. Erikson, Chiropractic, is now located with office in the residence of Mrs. J. E. George. All equipment has arrived, and he is here to help your health. Examination and advice free. Appointments made by phone or personal calls at the residence.

The Monitor has suggested everything to its readers from getting rid of chinch bugs to knocking fleas on the house poodle, from scientific farming to building towns, railroads and electric light plants, in fact everything that we could think of for the benefit of man except running a Ford without gas or fishing without bait and editing a newspaper without brains.—Shattuck Monitor.

The freeing of the five bootleggers by the district court in Hereford will be good news to bootleggers in general. Caught with the goods, they were acquitted under technicality. This technical stuff may sound reasonable to the legal mind, but to the ordinary layman, it is pure bunk. Instead of making more laws, the legislature should discard all existing laws, and write some that will hold up, giving common sense a chance to rule the land.—Randall County News.

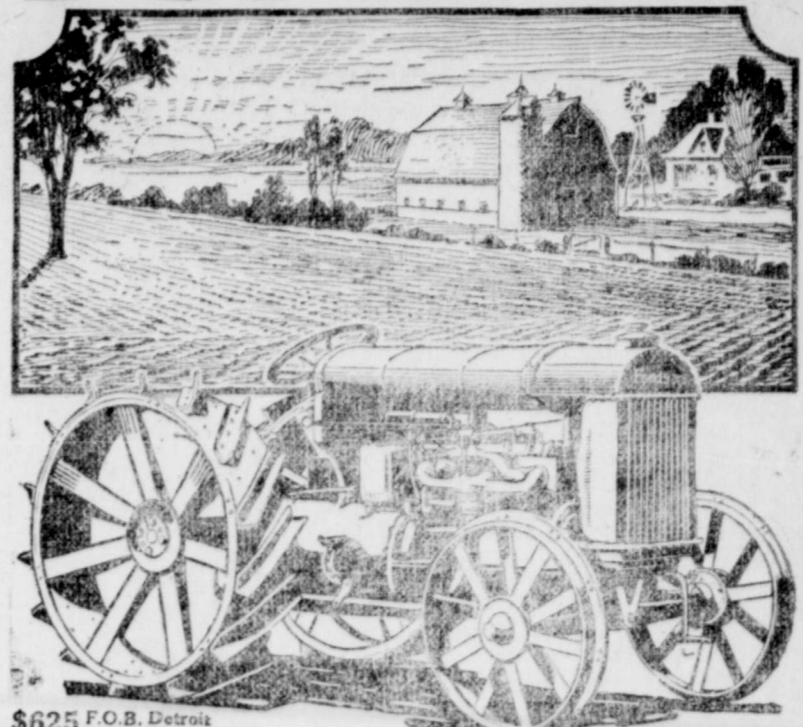
Our laws have too many technicalities in them. They were in the main made by lawyers who should have known how to draw up a bill free of technicalities, but they seem to have put as many in each law as they could get in. We would not suggest that this was done for the benefit of the lawyers as a profession.—Lockney Beacon.

The Pastime Theatre offers you a splendid program next Monday night. Don't fail to see "Treasure Island."

The Home of The Soul

In olden times, it was believed that the seat of the soul was the stomach, most likely for the reason that a man is never so completely used up as when his stomach is out of order. For the cure of ordinary stomach troubles, there is nothing quite so prompt and satisfactory as Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

Fordson



\$625 F.O.B. Detroit

"The End of a Perfect Day"

—and all ready for another, whether it be to plow, harrow, drill; to run the thrasher, the corn sheller, the hay baler or what-not. For Fordson Tractors are not only doing in the most economical and most efficient manner, all general field work for farmers the world over, but they are saving them time, labor and money in taking care of every power job.

It combines all of the qualities—all of the advantages—you have wished for in a tractor. It is light; it is powerful; it is efficient; it is economical in both fuel consumption and upkeep; it is durable; it is dependable; and it is not extravagant in cost.

It's hard to tell you all the facts about the Fordson here. We prefer to talk to you personally and to show you its many advantages. We'll gladly bring all the facts to you if you will phone or drop us a card.

J. A. COVEY & SON

Authorized Agents for
FORDS AND FORDSONS
MIAMI, TEXAS.



I ought to know
I grow tobacco

You can't beat a Camel, because you can't beat the tobacco that goes into Camels.

That's why Camels are the choice of men who know and love fine tobacco. They know what makes Camels so smooth, so fragrant and mellow-mild.

