

THE PLAINVIEW NEWS

TUESDAY—TWICE-A-WEEK—FRIDAY

VOLUME EIGHTEEN

Plainview, Hale County, Texas, Tuesday, October 23rd, 1923

NUMBER 47

FIFTH VICTORY WON AT DALLAS

HALE COUNTY ALSO CAPTURES INDIVIDUAL HONORS IN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

A message came Saturday morning to the News from Sam Sealing saying that Hale county had "cleaned up" on everything at the Dallas fair by another big winning in the individual agricultural exhibit. This was but the fitting climax to the winning several days before of the highest honors for the best county exhibit at the fair.

While each year for more than a decade the Hale county exhibits at the state fair have won high honors and many ribbons, this year it has surpassed the winnings of any previous year. And, this has not been because the exhibits and products of the competing counties were inferior, for the fact is that each county exhibiting at the fair this year has had a better exhibit than in any other year, and the products have scored higher. It is because Hale county has such a range of farm, garden and orchard products, all of superior quality.

(From Dallas News, Oct. 20.)

Sweepstakes honors in the State fair of Texas Agricultural Show of 1923 for individual exhibitors for the fifth successive time Friday were awarded to Hale county farmers, represented in the person of Sam Sealing. This year Hale county has swept the boards, winning hands down, in the county competition against thirty other contestants and cleaning up later among individuals with 42 single entries and 42 prizes, including 22 first places, 9 second places, 8 third places and 3 fourth places.

Much of the credit for Hale county's success is due to the men who make it their business to gather the exhibits. Col. R. P. Smyth, veteran of the Plains county and one of Plainview's chief spokesmen since Plainview first was, and Sam Sealing team together in the gathering of the county exhibit and all-the-year-round Sam Sealing's eagle eye, is searching out for the extraordinary farm product of superior quality to enter in the individual competition. His own farm and the farms of his neighbors furnish the most of the exhibits but he ranges all over Hale county for his entries.

Hale County Celebrates.

John Boswell, dynamic secretary of the Plainview Chamber of Commerce, joined the Hale county delegation Friday to help celebrate the victory. Mrs. James Wilson Boyle, of Fort Worth and formerly of Plainview, has been in the Hale county receiving line ever since the show opened, and each year for the last five has assisted Col. Smyth in setting forth Hale county's advantages to the visitors. Sealing's victory for Hale county in the individual competition included sweepstakes in the vegetable classes. For the second successive time tobacco grown on the farm of C. E. Lucas of Hale Center won first place and the blue ribbon in competition with the whole State in the tobacco class.

Judging of individual entries was practically completed Friday, and the few remaining entries to be judged will be handled Saturday morning by A. K. Short, supervisor of extension methods for the A. & M. College of Texas. W. W. Evans, one of the judges, finished his part of the work of judging Wednesday and departed for Shreveport, where he is to be one of the judges in the agricultural show at the Louisiana State fair. James B. Wallace, chief grain inspector for the Department of Agriculture at Plainview; E. A. Miller, agronomist at Texas A. & M. College, and C. H. McDowell, farm superintendent of Taft ranch at Taft, handled the final work of judging individual entries.

Negro Killing Near Abernathy.

A negro was shot and killed by another negro in a crap game in the Bledsoe community, near Abernathy, last Tuesday. It occurred in Lubbock county and the murderer was captured at Slaton and jailed in Lubbock.

Plainviewans Elected Directors.

At the Panhandle Lumbermen's convention held in Amarillo last week, J. J. Bromley, R. E. Horne and P. J. Woodriddle were elected members of the board of directors.

Shipping Four Cars Hogs.

A. VanHoulling is shipping two cars of stocker hogs to Kansas City and two cars of fat hogs to California packeries.

SEN. ROYAL S. COPELAND of New York



Senator Copeland delivered a notable address at the Dallas fair Saturday.

HERMAN BLUEHER WILL TELL OF TRUCK FARMING Is An Eminent Authority and Says Trucking Should Prove Successful in Plainview Country.

Herman Blueher, owner of the Grant office building in Plainview, and prominent truck grower of Albuquerque, N. M., is here looking after his properties, and will tonight at the solicitation of the Chamber of Commerce, meet with a number of local citizens who are interested in irrigated truck farming, and discuss the proposition. The meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce quarters in the municipal auditorium and all persons are invited to attend. Mr. Blueher has made a wonderful success of truck farming, and is known far and wide as an eminent authority on the subject. He has visited Plainview many times, and has declared often that there is no good reason why the Plainview shallow water belt should not become one of the greatest truck growing sections of the United States, and bring much prosperity to the people.

West Texas Holds Jubilee Banquet.

The annual banquet given by the West Texas Chamber of Commerce to the exhibitors from West Texas at the Dallas fair took place at the Oriental hotel in Dallas Saturday night, and there was much jubilation over the fact that West Texas counties swept the boards in winning practically all the premiums and honors in the agricultural exhibits at the fair.

Among those prominent in the banquet were Col. R. P. Smyth, John Boswell, Sam Sealing, Mrs. J. Wilson Boyle and Miss Ruby Cowart of Plainview.

County Court Petition.

The following men have been drawn for next week in county court, and will report Monday: J. J. Guyer, J. J. Riley, W. E. Eastland, J. F. Graves, Chas. Benson, W. C. Stansell, W. H. Kayler, W. G. Morehead, W. E. Harrington, C. F. Buske, J. W. Coffee, C. D. Hartley, Albert Carlson, H. E. Rantz.

Plainview Squad Wants Games.

The football team of the 131st Field Artillery, Battery A, which is composed of former high school and college stars, is anxious to fill out their schedule for the remainder of the season. Any independent college or high school team desiring games write or wire Alvin Blakemore, Plainview, Texas.

Nothing Safe in New York.

A bandit-burglar broke into the New York zoo at night, deliberately made a hole in the snakes den and carried off two cobras whose bit is certain death. It may be that being accustomed to New York "bootleg" he believed himself immune to any poison.

Rice Presented With Watch.

Wednesday night at the close of a prayer meeting at the Baptist church, Rev. John R. Rice, assistant pastor, was presented with a handsome fifteen-jeweled Elgin watch, by the members. The presentation was made by Pastor H. J. Matthews.

Change Stocks of Millinery.

Mrs. Maud Foster has traded her stock of millinery goods at the A. L. & K. Dry Goods Co. to Mrs. Kate Grison of Childress, for her stock at that place, and each has taken charge of her respective business.

John P. Crawford of this city is shipping four cars of two-year-old steers from Lockney to Kansas City.

COTTON COMING IN RAPIDLY

PRICE RISES TO 30c AND MARKET PROMISES TO ADVANCE MORE.

This afternoon 30c a pound was paid for cotton on the streets of Plainview, as the market has been advancing for the past day or so, and especially today. The market is strong and closed at 30.20 in New York this afternoon, according to radio received by Will Dowden. The price promises to advance higher. The price of seed today is \$37 a ton.

To 3 o'clock this afternoon the two gins in Plainview had turned out 398 bales. The Plainview gin reported 201 bales and the Belew gin 197 bales. The cotton yard to last night had received 367 bales. The gins at Abernathy, Hale Center and Petersburg are running full time and possibly one thousand bales for the county have been ginned.

The fair weather is causing the cotton to open and many negroes and other pickers have come in from elsewhere to gather the crop.

Frost has formed several nights of the past week, but it was light and did not injure cotton, in fact helped it.

THIRD TO HALF BALE COTTON AT HALE CENTER

Fleecy Staple Coming in to Market at Lively Rate, and Price Is High.

Dr. W. R. Ferguson wrote to us Saturday from Hale Center, "I want to help you boost Hale county as a cotton country. It looks like a third to a half bale per acre if frost stays off until November 1st."

"Hale Center ginned thirty bales this Saturday, and I think it will get fifty bales a day next week. Cotton sold on the streets here today for 30c a pound."

Gouldy Sells to Young.

George J. Gouldy has sold his meat market on the north side of the square to Walter Young, who will take charge November 1st. Mr. Young has been a resident of Plainview for many years, is very favorably known and has been engaged in the butcher business for a long time. Mr. and Mrs. Gouldy expect to go to the coast county to spend the winter. They will hold a public sale of their household goods Friday afternoon. And advertisement of the sale appears on another page.

4 Billions Less War Debt.

In 4 years the public debt of the United States has been reduced \$4,471,087,401, so reports the Treasury Department. That is a big saving. The rest of the country has not come near it. In September, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak, Uncle Sam's liabilities totaled \$26,596,701,648. Now he owes \$22,125,614,247. The debt was reduced \$47,414,370 during 30 days in September, with the large revenue received from income taxes.

Joiner's Car Turned Over.

While District Judge R. C. Joiner was coming from Floydada Wednesday afternoon the Ford car in which he was riding turned over east of Lockney, near Muncy switch. One of his thighs and legs were bruised, but no bones were broken. He crippled around several days on a walking stick, but is now propelling himself again without aid.

Rhineland Republic Is Proclaimed.

Aix-La-Chapelle, Prussia, Oct. 21.—A Rhineland republic was proclaimed Sunday.

Rhinelanders occupied the public buildings at 4 o'clock this morning without opposition from the security police.

They purpose immediately to begin an extension of their control throughout the Belgian area.

Formway's Thumb Cut Off.

G. F. Formway, while working on his windmill at his home in Seth Ward addition, Friday got the thumb on the left hand so badly mashed that it had to be amputated at the Plainview sanitarium. He got the member caught between the pipe and the sucker rod. The injury is healing rapidly, and he says is not giving him any pain.

Cotton Picking on Route B.

John F. Bier, carrier on motor mail route B, says the farmers northeast and north of town are very busy now picking their cotton. The crop will range from a half-bale to the acre down, as it is spotted.

22 CHARGES AGAINST WALTON

VOTE MAY BE TAKEN BY HOUSE TOMORROW—MANY CHARGES.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 22.—A delay of two or three days in the impeachment program of the State Legislature was seen late today when the lower house voted to have read all the testimony received by its committee of investigation and impeachment before voting on the acceptance of the committee's report. It was estimated that several hundred thousand words were included in the voluminous transcripts from which the testimony will be read.

Under this procedure a vote on the charges which formed the basis for a bill of impeachment against Governor J. C. Walton, laid before the House earlier in the day by its committee on investigation and impeachment, is not expected before Wednesday.

Moral turpitude, corruption in office, willful neglect of duty and incompetence are alleged in the 22 counts contained in the House indictment, all of which will be voted upon separately. Each of the counts constitute sufficient grounds upon which to bring the executive to trial before a Senate court of impeachment.

Arrangements to suspend Governor Walton from office until his trial, should any of the charges be sustained by the House, were completed today by majority members of the Senate when they agreed in caucus to vote a resolution of suspension immediately the House formally files the impeachment proceedings.

The House adjourned late this afternoon until tomorrow morning, after the first committee testimony to be read—that of Aldrich Blake, former executive counsellor, whom the Governor summarily removed soon after the Legislature convened—had been completed. Tomorrow the reading will be resumed. Two clerks, reading continuously, are expected to consume at least 24 hours in the oral presentation.

Early this evening Governor Walton had made no comment on the impeachment proceedings.

A dense crowd packed the galleries when the committee report, to which was attached the bill of impeachment, was presented to the House. The body previously had voted a call of the House, permitting no members to be absent during the proceedings.

The seats of three members—Charles H. Baskin of Nowata, now a district judge; E. W. Moothart of Miami, now president of the Miami School of Mines, and Charles Rutson of Creek County, now a justice of the peace, were declared vacant on motion of Representative Pullen of Murray, who charged that they had been appointed to their present offices illegally by the Governor.

Reading of the committee report and articles required nearly two hours.

After conclusion of the reading, Chairman Dinsey of the investigation committee moved the report and articles be printed in the journal.

Voting on a motion as to whether all the testimony should be read or printed in full in the journal, brought an overwhelming majority for oral presentation of the testimony.

Summary of Charges. A summary of the twenty-two specific charges as enumerated in the committee report, under general allegations, follow:

- 1—Appointment of Charles H. Baskin as district judge while a member of the lower house of the State Legislature.
- 2—Diversion of funds from the state of placing his private chauffeur on the State Health Department payroll.
- 3—Preventing the convening of an Oklahoma county grand jury.
- 4—Use of official influence and power to acquire private credit and property.
- 5—Threatened use of the veto power to acquire money for private use by demanding monetary consideration for approval of an appropriation for a state educational institution.
- 6—Denial of the writ of habeas corpus.
- 7—Preventing an assembly of members of the lower house of the State Legislature on September 26, called as an inquisitorial body to investigate malfeasance charges against state officials.
- 8, 9, 10 and 11—Declaring martial law without cause in Okmulgee county, the city of Tulsa, Tulsa county and throughout the state.
- 12—Attempting to prevent the October 2 special election.
- 13—Appointing without statutory

N. M. M. I. CADETS DEFEAT WAYLAND COLLEGE 38 TO 0

Plainview Team Unable to Make a Dent in the Playing of New Mexicans.

Roswell, Oct. 19.—The Cadets defeated Wayland College Friday afternoon by a score of 38 to nothing. At no stage of the game was the institute in danger though several times the Texans carried the ball within the shadow of the Cadet's goal. Godfrey and Brookshire were the outstanding stars for the soldiers, while Atwood and Carter did the brunt work for the visitors.

The Cadets scored in every period defeated thirteen in the first quarter, thirteen in the second and six in the third and fourth. Both sides resorted to the overhead game in the last half. The Cadets completing some long forward passes. The institute back field worked like clock work in the game today and the line stood like a stone wall when the Broncos goal was in danger. Both teams fought like demons all the way and many thrills were received by the spectators.

The Cadets this year have a heavy fast team and the game today was the best exhibition of football seen in two years from any institute teams. The Texas Collegians staged a number of rallies during the contest which made it seem certain they would score but they lacked the final punch to put the ball over the line.

Lamesa Is Like Oil Town.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Q. Perry spent the week-end in Lamesa visiting friends.

They say that the streets of Lamesa are crowded and the stores so busy that the town presents the appearance of an oil town when the oil boom was on. It is all because of cotton, and its high price. Dawson county will market 25,000 bales this year. There are six gins in Lamesa and scores of wagons loaded with seed cotton were at each gin waiting to have its load ginned. The smallest bank in Lamesa got \$50,000 in cotton money in deposits Saturday. The stores cannot get goods in fast enough for the people. The Ford agency has booked orders five months ahead for all the cars it can get. Many residences and a number of brick business houses are under construction. Every body seems to have big rolls of money.

At Tahoka and O'Donnell the gins are unable to take care of the cotton that is coming in so rapidly, and everything is in a rush.

Salesman's Car Burned.

A. F. Arnold, who makes this territory for the Long-Bell Lumber Co., lost his firm's Hudson speedster car by fire near Spring Lake, in Castro county, Thursday afternoon. He was going from Littlefield to Hereford and when he smelled smoke and fire, stopped his car to investigate. He raised the hood of his engine and discovered a mass of flames under the seat. Before he could catch a good breath the entire car was wrapped in flames. He states that when the gasoline tank exploded the flames went fifty feet into the air.

Getting Ads for Curtain.

