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The TOREADOR



SECTION
THREE

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NUMBER 40

Deans Urge Support For Uniform Drive

Official Museum Opening Friday Culminates Dream

Struggle For Building
Likely Flared First
In Plains Society

The army of men and women of West Texas who crossed swords with the Centennial advisory committee and spent much time and money in order to secure a useful building for West Texas instead of a superfluous monument will realize their victory at the official opening of the new museum on the campus Friday.

The struggle likely had its origin in the Plains Museum society, which later became the West Texas Museum association. Dr. R. A. Studhalter was the first president and charter members of the organization were H. B. Carroll, Vivian Johnson, S. K. Bynum, M. A. Stainbrook, Cecil Horne, F. Raymond Koeninger, Rupert Koeninger, Avard Abernathy, E. A. Kleinschmidt, L. T. Patton, Zelda Ray (Underwood), Mary Hale Buckner, Clarence Whitesides, Sylvia Wilson, Ethridge Eagan, Gus L. Ford, and Mrs. Mary W. Doak.

A side saddle, a pistol, a muzzle loading gun, and some branding irons contributed by S. K. Bynum were the first gifts received. They will be on display at the museum opening.

Little was done about a museum building until May, 1935 when the Legislature appropriated \$3,000,000 with which to observe the Centennial. The bill provided for the appointment of Centennial committees in all counties. The counties, in turn were organized into districts coinciding with the state senatorial districts. Dr. W. C. Holden, acting head of the history department and ex-president of the Museum society became chairman for the thirtieth senatorial Centennial advisory committee.

At that time it occurred to some of the members that the organization might be used as a nucleus for a regional museum. As a result, a meeting of the county representatives of the district committee was called at the Hilton Hotel June 27, 1935. A local committee consisting of representatives from Lubbock clubs, city clubs, ladies organizations, the college and other representative citizens perfected plans and presented them to the district organization which voted unanimously to support the museum movement as the Centennial project for the 24 counties represented.

The suggestion was made that other counties might be interested in supporting the movement. To this end a second meeting of the local citizens selected committees to visit neighboring counties. The committees made reports showing the unequal distribution of the Centennial money. They gave speeches on reasons why West Texas should have a museum. They planned their campaign carefully and thoroughly, and of 69 counties visited, 67 gave their unqualified support.

The Plains Museum society had grown to such proportions that its name no longer described it geographically. As a result, the steering committee changed its name to "The West Texas Museum association" so that counties off the plains would not feel that the organization was strictly a plains affair.

Dr. Holden and A. B. Davis, Lubbock Chamber of Commerce secretary, presented an application for commendation to the board of Centennial Historical Advisory committee in June, 1935, but in its recommendation to the board of conduct.

Students And Faculty Members Attend FFA Banquets Last Week

Three faculty members and three senior students of the agricultural division are attending Future Farmers of America chapter banquets over this area last week.

O. B. Howell, associate professor of horticulture, and George Tate, senior of the agricultural division, attend the FFA banquet in Plainview Wednesday night.

Dean A. H. Leight spoke concerning permanent agriculture at the FFA banquet in Littlefield Monday night. W. B. McAllister accompanied the dean. The same night, Ray L. Chappelle, head professor of agricultural education, and R. C. Mitchell, senior of the division, were present at the FFA affair in Anton.

Robert Taylor, cinematographer, has donated \$250 to Stanford university for the study of psychology of the theatre.

Forty-nine members of South Carolina's legislature are graduates of the University of South Carolina.

Officials Aid In Ground Breaking



Vice-Chairman Spencer A. Wells of the college board of directors and President Bradford Knapp take shovels in hand to assist in the museum ground breaking ceremonies last September. Other school dignitaries and museum association officials were present for the initial step in construction of the basement unit that cost \$25,000. Plans for the completed building call for a three story structure involving an expenditure of \$250,000.

McMillan Gathers Rare Collection Of Bird Eggs

Local Contractor Places
Far-Gathered Species
In Museum Building

BY ARTIE HICKS

ONE hundred and eighty-five species of bird eggs gathered from as far north as Alaska and as far south as Old Mexico are represented in a collection which will be exhibited when the West Texas Museum is officially opened Saturday.

The collection belongs to W. G. McMillan, local contractor and curator of natural history for the museum.

Approximately 55 species were collected from the South Plains area. The remainder come from almost every point on the North American continent between Alaska and Sonora, Old Mexico.

Found in 1881
Nearly half of the eggs were collected personally by McMillan. The rest were obtained by means of exchange through the American Cooperative union whose membership is widely scattered over the continent.

The collection represents eggs from almost every species of bird. It includes various kinds of perching birds, such as vultures, hawks, eagles, pigeons, doves, owls, quails, bobwhites, roadrunners, swifts, hummingbirds, kingfishers, woodpeckers, and sea birds.

"I have been interested in birds and their eggs since boyhood but only within the last three years have I started to collect eggs systematically," McMillan said. Eggs that he has personally found date back to April 1932, but some of the eggs that he obtained through exchange with members of the Oological union were found as far back as 1881, and many were found before 1900.

Vary In Size
Each of the eggs has been drilled and the contents drained for purposes of preservation. This was necessary since most of the eggs found were in a state of incubation varying from slight to advanced.

The eggs vary in size from a humming bird egg, near a pinto bean, to two or three species as large as a tennis ball. Snow white, sky blue, brown, chocolate, pale blue, and every variety of speckles are exhibited in the colors of the eggs.

The exhibit also includes 17 kinds of bird nests varying from one made of mud, to the woodpecker's, which in this particular case is a baboo shoot with a hole about the size of a half-dollar bored in the side. There is also a humming bird nest with a mounted humming bird sitting upon it.

Approximately 75 species of birds nest in the South Plains area (See McMILLAN, page 12)

Harvey Appears Before Block And Bridle Club

During a smoker Monday evening in the pavilion, R. C. Harvey, hog buyer with Armour and company, discussed his work before members of Block and Bridle club. Some outstanding man connected with the livestock industry speaks at each monthly meeting until the end of school. W. L. Stangel, faculty sponsor of the club, pointed out,

Holden Traces Habitation In Plains Section

Cabeza De Vaca Visited
This Area, Professor
Says In Article

BY DR. W. C. HOLDEN

THE South Plains is a new country so far as Anglo-American settlement is concerned, but according to recent archaeological discoveries it has been inhabited longer than any other part of Texas. Pleistocene Man lived here, fashioned his exquisitely shaped arrow points, hunted the gigantic bison whose species has now been extinct for 10,000 years. Another race of men lived in the Canadian valley of the Panhandle, built substantial houses of stone, and cultivated fields several centuries before the coming of Columbus. The civilized Pueblo Indians of the Southwest made summer camps and hunted buffalo on the Llano Estacado before the advent of the Spaniards.

A few years after he was cast ashore on the Texas coast, Cabeza de Vaca, foot-sore, naked, and bronzed, trudged across the western part of the state. A few years later, in 1541, Coronado, at the head of a bedraggled army of grantees, looking for a country whose "ruler was lulled to sleep each day by the tinkling of innumerable golden bells which hung in the boughs of a giant apple tree," traveled for weeks across the Llano Estacado, a country as "level as the sea."

Coronado found the Plains Indians, especially the Apaches and Comanches, friendly and peaceful. These Indians hunted the buffalo on foot and moved their scanty belongings from place to place by means of dog sleds. At some time between the coming of the Spaniards and the advent of the Anglo-Americans from the east into Texas as the Plains Indians domesticated the horse which had migrated northward from Mexico. The horse revolutionized the Indian's manner of living, as well as his disposition. Henceforth, he was a wiry, stealthy, dreaded, hostile individual, doggedly resisting all encroachments into his range.

After Texas became a state, frontier defense against the Indian was the most vital domestic problem before the people. From 1848 to 1847, the frontier posts, for the most part, were inadequately manned. Throughout the period Indians frequently raided with impunity in spite of the presence of the Federal troops. State troops (See NESTERS, page 12)

Mills Directors Honor Graduates With Positions

NEW BRAUNFELS, Mar. 2—(Special)—At the annual meeting of the New Braunfels Textile Mills directors, the following officers were elected: R. M. Porter, New York, president; J. Cox, New York, vice president; Emil Fischer, New Braunfels, treasurer; H. A. Wagenfuch, New Braunfels, secretary; R. B. Vickers, assistant secretary and treasurer; H. C. McKenna, superintendent; Charles Heck, assistant night superintendent.

The different department heads include: Fred Harrison, shipping; B. W. Schriever, finishing; Walter Kappel, weaving; James McWhorter, wrap preparation; W. D. Massey, spinning; E. L. Sord, carding; Elliott Knox, dyeing; Gus Rippin, master mechanic; W. R. Smith, custodian; I. C. Walker, engineer.