They'll tell you that the expert Camel blend of choice Turkish and Domestic tobaccos makes a cigarette smoke you can't equal—no matter what you pay.

But it doesn't take an expert to tell Camel quality. You'll spot it the very first puff. Try Camels yourself.



R. J. REYNOLDS Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Camel

DUMPING NOTICE

Dumping trash, rubbish, or hauling dirt from the property owned by the Miami Town Company near the ball ground is positively forbidden, and will not be tolerated longer.

Samuel Edge. 27 3m p.

The Hero and the White Hat

By KATE EDMONDS.

"Gee, it's stupid enough around these summer places," sawned Perry Gray. "I believe I'll take the little old car out again and see if I can't blow the blues out of my disposition."

As it flew past him something white and filmy floated over behind, hovered over Perry's blond head and then settled like a great white moth over his face.

Perry raced down the mountain-side and then back again, and somehow his blues vanished forever that day. But it was later in the day.



With the White Hat Perched on Her Pretty Head.

hotel restaurant. There was not one girl there who ought to belong to that fluffy white hat.

"Lunching upstairs. Mrs. Ripley came today. She was tired."

"Well, it's the truth. Children are too messy for words."

"Perry yawned. 'Want to play tennis?'"

"Can't—got to amuse Gertrude."

"I found me," he chuckled. "Tell me who owns it and I'll confess."

"It was?" the light died out of

Perry's face. Heartwhole as he was, he had built up a romance from the coming of the "white moth" as he called the pretty foolish hat.

"I know where it is," said Nan, quickly and, flying past her brother, she slipped into his room and came out with the white hat perched on her pretty head.

"Yes," admitted Perry, feeling rather flat. "Guess I'll go out and find some one to play a set with me. Do I have to see the Ripley infant?" he pleaded.

"I'm going to marry her," Perry said to himself, as Nan introduced him. "This is my brother Perry. Gertrude—you remember Gertrude Ripley, don't you, Perry?"

Perry blushed as he bent over her cool little hand. "I couldn't forget," he said warmly, then he added confidentially: "Do you mind telling me what kind of flowers those are, Miss Ripley?"

"You have talked about forget-me-nots and white hats and periwinkles," she said a little jealously, "and I don't know what you mean, Perry, dear."

Perry smiled feebly. "On the day I met you—you passed me in a carload of girls and your blue hat—your white hat blew into my face and I said I was going to marry the girl who owned the hat."

Gertrude smiled complacently, but perhaps there was a tiny twinkle in her eye. "That was mother's hat—and I wasn't in the car at all—"

"Nan said it was her hat!" cried the bewildered bridegroom.

"It was," said his lovely wife. "Mother had just given it to her. Really, Perry, mother is a widow and—"

"Hat or no hat," interrupted Perry, kissing his bride. "I'm safely married to the only girl I could ever love, and that's enough for me."

WHY THE "KEYSTONE STATE"

Two Explanations for Appellation of Which All Pennsylvanians Are Extremely Proud.

There have been several theories advanced as to the manner in which the appellation "Keystone State" was first applied to Pennsylvania.

Another reason advanced is, that in constructing a bridge between Pennsylvania avenue and Georgetown, Washington, D. C., a single arch was erected of stones left from building the walls of the capitol.

The most amusing and original newspaper ever printed was the "Muse Historique" of Jacques Loret, which for fifteen years from 1650 to 1665, was issued weekly in Paris.

Loret was his own reporter, going about the city for news and welcomed, although doubtless sometimes feared, by all classes of society.

It's Easier. "My boy graduates from college this year, and I expect to take him into the office with me."

"You'll start him at the bottom and let him work up, I suppose."

"No, I think I'll start him at the top and let him work down."

"What would you do?"

WHICH?

By DOROTHY I. DUFF.

We were gathered on the hotel plaza, four former classmates who had not met for a year. It was a glorious reunion, and of course each had a story to tell.

"My story?" asked Nell, in answer to Kitty's question. "Well, yes, I have a story to tell, but it is about someone else."

"Let's hear it," we all cried, and so she began: "When Billy Appleton struck New York he had with him a suitcase containing his clothes, \$200 and a picture of Elsie Hill, in a silver frame."

"Back in Portland, Conn., where Billy was born, Appleton & Co. was the leading dry goods store, and Mr. Appleton was Portland's most prominent citizen."

