

REGIONAL SECTION

# THE HEDLEY INFORMER

HEDLEY (DONLEY COUNTY) TEXAS

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1946

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IMPOSING dome of the McDonald Observatory, near Fort Davis, Alpine and Marfa, Texas, attracts thousands of visitors each week. Constructed to revolve around the heavens, this was the site discovering "Double Stars" over Texas.

(U. S. Army Air Corps Photo)



# Lost Hearing and Sight When Baby, Yet Now Living Busy Normal Life

THROCKMORTON, TEX. (WNS).—It would seem impossible that a grown woman, robbed of her two main senses at the age of 18 months, could knit, sew, type with great rapidity and accuracy and do numerous other things which, under the circumstances, appear to be out of the question.

This, however, is the case of 62-year-old Miss Willie Elizabeth Robin of Throckmorton, Texas. Born July 12, 1884, on Hogg Creek, Throckmorton, she lost both sight and hearing simultaneously as the after-effects of an attack of spinal meningitis.

Her mother, Mrs. Amanda Robin whom she still lives with, was now faced with a new problem—how to educate the child. The human conceptions of an 18-month-old are very few. Had she absorbed enough in her infancy to learn, now that her sight and hearing had departed her forever? The answer to this major problem wasn't too long in forthcoming...

## Search for Teacher

Sometime later, two friends of the then young Willie Robin were discussing the merits of Helen Keller with her parents. As it was their wish that Willie become educated, too, they wrote the school in Austin, Texas. The school in answer informed them that nobody in the United States could teach anyone in such a condition, but this discouraging reply tended only to increase their efforts.

Mr. Anagnos of Perkins Institution for the Blind, South Boston, Massachusetts, was next contacted. He readily consented to admit Willie to the Boston school, with the understanding that her parents contribute what they could to her education and board while there. He and the State kindly paid the rest, Texas compensating later.

## Meet Helen Keller

At the age of six, Miss Robin and her mother, journeyed to Boston. Upon their arrival they recall meeting the famous Helen Keller, who has done so much toward inspiring other deaf-blind persons to make something of their lives. And it was the mention of this learned woman that started Willie Robin on her own path to intellectual success.

To sum up the various methods a school for the blind and deaf employs in instructing its pupils would require no less than a full volume. Let it suffice to say that Willie studied hard, never faltering on her road to normal learning, undaunted in the face of outnumbering odds.

On June 5, 1906, Miss Willie Robin graduated at the Boston theater. Her mother was overjoyed, needless to say, and they returned to Texas the following month.

## Reads Braille

Mrs. G. M. Riley, a neighbor of Miss Robin for years who but recently moved into her home, reveals that when she first attempted to talk to her the use of a Braille board was mandatory. She now, however, uses her fingers upon those of Miss Robin, who replies both by her own fingers and speaking. Her speech, incidentally, is distinguishable—another feat she accomplished while attending Boston school. Mrs. Riley's 13-year-old daughter, Jean, now uses the Braille board when conversing with Miss Robin, but anticipates employing the use of her

fingers for conversational purposes in the near future.

A while back, Mrs. Riley happened to mention in conversation her son, who was in the Navy. Miss Robin readily called off all the ranks, asking which was his.

Several incidents worthy of mention in the life of Miss Robin were brought to light by Mrs. Riley. One day, for instance, she shook hand with a man she hadn't seen for over 10 years. He was immediately recognized by the touch of his hand. Whenever Miss Robin enters conversation with a person, she first grasps their hand. Should she know them, she readily speaks their name. If they are strangers, she says "howdy."

## Receives Several Books

Another time while having dinner she laughed, said, "I'm going to visit the Solomon Islands in my book today." She receives braille editions of the Readers Digest, American, Newsweek and numerous other publications regularly. Inasmuch as she reads all the time, she has acquired a vast worldly knowledge which she adds to from day to day, never forgetting a thing she has read.

Asked to type something, she sat down, adjusting the typewriter as quickly as one who had the use of their eyes could. Mrs. Riley, present at the time, was asked why she was hesitating. She replied, "Willie doesn't like to type just anything. When she does start writing, it will be about Madam Curie and her scientist husband, the Madam's discovery of radium and how it helped in the early cure of cancer, and this famous woman's two trips to America. She writes on a standard typewriter, having learned on a braille model. Her copy was carefully looked over, but not one mistake had been made!

## Sees With Fingers

Mrs. Riley mentions the time Miss Robin cleaned the stove. She herself—Mrs. Riley—put it back together, but failed to place one of the top burner plates correctly. "Willie noticed it at once," Mrs. Riley said. "When I asked her how she discovered the mistake so quickly, she laughed and said, 'Others see with their eyes—I see with my fingers.'"

What really amazes friends and relatives of Miss Robin is the latter's ability to perform such uncanny feats as putting stamps on envelopes right side up, addressing postcards on the front side and separating not only her own clothes but everyone else's as well after they've been brought in from the line. "How she does it, I don't know," said Mrs. Riley.