Knox received his B. S. degree in textile engineering from the Texas Technological college in 1935, and McWhorter is a former student of the West Texas institution.

College Club Re-Elects Carriers To Office

George Carrithers, junior arts sciences student, was re-elected College Club president at a meeting of the organization last week.

Other officers chosen were: John Hiner Wilson, junior arts and sciences enrollee, vice-president; Johnny Pierce, junior engineering student, secretary; and Padgett Maddox, engineering junior, serves as treasurer again this semester.

'Even In Milton's Days, Maidens Were Melancholy,' Dean Of Women Tells Home Economics Club Girls

English life of 1390 could be recreated.

Maidens in "Dumps"

"Incidentally, maidens then were subject to the 'dumps' meaning meditation, according to Milton, and synonymous with melancholy," she said.

From Shakespeare, Milton, Peeps, and Spencer, the dean has found descriptions of family life, styles, foods, fabrics, bugle bracelets, juliet caps, and tapestries.

From Scott's description of "kissing strings" which were hat strings tied under the chin, Mrs. Doak said she could "see the Scotch lad seize the string and get the kiss he was attempting to obtain."

"Your own field of home economics has added to the zest and beauty of literature," she concluded.

From Chaucer's farmer, miller, and doctor, Mrs. Doak said that

Hunts Museum Relics



Recently appointed instructor of vertebrate paleontology and curator of vertebrate fossils in the department of geology and geological engineering, Dr. John W. Clark is searching for fossils in the ranch lands near Post. Geology students are assisting the former Princeton university professor in his hunt for relics to be placed in the West Texas Museum.

Stangel Asks Sheep Trade

Animal Husbandry Head
Gets Request From
Lisbon For Stock

Transatlantic commerce in sheep will be effected if efforts of W. L. Stangel, head professor of animal husbandry, are successful.

Stangel recently received an animal request from a Portuguese sheep breeder for shipment of Rambouillet breeding stock. The breeder, Bernardino da Camara Manuel de Mira, of Lisbon, said he wanted the stock by March.

Contacts Sheepman

Because of a heavy local demand for the sheep this spring, Stangel said the Texas Tech farms would be unable to supply the European request. He is contacting sheepmen in West Texas in an effort to fill the order.

Houston Manufacturers Hear Renner At Session

K. M. Renner, head professor of dairy manufacturing, returned this week from Houston where he spoke at an annual meeting of Texas ice cream manufacturers and milk dealers.

Member of a discussion group, Renner also led a question and answer feature at the session. He left Lubbock last week, joining a group of New Mexico farmers for visits to cheese plants in Wichita Falls, Denison, and Muenster. He visited Texas A. and M. college at College Station before continuing to Houston.

Livestock Judges Hold Last Practice At McAdoo

Preparing for the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock show in Fort Worth this month, 14 animal husbandry student majors held their final general workout in McAdoo Saturday.

W. L. Stangel, head professor of animal husbandry, recently accompanied the group to Tulsa and Canyon where they judged on the John Adams and Tierra Blanca farms. Eleven classes of livestock were classed on the trip, Stangel said.

Homer Brumley, graduate of the agricultural division in 1935 and now associated with his father in business at Hereford, worked with the students in Canyon.

Division Heads Ask Students To Help Band

Gordon Says Enrollees
Save On Lab Fees—
'So Aid Musicians'

REALIZING that the Matador band uniform drive deadline, set for March 10, nears, college division deans joined hands this week in urging students and faculty alike to support the campaign by purchasing concert tickets. Letters to the Student Council show earnestness in their appeals.

Says Gordon
I should like heartily to commend to students and teachers alike the plan by which it is proposed to put the band members in new uniforms. A new and rapidly growing institution like Tech finds it necessary to do a good many things for itself. And we like it!

Practically every other college in the country charges its students laboratory fees, sometimes as much as \$15 a course. Students in Tech are saved thousands of dollars every year because they do not pay these fees. We can afford to pay one dollar each on the band uniforms.

If we help pay for the uniforms the band will be "our band" in a more definite sense than ever before. Let's help us then up and watch them "strut their stuff!"
(signed) J. M. Gordon
Dean of Men

To the Student Council:

Adams Backs Drive
I wish to take this opportunity of endorsing the movement which you have initiated for the purpose of securing uniforms for our Band. There is no doubt that the uniforms are badly needed, and I believe that the method selected will arouse more interest among student body and people of the town than any other.

The Student Band is a most worthy while activity for those who have time to belong. It provides an opportunity for the student to obtain valuable training in this field and at the same time render a worth while service to the college.

Nothing enhances the work of a band more than its being able to make a neat attractive public appearance. This obviously cannot be done without suitable uniforms. As it has been some years since new uniforms were purchased, there should be no doubt that this is a most worthy enterprise.

Very truly yours,
(signed) O. V. Adams
Dean of Engineering

Leldigh Appeals

To the Student Council:
I believe a pretty bird can sing better than an inconspicuous bird. Whenever I hear a great flood of entrancing melody coming from a bursting throat in a bush, I look for a pretty bird, ready to burst into view. How about a band? Shall we help keep the uniforms of the Texas Technological College Band up to their music?
Let us buy tickets and help the band!

(signed) A. H. Leldigh, Dean, Division of Agriculture
Fraises Band
February 22, 1937

To The Treador:
Texas Tech has a splendid band. The best way the students can show their appreciation of the fine work the band is doing is to support the sale of tickets to the band concert. Surely the band should have suitable uniforms if they are to represent the college. Let us get behind the sale of tickets and raise the needed amount.
(Signed) Margaret W. Weeks,
Dean Division of Home Economics

County Officials For Meet Named

The list of county officials for the district interscholastic League meet on the campus April 16 and 17 was sent out from Austin this week. Dr. A. W. Evans, head professor of education and psychology, announced yesterday.

The director general of the 14 counties in District No. 3 are as follows: Bailey—George Gilpin, Circle Back; Cochran—J. B. Levrett, Whiteface; Crosby—D. A. Edwards, Crosbyton; Dawson—V. Z. Rogers, Lamesa; Dickens—O. L. Kelley, Spur; Floyd—A. D. Cummings, Floydada; Garza—Dean A. Robinson, Post; Hale—E. M. Ballengee, Plainview; Hockley—B. F. Minor, Levelland; Lamb—G. E. Applewhite, Amherst; Lubbock—A. L. Fausion, New Deal; Rockwall—J. B. Lynn—J. T. Carter, Tahoka; Terry—Homer Franklin, Meadow; and Yoakum—Warner Hayhurst, Seminole.

The thirty pieces of silver for which Judas betrayed Christ worked in amount to \$11.28 in American money.

Old Indian Chief, Mexican Veteran, Aged Cowboy And Buffalo Hunter-- All Remember Yellow House Ranch

GO on the Indian reservation and ask the decrepit warrior what place he most distinctly and dearly remembers during the days of his wild, free nomadic life on the Plains, and he will say, in Spanish: "Casa Amarilla."

Ask the Mexican veteran, who carried on a clandestine commercial relationship with the Indians when the Staked Plains was the borderland between Santa Fe and the settlements in central and eastern Texas, what was the most noted spot and the principal rendezvous of the Indians in the days when he traded them guns and ammunition for hides, furs, and ponies, and he will say: "Las Casas Amarillas."

Ask the old buffalo hunter to name the greatest slaughtering locality, the most noted spot during that last tragic era in American game-slaying history, he will say: "The Yellow Houses."

Ask the old cow-puncher to name the one ranch he thinks most entitled to fame and distinction, and nine times out of ten he will say: "The Yellow House Ranch."

Old In History
In fact it is the one place on the Plains that blends with antiquity, antedating the knowledge of civilized man. In days of the California gold rush it was one noted spot along the route through Texas and across the "great American desert." It was the first and last watering place on the Plains. It was here that the trains camped and recuperated, and it was here that many decisive conflicts took place between the emigrants and Indians, and it was here that at least one big emigrant train was annihilated, relics of the destroyed train still being common in that vicinity. This is one slaughter during the forty-nine gold rush days of which not one messenger was left to tell the tale. It is said that the first knowledge of this slaughter was revealed soon after the Civil War, when General Mackenzie's frontier command discovered the skeletons and relics. From this the conclusion has been drawn that it was the last emigrant outfit to cross the Plains during the gold-fever rush.

But the name "Yellow Houses" is derived from a fact that antedates the knowledge of man, that furnishes material for the archaeologist. This one finds the monumental evidence of primitive man's abode. Here for a considerable distance a mountain is crowned with a high ledge of soft yellow stone, and in this stone ledge are numerous excavations, unmistakably once used as dwelling places—crude but substantial homes and fortresses combined.

