AMARILLO DAILY NEWS

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Only morning newspaper in the Amarillo Country. Covers the Panhandle of Texas, Eastern New Mexico, Southern Colorado and Western Oklahoma from twelve to twenty-four hours in advance of Denver, Dallas, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, and other papers carrying telegraphic dispatches.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

The Daily News can be delivered by carrier anywhere in Amarillo, or by mail outside of the city, for $5.00 a year, or 10c a month in advance.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATIONS

[illegible] your friend.

[illegible]eds and clear the alleys.

[illegible]e is a candidate for cityhood.

[illegible]andle cities and towns are growing.

[illegible] assisted by some labor, has never made [illegible]

[illegible] from all over the Panhandle country in Culberson victory.

[illegible] if n voted in Texas there would be no [illegible] about the state going "dry" in 1917.

[illegible] of extreme penalty to [illegible]

[illegible] not despite the "solids" upon [illegible] stress was laid prior to the primary [illegible] outcome will follow.

[illegible] a disposition [illegible] administration of the [illegible] it by votes.

[illegible] instructors in the Amarillo Public Schools have made personal sacrifices this summer [illegible] their teaching abilities—it is a fine [illegible]

[illegible] highways of the Amarillo Country [illegible] and Plains, and through this movement [illegible] ever increasing travel through all the [illegible] Area s.

[illegible] to get something for nothing has [illegible] led to crime, and it should be eliminated from the mind of the individual with as little loss of time as possible.

Fresh earth piled into some of the streets of the city is conducive to a poor condition of the roadways, but after a time these places will be graded and leveled and put in order.

Parties who came here several weeks ago to stay only a few days are still in Amarillo, declaring that they cannot get the consent of their minds to tackle the conditions of hea tprevailing elsewhere.

Join the advocates of more dairy cows, more hogs and more hens in the Panhandle and Plains Country and thus assist in pioneering a scheme intended to revolutionize the farming industry for all this vast territory.

If something is wrong let us put our shoulders to the wheel and remedy it if possible, and if it can not be cured, let us assert our manhood by making the most of the conditions as they exist. Let us try out these suggestions.

Lubbock is attracting thousands of visitors with her auto racing program, and demonstrating the fact that the people are keenly interested in speedy motor vehicles. It is probable that the auto will speedily replace the racing horse, too.

[illegible]lade has a new milling plant in operation, and the people of Armstrong county are standing loyally behind the home enterprise. Home wheat, ground into flour at home, is the motto adopted by the enterprising Armstrong county citizen.

DEPENDABLE BUT SANE.

No day passes in which the News could not so handle items coming within its notice, as to cause distress to some one or more individuals, and yet stay strictly "within the law." While this is true, the News has no reputation either to make or sustain, dependent upon the needless suffering and humiliation of others. It is the purpose of the news at all times to keep its readers posted as to the actual happenings here and elsewhere, and as it would rather leave out all phases of the story, having as their sole effect additional burdens to some creature or creatures, who have in no manner been drawn into incidents or occurrences detailed.

Standing for all that which is high, uplifting and constructive, the News feels that it would have departed from such standards to descend into a mere detailing of scandals, or family history of a scavenger cart, even when such is wholly warranted under the restrictions of the law. To give to the people of Amarillo, the Panhandle and Plains Country of Texas and adjoining territory a paper that may be and will be read by every member of the family with appreciation and without apology, is the dream of the News, and it is striving toward that goal.

FARM WOMEN COMING.

Definite information has reached Amarillo that liberal numbers of farm women will be here to attend the sessions of the Panhandle Farmers' Congress. They are coming responsive to invitations of the organizers of farmers' institutes throughout the Panhandle and Plains Country. This state of affairs creates a new duty for Amarillo's citizens, that is that they open their homes to these visiting ladies, and provide for their comfort.

These women and girls come to the Metropolis of the Plains Country through a desire to be better informed relative to the art of home making and home keeping—they come to share in the knowledge imparted to their husbands, their fathers [illegible] brothers. Let it be said to the credit of [illegible] women of the Plains Country that they are availing themselves of the opportunities offered to gather a fund of information well calculated to be helpful to them as wives and mothers in this vast and beautiful section.

The spirit of progress is upon these women and girls; they are reaching out after that which will make better conditions for the people dwelling in the rural districts, and the results of their action will be felt all over the country.

[illegible]S ISLE.

[illegible] was pointed in Denver telling [illegible] decline in the number of prisoners in the jail in that city since the inauguration of prohibition in the state of Colorado. This is not new story, merely the same old story in a new setting. The same thing has been shown right [illegible] Amarillo and in many cities and towns in [illegible]

When stirring for the open saloon, advocates of the liquor interests have declared: "If you vote this town dry, your revenues will decrease, and grass and weeds will grow in the middle of your streets, your houses will be vacated, dens for bats and spiders!" This is a repulsive and undesirable picture, and those making such talks should go over the Panhandle towns and take notes on this weeds and grass in the streets situation, seeing where such things actually exist—whether in wet or dry territory.