A book, dedicated to the untiring efforts of her mother, has been written by Miss Robin and published. In all ways Miss Willie Elizabeth Robin is normal, with the possible exception of her education, which is above average. It is her sincere hope, as well as her friends and family's, that this book of her life brings hope and joy to other persons unfortunate enough to be without their sight and hearing.

## Home Canners Are Asked to Check Pressure Gauges

COLLEGE STATION, TEX. (WNS).—Home canners who have the dial type gauge on their pressure canners should have the gauge checked with a master gauge before they begin canning this year, warns Gwendolyn Jones of the Extension Service. The weighted type gauge will need only a thorough cleaning.

Testing of the gauge will mean that temperatures inside the cooker will register correctly, preventing spoilage from under-heated food, or loss of nutritive value.

As a rule the county home demonstration agent can advise housewives on how to get the gauges checked, and dealers who sell canners, as well as the public service department of power companies, usually will have a master gauge.

If the test shows the gauge registers too high or too low, Miss Jones suggests that a reminder tag be tied to the canner showing how many pounds of pressure to allow,



Miss Willie Elizabeth Robin keeps up with the world events through such magazines as the Readers Digest, which she is holding. Miss Robin not only keeps herself informed of events through braille editions, but is an author, too.

## Vernon Gains Prestige From Diversified Crops

VERNON, TEX. (WNS).—

Known as the "City Beautiful," Vernon has built an enviable prestige on diversified farming, livestock, oil, small industries and civic consciousness. Furthermore, the citizens of this city are not satisfied, they have launched an expansion program all over again as a post-war objective second to none.

Strategically located, Vernon has sufficient transportation facilities to invite such expansion. A modern municipal airport with concrete runways capable of handling the largest planes, insures the city a share of the future of aviation.

### Bank Deposits Boom

The city's bank deposits are in excess of \$14,000,000. Its postal receipts approximate \$100,000 annually; Telephone connections total more than 2,000; gas and light meters, 3,000, and water meters, 2,500. The city has four well-equipped theaters, and a host of other amusement facilities, three public parks and playgrounds, two swimming pools, a beautiful country club and golf course, three splendid hospitals and eight modern brick school buildings. Its city population is in excess of 12,000.

But akin to all of West Texas, Vernon was not content until it had an annual attraction of national importance. That attraction materialized this year when Paul Waggoner launched the Santa Rosa Exposition and Rodeo which is unequalled in any city the size of Vernon. The Exposition plant itself approximates \$200,000 in investment. It is a memorial to the entire Southwest and promises to be the major such attraction within a decade.

Now the city is using the very latest type of municipal street lighting which will make it the best lighted city in West Texas. There is a movement under way to convert Victory Field, a war-time air center, into an Industrial Colony. The least one can say for Vernon citizens is that they are ever progressive regardless of the cause.

### Raise Livestock

Diversification has been the keynote of agricultural interests around Vernon the past few years, as attention has turned from cotton, as "the one money crop," and new emphasis is placed on livestock.

Cotton is still the No. 1 money-producing crop, but farmers as well as old-time livestock men are showing a new interest in blooded

livestock. Dairying and beef-cattle production both are coming in for their share of attention. Feeding out is becoming a popular business, and no longer must local people "tighten their belts" in direct ratio to the decline of cotton.

While the W. T. Waggoner Ranch, one of the largest ranches in the nation, can match section per section with any breeder of registered Herefords, the livestock interest no longer is limited to big spreads. Small farmers have discovered this is a profitable way to market feed produced so readily on the fertile soil of this region. Club boys, future farmers, and others are pointing the way to an ever increasing interest in feeding out calves.

Vernon is rapidly becoming the "central" business point between Amarillo and Fort Worth.

### Help Feed Nation

The big ranches of this section have helped to feed the nation since the days of the "trails" and great cattle drives. They contributed vitally to food production during the war, and were joined by "little men" in this production of essential food. Now, both big and little interests are deliberately strengthening the livestock industry to make it even more important than in the past.

The BIG money income for the Vernon trade territory is derived from three sources—agriculture, with cotton, wheat, alfalfa, and grain sorghums as the principal crops, cattle and oil. The territory immediately adjacent to Vernon and much additional acreage in neighboring counties in Northwest Texas and Southwestern Oklahoma is sub-irrigated and produces abundant yields of crops which ordinarily require irrigation. Favorable rainfall and a mild climate make the ranges of the territory far above average for production of cattle and sheep. Seldom do you see cattle grazing on spring wheat fields in this area.

As a livestock market Vernon is unusual among the smaller cities of the Southwest. The presence of the plant of the only Federally inspected meat packing plant in the Northern part of Texas between Fort Worth and El Paso insures a steady demand for cattle, hogs and sheep at prices equal to those paid in distant markets. This means a saving of transportation costs to farmers and ranchers.

### Distribution Center

In recent years Vernon has be-

## Dickens County One of Finest Hunting Areas

SPUR, TEX. (WNS).—Located in the land below the Caprock, this town and Dickens, the county seat, share in the trade and benefits of Dickens County, which is enriched by \$5,000,000, the annual value of farm crops, and \$374,406, the value of livestock.