The prehistoric man departed and left not a bone or relic of his existence save the deserted hole homes in the hillside. In the moonlit valley beyond, the Indian danced the scalp dance and indulged in the wild orgies of victory and went his destined way.

Then for a brief period the Federal soldiers flashed upon the scene and hurried along the grass trampled trail of the fleeing red man, and then for awhile all was silent, desolate, undisturbed save by the thunderous tread of drifting buffalo herds, the velvet step of the antelope and the howling of wolves at night. Then came the rugged hide hunters, who, without mercy, and dead to romance, stained the prairie with gore, marked the Indian's greatest, most cherished and most sacred inheritance—the buffalo. The wolf revelled in the feast of food left rotting on the prairie; the antelope timidly watched and wondered from afar, and ignorantly, innocently awaited a fate longer delayed but little less complete and merciless than that of his contemporary, the buffalo. Their work complete, the hunters went, leaving tons of blanching bones as evidence of their destructive invasion, and once more the great, wild empire of territory was silent, desolate—more silent, more desolate than ever before.

And now in 1882 entered modern commercialism. The Texas Legislature traded a lot of unsuspecting gentlemen from Chicago three million acres of "otherwise unappropriated public domain" for a three-million-dollar capitol, and there was great rejoicing throughout the state, not especially because Texas was to have a three-million dollar capitol, but because we had bunched a lot of "Yanks" good and

Heads Graduates



MISS JEAN AYRES (See story on page 5, section 1)

Railroad Agent Donates Volumes To Ag Division

Donation of 27 volumes of "The Journal of the American Society of Agronomy" recently brought files of the monthly publication complete to date in the agriculture division reading room, said Dean A. H. Leidigh.

The volumes were given the college by H. M. Bainer, agricultural agent for the Santa Fe railway in Amarillo. They begin with Volume 1, Number 1.

Milton sometimes had more than 300 words to a sentence in his writings.

West Texas Cream Improvement Group Holds Contest For High School Writers

High school students' theories on the production of quality cream will be learned when judges read essays to be submitted in a West Texas contest sponsored by the West Texas Cream Improvement association.

In a recent meeting at the college, the educational committee of the association designated "Why It Is Necessary to Produce Quality Cream and How It Should Be Done" as the subject for high school essayists.

Members of 4-H clubs and students in rural communities are to enter the contest, said K. M. Renner, head professor of dairy manufacturing at Texas Tech and a member of the committee. Prizes in three divisions will be trips to the Panhandle-Plains Dairy Show in Plainview in late April. Other committee members are Emory Angus of Floydada and V. Peterson of Littlefield.

There is one automobile to every six persons in the United States.

Texans Name Croslin To Office In Organization

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.—(Sp)—Lloyd Croslin, Tech graduate and secretary to Congressman George Mahon of the 19th district, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Texas Club of Washington.

The Texas organization is composed of Lone Star State representatives in official life in the nation's capital and other Texans residing in the District of Columbia.

Croslin is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Croslin, who live near Lubbock.

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LEVINE'S

PRICES TALK

History Of South Plains Area Reads Like Story Book Tale; Coronado Is Among First To Combat Indians

Humboldt Spoke First Of Plains As Desert; Vial Blazed Initial Trail

(continued from page 1, section 2)
Dr. Herbert E. Bolton quotes De Mezieres to the effect that they excelled all other Texas Indians in "breeding, strength, valor, and gallantry." They were generous toward their captives, many of whom they adopted as sons and daughters of the tribes. In battle they never asked for quarter, preferring death to captivity. They abhorred cannibalism, and punished immorality severely.

"They had keen intellects," says De Mezieres, "were happy natured, modest in dress, skilled in arms, and very dexterous on horseback." Since they had no fixed habitation and no crops, they secured agricultural products from the Wichita Indians. After La Harpe's trip up the Red river in 1719, the Comanches bought arms, munitions and whatever their fancy dictated from the French along the rivers of North Texas. These articles they gave in exchange for horses and mules, usually stolen from the Spanish settlements, and Indian slaves, chiefly Apache captives. Thus the Comanches furnished an open door for the French intrusion into Northwest Texas and a barrier to Spanish intrusion.

Loses Way
It is not certain whether Cabeza de Vaca, the first white man in Texas, came upon the Plains in some of his long journeys for his Indian masters during the period of his captivity, 1528-36. Coronado in 1540 made a great loop across the Plains country when, in his search for Gran Quivira, he lost his way because each morning he could not find the tracks his company had made the day before in the thick grass.

After Coronado, the Lillano Estacado was left to the Indians until Onate made his settlement in New Mexico in 1597. From that time on every adventurer who sought Gran Quivira, and there were many, crossed the North Plains. In 1630 the Jumano Indians from the San Angelo region went to New Mexico to ask for a mission. The mission was not granted; but a temporary missionary and some soldiers were sent who found pearls in the Concho river. Pearl hunting expeditions to which were soon added trade in hides, began opening up paths across the South Plains. Interest in the mythical Tejas Indian Kingdom together with fear of French encroachment drew the Spaniards away from the Jumano trade and

Contractor



Contractor W. G. McMillan of Lubbock supervised construction of the museum building. He was awarded the contract in early fall, completing the structure in December. McMillan has charge of natural history exhibits in the museum.

the Jumano friendship. Since the illusion of Gran Quivira was dispelled, trips across the North Plains became less frequent.

Drive Out Apaches
It was Humboldt who first spoke of the Great Plains as a desert; his error was confirmed by later explorers, notably Pike and Marcy. This mistaken idea together with Comanche enmity and Apache perfidy closed the region to the Spanish entrance for a number of years, though, as stated before, the Comanches opened the way for French traders. After the Louisiana cession of 1762, Spain acquired many of these French traders, such as De Mezieres, who became loyal Spanish subjects, and who, by effecting peace between the Spaniards and the Comanches, removed the Comanche barrier. With French aid, the Apaches were driven far to the south of the Plains.

Almost immediately after the Comanche peace, the hardy Spaniards attempted to provide for direct trade with Santa Fe across the Plains. Pierre Vial in 1786-7 was the first pathfinder to blaze a trail. He went north from San Antonio to the Wichita villages on the Big Wichita river in the vicinity of the present Wichita Falls,

Redskins In This Locality Had Keen Minds, Scribe Shows In Paragraphs

thence along the Red and Canadian rivers to Santa Fe.

Lose Mares found a better route the following year when he went from San Antonio directly to Red river, striking it about the hundred and first meridian. From there he used, approximately, the path of Vial. Thus Mares traversed almost the entire length and breadth of the Llano Estacado. The evidence regarding the extent of this trade is not clear; the disorganization caused by the Spanish-American revolution, 1810-20, however, seems to have stopped it entirely.

Trail Becomes Famous
During the Mexican era, the Missouri-Santa Fe trade became famous. The Santa Fe trail, as the route of this trade was called, crossed the North Plains. Soon Mexicans and Americans grew familiar with the region.

Under the Texas Republic in 1841, Lamar sent out the ill-fated Santa Fe expedition of 270 soldiers and 50 traders to invite the New Mexicans to open up trade with the Texans. Perhaps the failure of the expedition was due in part to the fact that the Staked Plains had almost no surface water along the route taken. The Sively Expedition of 190 men in 1843, which proposed to intercept the Santa Fe caravan, kept west of the hundredth meridian from the southern extremity of the Plains to the Arkansas river, thus, it seems, passing along the eastern foot of the Llano Estacado.

Grants Made
In the meantime, grants of land were being made by the Texas Republic in a desperate attempt to stabilize finances in the little nation. But grants in Comanche territory were grants on paper merely. Between the annexation of Texas and the outbreak of the Civil War, the United States government aided Texas in the control of her Indian frontier by establishing 28 forts. Among these the following facilitated the approach of the white man to the Staked Plains: In Young Territory were Forts Belknap on the Brazos branch, Chadbourne on the Colorado branch, Camp Cooper and Phantom Hill on Clear Fork of the Brazos river; outside Young territory were Fort Johnson on the Concho river and Fort Worth on the Trinity.

In addition, the Federal government established two Indian reservations, attempting to civilize the (See CIVIL WAR, page 8)

NICE GUY, TAYLOR
A sophomore student at State Teachers college, East Radford, Florida, received a letter from Robert Taylor explaining he would be unable to accept her invitation to attend a club dance.

GETS VALUABLE LETTERS
Valuable notebooks, manuscripts and letters of the late Amy Lowell, poetess, have been presented to the Harvard university library by Miss Lowell's literary executrix, Mrs. Ida Russell.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the high standards of the University of Illinois band, says Director A. A. Harding, because other schools are enticing prospective musicians with "nice" offers.