The elimination of the saloon means the filling up of the houses, the vacating of shacks, the fuller patronizing of schools, more liberal church attendance, empty jails and a condition far more desirable under which to live.

Look up the record all over the country, and it will be seen that the closed saloon means the opening up of lives to a course of greater usefulness and of more abundance of the things needful.

AMERICANS DISTASTEFUL.

Negotiations leading to the appointment of a joint commission of Americans and Mexicans to determine what shall be done relative to the "Border" situation, have again revealed the fact that United States citizens are highly distasteful to the dwellers in the southern republic.

Late press dispatches state that when all else is uncertain regarding questions to be discussed by the joint commission of the two countries, it is clearly understood that the removal of United States troops will be a paramount issue.

This statement will not surprise any citizen of the United States who has any real information on the actual sentiment of Mexicans regarding people of this country. The people of this country are looked upon not only as enemies but also as usurpers. The showing of friendship for the citizens of the United States by Mexicans has been taken with a grain of salt, as some have expressed it. Uncle Sam's people cross their fingers when they repeat the utterances of representative Mexicans regarding the policies now determined upon. It is difficult to whip and vanquish a people and make them like it.

Let it be hoped that conditions will force a peaceful settlement of the controversy, for war is undesirable, if avoidable, under any reasonable circumstances.

Booze and Convict Labor.

The County Jail was the subject of an editorial printed on this page some weeks ago, when we noted that the Denver Highway Department now has to pay real money for the rocks it is using in road making, simply because there aren't convicts enough to serve on the rock pile. All that has happened since Colorado went dry, and it seems to us that if the rock pile industry has been ruined, it is all the fault of the drys. But Denver isn't the only sufferer. Down in Wilkes County, Georgia, they've been having trouble finding enough convicts to work on the roads, and tried to borrow some from Richmond County. According to the Augusta "Chronicle," however, Richmond was short herself. "Prohibition, it seems, had begun to get in its work in Richmond as well as in Wilkes." The Savannah "Morning News" comments on the same shortage in Chatham County, where "prisoners in the county convict camps averaged about 100 less than the previous month." The Atlanta "Georgian" reports still another county—Fulton—that is having trouble because there aren't boozers enough being sentenced to jail terms. In Fulton County some fifty or sixty deputy wardens, guards, and other officeholders seem to be doomed, or have already lost their jobs, and there are to be only five convict camps instead of eight. This situation naturally alarms the Augusta "Chronicle." "What on earth are the counties of Georgia going to do about it—with prohibition depriving them of their convicts in this manner? The situation is becoming serious." Indeed it is, and not only in Georgia. In other States, too, the convict-labor market is upset by these new-fangled prohibiting measures. The Seattle (Wash.) "Post-Intelligencer" reports that the dry laws have cut down the number of convicts sent to Walla Wala, and Superintendent Bowen is short handed on his road work in Pine Canon. He doesn't know what to do about it unless the State of Washington votes wet the next chance it has. Warden Talcott of the North Dakota penitentiary hasn't enough convicts left to run the prison twine works. He blames it all on the North Dakota liquor laws. Pretty soon several thousand ambulance chauffeurs, hospital internes, policemen, prison keepers, and a whole lot of other good people, to say nothing of the barkeeper himself, will be losing their jobs or jogging along on half time simply because of these liquor laws that are just playing the Old Nick in these States of Georgia, North Dakota and Washington.—Collier's Weekly, July 29, 1916.

On Drinking Whiskey

Now, you, who your troubles would drown in drink,
And you who drink for fun,
Before you go further, please stop and think,
What good has your drinking done?
Are not all your troubles there with you yet?
And did your fun last long?
And while you are thinking do not forget,
Drinking is wrong, all wrong.
The drink is a curse and a monster blight
On manliness of man,
As black as the blackest shades of the night,
Run by the devil's plan.
Robs you of mental and physical strength,
Gives you a few gay hours,
Disgusting to those you meet, and at length
You're fast in liquor's powers.
And on the morrow the price you will pay
Should everyone convince
That the drinking of fiery liquor today
Shows lack of common sense.
Whiskeys and wines should be classed and sold, too,
Like other kinds of dope;
To put men in office who this will do,
Is now the only hope.

—COOPER DOUBLEBY.

Poultry Publicity Campaigners Realizing Results from Efforts

Poultry Ms not quoted by E&HT. s Co. Hens [illegible] cents, old roosters [illegible] cents, eggs 14@15 per doz.

Considerable interest is being manifested as a result of the "poultry publicity" campaign being conducted by the board of trade development. The premiums published in the poultry division of the Panhandle State Fair catalog have greatly augmented this and make all seem interested in "Turkey Day," scheduled to be an event of the Panhandle Poultry Association meet in December. The board is receiving many inquiries from poultry growers in the Panhandle regarding all these features, and there is every indication that much is being accomplished in this campaign in which there is so many elements entering in to the consideration and concern of all who desire to witness the full development of all the manifold resources in this section of the state. People in middle towns are waking up to the possibilities of this movement and it will not be long until we will have the cooperation of all forces in all parts of the Panhandle in the working out of the designs of the promoters.

