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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS (By Chickasaw Abstract Co., Bonded Abstractors)

E. N. Dorsey and wife, Lettie Dorsey, to J. H. Adsit, Warranty Deed, Part section 20 283w.

J. C. Weeks, single person, to J. O. Kaykendall and R. M. Rainey and Jas. Hudspeth, Oil and Gas Lease, Part section 17 581w.

B. A. Simpson and wife, Lillian W., to W. L. Connelly, Warranty Deed, Part section 10 483w.

Chas. C. Staiti to Walter Riley and Audrey, his wife, Release Oil and Gas Lease, Part section 30 283w.

Walter Riley and Audrey Riley, his wife, to Chas. C. Staiti, Oil and Gas Lease, Part section 30 283w.

P. M. Boucher and Sudie Boucher, his wife, to Geo. R. Fish, Warranty Deed, Part section 2 481e.

Buck Garrett to T. E. Wilson, Sheriff's Deed, Part section 9 382e.

William S. Fraley and May Clare Fraley, husband and wife, to R. S. Stuebel, Warranty Deed, Part lot 5 in block 224, Ardmore.

Geo. J. Ames to M. D. Scott, Assignment Oil and Gas Lease, Part section 7 581w.

John Williams to John W. Balthrop, Warranty Deed, Part section 21 881w.

T. E. Wilson and Mamie M. Wilson, his wife, to H. E. Blalock, Warranty Deed, Part section 9 382e.

Edward S. Butterfield and David Zeone, his wife, to John W. Hoffmann, Warranty Deed, Lots 1, 2 and 3, block 258, Ardmore.

When You Have a Cold Give it attention, avoid exposure, be regular and careful of your diet, also commence taking Dr. King's New Discovery. It contains Pine Tar, Antiseptic Oils and Balsams. It is slightly laxative. Dr. King's New Discovery cures your cough, soothes your throat and bronchial tubes, checks your cold, starts to clear your head. In a short time you know your cold is better. It's the standard family cough syrup in use over 40 years. Get a bottle at once. Keep it in the house as a cold insurance. Sold at your druggist.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATIONS ON FRENCH BATTLE FRONT

An American, recently returned from relief work in Belgium and northern France, said that he had not a shadow of doubt that in the course of the next ten years, the tourist of the world will have left more than enough money in the war-devastated regions to pay for all the damage done by the Germans.

The same gentleman is authority for the statement that the thirty French of the shells-battered towns of the war zone are already taking serious account of the tourist trade of the future in connection with their plans for rebuilding after the war.

A French company has been formed which is now making plans for the establishment of temporary houses and hotels on the present battle front, which, of course, is at present entirely without facilities for receiving the army of visitors which, it is felt

sure, will pour in when the belligerents lay aside their arms. Negotiations are being carried on with American manufacturers for the construction of portable one-story dwellings and hostels. Plans, specifications, and prices have been requested for structures of different types ranging from one, two, and three-room houses to community, or hotel, buildings having from 25 to 200 rooms, in addition to kitchens and dining halls. The company anticipates expending about \$1,000,000 for the buildings, which, it is planned, will be set up at various points of interest along a line extending from the shores of the English Channel to Switzerland.

A brisk trade in fragments of shell, shrapnel bullets, bent bayonets, broken rifles, and other war relics, has already sprung up in the rear of the French and British lines, and so far the supply—on the ground—has kept well abreast of the demand.

In spite of the rapidity with which the genuine article is being turned out at the front, the fact that palpably faked relics are already being offered in Paris and London seems to indicate that when Europe again becomes the playground of the world—the Mecca of the idle, the curious, the gullible,—there will be a new and lucrative luxury added to those already existing before the war. The manufacture of imitation war relics bids fair to be carried on upon a scale that will dwarf the manufacture of the old masters and Egyptian scarabs as the present mighty struggle dwarfs all other wars of history.—From the July Popular Mechanics Magazine.

To the Public.

"I have been using Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion for the past six months, and it affords me pleasure to say I have never used a remedy that did me so much good."—Mrs. C. E. Riley, Illion, N. Y. Chamberlain's Tablets are obtainable everywhere.

A bilious, half-sick feeling, loss of energy, and constipated bowels can be relieved with surprising promptness by using HERBINE. The first dose brings improvement, a few doses puts the system in fine, vigorous condition. Price 50c. Sold by Ringer Drug Co.

NORTHWEST DEMANDS A NAVAL BASE AND FORTS

Portland, Ore., June 29.—From Montana to the Pacific ocean there is a demand, persistent and serious, that the mouth of the greatest river on the Pacific coast, entrance to the 250,000 square miles of American territory known as the Columbia Basin and the Inland Empire, receive governmental recognition by establishment there of a naval base, with adequate fortifications.

The Pacific coast is so helpless at this moment that military experts say in case of invasion the first stand American troops could make would be in the Bear Valley in Utah. That would mean evacuation of the Pacific northwest.

Our naval base at Bremerton is entirely unprotected from a flank or rear attack so long as there is no adequate defense at the mouth of the Columbia. Furthermore, it is located 125 miles from the ocean.

