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- its flavor is so different and so delightfully good;
- it can't bite your tongue;
- it can't parch your throat;
- you can smoke it as long and as hard as you like without any comeback but real tobacco happiness!

On the reverse side of every Prince Albert package you will read: "PROCESS PATENTED JULY 30th, 1907"

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PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

YOU'LL find a cheery howdy-do on top no matter how much of a stranger you are in the neck of the woods you drop into. For Prince Albert is right there - at the first place you open your mouth.



This is the reverse side of the Prince Albert tidy red tin. Read this "Patented Process" message-to-keep and realize what it means in making Prince Albert so much to your liking.

in goodness and in pipe satisfaction is all we or its enthusiastic friends ever claimed for it!

It answers every smoke desire you or any other man ever had! It is so cool and fragrant and appealing to your smokeappetite that you will get chummy with it in a mighty short time!

Will you invest 5c or 10c to prove out our say-so on the national joy smoke?

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT KANSAS CITY

Universal Training Based Upon Universal Service Was the Keynote.

Kansas City, May 21.—Universal training based upon universal service was urged upon the youth of the nation by Theodore Roosevelt in a Memorial Day address, delivered here today as "a message to all Americans," before civil war veterans of the North and the Confederacy.

Appealing, he explained, to "the spirit of thoroughgoing Americanism in all our people," the former president declared that those who assert that there is no danger of the United States ever being attacked are either ignorant or forgetful of the multitude of examples which show how international conflicts arise, and that "it is... likely that if we are not strong enough to maintain our rights, including the Monroe Doctrine, the United States will be subject to aggressions which it would be obliged to resist, or else abandon its national greatness."

"The people must choose as their executive and legislative leaders at Washington," Colonel Roosevelt said, "men absolutely national in spirit; men whose theory of government is as far as the poles from the pork-barrel theory—and this, whether the pork-barrel be considered from a personal, political or sectional standpoint; men who look forward and not back; men who face the facts as they actually are."

"After this war we shall see a new Europe; a Europe energetically developing new social and economic means of meeting new problems."

"If, under these circumstances, we take refuge in formulae dug out from the wreckage of principles in the past, instead of developing these principles so as to meet the future, we shall be as foolish as if we were to arm our soldiers with flintlocks and send them against an army possessing machine guns, high power rifles and modern artillery."

"The time for flintlock theories of statesmanship in this country is past," Colonel Roosevelt said in his address, which was directed "with equal emphasis to the soul qualities of the men who followed Grant and of the men who followed Lee," but that he made no appeal "to the memory of the copperhead pacifists who put peace above duty."

"This is one of the great years of decision in our national history," he said. "The way in which we now decide will largely determine whether we are to go forward in righteousness and power or backward in degradation and weakness. We are face to face with the elemental facts of right and wrong, of force or feebleness. According to the spirit in which we face these facts and govern our actions, we shall determine whether in the future we shall enjoy a growing national life or suffer a lingering national decay."

Colonel Roosevelt urged the nation to "beware of the false prophets"—professional pacifists, who, he declared, do not serve high ideals. "In actual practice," he said, "the professional pacifist is merely the tool of the sensual materialist who has no ideals, whose shriveled soul is wholly absorbed in automobiles, and in the movies, and money-making, and in the policies of the cash register and the

stock ticker, and the life of fatted ease."

Two years ago these "false prophets" said there would never be another war, the colonel said, adding: "Let us not be misled again." Even should peace come in Europe tomorrow, he declared, it ought not to affect American policy of preparedness. Colonel Roosevelt reiterated his views that the American fleet should have been mobilized at the beginning of the war, "a competent man put at the head of the navy department," and the army prepared.

"I believe in international duty," he said. "The duty of a nation like ours cannot be considered as if we stood alone in the world. We are one of a community of nations and the effective condemnation of wrong-doing by that community is the greatest force of civilization. If we shrink that part of our duty to condemn, and, if necessary, more than condemn, the wrong, we are aiding to break down the force of the public opinion of mankind in the support of justice and righteousness, and with that we are helping to destroy the forces of peace and justice which prevent others from doing wrong towards us and thus serve to preserve our peace and safety."