Poultry Notes for August.

Midsummer heats bring their share of chicken troubles. Too often the best feeds to cause the poultry keeper lazy, allowing matters that are of should importance just because of the heat. The result is usually only a loss.

Shade, fresh water, fresh air—these are the three that must not be slighted on the farm. Where so much poultry is raised it is usually convenient and easy to provide all these necessities, and some very good poultry houses are located around that experience the greatest difficulty in providing these needs.

On the farm it is generally in a good wooded [illegible] with a fair growth of grasses near the chicken yard and buildings. If enclosed by a good wire fence it would be an ideal summer range for the growing fowls. With a division fence to keep males and females separate there is needed no other building than a board shelter, high enough to admit of roosting poles beneath, and open on all sides.

The trees and shelter supply the shade. The fresh air is unlimited. The fresh water—well, that is the poultryman's business. Sometimes there is a running brook, furnishing a constant supply, but the average place does not have it. It must be supplied, and the water vessels should always be placed under a shelter, to keep off the sun, and to protect the fowls drinking during rains. It is also a good plan to have these vessels on board platforms, so that the chickens cannot, in scratching the soil, get dirt in the water vessels.

No we haven't forgotten them—lice and mites never allow themselves to be overlooked. Where the poultry are necessarily confined, it is all the more important to fight the vermin. Whitewashing well doctored with carbolic acid, kerosene oil, sassafras or any of the classic—with good sprays, on woodwork, lime, tobacco dust and kerosene oil in dust baths on the floors, insect powders—all will play a good part. The comfort of your fowls and the increased egg production will repay.

Prevention of Poultry Diseases.

By F. W. Kaiser, Country Hen handbook, Extension department, A. and M. College of Texas.

The success of poultry raising depends largely on being able to keep the birds thriving, vigorous, and healthy. They are machines which convert raw material into a finished product. In order to bring about this transformation most effectively and economically the fowls must be kept in perfect health and in the pink of condition. One of the most serious obstacles in the poultry business is disease. Knowledge of the nature of the preventive and curing remedies is necessary to successfully check poultry diseases.

A healthy chick is lively, has clear eyes, a red comb, is quick and active in its movements, has a good appetite, and its organs perform their functions in a natural way.

To effect a cure, we must first understand the disease. Digestive troubles and disorders are frequently caused by the nature and amount of food. The lack of such feed essentials as grit, oyster shell and water frequently cause indigestion and its long string of ailments. Exposure to dampness or drafts and other causes of indigestion.

In case the ailing individual happens to be a laying fowl, look for these ailments, rheumatism, bumble-foot and leg weakness.

If the general health is affected, as shown by paleness of combs, gaddles and pale or loss of weight, the cause can generally be attributed to internal or external parasites.

In treating poultry diseases, an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure. The ax, kerosene and matches are the three best remedies for fowls with a contagious disease.

Locate the poultry house in a high, dry, well drained place. Gravel or sandy soil is to be preferred to heavy clay soils for poultry yards.

Plenty of green food not only aids digestion but helps materially in keeping the birds vigorous and healthy.

Lack of exercise is the greatest cause of bad habits and digestive troubles. Allow fowls free range and liberty in garden and lawns. Fowls in confinement are much more subject to disease than fowls on free range.

Lack of fresh air is frequently the cause of such diseases as colds, snuffles and mild forms of roup.

The most important factors in preventing poultry diseases are cleanliness and regular disinfection.

One of the best commercial disinfectants is a solution of 1 part water to 25 parts Zenoleum, Creolin, Kresol or any other coal tar disinfectant. This should be applied with a fine mist sprayer and sprayed into every crack, corner and crevice. Success in preventing disease depends upon the regularity and thoroughness of the disinfection.

A good spraying mixture for red mites, blue bugs, and other similar poultry parasites is 4 pints kerosene or Beaumont oil and 1 pint of crude carbolic acid.

Charcoal is an excellent digestive trouble corrector.

WIL SLOAN'S LINIMENT RELIEVES PAIN?

Try it and see—one application will prove more than a column of claims. James S. Ferguson, Philadelphia, writes: "I have had wonderful relief since I used Sloan's Liniment on my knees. To thing after all these years of pain one application gave me relief. Many thanks for what your remedy has done for me." Don't keep on suffering, apply Sloan's Liniment where your pain is and notice how quick you get relief. Penetrates without rubbing. Buy it at any Drug Store. 25c.

(Adv.)

The Board of Trustees of the Amarillo Independent School district will receive sealed bids for the Treasurership of its funds for the year 1916-1917; said bids to be in the hands of A. E. Meyer, by August 20th, 1916. The board reserves the privilege of rejecting all bids if found desirable.

S. F. NEWBOLD, Secy.

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