Mr. Milner of Center Plains, Swisher county, community is in town today soliciting ads for a curtain for the stage in the school building.

authority large numbers of employes and placing them on the state pay-rolls. 14—Abrogation of the death penalty. 15—Unlawful issuance of a \$10,000 deficiency certificate. 16—Abridgement of the freedom of the press by military censorship over the Henryetta Free Lance and Tulsa Tribune. 17—Illegally commissioning hundreds of special officers and permitting them to bear arms. 18—Submitting a false report of campaign expenditures. 19—Abuse of pardon and parole power for the purpose of allowing his friends and political supporters to make lucrative fees. 20—Collection through various offices of the state and individuals of large sums of money for private use. 21—Unlawful issuance of a \$4,000 deficiency certificate. 22—General charge of incompetence. *

The legislature, which is supposed to be in sympathy with the Ku Klux, is having a hard time in the impeachment of Gov. Walton, for the reason that it takes a two-thirds majority of the senate to sustain an impeachment, and if Walton is put out of office the lieutenant governor, who would take his place happens to be a Catholic.

PEDDY ENJOINS SENATE VOTE

ENJOINS ELECTION OFFICIALS FROM DESTROYING SENATE ELECTION BALLOTS.

Amarillo, Oct. 19.—A restraining order enjoining election officials of Texas from destroying or interfering with in any way ballots of the general election of last November, in which the Mayfield-Peddy Senate race figured, was granted Friday by Judge James C. Wilson in Federal Court here.

The order was granted on petition filed in behalf of George E. B. Peddy by his attorney, Luther Nickels of Dallas.

Peddy's petition also asked the court to appoint receivers in all counties of the State to take possession of the ballot boxes and all election records and a hearing on this clause of the petition was ordered set for Amarillo at 10 o'clock Oct. 20.

Petition Is Sweeping. The petition, sweeping in its scope, names all County Clerks of Texas and several hundred presiding judges in election precincts as defendants, and asks that the restraining order be issued to preserve the ballots and election records for use as evidence in the contest of Mayfield's seat in the Senate. It recites the contest petition was filed by Peddy on Feb. 22, 1923, and according to a Texas law, election records may be burned on or after Oct. 8, 1923. This date is before Congress assembles in its new session or before a hearing on the contest petition could be held, it further recites.

Luther Nickels, counsel for George E. B. Peddy, Friday night had not returned from Amarillo, where he filed petition seeking injunction on behalf of his client to prevent Texas election officials from tampering with or destroying ballots cast in the last general election, it was said at his home here.

The petition filed, it was understood here, is the first step in the renewed fight of the Peddy faction to obtain a revision of the election returns, which declared Earle B. Mayfield elected Senator to succeed the Hon. Charles A. Culberson.

Floydada Defeats Plainview Artillery

The football team of Battery A, 131 Field Artillery met defeat at the hands of the Floydada High school team at Floydada Friday 13 to 6. The battery team showed a lack of practice and team work, however, the work of individual stars kept the high school team on their toes during the entire game. All of the touchdowns scored during the game were made as a direct result of fumbles.

The work of Matlock, Daniels and Blakemore featured for the Battery; while Daily, Burke and Henry starred for Floydada.

THEY ARE NOT LOVE LETTERS

EVERY PERSON WHO GETS STATEMENT IS EXPECTED TO RESPOND.

The News is sending out statements to all subscribers who are in arrears on their subscription. On account of the scarcity of money we have not for some time insisted on collections, but now that cotton and other crops are being marketed and most everybody is getting money, it is but fair that the News be paid what is due it, for its editor works hard, puts lots of money into printers wages, machinery, print paper, postage, etc., and sends the paper faithfully to its subscribers.

These statements (and you will get one in several days if you are not paid up) are not love letters, it costs money for the stamps, envelopes, paper and time in sending them out—they are cold business affairs, and WE EXPECT TO BE PAID BY EVERY ONE WE SEND STATEMENTS TO, and those who do not respond to the first statement will get another in a couple or three weeks, and still another a little later, for we intend to get in what money is due us this fall. We have earned it, the debt is a just one, and it is but right that we be paid.

Those who are behind can save us expense and time of sending out statements by remitting at once. The date of expiration is printed next to the subscriber's address.

We shall expect at least the courtesy of a reply from those who cannot pay, informing us when they can do so.

The Plainview News

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F. M. ADAMS Editor and Owner

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England still owes \$2,480,000,000 on the Napoleonic wars of more than a century ago.

The thirsty bunch don't object so much to the prohibition law as they do to its enforcement.

Newspaper dispatches say that Ford has bought another town. What does he want to be president for if he can buy the whole darn country?

The showing Hale and other Plains counties made at the Dallas fair is enough to wake up the black waxy counties of North and Central Texas.

It is reported that five widows have put in claims for the estate of Francisco Villa, who was shot recently. It is remarkable that Mr. Villa was not shot before.

"Better Vision Week" is announced. Some time we are going to have an old-fashioned week during which people will attend to their own business and not celebrate anything.

West Texas Today says: "West Texas is attracting attention thro'out the country. This because of the unselfish, energetic, intelligent, persistent and constructive manner in which her people are solving their problems. Other sections are taking note of the results obtained by organized effort in West Texas."

Geo. Peddy, who was so overwhelmingly defeated for senator last fall, has begun an active contest of the election of Earle Mayfield, as is shown by the proceedings in federal court in Amarillo. There is no question but what Mayfield was elected, as he won in three separate elections, and it is ridiculous that there is to be a contest.

The world must have been a mighty uncomfortable place 400 years ago. At that time a chair was a rare article of furniture, and a century before that, was almost unknown. Previously, people used stools, on which they sat for thousands of years until some unknown lazy gent, who liked comfort, got the idea of adding a back and turning the stool into a chair.

We preach thrift from the pulpits, discuss it in the newspapers and demand economy in government or our office holders, and then straightway go to the polls and add millions of dollars to the public debt by voting bonds for public improvements that will be forgotten long before the bonds mature. The manner in which cities, towns, and local districts are stacking up bonded indebtedness is becoming a menace to the nation.

Lynch Davidson, former lieutenant-governor, who was in Amarillo last week, stated that he is of the opinion Gov. Pat Neff will be a candidate for U. S. senator next year against Senator Morris Sheppard. Gov. Neff is going about in other states making speeches and attending conferences, and thus making of himself more or less a national character. If he gets into the race it will be a sure enough struggle, for both Neff and Sheppard have never been beaten and each has a strong following.

Professor Richet of the French Academy of Medicine says woman possesses a faculty, called "Cryptaesthesia." That's a scientific name for intuition, woman's strange power to judge character at a glance, her ability instantly to tell truth from falsehood. "Cryptaesthesia" is older than the pyramids. Women practiced that faculty a hundred thousand years ago, when their husbands came wandering in late from the cave across the valley. It's their one safeguard.

President Coolidge, who hasn't made any mistakes thus far, announces that he is opposed to the sloppy sensational talk about cancelling Europe's war debt. He doesn't say, but probably thinks that Europe would spend more wisely paying what she owes the United States instead of in new machinery for killing her own people.

Some European nations look upon the suggestion of payment as a joke. But the suggestion cannot be made serious enough when it pleases this government to do it. There are custom houses for that. "No pay, no selling goods here" would be convincing. This nation should show a kindly patient spirit. Debtor nations should at least prove a desire to pay.

Prof. Walker, the well known phrenologist, is here on his periodical trip.

Beer and wine will not be restored to the American public unless whisky and similar liquors are included, Congressman Kunz tells his Chicago constituents on his return from Washington. The entire 18th Amendment must be decided says this militant champion of personal liberty, but as Congress will not take the lead to make the change possible, the people themselves will have to do the job, he says, and will have the opportunity in 1924 in the form of a wet candidate for President. Millions of good prohibitionists are just waiting for that kind of a candidate to appear. What they will do to him will be a plenty.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENTS.

Probably the greatest movements ever inaugurated in our country for stabilizing finance and utility properties are the establishment of labor banks and customer ownership of utilities.

In many of the large cities, large labor organizations have become controlling stockholders in national banks, and members of unions not only own shares but are swelling the deposits into millions.

On the other line, the customer ownership of utilities, starting in June, 1914, has been extended to 1,500,000 citizen stockholders in electricity, telephone and gas corporations.

Individuals in this large number not only share in the dividends and interest distribution of these large utility and public service organizations, but have invested \$300,000,000 this year in new securities.

Customer ownership financing has been the salvation of these public service industries, supplying the new capital necessary for extensions and improvements.

Some great railroad companies such as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe and oil and sugar companies, have extended their lists of stockholders by selling their common stock to the men and women on their payrolls on the installment plan.

By thus welding the interests of their employes, customers and the general public as a link in their financial existence, there is developing an asset of wonderful value, and a system of profit sharing that is based upon sound principles.

BANKS AND INSURANCE.

This is no boom article for banks or insurance but published because financial and property losses weaken the community.

In nearly every issue of a paper will appear accounts of the burning up of homes.

Often everything in the house was a total loss, including a goodly sum of money, and other valuables. And the story ends with the words: "they had no insurance."

This is a human interest article to warn such as do not have their home, its contents, and all that is insurable, properly protected.

It is sound common sense to use every possible precaution to safeguard one's property, real and personal.

So heavy proves the loss to almost any family that they are for the time destitute; neighbors care for them and relatives in another state are telegraphed to for funds.

It is also unsafe to leave any sum of money in a home. It is best, as a safe rule, not to leave at home or carry on one's person any great amount of money.

Banks are the place in which to leave money, and the checkbook does the rest. People, who imagine that when they deposit money in a bank, they are helping that institution, ought to know better.

It is the bank that helps them by providing a safe place for their funds, and a convenient and safe way of paying their bills.

Many hardships can be avoided when one takes every precaution to protect, through insurance, his home, his personal property, his health and ward off losses through accident.

By a vote of 27,838 to 130, the American Federation of labor expelled W. F. Dunne, Montana communist. In its platform the federation stands for the ownership of property, adequate return on investments, adequate allowance for deterioration, and that workers receive proper compensation for what they put into industry. The Federation of Labor is no more "red." It has been handwriting on the wall in America, and is trying to get back into the good graces of the great body of good citizens.

IN A MINOR STRAIN.

Doctors are all alike. When they go into conference it's to decide whether to cut off our leg or pull it.

Why hire men for football coaches? One good-looking girl could make a team whip the universe.

By the time some men have learned to behave themselves they're too old to do anything else.

"Lorna Doone," an imposing production of an immortal story, will be shown at the Plainview Theater on Wednesday and Thursday.

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS

OLE DAWG, YOU'S GITTIN' SO' FU YOU AIN' NO COUNT FUH NOTHIN' -- EF AH DIDN' HAB YOU AH WOULDN' HAB YOU, TALL!



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THE LAWMAKING MANIA.

Uncle Sam is afflicted with the lawmaking disease. His case is the worst in the history of the world.

The output is so large the law libraries cannot house it, the lawyers cannot digest or assimilate it.

It is said to be a fact that the 48 state legislatures enact more laws than are even proposed by five great nations.

The ratio before the war was fifty new laws in our country to one by any great nation of Europe.

It takes 650 large volumes to hold in printed form the Supreme Court opinions on questions of constitutionality.

The law library of Columbia University contains 100,000 volumes and increases at the rate of 8,000 a year.

Why not stop manufacturing so many laws. Try enforcing some of them and repeal some of the others?

A smaller legislature output would be an evidence of political sanity.

Our Taxes Heaviest.

Speaking of getting back to a sound financial basis raises the question whether that is possible with the present volume of indebtedness. None of these European countries are getting out of debt; on the contrary they are getting in deeper and the burden of taxation is increasing. The United States seems to be the only nation paying its debt and even her burden of taxation grows heavier so that it has reached the point where the Secretary of the Treasury declares that while our national debt is not nearly so great as the debts of our former European allies, the burden of taxation, national, state and local, is greater than in any of those countries, and if it were not for the immense wealth of this country, our burden of taxation would be unbearable.

Meantime we talk a great deal about high taxes and complain a great deal but nevertheless continue to add fresh taxes, create new offices and increase the burdens and complexities of government. Already one person in twelve in the United States is on the public payroll in some capacity and our aggregate salary list reaches well up into the billions annually. While the number of employees increases, more and more of the wealth of the country seeks to escape taxes by investment in non-taxable securities until it is estimated that not less than 30,000,000,000 of these various untaxed securities are held by residents of this country.

When so much wealth escapes taxation of course the property not so invested is compelled to bear an extra burden. Perhaps the best remedy that not less than \$30,000,000,000 only to forbid the issuing of tax-exempt bonds but to go farther and forbid the issuing of municipal interest bearing bonds entirely.

Cockle Burrs and Frost.

If T. B. Stone, our only weather prophet in Abernathy, is correct, we will not have a killing frost here for several weeks. He says that it was never known for a cockle burr to be caught by a frost before it was fully matured and that he has a plant at his house (only one I think he said) which is now blooming. So if he is absolutely correct in his prophecy we will have quite a few days of pleasant weather. And we are sure the farmers will appreciate knowing this so they will quit worrying about the frost catching their cotton and feed before it is mature. — Abernathy Review.

Great Growing Industry.

Next to development of electricity, production of fuel and illuminating gas is becoming a great national industry.

Consuming crude oil and coal in large quantities as raw material, it produces many valuable by-products.

There are coke, briquettes, coal tar and scores of chemical materials and commodities.

And what do you think of burning gas to make ice without a motor?

The great increase in gas consumption does not include natural gas, carbide or gasoline, but just manufactured gas.

CO-OPERATIVE PRO. PROGRAM

GOVERNORS PLEDGE STATES TO ASSIST FEDERAL FORCES Enforcing Law.

Washington, Oct. 29. — Requested by President Coolidge to assume their share of responsibility for enforcement of the prohibition laws, Governors or representatives of governors of 37 states and territories, meeting with the president today at the White House, adopted a program of co-operation.

The program was approved after President Coolidge had addressed the gathering and after an extended discussion of the prohibition enforcement problem during which Governors Smith of New York and Ritchie of Maryland, declared with some feeling that they were not in altogether thorough accord with the policy of the federal government.

The New York and Maryland governors, however, joined in the unanimous vote for adoption of the program which provides:

Co-ordination of all federal, state, county and municipal forces.

Issuance by the governors of calls upon the press to support prohibition law enforcement, stress law observance, an dread the enforcement program commensurate with the gravity of lawlessness.

Summoning by the governors of conventions of municipal, county and state enforcement officials at a convenient date to discuss and adopt a program for the states, the federal government pledging every possible support to these conventions.

Calls by the governors upon the prosecuting attorneys in the various districts of the states to confer on the enforcement problem, with the federal government pledging every facility to aid in such discussions.

Adoption by the governors and by the federal government of what ever means are practicable to cause lawless citizens and aliens to respect the majesty and sanctity of the law and to respect the various agencies enforcing it.

Co-operation by national authorities in all enforcement activities.

Promotion by the states of educational endeavors in favor of the cause of temperance.

The president in his address delivered at the conclusion of a luncheon at which the governors were the guests of the chief executive, dwelt at some length and with considerable emphasis upon the dual responsibility for law enforcement.

"The constitution and the laws are perfectly plain," he declared, "and the directions which they contain to the President and to the governors are equally plain. The country ought to know all this. It ought to understand just what duties the laws have imposed. It ought to comprehend that when laws have been made, there is and can be no question about the duty of executives to enforce them with such instruments and by such means as the law provides for securing enforcement."