Strategically, the mouth of the Columbia is the key to the northwest. It is the nearest point to Yokohama.

It is the entrance to the wheat belt, so three-fourths of our transcontinental lines, to a 500-mile navigable waterway, and to the only water grade route to the northwest.

Read FOX Y GRANPA story next week.

HOLD MEN WHO REFUSE TO SIGN MUSTER ROLLS

ORDERS SENT TO FORT SILL BY FUNSTON—ONLY THREE UNITS OF STATE GUARDS NOT MUSTERED IN.

Mobilization Camp, Fort Sill, Okla., June 29.—All units of the First regiment, Oklahoma national guard, except Companies C, F and L have been mustered into the federal service. These three must receive a final inspection before mustering in. Lieutenant Marchison, inspector-instructor of the Oklahoma militia and United States mustering officer, stated Thursday that he expects to have all organizations here mustered in before the end of the week.

Engineers Arrive. Capt. Frank King has come into mobilization camp with the company of engineers and was joined Thursday morning by Lawton recruits. Singing "I Wonder If They'll Miss Me When I'm Gone," the Lawton recruits rode on a street car out of Lawton to camp. No wives or mothers came to the car to bid them farewell but the Lawton merchants came out from their stores and cheered as the car passed. As the recruits neared the camp the singing died away. The brown tents came into view. All over the camp site guardsmen were swinging their knife bayonets in weed-cutting exercises. A recruit drew a long breath. "Gosh," he said softly to himself while the others were silent a moment. "Gosh, I just now realized I am going to war."

Captain King received the new men at the edge of the camp and added them to his crowd. He now has more than eighty men.

To Hold "Slackers." Any slight tendency toward "slacking" that possibly may exist was given a setback Thursday morning when Colonel Roy Hoffman received authority from the departmental commander at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to hold obstreperous men. The text of the telegram was: "Colonel Hoffman.—You will take such steps as are necessary to hold men of your command who refuse to sign mustering rolls. By command of Major General Funston. Signed, Bundy."

Three men are under arrest. However, they are expected to resume duty Friday. Colonel Hoffman has withheld the names of the slackers because he has believed that the men might get back into line, and does not wish to cast odium on them if they should regret their action.

Clearing Weeds. Thursday's work was mostly mustering, physical examination and policing. "Policing" in the mobilization is not raiding crap games or interfering with a little mild "black jack," as must be suspected from the name, but is cleaning and getting things into regulation condition.

Guardsmen lost their first skirmish but reformed and in a counter attack repelled the enemy. A weed cutting detail fell foul of the outposts of a wasp's nest in the high grass. The first guardsman engaged fled. The next man ordered up by the grinning sergeant located the nest. A flank attack was made and with a smoke cloud produced by burning grass as a concealment, the main body of the guardsmen slipped up and exterminated the enemy with a board.

Cartridge in Fire. The first shot was fired when some careless guardsman threw some pistol shells into a kitchen crematory. The crack of the exploding cartridges caught the attention of a few men; a second report came and a score of men ran to the spot to see what had happened. There were no casualties in either engagement.

Sick call brings out few "cripples," the heat of the afternoon slows up the work and has knocked out a few men temporarily, but there has been no serious illness. Captain Gus Hadwiger Thursday withdrew the resignation he sent the governor. He stated Thursday that the attachment for the regiment formed by many years of service and the friendship of the office he enjoyed, would not permit him to leave the service. Adjutant General Canton, Frank Canton, and Mrs. Canton were visitors at the camp Thursday.

U. S. CONTRACT FOR HORSES AND MULES.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 29.—Capturing almost a fourth of the total contract, the Oklahoma City's horse and mule market was given recognition by the United States government in the placing of its order for 62,000 horses and mules for war service. In money, the portion awarded Oklahoma City dealers, Davis & Younger and W. T. Miles, both opera-

ting at the stock yards, amounted to over \$1,800,000, calling for 10,000 horses and 4,000 mules.

Inspection to Start Soon. Inspections are to start as soon as possible after July 1, and delivery must be completed within 110 days after that date. Specifications are, as for colors and class, more rigid than in the European contracts. The contract for horses is for all classes, largely of artillery and cavalry. Only solid colors are acceptable, the United States not granting even the 5 per cent. greys as permitted by foreign commissions.

Mule Classes Wanted. Three classes of mules are wanted, packer, draft and lead, and here dark greys are acceptable, but otherwise mules, too, must be of solid colors. Another restriction is that only geldings will be inspected. Heretofore mares have been taken.

Both firms who are at work on the 14,000 head order have contracts with France and Italy and the filling of these orders will go forward just the same, as agreements were made prior to the Mexican trouble.

IRON AND STEEL.

(By Savoyard.)

Washington, June 30.—Articles fashioned from iron and steel are of universal consumption. They enter into the economy of every household and of every individual citizen, even the babe in arms. Hence it is no fiction that the iron and steel industry is the infallible barometer of trade.

When dearth is in the field, when the mart is empty, when the bay is shipless, when retrenchment is imperative, the fires in the steel mill are not lighted and the sound of the trip hammer is not heard. The wage of labor is reduced and the ranks of the unemployed are swelled. Indeed ours is the iron age.