Pointing out that the Canal Zone, Alaska and the islands must be defended, Colonel Roosevelt called attention to the transportation of Russian troops from Eastern Siberia to France, and of the concentration of British, French and Australian troops at the Dardanelles, as illustrations of the speed and safety with which great masses of soldiers can be moved great distances. The colonel again urged "the second navy of the world" and a regular army of 250,000 men with a proper reserve.

"But the navy and the regular army are not enough," he continued. "I speak for universal service based on universal training. Universal service and universal training represent the only service and training a democracy should accept. It is the plain people, it is the farmers, the working men, the small business men, the professional men, who above all others, should back up this plan."

"We have heard a good deal of talk about the officer class that we are getting from the volunteer training camps of the present day. As long as we do not have universal military service these camps offer the only chance for young men to prepare so as to serve the country. The man who goes to them renders a high and patriotic service and incidentally profits immensely by the training and experience. My sons have gone and are going to these camps. I believe in these camps with all my heart and soul. They are supplying by private initiative what our governmental representatives have not the foresight to provide for everybody. As long as our citizens do not insist upon everybody being trained, upon everyone going to such camps, why the boys that do go to them will inevitably get the commissions if war comes."

"In other words, as long as our people do not make the training universal, and do not make it paid for by the commonwealth, only the men of means will be trained as officers at these camps. At present this is the only way to provide that, in the event of war, we shall have officers worth having. But such a system is fundamentally undemocratic. It is our own fault, the fault of our people, that we do not establish the really democratic system, for the only way to establish the democratic system is through universal service."

"I ask the plain people of the United States, I ask the farmers, the wage

workers, the ordinary men, to give their sons the same chance that the sons of wealthier men have. Make the opportunity open to all; to your sons, to my sons, to all on an even basis. A system of universal training for universal service would be one of the biggest things ever done in this country to preserve our democratic institutions in spirit and in fact."

Colonel Roosevelt urged industrial preparedness. Alluding to his statement that "the time for flintlock theories of statesmanship is past," he said this applied as much to industry as to national preparedness—to railroads doing interstate business, and to corporations similarly engaged or enjoying international business. "The great business men must recognize more and more," he said, "that there must be full and frank co-operation between them and the government to secure public welfare. * * * The aim of the government should not be to destroy these units but, while encouraging them, to regulate them in the interests of the people as a whole." Colonel Roosevelt asserted that "a protective tariff with the duties adjusted outside of factional politics" was essential to the industrial world.

FALL IRISH POTATOES.

Every gardener that has a little land suitable should plant at least a small patch of Irish potatoes for what is generally called "fall crop." Fall potatoes are reliable when the summer crop is gone.

Fall Irish potatoes are more easily kept than the spring crop. In fact there is very little difficulty in keeping Irish potatoes when they mature early in the fall because the heat of summer is over when the tubers are dug. The hot summer months, July and August, are the trying season on Irish potatoes when there are few facilities for keeping them. But if the tubers are still growing they are safe and when dug are easily kept through the winter.

The worst difficulty in growing fall crop potatoes is sufficient moisture to get a stand and to give the plants a fair start. To be sure of getting a stand some growers "sprout" the tubers to be used for fall crop. To do this, the tubers are put in damp straw, leaves, litter or soil where there is shade and where the tubers are forced to start sprouts. The tubers are then planted in moist soil where they soon germinate to a stand.

Land for late Irish potatoes should be well prepared. Better results may be expected if the land was prepared early and no early crop grown on it. This leaves the land in better condition for the potato crop.

The mistake should not be made of planting too late. It does not require long to make a crop of potatoes in the spring when the conditions are favorable but it is best not to take too much risk in summer. Planting is done generally in June, unless sprouting is done and frost is not expected till about the last of October. If that is the case, planting may be done about the first of July. But June planting will generally be safer.