Mr. Coolidge told the governors that prohibition enforcement was not a political question and could not be made one.

President Coolidge then called for informal discussion of the conference objectives and Governor Ritchie with a declaration that the federal government ought not to enforce a law in opposition to the attitude of the people of a state brought the first departure from the even tenor of the conference.

The criticisms by Governor Ritchie were followed up by Governor Smith of New York, who, according to reports, came from behind the closed doors of the conference, denounced in unreserved terms the tactics employed by some federal enforcement officers.

The declarations by the New York and Maryland governors brought a prompt and heated response from Governor Neff of Texas thus providing the only "fire works of what had been expected by some to be a lively conference."

"Down South once we tried to get out of this union," the Texas governor was reported as having said. "We tried to get unrestrained state rights, we tried to get away from the power of the federal government to enforce the laws of the Union — and we fought valiantly and persistently and with as inspired a zeal as ever motivated the heart of man—but we could not get away."

"If the honorable governors from Maryland and New York now feel the pressing necessity of establishing state rights, it is only because it is patent to them that the Federal constitution is going to be enforced in their commonwealths regardless of the conduct of the lawfully established enforcement agency, the state government. If they fear their state rights are lost or may be lost, they have only themselves to blame. They have brought the bump to their own heads."

When Governor Neff concluded the calm atmosphere of the conference returned and the conference closed with the adoption of the President's proposals.

Federal Judge Westenhaven of Cleveland, Ohio, holds that labor unions can be sued for damages.

BINDER TWINE

Last car for this season just arrived. Get your order in quick as it's going fast. Car apples this week, at a lower price. Honey by the ton, at a price you like. Spuds at prices less than you have been paying. Rex Sugar Cured Bacon, 24c per lb. by side.

A Dollar Coupon Given Free With Each Dollar Purchase.

"WE SELL IT FOR LESS"

C. E. WHITE SEED CO. Plainview

AL G. BARNES

WORLD'S ONLY 4-RING WILD ANIMAL CIRCUS

THE SHOW THAT'S DIFFERENT

'TUSKO'

THE MASTODON EARTH'S LARGEST LIVING CREATURE

1200 ANIMALS 1000 PEOPLE 500 HORSES SIX BANDS

SCIENTISTS SAY HE MAY BE CENTURIES OLD

OWING TO HIS MASSIVE SIZE 'TUSKO' CANNOT PARADE

NEW 1923 EDITION OF 'ALICE IN JUNGLELAND'

A GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA WITH HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE AND COUNTLESS ANIMALS TWICE DAILY AT 2 AND 8 P.M. DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLY 2 MILE LONG OPEN DEN PARADE

Democrats in Dangerous Position.

It will be in the framing of their platform that the democratic politicians will have trouble. There are two questions likely to vex them; one is the prohibition question and the other is religious. At the recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was adopted demanding a modification of the Volstead law to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. On this question the republican party will undoubtedly take a positive stand in favor of standing by the law and using all the power of the government to enforce it. If there had been any chance that the platform makers would try to dodge the issue, that chance was gone when the late President Harding boldly and frankly came out in favor of stricter enforcement and the strengthening of the law.

If the democratic platform-makers undertake to dodge, they are very likely to lose both dries and wets, although much more likely to lose the dries than the wets, for the latter will prefer even a straddling platform to one positively committing the party to the enforcement of the law and the strengthening of the same.

For the first time in years there seems a possibility that a religious issue may be injected into the coming campaign, not because there is any more real occasion for raising such an issue, but that the state of the public mind is such that a sectarian issue is among the possibilities.

Texas Leads Corn Belt.

Texas farmers have captured all honors in hog growing as projected by the Ton Litter Clubs of the several states for 1923. A Poland China litter of twelve pigs bred and fed by M. L. Marcom, of Leonard, Texas, weighed officially 3,542 pounds on the 18th day after farrowing, which is 502 pounds above the record weight held by an Indiana litter in 1922. It is the heaviest litter of this breed for 1923.

Another litter of ten, same breed, fed by J. M. Martin, of Denton county, Texas, was weighed the last of September, and averaged 333 pounds each, which is the heaviest average of any litter in the United States, all breeds included.

Now an 80-Story Skyscraper.

An office building 80 stories high will be erected on the site of famous old Madison Square Garden in New York City. The Woolworth building is only 58 stories. From street level to its very tip-top it measures 732 feet. The new building that will eclipse it will rise toward the sky 1,100 feet, which is over a fifth of a mile. This will make it the highest man-made structure in the world, 100 feet taller than the Eiffel Tower in Paris. We wonder what the builders of the Tower of Babel would say of it. They'd probably gape. The skyscraper, an American creation, is the result of the attempt to escape from high land values and the tribute or toll that has to be paid to them. Land being too costly, the buildings bulge into the air instead of spreading out over a larger territory.

Case of Swelled Overhead.

Somebody estimates there are 600,000 gasoline filling stations in the United States. The estimate seems conservative. They are about as numerous as saloons used to be. You may see one on nearly every street corner and between corners, in almost any town or city, while lines of them stretch out into the country and along the highways. Not a few are ornate and have cost much money.

Over-development and swelled overhead is what ails the oil industry. It has been running wild. The oil men themselves admit it. The public paid for these extravaganzas and for the filling-station competition for a time, then balked, and this artificial development broke down. The oil industry has more need of cutting down expenses than of reducing production.

Maurice Tourneur's "Lorna Doone"

A Masterly Production of the Famous Romance of the Captive Maid of Exmoor.

With **Madge Bellamy John Bowers Frank Keenan**

Plainview Theatre
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Classified Advertising

Try a want-adv. in the News. Only a word, minimum charge 15c a time.

MISCELLANEOUS

WATSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE is the best

WELL AND WINDMILLS—All kinds of repair work.—J. C. Cook, phone 489.

WHEN your clothes get in a muss, don't cuss, call us. Phone 577. **Service Tailors.** 103-13t

You might go through fire and water to save a girl, but would it occur to you to go through a roof? John Ridd does in the picture of "Lorna Doone," which will be shown at the Plainview Theater on Wednesday and Thursday.

REMOVAL NOTICE—I have moved my dental office to suite 35 in the Grant Bldg.—P. E. Berndt. 42-St.

NOTICE MRS. FARMER—Have some turkeys to put out on shares. See F. J. Hurlbut, Room 14, First Natl. Bank Bldg, Plainview, Texas. 2

PLENTY MONEY TO LOAN on farms, ranches and city property, 6, 7 and 8 per cent interest. Give full particulars in writing. **T. H. NELMS & CO.** Lubbock, Texas

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Good base burner heating store, used very little, in fine condition, at cheap price. E. T. Coleman, phone 176. 47-2t

FOR SALE—Fordson Tractor with extra set of rubber wheels, and some other machinery. See Speed at Quick Service Station.

FOR SALE—Moline Universal tractor, in good condition, at a real bargain.—See E. Q. Perry.

FOR SALE—Lots 15 and 16 Block 29 College Hill Addition to Plainview, Texas. Make me a cash offer. J. L. Davidson, 804 Throckmorton Street, Fort Worth, Texas. 44-4t

See us for used Fords.—

L. P. Barker Co.

FOR SALE—Let me install an Oliver Oil-Gas Burner in your range, heater or furnace and burn distillate at the rate of 6 to 8 hours per gallon. No soot, nor ashes to clean out. Easy to operate. Thousands of satisfied customers.—J. W. Bosher, Plainview, Rt. A. 45-8t

FOR SALE—My place 3 blocks east of square, 5 rooms, all conveniences, bath, pantry, screened-in back porch, good garage and coal house. Price \$3,000.00, \$500 cash, balance \$33.33 per month or \$400 per year at 8 per cent interest. This is a genuine bargain. Act quick. Phone 97 Saturday or write H. B. Adams, care Beacon, Lockney, Texas.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Close in apartment, water and lights furnished.—B. Phone 350. 44-B

FOR RENT—Two well furnished light housekeeping rooms, for couple. A. P. 809 Austin. 47-3t

FOR RENT—5 room house, all modern conveniences, close in.—Phone 314 or 97. Call H. B. Adams.

FOR RENT—Five residences, close in.—Carter Lindsay, Phone 631. 34-3t

LOST—FOUND

FOUND—A log chain. Owner call on Elmer Sanson. 47-3t

WANTED

WANTED—1000 auto tops to rebuild.—W. H. Fletcher, successor to Kirby L. Smith. ttf

IVEY PRODUCE CO will pay the highest prices for turkeys, chickens, eggs and hides, will go anywhere in the county after a load.

HALE COUNTY HAPPENINGS

HALE CENTER.

Oct. 18.—A most delightful party was that of the Tuesday Evening Bridge Club at the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. LeMond, where five tables participated in the games. The guests were Messrs. and Mesdames Dennis Sealing, Claud Gentry; Messrs. Pyatt, Monroe and Akerson; Messrs. Raymond Champion and Clyde Whitacre. At the close of five games, the hostess served hot chicken croquettes with gravy, pickles, bread and butter sandwiches, caramel filled cream puffs and coffee.

The Anchor Needle Club met with Mrs. Shackelford last club day for an all day affair. The time was spent quilting and having a jolly good time. At the proper hour the hostess served a very sumptuous dinner which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. After the quilt was finished a business session was held, in which it was decided to sell our quilt on the night of Oct. 27, at Anchor school house. Cake, pie and coffee will also be served. The proceeds of this affair will be used to make another payment on our piano.

On Oct. 29, at 3 p. m., the Federated Missionary Society will meet at the Methodist church. The program for the meeting is as follows:

Devotional—Mrs. Merritt.
The Jews' Contribution to civilization—Mrs. O. C. Sanders.
Special music—Mrs. Akerson.
Characteristics of the Jew—Mrs. Champion.

Anti-Semitism in America — Mrs. S. M. Goodlett.

W. B. Price and O. C. Sanders shipped a carload of hogs to Fort Worth Monday, and will ship two cars to El Paso Saturday.

Monday afternoon, a few of the many friends of Miss Euna Wallen met at the home of Miss Oma Monroe in a little surprise party for Miss Euna, who was leaving Tuesday for a visit to San Antonio, with a brother until Christmas.

George Smith, little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, happened to a very painful accident Tuesday while cutting cane. In some way the boy made a miss lick and struck his foot, cutting a gash which bled so profusely that he was weakened from the loss of blood, however it is healing nicely.

Mr. Winn was busy all day Thursday with his tractor dragging the streets of our town, which improves the looks very much and is appreciated by every one.

Mrs. Mosley of Plainview, visited her parents, T. E. Wall and wife, first of the week.

J. E. Wall, wife and mother of Campbell, S. C., spent first of the week with the family of T. E. Wall of our city.—American.

ABERNATHY.

Oct. 18.—W. J. Dansfield left last week for Sweetwater to take treatment for rheumatism. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dansfield. Mr. Dansfield has been suffering for several years, but the last few months he has grown very much worse.

Miss Irma Jones went to Canyon daughter Miss Thelma, who is attending school at that place.

Mrs. J. C. Felmet left Sunday morning for San Antonio to visit her daughter.

Harry Edison, a first cousin of Thomas A. Edison, who has been spending the summer in Madison, Wis., and other northern cities, returned last week to spend the winter here. Mr. Edison is a gentleman of leisure who has made his home here the last nine or ten years. He having extensive holdings in this part of the country, spends most of his time here, but usually goes to the northern states during the hotter seasons of the year and comes south with the "ducks."—Review.

Railroad Men Get Increase.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—The United States Railroad Labor Board made public a decision Sunday night awarding increases of 1c to 2c to clerks, station forces, dock, warehouse and platform freight handlers and similar employees of sixty-five carriers.

The decision followed close upon another denying an increase to signalmen.

Gasoline is now selling at 7c a gallon in San Antonio.

Turkey Season

Will Open About

November First



We want your large fat turkeys. Save the hens under eight pounds and toms under twelve pounds for the Christmas market, because they will now be graded as number twos. By keeping them a few weeks they will increase in weight so that they will be graded as number ones.

LET US CO-OPERATE WITH YOU IN THE MATTER OF MARKETING YOUR TURKEYS

PANHANDLE PRODUCE CO.

Near Passenger Station.

Phone 54

Government Operations Fail.

Anchorage, Alaska, Associated Press dispatch, Sept. 22: "Order received from Secretary of the Interior Work direct that the pumps be pulled in the Chicaloon coal mine north of here and that this development, where the navy spent \$1,000,000, be abandoned. It is reported that orders are coming in to close the Esko coal mine, near the Chicaloon. At each of these mines a modern town was built by the government. At the Esko mine are steam-heated dormitories. Col. James G. Steese, head of the Alaska railroad and of the Alaska road commission, has received from Washington a message asking how long it would take to unscramble these two departments."

This after a vain effort of the government to successfully operate coal mines.

The coal is there. There is demand for coal but it seems not enough to pay expenses.

Coal is an article like any other—subject to laws of supply and demand.

Very Humiliating.

G. S. Jennott stood in front of a Birmingham, Ala., restaurant, his shirt-tail hanging down below his coat. Discovering it, he started to tuck it in. Then several women drove up in a motor car and a policeman arrested him for disorderly conduct. Luckily for the suffering man, he was taken before a kindly police officer who declared "A fellow has a right to put his shirt-tail in his trousers," and released him. That would seem to be every man's inalienable right.

The Texas University football team defeated Vanderbilt University team of Nashville at Dallas Saturday, the score being 16 to 0.

WE WILL LOAN YOU A BARREL

For the distillate burner and keep it filled with

41-43 PRIME WHITE DISTILLATE

MILLER-CHANDLER OIL CO.

Phone 11.

One Block North High School.

Regulation vs. Destruction.

The supreme court of Illinois has rendered an important decision in the case of a motor bus company seeking to operate in competition with electric railways.

The opinion of the court contains certain truths showing the effect of duplicating transportation facilities and destroying real service.

The bus company wanted a franchise to operate in certain towns with considerable population, which was opposed by the electric railroad system connecting those towns.

After a full showing, the lower court held that the operation of the bus line was not a necessary transportation facility, although granted by a public service commission.

On appeal, the supreme court holds that it is not the policy of the public utility law of Illinois to promote competition as a means of providing service.

It holds that where one company can serve the public conveniently and efficiently, to grant a competing franchise is to make the public pay more if both companies are to earn a fair return on their investment.

The court says that to authorize bus lines to carry passengers at a

lower rate in the same territory where an electric line is charging a reasonable rate is against public interest.

It says a public service commission has no right to make an order regulating a public utility which amounts to a confiscation of its property.

No Wonder She's Smart.

Elizabeth Benson, age 9, is in high school at New York. At 8 Elizabeth broke the world intelligence record by passing the Binet-Simon mentality tests with a quotient of 214, the highest ever recorded. Though still a child in years she has a mental age of 19 and is rated as qualified mentally to teach high school. In other respects Elizabeth is normal, healthy and strong and eight pounds overweight. Her mother is a magazine editor and her father a Texas newspaper man. Ah, that explains it.

Making Both Ends Meet.

Barbers admit that 25-cent shaves have driven most of their customers to safety razors, but say that what they have lost on shaving has been more than offset by bobbing girls' hair.