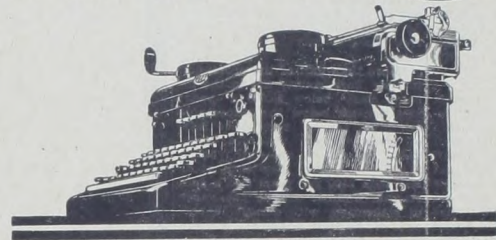
THAT'S DEPRESSION
People reach out with a mortgage and dig a hole in the future, and when time brings them to the hole, they fall in it. That's depression.—Providence News-Tribune.



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- L. C. Ellis
- Jno. D. Mitchell
- J. T. Krueger
- A. W. May
- J. Milton Jones

Officers

- C. E. Maedgen, President
- L. C. Ellis, Vice-President
- Jno. D. Mitchell, Vice-Pres. and Cashier
- R. H. Hester, Assistant Cashier
- V. L. Ellis, Assistant Cashier
- L. D. Payne, Assistant Cashier

History Of Oldest Club On Campus Shows Rapid Growth; Aggies Assist In Putting Over Activities At Tech

Group Chooses Mitchell President This Year; Stage Affairs

AGGIE club, the oldest club on the campus, and at present the largest with paid up members, was organized November 19, 1925 in room 204 of the Administration building. O. N. Burroughs, Lubbock, was elected president of the organization.

Now in its twelfth year, membership of the club has increased from 54 charter members to 118. November 10, 1925 twenty agricultural students gathered in the Administration building to discuss possibilities of forming a club. Dean A. H. Leidigh and W. L. Stangel, spoke to the group.

Pederson Is Sponsor Today, the first president of the club, Burroughs, is teaching English at a high school in New York City. The original vice-president, L. E. Brooks, Whitesboro, is horticulturist at the Iowa Park Experiment station of Texas.

Claude Hope, Sweetwater, first secretary, is a laboratory assistant at Michigan State college where he is doing work on his M. S. and Ph. D. degrees.

Dean Leidigh served as faculty sponsor until 1931. Since that time a sponsor has been elected each year. At present, Mart G. Pederson, assistant professor of dairy manufactures, is faculty sponsor for the club.

The eighteenth president, R. C. Mitchell, Lockney, is now holding office. Other officers are: Steve Brock, Brownfield, vice-president; Audra Mitchell, Winters, treasurer; and Sam Hill, Nocona, secretary.

Supporting all activities at Tech, the Aggie club especially encourages the judging teams of the different departments and provides social functions for students of the division. Constituting the annual social functions are a pig roast, Home Ec-Aggie party, picnic, dance, and a banquet, the club assists in staging La Remuda, annual aggie show.

Recent revelations show that a dozen University of Alabama students became six sets of man and wife during the Christmas vacation.

Sponsors Club



MART G. PEDERSON (See story to left)

If You Can Sling The Slang, It's All Right By This English Prof

NORMAN, Okla., Mar. 2.—(ACP)—If you want to sling the slang, it's "okey-doke" with Dr. B. A. Botkin, professor of English at the University of Oklahoma, just as long as it has an original tang. "Streamlined grammar, or slang, is as old as the proverbial hill," informed Dr. Botkin. "Shakespeare used plenty of slang, and Carl Sandburg has it in his latest book." But the "slang-slingers" that get under the Oklahoma professor's skin are "oh, yeah," "so's your old man," "I'll tell the world," "hot mama," "hot stuff," "hot-cha," and "hot papa." These expressions annoy Dr. Botkin because they are worn out and because they lack originality, vigor, and zest.

De Pauw university keeps a 12,000-ton reserve of coal in the event that mine-strikers will cut off the fuel supply.

Dean Advocates Strict Schools

Columbia Law Division Head Says Students Need Discipline

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—(ACP)—Stricter law schools are necessary to help alleviate the "appalling conditions" which exist in New York city's legal profession, stated Dean Young B. Smith of the Columbia Law School.

Drawing a dismal picture of an overcrowded and poorly-paid profession in his annual report to President Nicholas Murray Butler, Dean Smith said:

"Conditions in the professions throughout the country as a whole are bad enough, but in New York city they are appalling."

For every 763 persons in the nation there is one lawyer, for every 466 persons in New York state a lawyer and for every 378 persons in New York city, one lawyer.

Strengthening his stand that the raising of standards of entrance to law schools is imperative, Dean Smith quoted excerpts from a recent survey made by the Committee on Professional Economics of the New York County Lawyers association.

"More than half of the profession in New York county are in the income class below \$3,000 a year; 42% percent below the respectable minimum family sustenance level of \$2,500 a year; one-third below \$2,000 a year; one-sixth below \$1,000 and almost one-tenth at or less than \$500 per year; and a substantial number are on the verge of starvation, with almost 10 percent of the New York City bar virtually confessed paupers as indicated by applications for relief."

The amount of nose Ohio State university students put into their voices can now be determined by the "nasality indicator" in the phonetics laboratory of Derby Hall.

Gift Of Widow And Son, Photo Of Late Senator Hangs In Main Building

A picture of the late Senator W. H. Bledsoe, who assisted Lewis T. Carpenter in putting a bill creating the college through the legislature, was given to the college this week.

Mrs. Bledsoe and son, Willis, of Lubbock, presented the gift personally.

The picture will be hung on the south wall of the library in the Administration building, Miss Elizabeth West, librarian, said.

'Distinguish Outstanding Americans With Legion Of Honor,' Pleads Prof

RICHMOND, Va., Mar. 2.—(ACP) It is about time that Americans set up a system for distinguishing outstanding men, an American Legion of Honor.

So says Dr. Frank Apperly, professor of pathology at the Medical college of Virginia. "When a man has given freely of his life's work to his fellow man, it is but natural that he should desire some mark of appreciation bestowed by his country or by the world," explained Dr. Apperly.

In Europe and in England, he continued, outstanding writers, scientists, artists, philanthropists and soldiers are rewarded with title. In France, where no royal titles are given, great men in the fields of art and science are elected to the Legion of Honor.

LIKES LANGUAGES Greek and Latin, the so-called "dead" languages, have been assured a long life at Northwestern university as a result of a bequest of \$30,000 from an alumnus to be used entirely for scholarships in

Texas Scientists Meet On Campus Next Month

Texas Tech is host April 16 and 17 to a regional meeting of the Texas Academy of Sciences.

Tentative plans are to have papers presented in several sectional groups including physical, biological, geological, and social science sections. There will also be programs of a general nature including a field trip or a visit to the textile plant.

The names of two University of Pennsylvania girls appeared by accident on the list of men of that institution accepted for fraternity rushing.

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Patton Gives Formation Of Plains Region

Department Head Traces Marks Of Father Time In This Section

(Editor's Note: Dr. Leroy T. Patton, head of the geology department, offers an interesting discussion of South Plains origin in the following paragraphs.)

The high plains are among the most unique and interesting land forms found anywhere in the world. They can best be understood by some discussion of their origin.

In comparatively recent Geologic time, in what is known as the Cenozoic Era, the era immediately preceding the present, many great over-burdened streams flowed eastward from the mountains immediately bordering the high plains area. The precipitation on the mountains was no doubt much greater than it is at the present time and the streams were relatively numerous and large. Coming down from the mountains they carried great loads of sand, gravel, silt, etc. When they flowed out on the plains to the east their current was slackened and they became depositing streams.

Rivers Build Plains
Shifting their channels here and there, breaking up into many anastomosing channels, uniting with each other at places and breaking up again, these streams gradually and slowly built up the High Plains. These plains now consist of 150-150 feet stream-deposited material. The deposits extended once far beyond the present eastern border of the high plains which is marked by a rather abrupt escarpment commonly known as the "caprock," because the top of the escarpment is marked by a conspicuous white rock.

Since the change of climate, which caused the aggrading streams of the past to disappear, streams heading back west into the deposits have eaten back its margin, developing the escarpment mentioned above, and driving it ever farther toward the west. To the west, the Pecos river has developed a valley which has severed the high plains deposits from the mountains to the west.

Corrects Belief
It is sometimes thought that the relatively abundant shallow water in the South Plains area is due to underground circulation from the mountains of New Mexico. That this is incorrect can readily be seen by considering the relation of the Pecos Valley to these deposits. This valley cuts entirely through the deposits in which the under-

Outlines Course



Dr. Archie J. Bahm, instructor in philosophy and sociology, yesterday announced plans for a special course this summer in Mexico City. Students in Bahm's department have the opportunity of visiting the Mexican capital while pursuing academic work during the second term of summer school.

(See story on page 5)

Men At Grinnell College Watch Words About 'Spoiled' Girl Friends

Grinnell college men have found it a dangerous practice to tell their coed friends that those who come from small families are "spoiled."

An investigation revealed that two out of every three Grinnell girls are the "only children" in the family or one of two children in the home group.