Where there is plenty of straw or

rubish not needed mulching is highly desirable. This protects the soil and keeps the ground cool when the summer sun is rather severe.

Very little cultivation will be needed ordinarily if the land is not badly contaminated with weeds. The moisture should be saved as best one can for moisture will generally be the determining factor.—Farm and Ranch.

ENCAMPMENT AT FAIR.

In co-operation with the State Agricultural and Mechanical College and the United States department of agriculture the Texas State Fair has devised a plan to hold, in connection with the 1916 fair, an educational encampment, free for the farm boys of the state. The purpose of this encampment is to supplement the work of the boys' agricultural clubs, founded by the United States department of agriculture, by giving as many boys as possible an opportunity to come to the fair and personally inspect and study the great wealth of agricultural products displayed in the various exhibits.

Mr. W. H. Stratton, secretary of the Fair Association, states that the most complete preparations have been made for this encampment, and that every precaution has been taken to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of the boys who attend the fair.

Accommodations have been provided for 200 boys, who will be housed in a special building, right on the fair grounds. The boys are to have their own special dining rooms and kitchens, and are to pursue their studies under the supervision of competent instructors assigned from the regular staff of A. & M. College. Reasonable discipline will be maintained and, while the prime purpose of the encampment is educational, the boys will in addition be shown a good time, and be permitted to participate in all the delights and pleasures of the fair this year.

As the quarters provided will accommodate only 200 boys, it has been decided to award scholarships to the encampment on a competitive basis to the boys who make the best records in their club work during 1916, and every member of the boys' agricultural clubs is eligible to compete.

There are doubtless many boys in this country who would be glad to visit the state fair and to spend a week on the grounds as guests of the fair management. All such boys should write immediately to W. H. Stratton, secretary State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Stratton will list all applications and mail to every boy asking for it a pamphlet stating the terms and conditions of this contest.

MOVING FURNITURE STORE.

The furniture store of W. T. James is being moved this week into the Coulter Building on Bryan Street, which has been occupied by the Hensarling Mercantile Company. He has moved thus far into the part of the building which was formerly used by the Hensarling Company for their dry goods. He will complete his moving just as soon as the grocery firm vacates the other end of the building and when he gets possession of the entire building and gets arranged he will have one of the best houses in the city in which to conduct a furniture business.

Of course it was an Irishman who said: "If you cast a Yankee on a desert he'll be up early the next morning selling maps of the place to the inhabitants."

DR. EBY VISITS A. & M.

Encourages More Systematic Study of the Bible in College.

Plans for more systematic study of the Bible at the A. & M. College are being made by President Bizzell, Secretary Steger of the Y. M. C. A., and leaders in religious activities at the College. At a conference with Dr. Frederick Eby, of the University of Texas, the advisability of offering credit for Bible study work of College standing was considered favorably. Dr. Eby during his stay at this institution addressed the corps of cadets in the chapel, the Y. M. C. A. Bible School, composed of about 500 men, and the teaching staff of the school.

HOTEL BRYAN ARRIVALS.

- F. L. Schumpert, Dallas.
A. A. Hinson, Houston.
H. E. Harlock, Navasota.
H. B. Capovan, New York.
J. A. Humphrey, Chicago.
W. H. White, New York.
G. Wells, New York.
B. M. Allen, Houston.
Arthur G. Koenig, New York.
M. C. Trull, Attelov, Mass.
F. Sheets, Dallas.
W. D. Motley, Brenham.
H. L. Walling, Houston.
Jao. C. Reiner, Atlanta.
J. B. Ovestreet, College.
E. C. Giescom, Houston.
J. W. Sactelberry, New Orleans.
A. J. McKenzie, San Antonio.
R. A. Thornton, Sulphur Springs.
N. A. Levy, Baltimore.
A. M. Rosenberg, Baltimore.
J. W. Wooten, Dallas.
M. F. Dresien, Dallas.
J. C. Jarrett, Waxahachie.
W. L. Acker, Fort Worth.
L. K. Black, Temple.

SEED MAN IN CITY.