AW, WHAT'S THE USE

HERE IT IS TEN O'CLOCK AND THAT MAID HASN'T EVEN MADE THE BEDS YET



PAY 'EM \$70 A MONTH FOR DOING NOTHING AND THEY DON'T EVEN DO THAT—I'LL GIVE HER SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT!



Clasping her beautiful limp white body in his strong arms, the Sheik crushed her to his manly chest and caressed her passionately with lips which burned as the heat of the desert sands



READ IT OUT LOUD, VIOLET



By L. F. Van Zelm
© Western Newspaper Union.

Ain't Romance Grand

SOOCIETY

County Agent Talks to Rotarians on Boys' Work.

Rotarian E. W. Thomas, county agricultural agent, talked to the Rotarians at the noon luncheon today on his work among the country boys and girls, in which he stated that in the beginning of the year six clubs had been formed and 109 boys and girls had joined the various pig, calf and other rural clubs, and of these seventy-five will finish the projects they entered into and return in reports of the year's work, which is indeed a good showing for the first year. Some of them raised pigs, others calves, poultry, crops of several kinds, etc. Grady Edelmnn of Prairieview community won the free trip to the Dallas fair, and his expenses were paid by the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and Elks lodge. The recent pig show here for the boys was a great success. The club work is worth while for it gives the boys an interest in doing something for themselves in which they will profit in money, teaches them to keep orderly records, enlarges their vision of life work, and gives them honors and rewards as their animals and products are shown at fairs. Mr. Thomas expects to accomplish much more next year than he has this year.

Rev. John R. Rice, assistant pastor of the Baptist church, was a guest, and declared that the Baptist church in Plainview has a great program before it, and hopes to erect a modern house of worship soon, and expects to enlist the help of the Rotary club and other organizations in the matter.

A telegram was ordered sent to Rotarians R. P. Smyth and John Boswell, congratulating them upon the signal winnings of the Hale county exhibit at the Dallas fair.

The musical program was given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Day, who sang two duets, with Mrs. Guy Jacob as accompanist.

Bob Horne had charge of the program.

Hale Center Needle Club Will Pick Cotton.

The Hale Center Needle Club met in the home of Mrs. Messenger with Mrs. Bender. There were seven members present. We added one more name to our club, Mrs. M. S. Hudson.

The club decided to pick cotton for the benefit of the Mothers Club Wednesday, Oct. 24th. It is urged that all who are interested in Mothers Club and our school come and join us.

The club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Parsons on Oct. 31.—Reporter.

Hale Center Mothers' Club Will Hold Bazaar.

The Mothers club met Thursday, Oct. 11th. The study hall was crowded at this meeting and a very inspiring program was enjoyed.

The bazaar to be held November 8, 9 and 10, was discussed, some of the mothers pledged themselves to furnish articles for this sale.

A committee was appointed to order a daily paper, and some magazines to be placed in the study hall where the high school can have supervised reading.

The following delegates were elected to attend the County Federation of clubs to meet in Abernathy Oct 27; Mrs. W. R. Underwood and Mrs. A. Dickson, alternates Mesdames Jim Cox and Silas Maggard.

Several new members were added to our roll.

The study hall won the picture for the month.—Reporter.

Mrs. Dickinson Entertains the Yokohama Girls.

Mrs. W. H. Dickinson entertained the Yokohama Girls of the Methodist church Thursday evening, beginning at 6:30 o'clock.

Mrs. O. P. Clark, who attended the Abilene missionary conference last week, told of the meeting and the work that is being done and is in prospect. Misses Baulah Mae Henderson and Blanche Bowen spoke on the work some of the Methodist missionaries are doing.

The musical part of the meeting was furnished by Miss Juanita Largent, who sang "Lassie o' Mine," accompanied by her brother, C. L. Jr., on the violin, and Miss Crystelle Owens gave a reading entitled "Home."

Prominent Castro County Couple Marries in Plainview.

Miss Kate Lou Bridges and Mr. E. Ferguson, prominent young people of the Sunnyside community in Castro county, were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Kiser, near Wayland college, in Plainview Saturday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Lemons, Baptist minister, performing the ceremony. They will make their home at Sunnyside, where he is a farmer.

Ellen, Young People Marry.

A marriage license was granted Thursday to Mr. Jesse L. Shields and Miss Verner Eakin, prominent young people of the Ellen community.

Freshman Class Organizes.

The Freshman class was organized Friday, 12, 1923. The officers elected were: President, R. C. Jordan; vice president, Gladys Parrish; sec-

For Dress-Up Occasions



When dress-up occasions demand a frock that will answer for dinner, dances and other festivities, the good style of silk crepe or lace or the two combined, is assured. Here is a pretty, straight-line crepe dress, draped with the fullness of the ankle-length skirt brought to the front. A girle of the crepe ends in a large petal rosette and a wide berth of lace, bound with the crepe, lengths into a cape at the back. Gray, sand, sapphire blue, cocoa, canna and peach color are lovely with cream lace.

retary, Jewell Martin; treasurer, John Craig; historian, Malaliha Bowers; class poet, Katherine Malone; press reporter, Aline Jacobs.

Literary Society Program.

The following is the program to be given by the Literary Society at Hooper school Friday night, October 26:

Talk—By Mr. Hendrix.

Reading—Mae Louthan.

Reading Rachel Garrison.

Duet—Mr. Bonham and Mr. Wilkinson.

Reading—Lloyd Louthan.

Motion Song—Donald Wilkinson, Roberta O'Connor, Rachel Garrison, Lois F. Robinson, Bert and Ruth Stewart, Bill Peters, and Ila R., Beatrice, Gladys and Arnetta Amen.

Song—By Miss Muse and Mrs. Wynn.

Reading—Bert Stewart.

Reading—Arnetta Amen.

Quartet—By Mr. Robinson, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Eubanks and Mrs. Robinson.

Newspaper—Mrs. Robinson.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. Wynn.

The society is planning to give a negro minstrel soon.

Mrs. Patty Sings in Beaumont.

Mrs. W. E. Patty of Plainview, formerly Miss Alma Brittain, of this city, will give the solo at the morning service at Westminster Presbyterian Church Sunday morning.

Mrs. Patty formerly sang in the First Presbyterian Church choir, and her many friends here will be glad to hear her again.—Beaumont Journal.

Adult Class Entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Perry entertained the adult class of the Baptist Sunday school at their home last night.

Federated Missionary Society Will Meet.

The Federated Missionary Societies of the city will meet at the Episcopal church next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Weinie Roast for Children.

The children of Mrs. L. T. Mayhugh's Sunday school class of the Christian church will enjoy a picnic and weinie roast in the country this afternoon. They will all wear overalls.

Mrs. W. L. Braddy went to Amarillo yesterday to attend the state meeting of the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star.

In the Tailored Mode



Brief and brilliant is the story of this distinctive fall suit. It is strictly in the mode with its plain, straight skirt and its box coat, worn over a blouse of vivid printed silk. There is an individual touch in the plain crepe de chine collar and tie of narrow ribbon.

HALE COUNTY HAPPENINGS

Oct. 22.—Fair weather prevails once again, for which we are thankful, for now cotton picking is in full sway again.

Our school will start again next Monday, having been suspended a month for cotton picking, and unfortunately it was a month of rainy and bad weather.

The members of the community club and patrons of the school will meet at the school house next Friday, Oct. 26., to clean off the grounds. Ever yone is asked to be present with hoes, rakes and such tools as are necessary.

Mrs. Lucy Linville and family of Hill county, Texas, are here now visiting her sister, Mrs. J. H. Garner. They will farm the S. W. Smith place next year.

Miss Verne Eakin and Mr. Jesse L. Shields were married Saturday, Oct. 20, Rev. J. R. Blevens of Petersburg, pastor of the M. E. church here, performing the ceremony, which made them one.

Misses Louise Fuller, Amy Line and Ethel Curtis of P. H. S. spent the week-end with home folks. Miss Oma Stewart of Plainview also spent the week-end with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bell visited relatives in Plainview Saturday and Sunday.

A brother of C. B. Weaver visited him last week. We failed to learn where he was from.

Rev. Scott Cotten was to have preached here last Sunday, finishing his year's work at this place, but for some reason, we know not what, he did not come.

Rev. J. R. Blevens, M. E. pastor, will preach here next Sunday at 3:30 p. m., it being his last appointment here.

The Priscilla Embroidery club will meet with Mrs. A. T. Matsler next Wednesday, Oct. 24.

RUNNINGWATER.

Oct. 22.—Farmers are very busy in this community picking cotton.

The many friends of Mrs. Crocker were made sad by a message stating that she had died at Norman, Oklahoma, Oct. 17th.

The shed for the protection of the horses on the school ground has been completed. It contains sixteen stalls.

The tackety party at the Lecke home Friday night was well attended. Miss Sallie Burns won the cake for being the tackiest girl and Nolan Edmonson won the prize among the boys. The judges were Madams Fortenberry, Tarwater and Kiser.

The guests at the party from Plainview were Misses Miller, Casell and Gober, and Messrs. Thomas, Parrish and Dye.

Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Dye took their baby girl, Margie Mae, back to Lubbock Friday to have her throat dressed.

Several of our people attended the singing convention at Center Plains, Swisher county, Sunday.

Rev. Glibreath filled his regular appointment here Sunday. This finishes his work for the year. There was a good crowd at prayer meeting Sunday night of which Mr. Angel was leader. Mr. Bradley was appointed leader for the next time.

Monument for a Hen.

Little Compton, in little Rhode Island, is to have a great bronze monument commemorating the village as the birthplace of the first Rhode Island Red hen. Today her descendants number millions. This continent originally obtained its poultry from the old world. The Rhode Island Red combines the approved qualities of several varieties of fowls, and is perhaps the most American chicken.

TOURNEUR FOLLOWS CLASSIC, IN FILMING "LORNA DOONE"

To be successful, the screen version of a classic book or play must follow the original as closely as possible, in the opinion of Maurice Tourneur.

Tourneur, whose productions of "The Bluebird," "Treasure Island" and "The Last of the Mohicans," won such applause, has just added "Lorna Doone" to his list of historical productions. In this version of the famous old novel, for many years a favorite of old and young alike, he has surpassed all his previous efforts.

"If a picture is to be historical, it should follow the original as closely as possible," contends Tourneur. "Motion pictures are a big educational factor in these days and if we want our children to appreciate their value as such, we must give them classics with enough beauty and imagination thrown in to stimulate their interest. Pictures will teach them the classics if they fail to read them.

"In making 'Lorna Doone,' I kept in mind the fact that this book constantly is used in the schools as an example of romantic English literature and that it therefore is familiar to every school child. It was necessary to abridge the story somewhat, omitting a few minor characters, but on the whole I have kept closely to the important details of the story."

"Lorna Doone" will be shown at the Plainview Theater on Wednesday and Thursday.

CHURCHES

Attended Episcopal Conference.

Rev. and Mrs. E. H. J. Andrews and Mrs. Carl Goodman attended the Episcopal conference in Amarillo Friday and Saturday, at which Miss Tillotson of New York City, of the national work, conducted classes in woman's missionary work for the Episcopal church and instructed group heads who will continue the work.

Circle B. Baptist Women Meet With Mrs. Huff.

Circle B. of the Baptist Auxiliary met with Mrs. Lula Huff, Oct. 19, in an all-day meeting and sewed for Buckner Orphan's Home. There were fifteen ladies present.

A delightful lunch was served, and the day was enjoyed by all.—Reporter.

HINTS ON SUCCESSFUL MARKETING OF TURKEYS

Department of Agriculture Tells How to Get the Most Money Out of Turkeys.

Turkey time's a-coming. If you want top price for your birds, here's a few wtips from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Range fattening is more satisfactory than pen fattening, the department says. Begin fattening about three weeks or a month before marketing and proceed gradually by feeding lightly on corn in the morning and again in the evening a short time before the turkeys go to roost. Increase the quantity of corn feed gradually until the birds are getting all they will eat. Be careful not to feed new corn too heavily until the turkeys have become accustomed to it, to prevent digestive troubles.

Good sized, well matured birds in good condition for fattening can often be marketed to best advantage at Thanksgiving. Small, immature turkeys should be held until Christmas, for further fattening, but if the birds are unthrifty market them at once. Sales outlets to raisers within express shipping distance of good markets are local consumers, local buyers and dealers, more distant buyers or dealers and carlot shippers, and receivers or commission merchants of live or dressed poultry in the large cities. To determine the best available outlet study shipping, charges and keep in touch with both local and distant buyers as to price. Distant buyers will mail quotations on request.

Most producers market their turkeys alive. Shipping dressed turkeys to market is justified only when making local sales or there is an unusually favorable outlet for the dressed product. Shipping coops should be high enough to enable the birds to stand up. A coop three feet long, two feet wide and twenty inches high will accommodate five or six turkeys. Overcrowding may result in bruising which detracts from the market value; overcrowding may also cause death and complete loss.

If the birds are on the road only a few hours, do not feed before shipping. If they are on the road a longer time water and feed liberally to prevent shrinkage in weight. Ship in time to place the turkeys on the market a day or two before the holiday. Late arrivals may reach an overstocked market, and arrivals after the holidays usually means lower prices.

Killing and dressing birds is simple when properly done. Hang up the turkeys by their legs and with a single stroke push the point of a sharp knife up through the roof of the mouth into the brain. When properly done this operation paralyzes the bird and loosens the feathers so that they come out easily. Then sever the veins in the throat just beyond the skull for bleeding. The turkey should be dry picked, and plucked clean. Thoroughly cool the carcasses after plucking, inasmuch as failure to remove all animal heat promptly will result in early spoilage. Cool either by hanging outdoors if the temperature is between 30 and 45 degrees or by immersing in cold running spring water or ice water.

When thoroughly chilled, the carcasses are ready for shipment. A barrel is a convenient shipping container. Place a layer of cracked ice in the bottom of the barrel, then a layer of turkeys, followed alternately by layers of ice and turkeys, and topped off with a layer of ice. Tack burlap over the top of the barrel.

CAUTION:—If you are building up a permanent turkey business be sure to retain as many of the finest, largest, quickest growing young birds needed to rear the next year's flock and send the rest to market.

West Texas Today says: "West Texas is attracting attention throughout the country. This because of the unselfish, energetic, intelligent, persistent and constructive manner in which her people are solving their problems. Other sections are taking note of the results obtained by organized effort in West Texas."

The thirsty bunch don't object so much to the prohibition law as they do to its enforcement.



Inch by Inch Stitch by Stitch Garment by Garment

Only High-Grade Materials Are Used in CLOTHCRAFT CLOTHES

Inch by inch, these materials are carefully examined and frequent tests are made to determine strength, wear and color.

It would not be possible to buy such clothes quality at the surprisingly low price of \$32.50 were it not for the fact that Cloth Craft serges are produced in immense volume—thus, garment by garment, marked savings are effected in the cost of manufacturing. The large and ever increasing demand for Clothcraft "5130" and "4130" Standard serge suits of Blue, Brown and Gray has made them the outstanding clothing value of America.

Other Suits as Low as \$15.00 and up to \$49.00 With One or Two Pair Pants.

Jacobs Bros. Co

THE ONE PRICE CASH STORE

Lubbock Issuing Bonds.

Lubbock, Oct. 20.—A half million dollar bond election has been called in this city for the 21st day of November for the purpose of paving, building storm sewers, a city hall and making light and water extensions.

The election is in five counts \$350,000 for street paving and storm sewers, \$75,000 for a city hall, and the balance to be applied to additional light and water extensions.