If You Are Planning To Change Your Style Of Hairdress This Spring, Miss Tech Coed, Here Are Suggestions; Waves Play No Part In Modern Styles

BY MARY HEARNE
Of The Daily Texan

If you are planning to change your style of hairdress for spring, here are some suggestions.

Waves play no part in the latest styles. The heads of the most fashionable young ladies are sleekly and smoothly silhouetted. A coiffure that is be-

coming popular is the inverted roll with the hair combed straight back from the face and falling rather low on the back of the neck with the ends curling under softly.

Wear Juliet Roll
During the winter, many girls have been wearing the Juliet roll. The hair is usually parted in the middle with the top and back straight. The

ends are curled high around the face and low at the nape of the neck.

Girls are inclined to accentuate their appearance from the front view, when in reality people see the side of their face much oftener. It is hard to realize that we should wear our hair to suit the contour of our face and not to try just

any kind of hairdress because it "looks well on Susie."

"No Loud Colors"
"No loud colors" is the declaration made by owners of beauty shops on the subject of nail polish. Robin red, rust, and old rose are still the favorite shades. Some of the new colors are Windsor, a lavender shade, and Riviera, a medium shade.

Shelter And Clothing

are two of the most essential things in life. We of West Texas are proud of the new museum which will shelter the relics of our glorious past. And as for the clothing problem, it will solve itself if you will come to see us.

THE HUB CLOTHIERS

March--The Month Of Hits At The Palace Theatre

Starts Wednesday March 3

MERLE OBERON
BRIAN AHERNE

—in—
"Beloved Enemy"

Starts Friday March 5

WALTER HUSTON
RUTH CHATTERTON

—in—
"Dodsworth"

Starts Wednesday, March 10

VIRGINIA BRUCE
MELVYN DOUGLAS

—in—
"Women of Glamour"

Starts Friday, March 12

ROSS ALEXANDER
RUBY KEELER

—in—
"Ready, Willing and Able"

SIMONE SIMON
—AND—
JAMES STEWART

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Directed by WM. KEIGHLEY · Music by Max Steiner
Photographed in Technicolor



Starts Monday, March 14
Preview Saturday March 13

LORETTA YOUNG
TYRONE POWER

—in—
"Love Is News"

Starts Wednesday, March 17

RICARDO CORTEZ
GAIL PATRICK

—in—
"Her Husband Lies"

Starts Friday, March 19

MARLENE DIETRICH
CHARLES BOYER

—in—
"Garden of Allah"

Starts Friday, March 26

FERNAND GRAVET
JOAN BLONDELL

—in—
"King and Chorus Girl"

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<p>Toreador Business Manager</p>	<p>College Cafe 1105-A College Ave.</p>	<p>Lubbock Bus Co. See Our New Location</p>	<p>Wood Printing Co. 1012 Ave. J Phone 245</p>	<p>Shamburger Lumber Co., Inc. 719-13th Street</p>	<p>Kinney Shoe Store 1007 Broadway</p>

Civil War Stops Westward Advance Of Texas Settlement; Slaughter Of Buffalo Brings Attention To Plains

Herds Of Cattle Appear In Eighties; Cowboys Begin Plains Reign

(Continued from page 5) natives according to Spanish methods. The one about Camp Cooper, called Comanche Reserve, was occupied by the Plains Indians from 1854 to 1859, 557 being the largest number present at any time. The oncoming encroachment of white settlers made inevitable the ultimate removal of the reservations. This removal was hastened by the resentment aroused by continued Indian depredations and intensified by Federal protection of the Indians. In 1859 the Indians were transferred to the territory north of Texas. While legally West Texas was free from Indians from that time on, Indians continued to rove the prairies many years thereafter.

Quotes Rickard

Rickard in his *Cattle Industry on the South Plains* brings out many of the facts noted on the following paragraphs.

Other approaches to the Plains were established; trails were beaten out on all four sides. In 1848 Captain Marcy with 87 men left Fort Smith, Arkansas for Santa Fe to find a better route. He followed the Canadian river, which traverses the northern end of the Llano Estacado. On his return from Santa Fe, he took a southern direction with a Comanche guide. "Moving down the Rio Grande to a point about sixty miles from El Paso, Marcy turned southeastward—to the Pecos river;" and going down this river some fifty miles, he went across the Plains for a ninety-five mile stretch with almost no water until he reached a large spring near the present town of Big Spring. He crossed the Colorado river near Colorado City, passed near Hamlin, thence to Preston, Texas, and back to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Avoid Plains

Following this route of Marcy, traffic avoided all the Plains country it could for over a quarter of a century. "Stage coaches, tourists, trail drivers, and finally the Texas Pacific Railroad took Marcy's trail." The establishment of

Association Head



The museum on the campus is under the joint control of the West Texas Museum association and the college directorate. Hubert L. Allen, as president, represents both groups in guiding museum activities.

forts Belknap, Camp Cooper, Phantom Hill and Chadbourne slightly varied the route. The famous Goodnight Trail of the sixties was a northern extension to Fort Sumner and Colorado of the same trail. Just east of the Plains the Chisholm Trail was opened up in the seventies by cattle drives to the north pastures during dry years, or to markets in Missouri. With the coming of windmills to the Plains, cattle ranches were established in great numbers. Then another trail was made with two branches; the Fanhandle Trail, which went north from Midland to the Lubbock and Amarillo regions and thence to Missouri, and its two branches which broke off from the mail trail at Yellowhouse Canyon near Lubbock, one going northwest to New Mexico and Colorado, and the other northeast to the Quanah country. The Civil War hindered the west-

Goodnights Make Home At Palo Duro Ranch; Aid In Progress

ward advance of Texas settlement. After its close, the United States re-opened many of its former forts and established new ones to protect settlers. The most important of the latter for the development of the Staked Plains were Fort Sumner in New Mexico, Fort Griffin in the present Shackelford county, and a little later another fort near the present city of Amarillo. These forts aided in the forming of cross-roads for the Plains.

Slaughters Arrive

But the great event that brought the attention of settlers and cowmen to the Llano Estacado was the buffalo slaughter of the seventies. In a period of less than ten years the millions of buffaloes which had roamed the prairies since before the coming of man, were almost exterminated. They were killed for their hides alone; their tender meat was left to be eaten by the wolves. An old man who participated in the wholesale destruction said of it to the writer: "After the war there wasn't much to do to make money in Texas. Buffalo hides sure were good while they lasted." Many of the buffalo hunters returned to become settlers or cowpunchers. While herds of buffalo disappeared in the seventies, herds of cattle took their places in the eighties.

First came the Goodnight Ranch of the Palo Duro Canyon. (Since the early sixties Colonel Goodnight had been ranching in Colorado, before he moved to Palo Duro). In 1877 the Lazy S or C. C. Slaughter Ranch was begun on the South Plains; in 1879 the Matador at the foot of the Plains, and the Llano Live Stock company (The Curry Comb Pasture) in the northern part of Garza county; in 1880 came the Square and Compass ranch in Cochran, Yoakum, and Terry counties; the Western Live Stock company (the I. O. A. ranch) which included the southern half of Lubbock county; the T-Bar ranch of Lynn; the Spur (the Espuela Cattle company) of Dickens, Kent. (See QUAKERS, page 11)

'These Modern Times,' Sighs Texas Registrar

The registrar at Texas university received the following letter: Kind Sirs:

"As I want to patronize a good university, please let me know at once if one is allowed to smoke or chew on your campus or grounds. "Thanking you for the prompt reply, as I stand waitin' for the same."

Bahm Plans Course In Mexico City This Summer; Gives Proposed Itinerary For Student Trip After First Term

A field trip to Mexico City, the first offered to students by the department of philosophy and sociology, will be conducted during the second term of the summer session by Dr. A. J. Bahm, instructor in the department. "The course, entitled 'Social Life and Culture of Mexico,' is aimed to give students a more clear and last-

ing understanding of the life and customs of a foreign country. It also aims to further develop insight into the life and customs of the United States through comparison and contrast with those of Mexico," Bahm explained. **Plan Side Trips** Students will investigate the geographical setting, the racial composition, the historical background,

current customs and contemporary problems. Side trips are planned to include the tropical city of Acapulco on the Pacific coast, 250 miles south of Mexico City; Taxco, quaint city with no streets on the level; the beautiful scenic Orizaba region; the floating gardens of Xochmilco, the cathedrals of Puebla and Cuernavaca. (See BAHM, page 11)

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tries to keep abreast of the times by co-operating in the progressive work of this community. Besides distributing an automobile that is the most compleley developed in motor transportation, we are glad to share the work and success of the

WEST TEXAS MUSEUM

BY

Millard F. Swart O. D. D. O. S.
Optometrist

"SAVE YOUR VISION WEEK"

For the tenth time the American Optometric Association will perform its humanitarian effort to render all seeing people a service by bringing to their attention the great necessity of caring for their seeing afilities and thus conserving their energy and effectiveness in a world daily adding greater burdens to the act of seeing.