"But Billy soon discovered that life in New York was very different from life in Portland. In Portland he lived in a big white house with a lawn in front; he had two horses and a little runabout; he had an adoring mother, whose whole time seemed to be taken up in doing things for Billy."

"In Portland he had been the one and only designer; but here in New York! Well, here in New York everybody seemed to be a designer."

"At last, however, Billy found a job; not a very good one, but at least a job which would feed him and pay his room rent with a little to spare."

He was set to work designing borders and figures which were to be used on the beautiful windows made by that firm for churches and public buildings.

"About this time the firm offered a prize to their employees for the best design for a window. Billy had many ideas, and he worked all his spare time on that design. He wrote to Elsie about it; all his work was for her. Every girl he saw he compared with her, much to the stranger's disparagement."

"And then he met Adele. It was quite unexpected, and Billy's heart thrilled as it had never thrilled before. Adele's eyes were as black as midnight, and she had straight black hair, quite a contrast to little golden-haired Elsie with the blue eyes."

"But did he want to marry Elsie? What of Adele? He loved Elsie, oh, yes, nobody could doubt that; but didn't he love Adele? Elsie seemed like a dream, while Adele was an ever-present reality."

"And then Billy Appleton had, the hardest day of his life. He was at his wit's end. He sat down and looked at their pictures. When he looked at Elsie he was sure that he loved her and no one else; but when he looked at Adele he was not so sure."

"About midnight Billy wrote a letter of proposal. Should he send it to Elsie? Or to Adele? Then slowly, slowly he slipped it into the envelope and just as slowly addressed it. He put on his hat and coat and went out. After a moment's thought he dropped it into the letter box. And then—"

"But to whom did he address it. Nell, you didn't tell us?" broke in Alice.

"Well," said Nell, absently, in her sweet drawing voice, "that's just what I don't know myself. I've been working on that story for a month, and I just can't make up my mind whether to let Billy marry dear little Elsie and lead a safe and sane life, or enjoy the glamor of the red lights with Adele for the rest of his days."

"What would you do?"

GOOD THINGS TO EAT



Are very essential to good health. Watching your eating and save the doctors bill. We can not only save you money in this way, but our prices are also always very reasonable.

G.M. MOON

Harvest Time Is Here

We now have a complete line of harvest goods and are prepared to sell them right. Let us figure your bill.

Sanders Grocery Company



Anything in the building line, or paints and Varnishes, We carry all of the best. Glad to serve U PANHANDLE LUMBER CO.

B. F. GRAY, Manager.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Roberts County, Greetings:

H. P. Chisum, administrator of the estate of Mallissie Elizabeth Cunningham, deceased, having filed in our county court his final account of the condition of the estate of said Mallissie Elizabeth Cunningham, deceased, together with an application to be discharged from said administration, you are hereby commanded, that by publication of this writ for twenty days in newspaper regularly published in the County of Roberts, you give due notice to all persons interested in the account for final settlement of said estate, to file their objections thereto, if any they have, on or before the July Term, 1921, of said county court, commencing and to be holden at the courthouse of said county, in the city of Miami on the 4th, day of July, A. D. 1921, when said account and application will be considered by said court.

Witness M. M. Craig, Jr., Clerk of the County Court of Roberts County. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at my office in City of Miami this 8th, day of June, A. D. 1921.

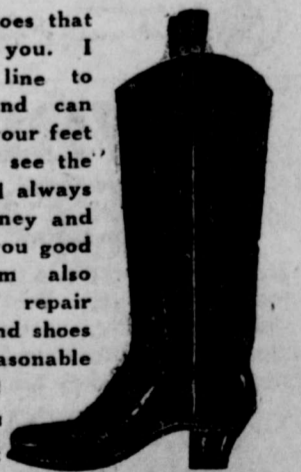
M. M. Craig, Jr., Clerk County Court, Roberts County, Texas.

A true copy, I certify: L. A. Coffee, Sheriff Roberts County.

Large size sheets Carbon paper for sale at the Chief Office.

Special Prices on Wear You Well

Boots and shoes that will interest you. I have a nice line to pick from and can properly fit your feet. Come in and see the line that will always save you money and always give you good service. I am also prepared to repair your boots and shoes at a very reasonable price. Don't throw the old shoes or boots away so long before they are worn out. Shop Made boots wear well and I am prepared to fit you right at home. Customers always welcome and I am glad to figure with you. ALBERT WILDE



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