This follows a \$200,000 water and sewer extension contract that is nearing completion at this time.

Mrs. Lillian Broussard was convicted at Fort Worth Saturday of having murdered her husband, and was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

Gen. John J. Pershing has gone to France, on a vacation.

Very Humiliating.

G. S. Jennott stood in front of a Birmingham, Ala., restaurant, his shirt-tail hanging down below his coat. Discovering it, he started to tuck it in. Then several women drove up in a motor car and a policeman arrested him for disorderly conduct. Luckily for the suffering man, he was taken before a kindly police judge who declared "A fellow has a right to put his shirt-tail in his trousers," and released him. That would seem to be every man's inalienable right.

CLUBBING RATES

The Plainview News one year and the Dallas Semi-Weekly News one year \$3.50
The Plainview News one year and Amarillo Daily News one year for \$9.50
The Plainview News one year and Kansas City Weekly Star .. \$2.50

HOLSTEIN BULL

Sired by King Pontiac. Scored 87 1-2 per cent of best bull in world. Mother is 987-lb. butter in 365 days cow. Service fees \$2.50 cash. At Bob Montgomery place, in South Plainview.

H. H. ANGEL

Practice Thrift

No wonder the Katzenjammers and the Gumps are rich. If you are a conservative buyer, you too, may some day be on "easy street."

Stimulators for Saturday and Monday

Quantity Limited

Paper Plates ----18 for 5c	Small Plates ----1c
Crepe Paper Napkins	Safety Pins, doz. on cd. 2c
-----100 for 9c	Dress Snaps, doz. on cd. 2c
Stewers and Pans,	Meat Platters, 2 sizes
Grey -----50c	-----28 and 48c
Men's Hose, pair -----6c	Window Shades -----38c
Loose Leaf Binders	Men's Shoe Soles --10c pr.
and Fillers -----6c	Sleepy Dolls, small ----16c
Set of Irons, 5 pieces \$1.00	15c Glass Bowls -----8c

NORTHCUTT'S 5-10-25c STORE

30 MINUTE SALE

SATURDAY, OCT. 27th, 3:15 TO 3:45 P. M.

10 qt. Galvanized Pails -----12c
Gillette Safety Razors -----17c
50c Size Tire Patch -----5c
Luggage Carriers' -----78c
Eureka Auto Paint, quart -----48c

QUANTITIES LIMITED

TEX.-NEW MEX. AUTO SUPPLY CO.

Are After Plains Dollars.

It seems that almost every beggar, grafter, charity and religious collector in the Southwest, is now headed for the Plains for the purpose of soliciting money from our people, as the news has gone out that the cotton and feed crops of the Plains are bringing great wealth to the people, and there are "easy pickings" here. There is hardly a day but from one to several transients work Plainview.

The News is just a little cold blooded when it comes to giving to beggars and transient charity solicitors, for about nine of ten of them are imposters—even if they do have some sort of a Salvation Army uniform on or are armed with what purports to be the best of recommendations (which may be forgeries).

There is an ordinance in Plainview which prohibits people from begging or soliciting money unless they have a permit from the city government. This ordinance should be enforced.

FOUND—A box containing ladies' hat, 2 pair gloves and other articles. Call at News office.

FOR SALE—4 good work horses, and one good milk cow. If not sold before, will sell on streets first Monday in November. See Speed at Quick Service Station.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS—The News carries in stock a complete line of typewriter ribbons, for all kinds of machines. Also typewriter paper, back sheets and carbon paper.

MICKIE SAYS—

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IS ADVERTISE HER NAME AND BUSINESS SO MUCH THAT WHEN FOLKS THINK OF ONE, THEY'LL THINK OF THE OTHER. JESY LIKE ROMEO AND JULIET, ER HAW N' EGGS!



One-Legged Men Have the Greatest Vitality

Philadelphia.—One-legged ex-service men who took part in a recent walking match demonstrated that the possession of an artificial limb is not the handicap that most people imagine it to be.

According to some medical authorities, the amputation of a leg tends to increase rather than decrease vitality. It is often noticed that a person who loses a limb gains considerably in general health.

This is borne out by the experience of a number of one-legged celebrities. Samuel Foote, the great actor, who lost a leg as a result of a fall from a horse, declared that he never felt so well with two legs as he did with one.

Another famous one-legged man was Josiah Wedgwood, the great potter, who was so fastidious that he employed a man, also one-legged, to do nothing but make and polish wooden legs for his use.

In the long roll of lord mayors of London there is at least one who had a wooden leg. He was Sir Brook Watson, who, although he lost his leg at an early age, refused to forego the army career on which he had set his heart. He was known as "The Wooden-legged Commissary," and rose to the rank of general.

Plan to Erect Shaft for Jean-Henri Fabre

Paris.—A committee headed by General de Castelnau, and including leading educators and officials of the department of Aveyron, is arranging for the erection of a statue to Jean-Henri Fabre, who wrote books about insects that were more interesting than romances.

The monument, now being executed by the sculptor Malet, will be placed within a year on the central square of Saint-Leons, the village where Fabre spent his childhood.

The committee considered this peaceful spot the most appropriate for a statue of the "noblest and purest son of Aveyron."

Cat in California Fights Own Image

Huntington Park, Calif., has a cat that fights its own reflection. The cat lives in a grocery store. It hops up on the counter, looks into a mirror, and sees its own image. Then the fun begins.

Pussy dashes against the mirror, spits and claws, but the other "cat" does the same. After tiring itself out, the animal will seek a corner and forget the one-cat battle for a while.

Federal Judge Westenhaven of Cleveland, Ohio, holds that labor unions can be sued for damages.

PRESS COMMENT.

D. F. Sansom left Saturday for a trip to Fort Worth and Dallas.

Mrs. Isom left Saturday for Quanah, to be with a sister who is sick.

Mrs. Grace Young spent the week-end in Amarillo.

Bob Story spent Sunday in Amarillo with his parents.

J. C. Terry and R. C. Ayers were in Amarillo yesterday.

W. C. Crawford returned Sunday from a visit with relatives in Canyon.

T. H. Hankins of Amarillo was here Wednesday on business.

L. S. Harkey was in Dallas last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hawkins of Lubbock were here Saturday.

C. R. Fletcher of Canyon was in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Reilly of Matador were here yesterday.

J. N. Rogers of Matador was here yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Foster of Clovis were here yesterday.

P. Coleman of Lubbock was here Sunday.

Neal H. Wright of Lubbock is here today on business.

M. T. Berry of Roswell is in town today.

Mrs. Caswell Franklin and child left Saturday for Belton to visit relatives.

Mrs. J. B. Cardwell spent the week-end visiting in Lubbock, her former home.

Floyd Davenport of Marietta, Okla., was here Saturday, en route to his big farms north of Lockney.

Misses Mamie and Hettie Thomas left Sunday for Dallas to attend the fair.

Misses Edna Lockhart and Crystelle Owens left Saturday night for Dallas, to attend the fair.

Rev. W. C. Wright delivered sermons at the Christian church in Tulla Sunday.

Atty. A. B. Martin returned this morning from a business trip to Fort Worth.

Mrs. Jones Goode and Miss Fannie Goode went to Amarillo yesterday morning for a visit.

Miss Mary Diggs, who is teaching in Tulla public school, spent the week-end here with her parents.

Mrs. A. Van Howelling went to Amarillo yesterday morning for a visit with Mrs. J. Murray Malone.

Miss Etelle Hatcher is recovering from a surgical operation for appendicitis, recently performed at the sanitarium.

George Sturdevant left Saturday for near Vernon to bring home his wife, who has been there for several weeks visiting her father.

I. Z. Smith returned this morning from Canyon, where he had been to close up the sale of a brick rooming house he has owned in that town.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who have been visiting the family of C. C. Stubbs, left this morning for their

home in Marshall.

D. M. Thompson and Bradford Cox left Monday morning for Dallas to attend the fair, and especially to see the farm machinery exhibit.

J. N. Jordan returned Sunday from Cisco, where he has been looking after some road construction work his firm is doing for Eastland county.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Williams left this morning for Temple, where she will take treatment in the Scott sanitarium.

Mrs. Dr. Smith and several other Floydada women were here this morning en route to Amarillo to attend the Eastern Star grand chapter meeting.

Dr. J. C. Anderson left this morning for Temple, where he will visit his daughter, Miss Electra, who is employed in the laboratories of the Scott sanitarium.

J. R. Rotchstein of Oklahoma City has arrived and taken a position in the mechanical department of the News office. His wife and three children will arrive in several days.

Mrs. Floyd and Mrs. Fannie Burns, who have been here visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, left yesterday morning for their homes in Yuma, Arizona.

Miss Agnes Bier, student in Canyon Normal, spent the week-end here with her parents. She was accompanied by Miss Hattie Lee Boyd, a member of the Normal faculty.

Miss Beula Mae Austin, who is attending Wayland college, was called to her home in Hale Center this morning, on account of her grandmother, Mrs. Austin, being very sick.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Jones of Floydada were here Sunday en route to Springfield, Mo., to attend the funeral of his mother, who died the day before.

Mrs. Ed McLaughlin and Miss Clara Nelle McLaughlin of Ralls were here yesterday en route to Amarillo to attend the state meeting of the Eastern Star.

Miss Newell, formerly of Plainview, but who has been making her home in Floydada, was here Sunday en route to Dallas, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. D. P. Parker and child came from Snyder yesterday, to join Mr. Parker, an employe in the News office, and they will make their home here.

J. D. Steakley will leave the fore part of the week to attend the state conference of representatives of the Southwestern Life Insurance Co. at Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Nichols of Melissa, Texas, arrived yesterday, to look after matters pertaining to his far mear Plainview. They formerly lived in Plainview, and have residence property here.

E. C. Lamb was down from Amarillo today. He and Mrs. Lamb have just returned from a trip to Chicago, where they bought furniture and other furnishings for their new home in Amarillo.

A. L. Maupin celebrated his seventy-third birthday yesterday. He came to Hale county from Missouri among the pioneers and helped Levi Schick and others dig the trench for what is now Runningwater draw.

Mrs. Frank Wills of Big Springs, spent the week end here with her uncle, J. W. Boswell, and went to Amarillo to attend the grand chapter convention of the Eastern Star, in which she is an officer.

Mrs. Alva Hooper, superintendent of nurses in Plainview Sanitarium, left Saturday for Chicago, where she will attend the national convention of American Surgeons. Mrs. Carl Brown has charge of her work at the sanitarium during her absence of two weeks.

Today's Local Market

Cotton, lb.	30c
Cotton seed, ton	\$37
Maize heads, ton	\$22.50
Wheat, bu. No. 1	\$1.10
Speltz, cwt.	\$1.20
Barley, cwt.	\$1.50
Alfalfa hay, ton	\$18 to \$22
Oats, bushel	50c
Hens, lb.	11c to 13c
Fryers, lb.	11c to 13c
Cocks, lb.	4c
Stags, lb.	8c
Butter, lb.	40c to 50c
Cream, lb.	39c
Hides, lb.	4c to 8c

Stray Bit of Wisdom.

For a man in a great position one enemy is too much, a hundred friends too few.—Italian proverb.

Weight and Sea.

An iron chain over a foot in length was found inside a cod landed at Tobermory, Scotland.

Human Propensity.

Wherever there is authority there is a natural inclination to disobedience.—Halliburton.

The Living Truth.

It's when a man is in dead earnest that he is most apt to be alive to his opportunities.

Thought for the Day.

Sometimes there is just as much religion in a smile as there is in a tear.

Many Varieties of Spiders.

There are 500 varieties of spiders in the British Isles.

The new court house in Memphis will be finished by January 1st.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Beginning at 1:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26

I will sell the following household goods to the highest bidder, at my residence, 309 South Broadway.

Everything New and in Good Condition

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Eight-day Clock | 1 Kitchen Cabinet |
| 1 Library Table | 1 Two-burner Oil Stove |
| 5 Oak Rockers | 1 Four-burner Oil Stove |
| 1 Leather Couch | 1 Fireless Cooker |
| 3 Axminster Rugs | Some Cooking Utensils and Dishes |
| 2 Heavy Iron Bedsteads and springs | 1 Oil Lamp |
| 1 Light Iron Bedstead and springs | 2 Tubs and 2 Rub Boards |
| 5 Mattresses | 2 Small Congoleum Rugs |
| 1 Oak Princess Dresser | Some Congoleum |
| 1 Chiffonier | Some Window Shades |
| 1 Dining Table and 4 chairs | Some Canned Fruit and empty fruit jars |
| 1 Sideboard | 1 Bathroom Mirror, 18x26 |
| 1 Breakfast Table and 4 chairs | 1 Porch Swing |
| 1 Refrigerator | 1 Oil Heater |
| 2 Kitchen Tables | |

TERMS: STRICTLY CASH

GEO. J. GOULDY, OWNER

309 S. Broadway W. A. Nash, Auctioneer

PRESS COMMENT.

Anti-Klan "lecturers" are scouring the country. We trust none will come to Canyon. We are persuaded that a majority of them are as bad or worse than the Klan itself in its attempt to stir up hatred of neighbor against neighbor. We are convinced that some of these lecturers are on the road simply to fleece the public as was some of the Klan organizers attempting to fleece the Klan members. The sooner the Klan issue is dead and forgotten, the better it will be for the entire country.—Canyon News.

Is Retarding Progress.

Under the present income tax law a man selling a piece of real estate must divide part of its increase in value with the government. This percentage being very large has kept many a trade from being consummated. It works hardships in many ways for instance the J. A. and Matador ranch owners would be glad to sell their ranch lands off to farmers were it not for the enormous percentage they would have to pay the governments of the United States and England.—Quanah Tribune-Chief.

Republicans in Tight Place.

One of the political fights of the next Congress will be the bonus measure, which is being urged by the American Legion. The republicans are opposed to the measure, while the democrats are favorable to the measure at this time. The republicans are well aware of the political effect of the passage of such a bill at this time. It would require the government to levy additional taxes, which would set the people of the country against the party. But if the republicans refuse to pass such a measure the soldier boys will be against the party in the next presidential election, which possibly means defeat of the party in several of the Northern States. The putting forward of the measure places that party in a tight place.—Childress Index.

The moving picture industry has at last seen the hand writing on the wall, and is cleaning up their production. A popular novel recently dramatized for the film land furnished material for suggestive incidents, but it was filmed with all objectionable or leading scenes eliminated, and is as clean and uplifting as a quiet hour at eventide, is as refreshing as a page from innocent childhood. It will take this reformation to save the motion picture industry from becoming questionable.—Canadian Record.

TECH COLLEGE SITE PURCHASE IS COMPLETED

State Buys 2,000 Acres at Lubbock for \$241,000—Underwood and Meadows Close Deal.

Lubbock, Oct. 22.—W. W. Caves, assistant attorney general of Texas; C. W. Meadows of Waco, secretary of the board of trustees of the Texas Tech College, and R. A. Underwood of Plainview, a member of the board of trustees, completed the purchase of the 2,000-acre site for the Texas Technological College today, and the deeds have been filed in the Lubbock county clerk's office.

In addition to the state's \$150,000, Lubbock paid \$91,000 on the site, bringing the 2,000 acres within the amount set by the State Legislature in the Tech bill.