The American people are the most enormous producers and the most prodigal consumers of iron and its resolvers in the world. For fifty years we have been told that the iron industry of the United States cannot possibly exist without a protective tariff levied to secure it in the home market against the predatory paupers of foreign parts. True, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who knows more about iron and steel than any other citizen of this or any other country, testified before a Congressional Commission that the American iron and steel industry had outgrown its baby clothes, that it was no longer an infant, but that we would turn out steel at a less cost than any other nation and at the same time pay a higher wage to labor than any other nation.

But for more than half a century our Congress invited our iron and steel manufacturers to come forward and write in our tariff laws the degree of protection they wished. Long ago the Republican party set the fashion that congress should shirk its constitutional duty and abdicate its legislative privilege to write our tariff laws. The wool manufacturers wrote Schedule "K," the cotton spinners wrote the cotton schedule, the drug man wrote the chemical schedule, the sugar men the sugar schedule and so on and so forth to the end of the chapter. Neither Nelson W. Aldrich nor Seneca E. Payne knew what was in that monstrosity that is called the Payne-Aldrich tariff.

The people tired of that and determined to force their government to divorce itself from "Big Business." To that end Woodrow Wilson was elected President and a Congress Democratic in both houses was chosen in 1912. They immediately set to work and fashioned a tariff bill, not for the few of our people who eat taxes, but for the many who pay taxes. The manufacturer was given free raw materials and told to compete with paupers from all quarters.

And then the cry was calamity! The poor, undone iron industry was to shut up shop. We were to spin no more wool or cotton; we were to cease tanning hides into leather or fashioning anything from leather. Sheep and cattle were to starve in rich pastures, coal mines were to close, railroads were to haul nothing as there was to be nothing to haul, banks and trust companies were to go into liquidation. These were only a few of the disasters and afflictions that were to overtake our country because of a wicked Democratic tariff.

Beware of false prophets. How about iron and steel! In the month of February our production of pig iron was at the rate of 29,200,000 tons a year and that is the highest ever known in any country in the world. Nor is that all. At the end of February the United States Steel Corporation had unfilled orders reaching to the stupendous totals of 8,568,000 tons, a figure heretofore unequalled in its history. Mark you, the price of steel was steadily advancing be-



What The War Is Doing For The Farmer

The European war is not an unmitigated evil; nor yet is it an unmitigated blessing for this country. We shall not attempt to go into the ethical side of the question at all, nor shall we discuss "war brides," munition plants or other similar phases of the situation. We shall look at the war purely from the standpoint of the farmer and his products, either produced here in this country or imported from foreign countries. And



of course when we consider raw products we must carry the subject further on into the matter of the prices we get and the prices we must pay for finished products. We shall confine our consideration, too, to those products which have their origin on the farm—therefore the raw state or finished and manufactured into edible or wearable articles.

Let us take wheat, for example. We all know that the war has put the price of wheat way up. Very well—this means that the whole country, city, town and rural population as well as paying more for their flour—therefore the wheat raiser should theoretically be getting rich on a product which it costs him no more to raise than formerly and for which he gets more money.

But wait a minute—there are other things to consider in this matter of growing rich off the war. Cotton and wool and meats and farm machinery and sugar have gone up too. This means that while the wheat raiser is getting more for his product, he is also paying some other agriculturist more for his product. This cuts down somewhat on the profits the farmer is bringing to the farmer. Then it would seem that the best way to keep ahead of the game is for the farmer to pay the farmer who raises his necessities the increased prices that the war has brought about and when buying his luxuries or those things that are not bare necessities of life to pick and choose from

whom, located the Lord knows where? Why, not even a mollycoddle believes that! Now these are not war orders, and all the war orders placed in our country do not amount to five per cent. of the total of industrial business.

Mr. Lincoln opined it was not good policy to swap horses when crossing a stream. This prosperity American business enjoys is not a mere stream; it is a resistless torrent.

March beat February with orders for 9,331,001 tons, and April beat March with orders for 9,829,551 tons and the tide is still rising, the flood of which seemingly is far in the future. During the month of April the United States Steel Corporation delivered from its mills finished products amounting to 51,000 tons daily, and the orders exceeded the shipment by about 20,000 tons.

I believe the United States Steel is the largest private corporation in the world. Its business is enormous and it pays a wage as high as any like concern in our country. Does any rational man believe that this concern, with hundreds of millions of money at its command, need protection from paupers, the Lord knows

cause of the fact that our mills were physically inadequate to the demands and during the month of February the increase in orders amounted to 646,199 tons.

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Bowel Complaints in India. In a lecture at one of the Des Moines, Iowa, churches, a missionary from India told of going into the interior of India, where he was taken sick, that he had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him and believed that it saved his life. This remedy is used successfully in India both as a preventive and cure for cholera. You may know from this that it can be depended upon for the milder forms of bowel complaint that occur in this country. Obtainable everywhere.

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Advertisement for Horlicks Malted Milk, featuring an illustration of a cow and text describing its nutritional benefits.

Advertisement for U.S. Contract for Horses and Mules, detailing the government's purchase of livestock for war service.

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