The common tendency of individuals to neglect this most important of all their possessions has a far-reaching effect upon us as a nation. It handicaps the student, interfering with the obtaining and retaining of knowledge. It develops criminals; it prevents working in comfort; it robs pay envelopes and it costs every industry and our government many millions of dollars each year. But the largest of all bills paid for neglect of the visual apparatus is the toll of human life. Accidents are fifty per cent bad seeing.

It is essentially optometry's work to make the public aware of this condition—to inform them of the need and how to properly care for the malfunctioning of the visual system. It is a debt we owe to humanity and although we attempt once a year to concentrate our efforts in this particular direction, we are remiss in that we do not continue it until this menace to life, comfort, and success, shall have been conquered.

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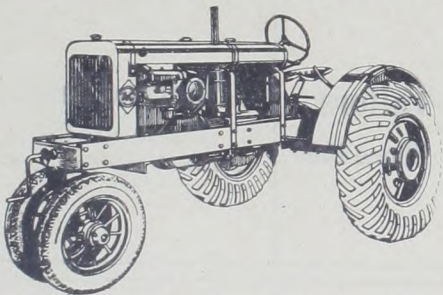
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Professor In California Uses 'Dirtless Farming'

Graduates Live Longer, Report Figures Show

Statistical Bulletin Gives Data; Honor Students Pick Up Extra Time

American college graduates live about two years longer than the average American, honor graduates live about two years longer than just "plain" graduates, and college athletes have a fraction less longevity than the general graduate group, according to a new statistical bulletin issued by a life insurance company.

The record revealed that "honor men" had an expectation of life of 47.73 years, the general group of graduates 45.71 years, and the athlete group of graduates 45.56 years.

Athletes Live

Do college men represent the best material in the country with respect to physical fitness, and are their greater life spans due to the sheltered occupations chosen by them after leaving college? The bulletin says "Yes."

It states also that the honor men's longer life span is due to the fact that mental and physical fitness go together, and because it is difficult for a man to excel in scholarship unless he is in good physical condition.

"A surprising fact was the lower longevity scale of college athletes. A favorable indication appears when only athletes graduating in later years are considered separately. Their life span is longer, due to modern medical control of athletes."

Pastors' Association In Ohio Hits At ROTC

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Mar. 1.—(YNS)—Members of the Ohio Pastors' association, meeting here have passed a resolution virtually boycotting the Ohio State university for its action in expelling students refusing to enroll in military training on grounds of conscientious objections.

The association claims that compulsory enrollment in the Reserve Officers Training Corps was a violation of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of religious worship.

Gericke Explains System As Water-Labor; Calls Plan 'Hydroponics'

BERKELEY, Calif., —Mar. 2.—(ACP)—"Dirtless farming," a system of raising flowers, vegetables and fruits in tanks of warm, fertilized water, has been formally christened "hydroponics" by its originator, Prof. W. F. Gericke of the University of California.

Explaining "dirtless - farming", Prof. Gericke used the term "hydroponics." Originally the California scientist planned to name the process "aquiculture," making it consistent with agriculture, but "aquiculture" had already been used to designate the economic utilization of natural waterbodies.

Upon the suggestion of a faculty colleague, Prof. William A. Setchell of the botany department, Prof. Gericke adopted the new name. "Hydro" in Greek means water and "ponics" is Greek for labor. A combination of the two means "water-labor".

Wisconsin Youth Asks No Fees At State-Aid Schools

MADISON, Wis., Mar. 2.—(ACP)—To abolish all fees in state-owned colleges is the aim of a "student act" that will be presented in the Wisconsin state legislature this week.

Following close on the heels of the Wisconsin Youth act, now under consideration by the assembly, this bill has the support of the Wisconsin Youth congress, representing the YMCA, YWCA, church groups, trade unions, Workers' alliance, WSA, Progressive party groups, and YCL.

In addition to calling for the cancelling of fees, the bill provides for:

- Election of one student and one faculty non-voting representative to the board of regents by the student body and faculty respectively.
- Reduction of out-of-state tuition.
- Maintenance of scholarships awarded on a basis of merit and need.

- Representation of the student body on the student life and interests committee by a voting representative.

- Free dental and optical care for students.

- Establishment of a commission to investigate the possibility of furnishing free texts for students.
- Creation of a state board of education with wider powers and larger membership to intergrade educational policies of all state-owned schools.

Tech Cast Enters Play Tournament

Texas Tech players present "Evening Dress Indispensable," a comedy by Petrowee, at the Texas Inter-Collegiate Dramatic tournament conducted by the College of Mines and Metallurgy at El Paso next month. The tournament starts March 29.

Dramatic students gained permanent possession of the tournament trophy last year by virtue of three consecutive wins. Highest individual honors were awarded Clay Thompson of the local cast. Miss Ruth Pirtle, head professor of speech, announced plans to present the comedy to the student body before leaving for the meet.

Engineering Graduates Near Houston Banquet Saturday; See Crowd

Engineering members of the Tech alumni association within a 200-mile radius of Houston plan a banquet Saturday night, the night of the Engineer's banquet here.

J. Preston Connor, engineering graduate now employed in Port Arthur said in a letter to Mrs. Mamie W. Jackson, secretary of the alumni association, that a large attendance was expected.

The alumni and ex-students' organization of Houston was recently formed with 37 charter members and 39 other affiliates. Floyd Woodbridge, '29, is president of the group.

Aristocratic Goat Owned By Louisiana State Professor Considers Cigarettes A Prize Dish; Takes Daily Walk

Mary had a little lamb! H. A. Major, associate professor of French at Louisiana State university, has an aristocratic goat. What's more he intends to raise a lot of little goats and go into the goat dairy business.

Chiva, the present Sanaan goat, was acquired by W. A. Pickens, of the Romance languages department, for Major from a goat dairy in Little Rock, Ark., four or five months ago.

Far Above Average
Chiva is far above the average run of goats. In fact, she is bathed every two weeks and is so aristocratic that she doesn't smell in

rainy weather. Professor Pickens takes Chiva, who also responds to the call of "Goatee" for a walk every other day. According to Major, it is a rare treat to see Pickens followed by the goat, house cat and dog for an evening stroll.

Likes Cigarettes
"Goatee" consumes regular sow feed, but her favorite dish consists of cigarettes, any brand. Major always saves cigarettes for her desert, after which helping she will smack her lips.

Milked twice daily on a special platform, Goatee always takes this occasion to assume an amorous

disposition. She will slyly nibble the milker's ears, and nuzzle her nose in his neck. Other times she will rear up on her hind legs and play with him.

Starts Hobby
Major started his goat raising hobby in the interest of bigger and better babies; the idea being to get mothers of youngsters goat milk conscious. Goat milk, he says, is twice as easily digested as cow's milk.

"Goat milk, drunk before the cream rises, tastes exactly like cow's milk," Major avers. "If allowed to settle, however, the cream tastes slightly goatey."

West Texas Of Yesterday

—where roving bands of Indians stalked the thundering buffalo herds, where ranch life later effected their displacement. It was history in the making.

Commending Texas Tech and West Texas on the Initial Step Toward Preserving that History

West Texas Of Today

—where modern cities are linked by a network of paved highways, where fertile farm lands produce abundance. It is the fruits of civilization.

SANDER'S

WE SAY:-

Forward West Texas, Preserving The Historical Past

The West Texas Museum association is to be congratulated upon its efforts to preserve West Texas lore and history by tirelessly working for the construction of a museum in this area.

It is the first step toward making a permanent home for the preservation of relics of the colorful Southwest. The completion of the first unit on the campus of Texas Tech is definitely a forward step.

We, too, have gone forward with Lubbock and West Texas. And we are proud of our service to this section. We strive to be boosters of this great Texas country, the West.

Lubbock Cotton Oil Company

Dallas Newspaper Scribe Gives Right Meaning To Words, 'Llano Estacado'

Popular Conceptions About Naming Staked Plains Are Wrong, Asserts Writer—And Tells Why In Paragraphs That Follow; Here's Explanation

By ROBERT HILL of The Dallas Morning News

THE most widely prevalent error in the public mind is the one that the Llano Estacado, or "Staked Plains" received the last mentioned name because some alleged travellers across it, in order not to lose their way, placed stakes of wood at intervals along the route. Equally erroneous is another invented explanation that the tall stalks of yuccas along the Western border resembled artificial stakes stuck in the ground. Both of these imaginary explanations were founded upon the theory that no paths or roads were known across the country.

The Llano Estacado was a part of the New Mexico Province in Spanish Colonial days and not of the Texas Province as it then existed. Spanish citizens of New Mexico crossed its entire width many times in the eighteenth century.