The 2,000 acres cost an average of \$120 per acre, cash. It is situated adjoining the city of Lubbock on the west and is a 100 per cent perfect tract of agricultural land. There is not one foot of the tract that is not suitable to cultivation and more than 1,200 of the 2,000 acres are now under cultivation.

This completes the first step in the actual construction of the college. The entire business of the transfer was completed during the day and with the least possible confusion or delay the deeds were transferred.

As the warrants were paid, all of the forms, releases and transfers were accepted by the assistant attorney general.

Will Give Sunday Concerts.

The Olympic theatre orchestra will play every Sunday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock at the Lamb Drug store. The public is cordially invited.

Will Install Vulcanizing Plant.

Homer McNeil arrived this morning from Laredo, and he and J. F. Malone will install and operate a vulcanizing plant in the front part of the Nash Motor Co. building.

Will Attend B. S. U. Meet.

President E. B. Atwood and several students of Wayland college will attend the annual meeting of the Baptist Students' Union of Texas to be held at Simmons College, Abilene, Oct. 26-28.

Miss Lucy McGehee and Kenneth Burns were recently married in Lockney. They will make their home in Los Angeles, Calif., where he will open a law office.

COTTON GROWN ALL OVER WORLD

SIXTY PER CENT OF TOTAL, HOWEVER, COMES FROM SOUTHERN STATES.

(From the Dallas [News].)

Though it is generally understood that the Southern States of America have a monopoly upon the cotton growing industry of the world, and, in fact, 60 per cent of the world's supply comes from the South, yet cotton is grown in small quantities almost universally throughout the torrid and warmer temperate climates of both Northern and Southern Hemisphere. But while cotton seems to grow readily in South America, Australia, the Australasian Islands, Asia, Africa and Southern Europe, yet repeated attempts to increase its cultivation in America outside of the Southern States have met with practical failure.

After the invention of the cotton gin in 1792 the cultivation of cotton spread rapidly throughout the Southern States, giving rise to the great cotton manufacturing industry of England. Cotton supply kept pace with manufacturers' demands until the blockade of the Southern States during the Civil War, during which the cotton industries of Britain suffered great hardships. Though the supply of cotton soon equaled demand following the close of the Civil War, yet the British manufacturers never quite forgot the danger of depending almost entirely upon a foreign country for the bulk of their raw material.

Cotton in India.

It was during the Civil War that the first intensive effort at improvement of the cotton industry in India was attempted by the British Empire. Cotton had been grown in that country for thousands of centuries, but the quality of Surat, as it was called, was very poor. Britain's efforts have succeeded in bringing some of the East Indian cotton almost to the level of American upland; indeed, the East Indian upland was introduced and crossed with the native cottons to achieve the result. The production of Indian cotton today, however, averages only about 3,500,000 equivalent 500-pound bales annually, while the acreage devoted to its culture is 60 per cent that of the entire Southern States, and the number of persons engaged in its production is possibly as large as the cotton producing population of the Southern States.

Much of the Indian cotton even of today is less than half-inch in staple, and very little runs upward of one inch. Prof. John A. Todd of the University College of Nottingham, one of the world's foremost authorities on cotton, believes that India was in ancient times the home of a cotton of wonderful quality, but that centuries of poor cultivation have allowed it to "go to seed." Timnevelly and Cambodia are the best known, widely produced cottons of India, the latter being probably a cross between Timnevelly and American upland. The staple of these two cottons is about one inch in length. Inferior grades of Indian cotton are Conconada, Madras, Kumpta, Bombay and Surat, all of which have staple averaging less than one inch.

The efforts of the British to introduce better staples in Indian cotton fields has resulted in the growing in that country of a great number of varieties of cotton and this may have added to the deterioration of cotton instead of aiding yield as was hoped. The great variety seems to have prevented standardization and the difficulty of breeders of seed has been added to by the low industrial moral condition and lack of intelligence on the part of the East Indian farmer. As a result of this situation India now grows tree cotton and shrub cotton, long staple, and sheet staple, white cotton and rusty red cotton, black seed cotton and "green" seed, or cinerstone. The result is a myriad of hybrids and a general mixture of staples and varieties on the markets.

To further complicate matters the types of India have been of the roller type for many centuries, adapted only to ginning the black seed cotton from which the lint is easily taken, while the better grades of cotton now being introduced are of American upland varieties requiring saw ginning. (In this connection American cotton is ginned universally with saw gins with the exception of the Sea Island varieties, which require the roller gin.)

Cotton in Egypt.

The culture of cotton in Egypt has been stimulated largely by the efforts of the British. Whether cotton was grown in ancient times in Egypt is a matter of debate, but it is certain that it was introduced in the early Christian era. It did not develop as an industry, however, and the history of modern cotton began about 100 years ago through the interest of Mohammed Aly, who introduced a Sea Island variety. Its cultivation was given impetus by the Civil War. Unlike India, Egypt has been from the beginning a producer of high-grade cottons and the lack of cultivable area only keeps it from running far above its present annual production of something upward of 2,500,000 equivalent 500-pound bales.

The climate is almost rainless, the floods of the Nile being depended upon for moisture; only the delta and a very narrow strip along each bank of the upper river were utilized at first. The erection of dams and irrigation systems has increased the acreage very appreciably, but the production of cotton will always be very limited.

The great bulk of Egyptian cotton, known as Afifi, is a brown staple of one and one-half inches in length. Both Sakelarides and Yannovitch are whiter in color and longer in staple. Ashmuni and Assilli are slightly inferior to Afifi and are approximately equivalent to American upland of good quality. All Egyptian cotton is characterized by strength of fiber and excellent spinning qualities. Gradual development of the best grades has produced some Sakel (or Sakelarides) which rivals Sea Island cotton of Georgia and the Carolinas for length of staple. Nearly all Egyptian cotton is of brownish tinge, though some varieties, notably Abbassi, are comparatively white.

Production in Far East.

The amount of cotton grown in China, Indo-China and Japan is entirely problematical; this is especially true of China, where home production and home manufacture are the rule. Some estimates of Chinese cotton production is as high as 10,000,000 bales annually. However, the commercial crop is not more than 5,000,000 bales, largely of low quality. Some efforts have been made to introduce American upland cotton, and though the initial yields are usually encouraging, the deterioration from year to year is usually rapid. This same tendency has characterized the cotton-growing industry in India and Egypt, though latter country has endeavored to keep its quality high.

There is some cotton production in Southern Japan and considerably more in Korea. Indo-China produces a negligible quantity of low-grade cotton.

Eastern Production.

Before the war there was a production of more than 1,000,000 bales annually in Persia, Armenia, the Caucasian country and the European shore of the Aegean Sea. The greater part of this was grown in Russia on the eastern coast of the Caspian, where cotton has been grown for many centuries. Efforts are being made by the British Empire to encourage the cotton industry in Mesopotamia, but it has not yet met with greatly encouraging results. Most of the Near Eastern cotton is of low quality. Greece, however, produces 20,000 bales or more of good quality.

Mexican Cotton.

Mexico produces about 175,000 bales annually, part of which comes from the isthmian country in the south and part of which comes from the Torreon region. Cotton production is scattered throughout the country, both torrid lowland and temperate upland, both upland and perennial varieties thriving. Cotton is also produced in the Central American countries and in Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile and Paraguay.

Peruvian cotton is of high quality being kindred to the Egyptian and sea island brands. Its origin is uncertain, but some authorities say that Peru is the native home of the long-staple cottons and that all sea islands Egyptians, Carovonicas, etc., are offspring of the native stock of that country. The cotton grown in other parts of South America is of the upland variety, usually with staple of one inch or less.

Cotton is also grown in small commercial quantities on both eastern and western coasts of Africa, in South Africa, the African Mediterranean coast, in the Philippines, Borneo and the South Sea Islands, Northern Australia and in New Zealand.

The foregoing category of cotton-growing countries covers a very goodly portion of the world, and an almost inappreciable portion of the really important cotton-growing area. The Southern States produce about 60 per cent of the world's commercial crop and so dominate the world market with upland staple that any overproduction of the higher qualities of staple is greatly to their detriment through lack of demand. The manufacturing world has been built to meet the needs of the American cotton.

The growth and production of upland cotton is familiar to every Southerner. Sea Island cotton production, however, presents an unique story. It was introduced to the Charleston area about 1770, and its culture has been confined to certain defined areas in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida ever since. The cotton came from West India, to which it had possibly been introduced from Peru. Attempts to grow real Sea Island cotton on upland soils have been futile. The very best Sea Islands have been produced only on the small cotton islands off the coast of South Carolina; it is two inches and upward in staple. The island productions only about 10,000 bales annually, and it is largely grown on plantations of experienced planters who have been in the industry for generations. About 60,000 or 70,000 bales are grown in Georgia and Florida, but these inland staples are inferior.

World Cotton Commerce.

More than half of the American crop is now taken by American mills,

while the remainder goes largely to England and France. The Southern mills take approximately 3,700,000 bales annually, while the mills of the North take only about 2,200,000 bales annually. Though the spindleage of the North is greater, the finer fabrics are spun and woven there. America ships the remainder of her better grades to England, France and Germany. The proportions in which these countries take American cotton has varied so greatly during the last few years that averages mean little. Recently France has received more American cotton than England. Germany and Austria also take more than 1,000,000 bales annually, including much lower grade cotton. A slight amount of cotton is exported to Canada, Mexico and South American countries. The Latin-American countries, with the exception of Peru, manufacture more cotton than they produce. Peru ships almost exclusively to the mills of England. A very appreciable amount of American cotton goes to Japan.

It is noteworthy that India, where the cotton industry has been encouraged at great expense by the British, does not ship a great amount of cotton to the British Isles. India's 6,800,000 spindles consume a great portion of the Indian crop, and also import inferior grades from surrounding Eastern countries. The export crop of India goes largely to Germany and Austria. English mills have never taken kindly to the use of the inferior grades produced in India.

The Egyptian crop goes largely to England, though Italy, France and the United States take portions of the crop. The Russian crop of almost 1,000,000 bales was consumed in Russian mills previous to the war, and whatever crop is now grown under the Soviet Government is manufactured within the bounds of Russia. China's export crop goes largely to Japan. The mills of Poland, Czechoslovakia and other industrial European countries get their cotton largely from America.

KLAN IS CONDEMNED AT LEGION MEETING

Text of Resolution Adopted by Executive Men Urges Law and Order.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—A bitter anti-Ku Klux Klan resolution submitted by Charles Kendrick of San Francisco, and a pro-Ku Klux Klan resolution, submitted by E. W. Whitney of Oklahoma, were both lost when put to a vote at the fifth annual convention of the American Legion here Thursday after one of the most bitter fights in the history of the legion.

The resolution of the Michigan delegates condemning the klan in milder terms, was almost unanimously carried before adjournment.

The resolution of the Michigan delegates follows:

"Whereas, The fundamental law of our country guarantees to all peoples equal rights and equal opportunities and the right to worship their God as they see fit; and,

"Whereas, It is provided that our laws shall be made and enforced by representatives of our people, chosen under the law to do so; and,

"Whereas, Membership of the American Legion is made up of those who served our country in time of great national stress without distinction as to race, color, creed or class; and,

"Whereas, The American Legion is pledged to the orderly enforcement of our laws through lawful agencies; therefore, be it,

"Resolved, by the American Legion in national convention assembled this 17th day of October, 1923, That we consider any individual, group of individuals or organization which creates, or fosters racial, religious or class strife among our people, or enforcement of law, determination of which takes into their own hands the guilt or infliction of punishment, to be un-American, a menace to our liberties and destructive of our fundamental law; and be it further,

"Resolved, That we consider such action by any individual, groups or organizations to be inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of the American Legion."

Govs. Endorse Prohibition Measures.

West Baden, Ind., Oct. 19.—Scrapping a conference tradition of fifteen years' standing, a majority of America's 52 state and territorial governors took their first record vote of history today in unanimously passing a resolution endorsing national prohibition and pledging President Coolidge "our fullest cooperation" in the enforcement of the Volstead Act. The action came as the climax of a three-hour session of fiery debate, parliamentary tangles and perplexing maneuvering in which three governors fought throughout to block the vote.

Tonight the executives were en route to Washington to lay their statement before President Coolidge at a luncheon conference Saturday.

On a viva voce vote, in which no opposing voice reached the chairman or official reporters, the resolution was formally reported as "unanimously reported."

A Rotary club is being organized in Memphis.

The Foundation of ADVERTISING

Advertisers who know do not expect each dollar invested in advertising today to return tomorrow, bringing profit with it. They know by experience that this is not the logical method of building business. They know that part of every advertising dollar properly goes into creating "good will," establishing prestige, educating patronage—into future assets, as it were.

The profits they are receiving today are the result not only of yesterday's advertising, but of weeks, months, perhaps even years gone by.

On the other hand, those who have back of them a record of sales to a steadily increasing number of satisfied buyers should naturally be planning still greater sales and more and more buyers.

As every successful advertiser knows, it isn't price inducements alone that attract patronage. It's Quality and Style and Distinctiveness—each one of importance easily equal to Price. Remember that—it is most important.

It is all these things combined that go to make attractive offerings. Then if the appeal is properly presented—if it is placed before an audience of sufficient size and responsiveness—success is certain.

With truthfulness and integrity the advertiser builds up a bulwark that will forever stand between him and adverse circumstances—a bulwark of public confidence built on good faith.

And advertising that fails to provide such protection is the only advertising that does not pay. Advertising, to be successful, must do more than create business for today. It must build business for tomorrow.

It must be backed by flawless merchandise and sincere service. It must make a friend every time it makes a sale. That kind of advertising can not fail nor can the merchant who is responsible for it.

To have the confidence of the community is to have a business asset beyond all price—a form of business ine and failure. And to strengthen and spread this confidence—to increase this asset—to make surer this insurance—is to advertise constantly and consistently.

FARMERS ARE BEST BUYERS ON PLAINS

Just at the present time the merchant who secures the trade of the farmers of the Plainview country will be fortunate, cotton is being gathered rapidly, there is a yield of many thousands of bales, which at present high prices will bring several million dollars into the pockets of the farmers within a radius of forty miles of Plainview.

The Plainview News is essentially the local newspaper of the farmers of this county and trade territory, for it has an influence with them that would be hard to shake, so they tell us. The merchant who advertises in the Plainview News will profit more than if the ads were printed in any other newspaper.



Tamaki Miura
 An authentic production of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," claimed as genuine in every detail and in adherence to Japanese custom, is promised when this work is given in Amarillo, Nov. 9th by the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, at the Municipal Auditorium.
 Mme. Miura has supervised the selection of the "properties," designing her own costumes. Those of the company have been made by native Japanese artisans, and hairdressing and selection of shoes and all the stage implements will be ordered with much care.
 "The action of the opera is always ridiculous to real Japanese, I am told," said Mme. Miura. "But I think it can be made really interesting and yet correct. The ignorance of Japanese institutions on the part of the average stage director detracts from the realism of the work, she believes. "There is, for instance, the marriage ceremony in Act I. That is a rite of the shinto cult, whereas the Bonze belongs to the austere Buddhist order. When I appear in Mr. Gallo's special company, we shall have a real shinto marriage procedure, with all the necessary parties to such a ceremony. The Buddhist cult, on their part, have elaborate funeral observances—but that is aside from the story of the opera."
 This tour, which will open after the New York engagement of the San Carlo Opera Company at the Century Theatre—during which Mme. Miura will sing her favorite role—will be the singer's seventh in the United States. She made appearances first with the Boston Opera Company and later with the Chicago Civic organization, and during the last two seasons has sung in opera and concert in the United States under Mr. Gallo's management.
 In the last two summers the singer visited Italy and sang in opera in a number of cities. In previous years she was heard in seasons in Mexico and South America.
 An incident of her latest summer's visit to Italy was a celebration given in her honor by the Fascisti when she sang in a benefit performance of the Puccini work at the Teatro Carcano in Milan. At the conclusion of the opera she was presented with an elaborate medal bearing the Fascisti emblem and a poetic inscription "To the Gentle Flower of the East, Tamaki Miura, Most Delightful Butterfly, regards and Remembrances."
 The artist has been engaged for a series of six performances at the San Carlo in Naples and the Costanzi in Rome, after the conclusion of her American engagements in the coming spring.