Phillip Bailey, representing the Texas Seed and Floral Company of Dallas, spent yesterday in the city with the local seed men. Mr. Bailey was a pleasant caller at The Eagle office and stated that the garden and truck farms through this section should be the best in many years, as the demand on his house for seed had never been greater.

HARVEY HAPPENINGS.

The Literary Society met Saturday night with a good attendance, and a good program was rendered. The music was fine, and was furnished by the Steep Hollow band. A number of young people were there from the adjoining communities.

Mr. Clyde Goen and Miss Delores Thibodeaux attended the Sunday School convention at Wellborn Saturday.

Mrs. John Pate is real sick. She was carried to the Bryan Hospital, where every medical attention will be given her.

George Davidson is real sick at this writing.

Miss Essie Jones has returned home from Huntsville. She attended the Normal there.

Preston Goen of A. & M. spent Sunday with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Barron of Rock Prairie spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ferguson.

Mr. Jess Cook of Steep Hollow spent Saturday night with Walter Pate.

Miss Edna Todd of Rock Prairie spent Sunday with Miss Minnie Ferguson.

Sometimes the man who poses as an intellectual giant is merely the possessor of a good memory.

BUILDING BEING REPAIRED.

The old postoffice building is being worked over by a crew of painters and carpenters getting same in first class condition for the Hensarling Mercantile Company, which is to move in the latter part of the week. The floor is being repaired and made smooth, the ceiling is being painted and the walls are being treated to a coat of calamine. The announcement was made at the Hensarling store this morning that they were deferring their moving on account of the first as they want to give their customers the service they were used to, and if they are torn-up same could not be done.

EXAMS AT A. & M. COLLEGE.

General Examinations Begin Saturday—Senior Exams Now On.

Final examinations at the A. & M. College will begin Saturday. Senior examinations began last Saturday and will be completed this coming Saturday. The seniors have their examinations one week ahead of the underclassmen. Tests for the underclassmen will be completed Saturday, June 11, the first day of commencement proper.

Two of the best dormitories at the College will be set aside next week for the accommodation of visitors. Mitchell Hall, the best dormitory on the campus, will be reserved for visiting women, relatives and friends of cadets. Pfeuffer Hall, now occupied by the band, will be given over to the alumni. Present indications are that approximately 400 alumni and former students will return to the College June 11-12 for the fortieth commencement exercises and home coming celebration. Elaborate plans are being made for their entertainment.

DON'T MARRY UNTIL YOU HAVE PROVED YOUR ABILITY.

In the June Woman's Home Companion a successful business man advises every young man to wait before marrying until he has proved his ability to support a family, and to prove his point tells the following story of a designer in a dressmaking establishment who married a traveling salesman who asked his wife to keep her job for only a year at the outside; by that time he would assuredly be promoted to the home office. "The year passed happily, but somehow promotion did not come. Instead, he was transferred to another territory, necessitating long absences from home. It was her salary, not his, which was raised. They have been married now for seven years. His work keeps him away from home for six months at a time. She, on the other hand, has gone steadily forward in her profession, making a new group of friends, whose interests are entirely apart from his. Among these friends it is common talk that 'Ruth is handicapped by a husband not good enough for her.' She herself is wonderfully loyal. Yet the dream of her life has been to have a home and children. That dream, because of his failure to progress, will probably never be realized. Each time I see them they seem to have drifted a bit further apart and I do not see how their marriage can possibly endure."

GETTING READY TO MOVE.

A force of workmen has been put to work on the office in the rear of the Commerce Building, into which the Western Union Telegraph office is to be moved. The telegraph people have been paying rent in this building now for several months, but have not, for some unknown reason, taken any steps toward getting moved.

NOTICE TO BRAZOS COUNTY GINNERS

We are in position to save you money on your Cotton Sampling Wrappers this year. We have a large supply on hand, bought before the advance in paper. We can supply you with any style wrapper you desire, at prices you cannot duplicate elsewhere.

We make a specialty of ginnners receipts, checks, tags, etc. Write for prices or better still, call and see us.

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