Visited By Coronado

The Llano Estacado and its continuations, the Edwards and the Stockton plateaus and the so-called Hill country, is a part of the High Plains of Texas. It is the western and higher border of the Great Eastward Coastal Slope from the Cordilleras to the Gulf, and this combined area constitutes one-fifth of that of the Texas region.

The Llano Estacado was once called the Plains of Cibola by Coronado. It is presumable and probable that the name Llano Estacado was the first applied to the west side by the Spanish-New Mexico officials and map makers.

The Staked Plains were never "staked" in the manner popularly supposed, but this idea was probably derived from the resemblance of the words "Staked" and "Estacado," and it was some good guesser, like many who have filled our popular history with all kinds of wild explanations, who called them the "Staked Plains" (as all may sometimes do for convenience) upon the fanciful allegation that early travellers set up stakes at intervals to guide them across the monotonous and uninhabited wastes. "No," it was never named "Staked" on the above account nor because of the occurrence of yucca stalks which resemble "stakes," as some surmise.

The idea of travellers getting lost on the plains dates back to Coronado, nearly 400 years ago (1540). Coronado was not lost but just panic-stricken before he started. Even at that, there was no danger of any man being lost who had a sense of direction and knew how to follow a streamway course. Two well-meaning Indians from the Quivera or Cibola countries east of the Plains, tried honestly to lead him to their straw hut towns on the Colorado and the Arkansas,

City Life Makes Mature Student, Educator Says In Commencement Talk

NEW YORK, Mar. 1.—(YNS)—Local colleges do not bear out the charge that the American university prolongs the infancy of its students, Mark Eisner, chairman of the Board of Higher Education, stated at the mid-year commencement of Hunter college here recently.

"The very character of our colleges," he told the graduating students, "tends to make our students conscious of the physical and social environment into which they must enter upon their graduation."

"Students in New York," he claimed, "are in the midst of city life and are constantly participating in the social, cultural and economic life here, thus preparing them to step into their places."

Notifying Only Campus Newspaper, New York Student Leaves For Spanish War; Says Conscience Hurt Him

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—(YNS)—Notifying only the campus newspaper, David Dombroff, a sophomore at the College of the City of New York, left school and set out for Spain because his "conscience would not allow me to remain here and read about the atrocities committed against the brave defenders of the Spanish Republic."

Young Dombroff, a member of the Reserve Officer's Training Corps, disappeared without his parents' knowledge. His absence was a mystery to his family until his mother found a duplicate of the letter he had sent to the Campus, nomic life here, thus preparing them to step into their places."

the school publication. In the letter, he announced his intention of enlisting in the "Anti-Fascist Foreign Legion."

Slips Away

He slipped away from home on the pretext that he was a delegate to an intercollegiate conference which was to be held at Cornell university. The meeting had taken place weeks ago, but his mother was unaware of it.

The first indication that anything was amiss came when his mother received a letter from David on stationery of the S. S. Normandie. According to the note, he planned to enroll in a French university, and return home later, Consultation with the authorities

of the French line and college authorities revealed Dombroff's real whereabouts.

UGLIEST BOY TRIUMPHS

Now Hardin-Simmons has added the latest grimace to the complexion of the anti-handsome contest. Even if opposites don't attract in this case arrangements are being made for the ugliest boy on the campus to have a subsidized date with the campus' most beautiful coed.

It is possible for Indiana university coeds to get their "book larnin'" for as little as \$259 a year, exclusive of clothes, laboratory fees and laundry.

Judge Boycotts School After Alleged Beatings

DENVER, Colo., Mar. 2.—(YNS)—Alleged beatings and food reportedly served up with cockroaches and worms prompted Federal Judge J. Foster Symes to boycott the Colorado Industrial School for Boys, at Golden, as a reformatory for young prisoners.

Oscar E. Goetz, acting superintendent of the institution, branded as a "lie" the accusations made by David Medlin, 17, and Lawrence Sassen, 17, charged with escape on January 1.

Professor Arthur Ansel Metcalf of Michigan State Normal college was once a cow-puncher. He is one professor, no doubt, who recognizes the bull when he sees it on exam papers.

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*6



STEPHENS

907 Broadway

Quakers Develop Educational Center In West Texas; Found Oldest Religious Settlement

Large School Land Grants In Eighties And Nineties Brought Hundreds Of Homeseekers To Plains; Land Sells Cheap; Highways Help Progress

(continued from page 8)

Crosby, and Garza counties; the Capitol Syndicate of three million fifty thousand acres stretching north from Cochran county; and many other ranches besides were established. Richard states that "by 1895 the conquest of the Plains by the cattle men was complete."

Cattlemen had proved that the region was an ideal range for cattle and had removed all but two of the obstacles to the cattle industry. A seemingly inexhaustible water supply had been made available by windmills. The Indians had been driven out. Fence-cutting had been made a felony. Cattle "rustling" had become stealing; and cattle thieves in 1895 were hunted down and punished more severely than murderers. Wolves and rabbits had been diminished by bounties on scalps. Prairie dogs, it had been agreed, were to be poisoned each year. The discovery that ticks caused Texas Fever relieved Plains cattle of quarantine since there were no ticks on the Plains. Better breeds of cattle had been introduced already in 1895. Sheep had been confined to small areas. Ways had been found to evade the land laws of 1887, 89 and 92 which limited the size of a man's holding to four sections, so that C. C. Slaughter owned one million acres. "Die outs" caused by prairie fires and droughts, and "drops" in the price of cattle were the two remaining problems unsolved by the cattlemen in 1895.

Improve Cattle Breeds

Rickard does mention the improving of the cattle breeds as one of the contributions of the cattlemen to the development of the Plains. The original Texas Longhorns had been brought to Spain by the Moors, to Mexico by Cortes, and to Texas by the Spanish Fathers. They were a sturdy breed that needed little attention. But their beef was inferior to that of eastern cattle. C. C. Slaughter and Colonel Goodnight began the bringing in of registered males. Since "grade" cattle brought better prices on the market than did Longhorns, it was not long before every stockman fell into the line of progress for improving his herd.

Break Up Ranches

Ranches have been broken up. The C. C. Slaughter Ranch was divided at the time of the owners'

death into pieces of, approximately, thirteen thousand acres each. The Capitol Syndicate is now a group of small holdings. Some survive, but none with its original acreage. For this there are a number of reasons: Increase in the price of land due to the settlement of homesteaders and to the industries that followed in their wake; the steady favoring of the homesteader at the expense of the cattlemen by Land Commissioner Amnell; "drops" in the price of cattle; and the improvement in breeds which necessitated smaller herds.

Quakers Settle

Some "nesters" were contemporaries of the ranchmen. In 1875 Hank Smith bought out an Englishman and finished building famous "Rock House" just above the Cap Rock in Crosby county. The hospitable doors of the "Rock House" formed the central eastern gateway to the Plains for many years. (In 1895 the write's family were entertained there as guests as every other stranger was.)

The immense school land grants of the eighties and nineties brought hundreds of home seekers along this edge of the great Anglo-American westward movement. For a while the cattlemen kept most of the land in their pastures by means of cowboy filings, the expense of which was borne by the ranchmen. At the termination of each cowboy's service on a particular ranch, the owner bought the holdings. One cowboy sold a section of land for a horse, another for a pair of boots because land was not considered to be worth much except for grazing cattle. We have already seen how much the ranches were broken up.

Highways Attract

Highways attract settlement almost as much as do railroads. Five interstate highways and many state and local ones have crossed the Llano Estacado, following old trails and making new ones. The fact that few of them are paved is due largely to the natural excellence of dirt roads on the Plains. But the rapid increase of traffic is fast bringing about the necessity of hard surfaced roads. The Bankhead Highway, which follows the old Marcy Trail, is already well paved.

Bahm Plans Trip To Mexico City

(continued from page 8)

navaca; and the pyramids of primitive Indian civilizations. Points of interest to be visited in Mexico City will include the slums, the modernistic homes in the Lomas of Chapultepec, the National university, the National museum, the National palace, the Palace of Fine Arts, and Chapultepec Park. Rivera's murals will be observed in various buildings.

Lectures in English by native Mexicans will be available on various phases of national culture and of contemporary social, economic and political problems. Mexican and Italian foods will be served in

College Senior At 17

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Mar. 2.—(Special)—New Mexico university has its own lightning learner in the person of Pearl Butler, senior, who is seventeen years of age. Pearl, better known as "Ocey," entered the University at the age of 13 on a scholarship. Her school history reads like that of a genius.

Violates Law

A native of New Mexico from Elida, she learned her alphabet at two, started reading at three, and entered school at five. She finished grammar school at 8, and graduated from high school four years later as salutatorian. She has been at the Monte Carlo hotel where the group stays while in Mexico City.

violating the child labor law for the past two years because of her work on the campus, and is quite proud of the fact that her present position as student assistant in the English department has complete legal sanction.