C. F. SJOGREN
 Auctioneer

Phone or write me for dates
 WESSEL, TEXAS

STOP THAT ITCHING

Use Blue Star Remedy for Eczema, Itch, Tetter or Cracked Hands, Ring Worms, Chapped Face, Poison Oak, Sunburns, Old Sores or Sores on Children. It relieves all forms of Sore Feet. For sale by

MCMILLAN DRUG CO.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

- Second Sheets
- Typewriter paper
- Typewriter Ribbons, all kinds.
- Carbon papers
- Adding Machine Paper
- Pens, Pencils, Erasers.
- Rulers, Pencil Clips
- Rubber Bands, all kind
- Library glue, mullage, ink
- Blank books, all kinds
- Stenographers' Note Books
- Loose Leaf memo books
- Memo books
- Pencil sharpeners
- Paper Waste baskets
- Letter trays
- Gummed labels.
- Rubber Daters; Stamp Pads
- Bridge Talley cards
- Paper fasteners, all kinds
- Cards and Envelopes
- Letter and Invoice files.
- Paper hooks and files
- Thumb tacks.

The Plainview News

Business Interests Getting Together.
 There is a persistent rumor that large business interests in Germany and France are getting together. If they actually do get together there will probably be a settlement. It will be a thoroughly selfish settlement but in the end it may work out not only for the benefit of Germany and France, but for the entire commercial and political world. When the settlement is brought about there will be a wiping out of the now almost utterly worthless Germany currency and re-establishment of a sound currency. The latest quotation of the German mark is 2,000,000,000 marks to the American dollar. Formerly two billion marks would have been worth in our money \$480,000,000.

A TURBULENT SESSION AHEAD

POSSIBLE REPUBLICAN BOLT MAY GIVE MAJORITY HOUSE TO DEMOCRATS.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Indications are that the sitting of the next Congress will be one of the most turbulent in the history of the country, not because any great national crisis is impending, but because of unusual circumstances in both houses which make it appear that the session will be a long series of quarrels.

In the first place, both houses will have this year a fight over organization. Opposition to Speaker Gillett has been expressed by some Republicans in the House and the liberal element of the party may bring out a candidate against him. A republican leader must be elected and some of the Wisconsin radicals have served notice that if Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, most prominent candidate for the place, is elected, they will bolt the republican party.

Democrats May Control.

If they carry this threat into effect control may be given to the democrats and President Coolidge may face a divided Congress and the resulting certainty that little or nothing except passage of appropriation bills would be accomplished. Most observers do not believe the radicals will bolt if Longworth is chosen republican leader, but the radicals have been talking as if they were in earnest this time.

In the Senate the republicans have a good working majority if it were assumed that all the members listed as republicans actually fall within that category. But this is not true. Men like Brookhart of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin, Frazier of North Dakota and others who are listed as republicans have threatened to overturn republican control in certain contingencies and they are fully capable of carrying their threats into effect.

Coolidge Program Endangered.

Not only does this narrow republican majority in the two houses, with even those majorities hanging by the thread of liberal and radical support, threaten republican organization, but it also threatens republican success on every major item of legislation attempted. It even threatens administration plans of appropriations.

Then there are many items of legislation on which there is the widest divergence of opinion and on some of which there is little or no hope of effecting a compromise. The attempt that will be made to repeal the rate-making provision of the Esch-Cummins railroad law for instance, will bring forth a bitter fight with party lines destroyed and with radicals and liberals fighting against conservatives in both houses.

Forty or more tentative solutions of the farm problem have been brought forth from forty or more sources and this question undoubtedly will be as fiercely fought as any other, if not more so. The liberal elements are expected to split on this question, as it is now true that no more than four or five of them can get to agree on anything which is even close to the same solution.

World Court Matter Looms.

The world court will provide an opportunity for long and heated discussion, with the two parties probably splitting seriously. Some democrats will be for the court with or without reservations, while some republicans will be against it in any form. The liberals will split also on this question.

If the tax problem is brought up it may be expected that hundreds of amendments will be offered on all kinds of subjects which will so confuse the legislative program that it will be difficult to get anything else done. In a general way the liberals will seek to put more taxes on the rich and fewer on the poor, but their ways of accomplishing this end will be many and various and more designed to take up time than anything else.

"Record-Making" Stunts Ahead.

In addition to all these things there will be two more kinds of talk that will be in the nature of time consumers at a period when less talk and more work will be needed. One kind will be that of the politicians, "making the record" for their parties. They will read into the Congressional Record long accounts of the accomplishments of their own party and failures of the other. Each one of these "record-making" stunts will be followed with a rebuttal by a chosen champion of the opposite party. Speeches will be made designed only for campaign use, for the Government printing office reproduces at a small cost speeches made on the floor of Congress and delivers them to the agents of political committees at small cost.

The other kind of talk will be that of the newly elected radicals from the Northwest. Each of them, to justify his own magnificent predictions of how he intended to make Congress "stand around," will want to have his say often and voluminously. With both the democratic and republican leaders trying to hurry the next Congress so there can be an adjournment about June 1 for the national conventions it is expected the sessions will be as unusual as any

held for a long time. Little is promised in the way of actual results.

Great Job of Moving.

Why marvel at the engineering skill and power displayed by the ancient Egyptians in moving the big stones for the pyramids? In Chicago the other day they moved a seven-story building 85 feet, in widening a street. The building weighs 15 million pounds. While the movers were transporting the big structure at the rate of 4 feet an hour, its elevators continued operating, and running water, telephone and electric service were maintained as usual. "Some job!" will be the average man's comment. And he's right. Yet house movers continue to break the missus' most prized chinaware.

Farm Prices on Up Grade.

Farm prices October 1 were 2.2 per cent higher than a year ago. So reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Most of the advance was in corn, 40 per cent; and cotton, 36 per cent; wheat is only 3 per cent higher than a year ago.

District court will convene at Silvertown next Monday.

Delinquent Tax Notice

Statement of taxes due as shown by delinquent tax rolls of Lakeview, Hale county, independent school district on the following property:

- 1921—R. L. Bledsoe, block C-2, NE quarter survey 18, 160 acres, abstract 1521, J. B. Jones original grant.
- 1922—Same tract as above.
- 1921—R. L. Bledsoe, block C-2, SE quarter survey 18, 160 acres, abstract 2247, J. O. Jones original grant.
- 1922—Same tract as above.
- Total tax, penalty and interest due, \$54.74.
- 1921—A. B. Rosser, block C-2, survey 6, 542 acres, abstract No. 1790, A. L. Maupin grant.
- 1922—Same tract as above.
- 1921—A. B. Rosser, block C-2, survey 20, 640 acres, abstract No. 1538, A. L. Maupin original grant.
- 1922—Same tract as above.
- 1921—A. B. Rosser, 253 acres, abstract No. 1933, J. F. Dunn original grant.
- 1922—Same tract as above.
- 1921—A. B. Rosser, block P and F, survey 8, 193 acres, abstract 2115, R. J. Frye original grant.
- 1922—Same tract as above.
- Total tax, penalty and interest due, \$267.35.
- 1921—T. H. Rosser, block C L, survey 4, 640 acres, abstract No. 1494, J. T. Fields original grant.
- 1922—Same tract as above.
- 1921—T. H. Rosser, block C L, north half survey 11, 320 acres, E. L. R. Ry.
- 1922—Same tract as above.
- Total tax, penalty and interest due, \$156.28.

I hereby certify that the above statement of Delinquent Taxes due and unpaid in this district is true and correct according to the Rolls and Delinquent Tax Record in said District.

L. RAGLAND,
 Tax Collector Lakeview Independent School District.

Texas Laws, Acts of 34th Legislature of 1915 provide that unless the owner or owners of such lands or lots described herein shall pay to the Tax Collector the amount of Taxes, Interest, Penalty and Costs as set forth in this Notice within 90 days from date of said notice, then and in that event the City, County or District Attorney will institute suit not later than January 1 next for the collection of such moneys and for the foreclosure of the Constitutional lien existing against such lands and lots.

Probate Notice.

The State of Texas,
 To the Sheriff or any Constable of Hale County, Greeting:
 You are hereby commanded to cause to be published once each week for a period of ten days before the return day hereof, in the newspaper of general circulation, which has been continuously and regularly published for a period of not less than one year in said Hale County, a copy of the following notice:
 The State of Texas,
 To all persons interested in the estate of John Gayyon, Deceased,
 C. G. Goodman has filed in the County Court of Hale County an application for Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Gayyon, deceased, which will be heard at the next term of said Court, commencing on the First Monday in December, A. D., 1923, the same being the 3rd day of Dec., A. D., 1923, at the Court House thereof, in Plainview, Texas, at which time all persons interested in said estate may appear and contest said application, should they desire to do so.
 Herein fail not, but have you before said Court on the said day of the next term thereof this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.
 Given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in Plainview, Texas, this 15th day of October, A. D., 1923.
 (Seal) **Jo W. WAYLAND,**

MILK LEADS ALL OTHER CROPS

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IS MORE THAN 100 GALLONS A YEAR.

S. R. Winters, in Farm and Ranch.
 The United States is the greatest wheat-producing country in the world yet the value in 1922 of our entire wheat crop is but one-third that of the dairy products—milk and cream, butter, cheese, and other things that come out of the milk pail. Cotton has been king, and will be again, if he is not actually on the throne at moment; but the fleecy staple produced on all our farms is worth barely half as much as the output of all our cows. If we add into a single item the potato, oats and tobacco crops, they will total only a little bit more in value than milk and milk products. We are the greatest livestock nation in the world; yet if we were to bring into the market for slaughter and sale every beef animal every lamb and sheep and every hog in the United States, we should find that the proceeds would not pay for the dairy products of a year. The dairy products are produced without destroying the dairy cows, who go right ahead next year as last; and the procedure suggested would wipe out the meat herds. That is to say, the output of milk industry is equal to the entire capital stock in trade of the meat industry!

Stupendous Milk Crop.

Dairy cattle in the United States number approximately 30,000,000 head. They are found on approximately 4,500,000 farms—70 per cent of our agricultural establishments including milk among their crops. On the farm, milk and milk products for 1922 were valued at \$2,090,450,000; by the time they had reached the ultimate consumer they were worth more than three billions.

The drawing of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows sufficiently the distribution of this immense total, save that it does not indicate what is left for inclusion in the "miscellaneous" item. This goes into the manufacture of milk powder, malted milk, and other minor commodities, and allows also for the wastage and losses incident to manufacturing processes.

We have in operation — or had when the census man went his rounds — 3,885 creameries, 2,838 cheese factories, 553 condensed milk establishments, and uncounted thousands of concerns engaged in the distribution of milk, the manufacture of ice cream, and in other collateral aspects of the dairy industry.

The average milk production of 25,000,000 cows that are being milked in the United States today is 4,021 pounds per year. As showing what breeding will do, many animals yield 10,000 pounds, a number 20,000, and a select few 30,000 or more. The Department of Agriculture, making due concession to the obvious fact that every farmer cannot have a herd of prize cows, believes that due attention to feeding and breeding would double the national average.

A simple division of 11,900,000,000 gallons by 108,000,000 people will indicate that we produce 100 gallons of milk for each man, woman and child. Of this, we drink seven gallons more per capita than we did in 1914. Our city dwellers drink, or use otherwise on their tables, an average of a pint of milk per capita per day. The individual ration of butter throughout the country was sixteen pounds for the year, and any reader who did not eat two and one-fourth gallons of ice cream in 1921 was not getting his fair share. Our annual consumption of cheese, as might be expected, is far below that of many European countries, coming to only 3.7 pounds per capita. If we ate cheese with the Danes, English, Dutch, French or Germans, we should have a market for nine billion pounds of milk beyond our present mark.

Wisconsin is the premier dairying State, having maintained the position since 1920. On January 1, 1923, there were 2,195,000 milk cows in this State. New York and Minnesota came next, with 1,678,000 and 1,641,000, respectively. Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Texas also have each more than a million cows in milk production.
 Speaking of the condensed milk end of our dairy industry, it is of interest to learn that the annual output of cans, placed end to end, would encircle the globe not quite five times. To fill these cans requires the milk of over 900,000 cows. A year's production of canned milk packed in cases would duplicate the pyramid of Cheops, which measures 495 feet from the base to the peak. A train 499 miles long would be needed to haul at one time a year's output of condensed milk. One year's output of condensed milk represented 2,031,000,000 pounds in the can, and 4,504,000,000 pounds in the raw milk state. Condensed milk contains 30 per cent milk solids, 30 per cent water, and 40 per cent cane sugar.

Evaporated milk is unsweetened milk, the reduction in bulk being obtained by the elimination of much of the original water content.
Evaporation Saves in Freight.
 It is said that, through the condensing and evaporating of milk we are



MISSING LINKS BIG FEATURE OF BARNES CIRCUS.

Whoever has stood before the monkey cage at a circus and not heard some such expression as: "That monkey looks just like Pat Puggins," which remark being usually punctuated with shrieks of laughter, to which the other remarks, "Darwin was right." And so it is that Al. G. Barnes, who is bringing his 4-ring wild animal circus to Plainview Tuesday, Oct. 30, for two performances, has long since ceased to argue such delicate questions as, "Precisely how closely related is monkey to man."
 According to Mr. Barnes the Sapajou is the nearest approach to mankind among the scores of monkeys and apes in his menagerie. Relatively the Sapajou's body is longer than a man's but its legs are shorter. The monkey has a more prominent muzzle but a much less prominent forehead.

The Sapajou has a much smaller brain case, possesses a shorter neck, longer arms, a smaller thumb, a longer hand, a longer foot, with the great toe placed at right angles to the foot. The Sapajou has four more teeth than human, but the finger and toe nails are similar to man's. Of all the characteristics of the Sapajou the one that appeals the most is the variety of facial expression.

Nature, as though not satisfied with creating monkeys which bear a general resemblance to mankind, has provided them with all the human's facial expressions so that their faces are often cast into wrinkles suggestive of little old men. Their ability to express emotions is decidedly low, and merriment is never registered. "Laughter seems to be the partner of man only," Mr. Barnes declares.

saving in freight handling some 1,200,000 tons annually. Not only in reduced freight costs, but in other ways the condensing and evaporating of milk has proved a great boon. In many parts of our country, particularly in the South, milk is not obtainable in the fresh state and reliance must, in part, be placed on condensed milk, which thus becomes an indispensable feature of the diet rather than an emergency measure.

The symbolic Uncle Sam has been presented as serving in many capacities—guardian of the treasury, soldier, diplomat, agriculturist, postal official, naval officer and so on. This distinguished personage, it appears from the above figures, might better be shown with an apron over his clothes and a milk can in his hand. Of a truth, the philosopher was right who remarked that the human animal is a parasite upon the cow.

Auto Exhaust Poisons.
 Poison gases, thrown off by thousands of autos, are the chief cause of city dwellers' headaches, irritability, nervousness, frequent nausea and that "all in" feeling. This is the belief of Bundesen, health commissioner of Chicago.
 Sounds possible. You know that a man is apt to be asphyxiated if he runs his auto engine in the garage while the doors are closed.

The new court house in Memphis will be finished by January 1st.

Mrs. Lillian Broussard was convicted at Fort Worth Saturday of having murdered her husband, and was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

Gen. John J. Pershing has gone to France, on a vacation.

WRIGLEYS

After Every Meal

Have a packet in your pocket for ever-ready refreshment.

Aids digestion.
 Allays thirst.
 Soothes the throat.

For Quality, Flavor and the Sealed Package, get

WRIGLEYS SPEARMINT
 THE PERFECT GUM
 MINT FLAVOR

THE FLAVOR LASTS

CHRISTMAS CARDS

are now ready at the

PLAINVIEW NEWS OFFICE

If you are interested in showing your friends little courtesy during the holidays, call and make your selection

A large variety of cards to select from.

PHONE 97

COTTON IS AGED PRODUCT

WAS "FAVORED OF THE GODS" IN INDIA MORE THAN 3,000 YEARS AGO.

Though the rise of cotton to prominence as a world commercial crop was delayed until the latter part of the eighteenth century, yet it is one of the oldest crops of record. Ancient Egyptians and Far Eastern manuscripts make references to a fabric that is thought to have been cotton, but in most cases it has never been definitely established that cotton was referred to. Indeed, it has never been established that cotton was grown in Egypt in very ancient times; the mummies brought forth from the vaults along the River Nile are invariably clothed in linen, and this has lent some strength to the belief that cotton was not produced in Egypt until introduced from the Far East after the time of Christ.

It is certain that cotton grew in India as early as 1500 B. C., however, for the Rig Veda hymn of that date mentions scotton; indeed, it mentions cotton as a fiber favored of the gods, inferring that it had long been cultivated in that country. Later Greek historians mention the cultivation of cotton in Persia along the shores of the Caspian Sea.

"Veritable Wool."

Cotton was slow in working its way into Western Europe, however, where wool and linen continued to be the sources of raw material for the weavers' looms. During the thirteenth and fourteenth century, European writers usually referred to cotton as "vegetable wool," and there was a widespread belief that cotton actually was the product of a small sheep growing from the stem of a bush.

The opening of a trade route around the tip of South Africa by De Gama shortly after the discovery of America was the first encouragement for the importation of cotton fibers into Europe. Previous to this there had been some trade in cotton goods through Venice, which had concluded a favorable treaty with Turkey, following the defeat of the Turks by the Venetian navy in 1416. Venice was the first cotton market of Europe and did much to make popular the highly colored calicoes from Calcutta and Calicut.

With the opening of the Portuguese trade route around the Cape of Good Hope, however, Lisbon succeeded Venice as the European cotton market. Sea transportation, at the same time, so lowered the cost of cotton goods that their popularity grew by leaps and bounds. By the year 1550 the importation of cotton goods began seriously to interfere with the thriving wool manufacturing industry of England and Belgium, and a warfare of legislation was begun, with a view to driving out the competing fabric.

Despite legislation to the contrary, the flood of Indian cotton goods bore down on the textile market of England, and Parliament passed more and more stringent laws for its expulsion, until in 1920 the use of cotton for any purpose whatever was prohibited and a 5 pound sterling penalty and a 5 pound penalty—quite a bit of money in that day—was assessed against every person caught with any cotton article of clothing or household furnishing in his possession. It must be kept in mind that the wool growing and weaving industries dominated England of that day very much as the cotton industry dominates the South today.

As things have turned out, England in striving against the introduction was working in opposition to her greatest future industry. At that time, the amount of wool produced and the spinning and weaving facilities of the weavers' industry were well balanced. It did not occur to weavers and spinners that they could import the raw cotton and use it in their looms.

Cotton Inventions.

Between the years 1735 and 1792, the greater part of cotton history was written, for this period brought forth the spinning jenny, power looms, steam engine and cotton gin. The inventions by Kay, Hargreaves, Arkwright and Crompton soon placed the English spinning and weaving industries in position to take care of vastly more raw product than could be gathered from the backs of English sheep. The first reaction, of course, was violent protest against the introduction of the new inventions and the machines—and their inventors—were the victims of mob violence in many instances. Gradually the new machines were accepted, however, and just as gradually the naturally conservative British spinner and weaver turned to imported cotton as a source of raw material. By 1800, the spinning and weaving of cotton throughout the British milling districts had been firmly established.

Raw cotton was at first imported from the East to meet English demand. But the West Indies were soon supplying the bulk of the demand. The cotton plant is a native of America, according to the accounts of many early explorers, and the plantations of Cuba were the first com-

mercial producers of this product in America for the early European cotton market at Lisbon. Just how early cotton was introduced into North America is not a matter of record. It grew as a yard flower in the early days of Smith's Colony at Jamestown and was introduced at an early date in the Colony of Georgia. Indeed, it is possible that wild cotton was found growing there by the colonists; wild cotton grows today in its native state in some parts of the Southwest. Its culture did not develop in the Southern Colonies, however, on account of the bitter opposition of England to its importation into that country. It must be kept in mind, too, that the ginning of cotton at that time was as slow and tedious as spinning and weaving, hence its cultivation was limited.

Stimulus of Gin.

The cultivation of cotton Georgia, the leading cotton State, in 1792, amounted to about 4,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. It was in this year that Whitney took out his patent for the cotton gin. It was immediately put to use—indeed, no invention was ever accepted more readily, and the following year the production jumped to 10,000 bales. By the year 1801, the production of the Southern States had jumped to 100,000 bales. The cultivation of cotton soon spread over the entire Southland east of the Mississippi River.

There was some cultivation of cotton around the old Spanish missions near San Antonio during the late 1700s; indeed, Cabeza de Vaca reports that he found cotton growing wild in Texas when he made the white man's maiden trip into the interior in 1527, and it may have been wild cotton that had been brought under cultivation by the Christianized Indians near San Antonio about 1700. There was no appreciable cotton cultivation until the founding of Austin's colony in 1821. There is no record of production from this date until the admission of Texas to the Union. The census of 1849 gave Texas a production of 46,458 bales, all of which was produced in the region of Harris, Galveston, Wharton and adjoining counties.

By 1860 the production of cotton in Texas had jumped to 345,170 bales, and was still confined to the southeastern section of the State with a sprinkling of cotton production in extreme Northeast Texas. Demoralization due to the Civil War cut down production during the next ten years, however, and the census of 1870 showed only 280,502 bales produced in Texas and 2,400,000 bales in the entire South. The beginnings of the development of the "black land belt" are shown in the census of 1870, when Dallas, Ellis, Collin, Grayson and surrounding counties are accredited with considerable production.

First American Mill.

In the meantime, the cotton mill industry had grown apace in England where the manufacture of cotton had overshadowed the weaving of woollens. The first American cotton mill was built by a Mrs. Ramage, plantation owner, near Charleston, in 1878, to spin the cotton she could not sell to England. The Ramage mill was a very crude affair of eighty-four spindles; the first large mill built in America was erected at Beverley, Mass., by one John Cabot. A mill was also built at Bridgewater, Mass., about this date by Tenche Cox, who stole the English patents after considerable difficulty. By 1810 there were 80,000 spindles in New England, and five years later the number had increased to 500,000. In 1840 there were 1,820,000 spindles in New England, 4,600,000 in 1860, 10,930,000 in 1890, and approximately 17,500,000 at the present time.

Development of the milling business in the South was slow at first. The South had only 180,000 spindles in 1840, only 324,000 in 1860, and 1,570,000 in 1890. Since that date, however, the South had rapidly developed, and there are now more than 16,000,000 spindles operating in the Southern States, largely in the Carolinas and Georgia.

First Texas Mill.

The first cotton mill in Texas was established by John F. Torrey at New Braunfels several years before the Civil War. It burned about 1862, and was never rebuilt. There was a spinning and weaving industry at the State penitentiary during the Civil War, and uniforms for Confederate soldiers were manufactured.

It was not until 1888 that the first successful cotton mill was erected—the Dallas Cotton Mills, which have operated almost continuously until today. Texas now has approximately 185,000 spindles with mills to operate approximately 25,000 more under construction.

The most significant thing about the entire history of cotton, whether it be viewed agriculturally, commercially or industrially, is its constant westward march from its ancient seat of cultivation, manufacture and use in East India in the dim past. The most significant thing about the cotton industry in Texas today is the fact that, though Texas produces 3,500,000 bales annually, which is one-sixth of the world crop, a population of only approximately 2,000,000 is employed in giving it to the world. If the westward march of the cotton industries continues, and Texas sees the day when she manufactures her cotton, her population dependent upon the cotton industry alone will be no less than 6,000,000 inhabitants.

Selling Nest Eggs

By CLARA DELAFIELD

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"WELL, what d'you want me to do with 'em?" demanded Klaus, the grocer, aggressively. "I can't lay 'em over again for you, can I?"

Little Mrs. Phillips faced him with blazing eyes. "Three of those eggs were bad," she answered, "and that means that there's chickens in the other nine. I didn't pay you forty cents a dozen for bad eggs."

"I didn't guarantee them eggs," retorted Klaus, who was as hot-tempered as his customer. "If you bought nest eggs, that's up to you. Guaranteed eggs at sixty-five."

"Will you take them back, or won't you?"

"Be darned if I will," said Klaus. "You needn't look for any more custom from me."

"Don't want you. Your trade isn't worth a darn," said Klaus.

Little Mrs. Phillips went home biting her lips. She was not the sort to sit down under an insult. She vowed that Klaus should pay for it. Klaus, fiery as he was, was an easy-going man in many ways. He never bore a grudge. Mrs. Phillips did. And the two were old enemies.

She was in Klaus' store next day as sweet as honey, buying sugar and tea and coffee and cheese—but no more eggs. Neither made any reference to the past. Klaus soon forgot.

Little Mrs. Phillips smiled as she looked at what lay in a warm corner of the kitchen, the temperature gauged just right. She took all the trouble in the world to hatch those eggs. And when, nearly two weeks later, nine fluffy little chickens emerged, she felt that triumph was at hand.

The chickens grew into fowls, as chickens will. They were white Leghorns—a valuable breed. One day little Mrs. Phillips arrived outside Klaus' store with three cockerels. Klaus had a meatshop annex.

"Want some chickens?" she asked. Klaus set a price on them. "Didn't know you was raising chickens, Mrs. Phillips," he said.

"They say it pays, and I'm trying out a few," answered the little woman. "Yes, that will be satisfactory."

She laughed as she pocketed the money. "Remember one day six or seven months ago you sold me some nest eggs?" she asked.

Klaus, who had forgotten, looked at her sheepishly. "Oh, I guess that was just a misunderstanding, Mrs. Phillips," he said. "No ill-feeling on either side."

"Not the least in the world," Mrs. Phillips returned. "Only these cockerels hatched out of those eggs, Mr. Klaus."

"Well, I swan!" ejaculated Mr. Klaus. "Kind of a come-back, Mrs. Phillips."

"Oh, it's all in a friendly way, Mr. Klaus," she answered. "I guess I owe you a good deal for selling me those nest eggs. I meant to get even with you and hatched them out, and that's what turned my thoughts toward chicken raising."

"Well, I swan!" said Mr. Klaus. "That's what I call real enterprise—yes, indeed, Marm."

"By the way, my hens are beginning to lay," said the little woman. "I suppose you don't want any eggs?"

"Why, yes, I can always use eggs, Mrs. Phillips. How many did you happen to have?"

"Oh, I can let you have a dozen tomorrow," said Mrs. Phillips.

She arrived the next day with a dozen eggs in a basket. Klaus bought them. He did not ask if they were new-laid. He took it for granted. But it was a fiery-faced grocer whom Mrs. Phillips encountered the next time she went into his store.

"Doggone it, Marm," he exploded, "them eggs you sold me was all bad. My best customer bought 'em from me—Mrs. Cohen—and she's been raising Cain about 'em."

"I'm sorry, Mr. Klaus," said little Mrs. Phillips sweetly, "but you see they weren't guaranteed. You don't want me to lay them over again for you, Mr. Klaus, do you?"

Klaus' thin lips curled up into a sneer. "So that's the game, hey?" he demanded.

"That certainly is the game," responded Mrs. Phillips sweetly, as she left the store.

But the cream of the joke would come two or three weeks later when Klaus began to discover that he couldn't hatch those eggs. They weren't the kind that hatch.

That was why Mrs. Phillips had sold the cockerels.

Oil Among the Ancients.

The oil industry had its birth in the United States about 1858, when crude oil was analyzed and a well was drilled at Titusville, Pa. But our Indians and the races before them knew crude oil. Thousands of years before Christ Babylonian and Chaldean masons used it in semiliquid form for cementing the bricks of their towering walls, and it was used in building the pyramids. Herodotus mentions a well from which three substances, asphalt, salt and oil, were pumped. Oil from natural springs in Sicily was used in lamps in the temple of Jupiter at Rome, and the wealthy illuminated their homes with it. The ancient Chinese and the Persians used it for light and heat, and it enters into the preservatives of the Egyptian embalmers.—Scientific American.

The Plainview Mercantile Co.

Now look and remember the special-specials and dates on which you can obtain them. The following mentioned merchandise at prices named are real big bargains.

FIRST—For Thursday, all or until this special item is sold out, you can get choice of one lot fancy dress gingham, 32 inches wide, at only ----- 15c



Not over 15 yards to each customer. It's cheap even for quilt linings, and yet it's suitable for many purposes.

Again! for Thursday, all day, or until this lot be sold out, you can get choice of one lot Boys' Heavy Wool School Caps, with ear warmers, regular price up to \$1.00, for only ----- 75c

Look at This for Thursday
12 doz. men's good ribbed union suits, lot No. 3303, special only ----- \$1.10

This Also for Thursday
12 doz. Boys' heavy fleeced Union Suits, sizes to fit ages from 6 to 16 years, special only ----- 75c

Also this Special for Thursday. Don't overlook this.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

20 Hats, regular prices \$4.00 to \$6.00, your choice, only ----- \$2.98



ONE MORE—HERE IS THE LAST FOR THURSDAY—THINK IT OVER

One Lot Twenty In All

20 Silk and Wool Dresses, new garments—garments that are usually sold for \$22.50 to \$27.50, for Thursday we place the lot on one rack! at, choice for ----- \$14.95

No alterations, no approvals. Don't fail to see this bargain.

NOW, for Friday of this week we offer one and only one, but this one applies all over the store on every article, garment or piece of merchandise in the house, for Friday, you will be given two S. & H. Green Trading Stamps—better known as

DOUBLE STAMP DAY

Remember this opportunity and remember it's for Friday only.

On all Thursday Specials you will be entitled to S. & H. Green Trading Stamps, as usual, one stamp for every dime purchase.

BURNS & PIERCE