Cannot Teach

On "Ocey's" next birthday, her 18th, May 30, she will receive a sheepskin from the College of Education as a birthday gift. Unfortunately she can't teach for a year—she isn't old enough.

The giraffe is the only one of all the mammals known to man that does not have the power of making a sound with its vocal chords.

Patton Discusses Origin Of Plains; Explains The Formation Along "Cap"

(continued from page 5)

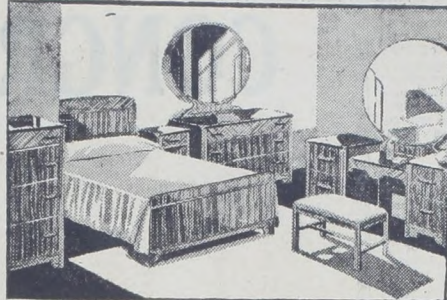
which make up the plains may have been a contributing factor as well as solution of deeper underlying strata such as the gypsum of the Permian beds may also have played a part in the origin.

Another unique feature of this region is the so-called 'caliche' or caprock. This is typically a white, impure, limestone generally rather soft and chalky, but in some places siliceous and quite hard. This rock is a secondary deposit being the result of deposition from ground water drawn to the surface by capillary action, deposition resulting from evaporation a short distance below the surface.

Dallas Newspaper Prints Review Of Professor's Book

A recently published book on "The Juridical Bases of Diplomatic Immunity" by Dr. Montell Ogdon, associate professor of government, was reviewed by S. D. Myers, jr. in the "Dallas News" this month.

Prof. Myers heads the department of government at Southern Methodist university. He is also director of the Arnold Foundation and the Institute of Public Affairs. The review gave a brief resume of some of the important facts covered by Dr. Ogdon in his discussion of the immunity phase of the diplomacy question.



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Under glass protection of valuable manuscripts

Messages of the frontier afresh.

Congratulating West Texas Museum On Its Formal Opening March 5

ELWOOD FARMS

West Texas Citizens Who Crossed With Centennial Committee To See Efforts Rewarded At Opening Friday

Studhalter Heads Society That Started Campaign First For Museum

(continued from page 1)
The historical committee ignored the application.

The West Texas Museum association with their affiliates in 67 counties "picked up" their maps showing the gross inequality of distribution of funds, reviewed their speeches on why West Texas should have a museum, and on October 16, 1935, 23 delegates from 15 counties appeared before the Centennial Board of Control to protest to the recommendation of the historical committee.

After the "march on Austin" Lieutenant Gov. Walter Woodul recommended to the board of control that it set aside \$25,000 for the ground floor unit of the museum. The point was won and the architectural and allied arts department, headed by F. A. Kleinschmidt, prepared the plans and specifications carefully. W. L. Bradshaw was selected as supervising architect and the contract was let to W. G. McMillan, Lubbock general contractor. McMillan had submitted low bid of \$22,452 for the job, including plumbing, electrical and heating contracts.

Break Ground

The ground was officially broken for the museum September 23, 1936. Delayed shipment of materials in October caused delay in building and bad weather in November slowed up the work again. On January 6, 1937, the basement unit was completed and McMillan turned the structure to the West Texas Museum association.

Plans now being made looking forward toward the completion of the building, provide for a three-story structure with L-shaped wings, each of which will be 38x100 feet, joined in the center by a memorial hall or rotunda approximately 40x40 feet. The rotunda will be 37 feet from the ground floor to the dome, and the walls will carry bronze plaques, murals, and other art work. The museum when completed, is to cost approximately \$100,000.

Officers Given

The museum is under the joint control of the West Texas Museum association and the board of directors of the college. The Association will continue its program to complete the building and take the initiative in outlining the policies of the museum which is staffed and maintained by the college.

Officers of the West Texas Museum association are: Hubert L.

'Help The Band'



Anxious always to assist in putting over worthwhile student activities, Dean James M. Gordon this week again urged enrollees to back the drive for new Matador band uniforms which ends March 10. The arts and sciences division head assisted campus leaders in forming plans for the campaign.

(See story on page 1, section 3)

Allen, president; J. B. Slaughter, vice president; Sam B. Arnett, second vice-president; R. C. Hopping, third vice-president; C. J. Wagner, fourth vice-president; V. Z. Rogers, fifth vice-president; Garnet Reeves, secretary; M. F. Landwehr, treasurer; W. C. Holden, curator. The building committee consists of: R. C. Hopping, chairman; Jess Mitchell, Muleshoe; J. E. Shelton, Brownfield; C. J. Wagner, Lubbock; B. C. McCasland, Tulla; J. T. Hutchinson, Lubbock; V. Z. Rogers, Lamesa; F. A. Kleinschmidt, Lubbock; R. C. Crane, Sweetwater; H. L. Allen, Lubbock; Ralph H. Shuffler, Odessa; D. Dorward, Gail; J. R. Griggs, Lubbock; B. L. Conley, Roby; Claude S. Denham, Ozona; and S. C. Harrell, Crane.

Concentrate on your job and you will forget your other troubles.

The average farm family lives longer and accumulates more wealth than the average city family.

Nesters Enjoy Carefree Lives

Holden Traces History Of Habitations On South Plains Section

(continued from page 1)

were called out time and again to assist in stopping depredations. Until 1874 the policy of the United States government towards the Indians seemed to be a negative one. The idea was to let the Indians run at large and simply prevent them from breaking into the settlements. In the summer of 1874 the Federal government changed its policy because of the aggressiveness of the Comanches and Kiowas. In a vigorous campaign in the fall of 1874 and the winter of 1874-75, the Plains tribes were conquered and sent to reservations in the Indian Territory.

The nester came, homesteaded on school lands, starved out, went back, came again and decided that what the country needed was railroads. Fifty, seventy-five or a hundred miles from a gin or a shipping point, he came to believe that his economic salvation rested in the building of railroads. His feverish desire for them became a craze. To stimulate their building he was willing to mortgage everything but his soul, and perhaps even that if he could have found an appraiser. When the railroads came he built towns, organized counties, laid out a system of public roads, built schools, raised the price of his farm lands, and, later, sent his children to college. Before commercialized amusements, he provided his own. He danced, ran horse races, drank strong liquor, played cards, went to camp meetings, got religion, became a prohibitionist, played "snaps", frowned on dancing and horse racing, went to singing conventions and was happy. Then came the automobile, improved roads, and moving pictures with a corresponding change in the social standards and conventions. A short half-century saw the red man give way to the white, a wild prairie to a country of farms, schools, and towns, and Indian trails to railroads and paved highways.

Male spiders have been observed in mock fights to attract attention of the females.

McMillan Places Rare Collection In Museum

(continued from page 1)

annually, McMillan stated. He added that introduction of trees to the plains has started many birds to nesting here.

Of the eggs from the plains area, 29 species are found in Lubbock county. Lamb, Hockley, Cochran, Crosby, Garza, and Bailey counties send the remainder.

Eggs also come from: Maydalin Islands, and Ontario, Canada, Labrador, Bahama Islands, and Sonora, Old Mexico.

Graduate Division At College Attracts Many Students; Jackson Takes Charge Of Work Toward Higher Degrees

(continued from page 1)

advanced work the first year. The first master's degree was awarded in 1928.

Supervision of graduate work was in the hands of a faculty committee until 1935 when the Board of Directors organized a separate division to handle this work. Dr. Jackson is graduate division chairman.

Work toward a master's degree has been limited to those fields in which faculty training, equipment, and library facilities are adequate

for satisfactorily carrying on such activity.

At present work toward a master of science in the various fields of agriculture, engineering, and home economics is offered. In the arts and sciences division work on a degree of master of science or master of arts is possible in biology, botany, chemistry, economics, physics, and education. An M. A. degree may be obtained in English, history, foreign languages, government, and mathematics.

Graduate work at Tech expand-

ed gradually until in the long session of 1935-36 there were 86 students doing advanced work.

Summer school draws more advanced students than the regular sessions. For example, in the 1936 summer term 287 graduate students were enrolled.

School teachers doing work toward master's degrees comprise most of the summer term students. Also much of the graduate work is done by students who are employed by the college as student assistants in their particular fields.

CONGRATULATIONS

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On The Formal Opening Of The

WEST TEXAS MUSEUM

Congratulations

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We are proud of the 67 contributing counties and the untiring efforts of Dr. W. C. Holden--

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Only Frigidaire has the Meter-Miser

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Simplest refrigerating mechanism ever built! Only 3 moving parts, including the motor... permanently oiled, sealed against moisture and dirt. Gives SUPER-DUTY at amazing saving. SEE THE PROOF with an actual electric meter test.

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