Cotton has long been the major cash crop in the county, but the recent trend toward grain sorghums indicates it as the coming money crop. Wheat, oats, hay and alfalfa are also grown, and home canning has preserved up to 500,000 quarts of fruit, vegetables and meat a year for home use. Parts of three large ranches are located in Dickens County: Matorador, Spur and Pitchfork.

Dickens County is one of the state's finest quail-hunting areas, and its spring stock show attracts buyers from all over the state. The State Agricultural Experiment Station here is visited by state, national and international figures almost weekly.

There are 1,031 farms in the county, with 107,053 acres under cultivation. Two 4-H Clubs have a membership of 185 girls and 111 boys, while 85 youngsters participate in FFA work, and the 11 HD Clubs have 181 members. The Dickens County Electric Cooperative hopes to serve 364 members when present lines are completed. It already has 139 miles of line completed.

come a center for production and distribution of planting seed of many kinds, notably cotton and grain sorghums, although gardens and other field seeds are processed and distributed over much of the territory of the South and Southwest.

Cotton and wheat are the major sources of cash income for farmers, although production of hay (principally alfalfa) and other feed crops is gradually assuming a place of larger importance in the agricultural economy of the section. Facilities for processing and preparing for shipment agricultural products include modern grain elevators, feed mills, gins, cotton compress and cotton seed oil mills.

Industry is well represented by plants producing a wide variety of finished products. Major industries are oil production and refining, meat packing plants for processing farm products. Other plants turn out such commodities as food products, heating and cooling equipment for home and business houses, tanks, culverts, and other metal products; sash, doors, cabinets and other wood works; mattresses and upholstery; soft drinks. Modern machine and tool shops serve industrial plants over a wide territory.

### Oil in Territory

Several thousand oil wells in the Vernon trade area in both Texas and Oklahoma provide a steady source of income for labor, landowners and business interests. The fields have been producing for more than 25 years and are being constantly extended by discoveries of new producing areas.

Such is the Vernon and Wilbarger County offered to industrial development today.

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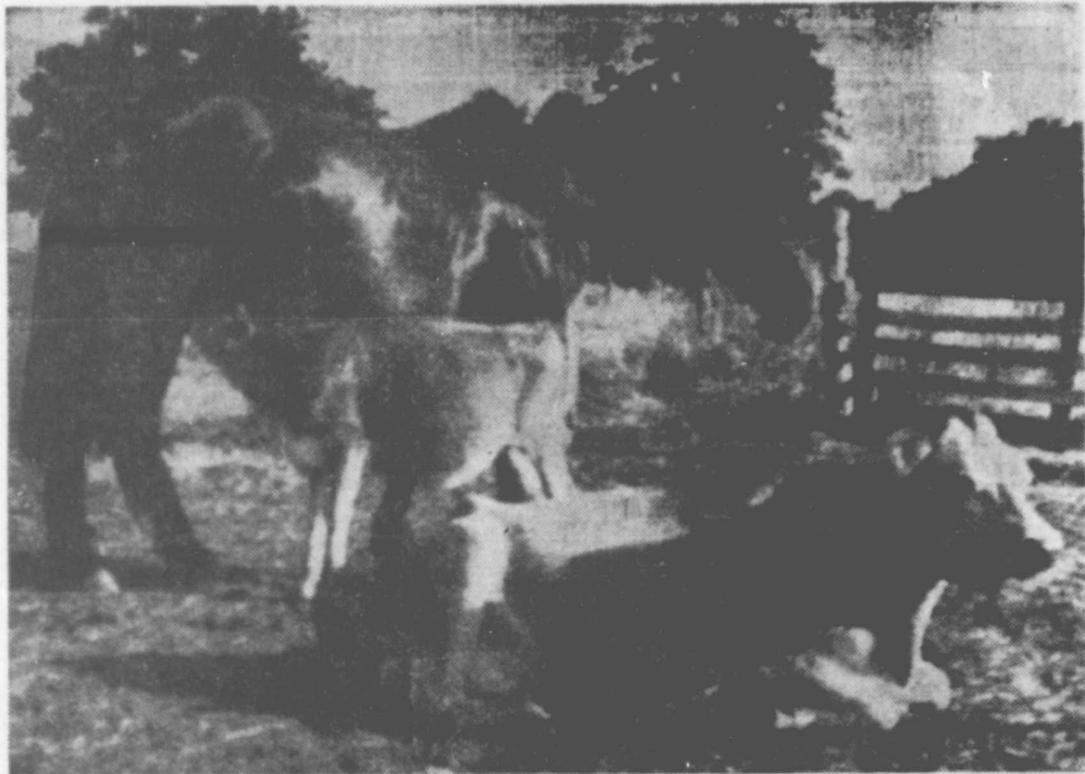
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## MAMA SITS THIS ONE OUT



## BUTLER BROTHERS FOUNDED FIVE & TEN CENT STORES

On a narrow cobblestone street in Boston back in 1877, two brothers, George and Edward Butler, united in forming a partnership under the name of "Butler Brothers" for the purpose of distributing goods to retail store owners. Over the doorway of their small shop was tacked a sign reading: "Butler Brothers—Specialties in Small-ware," and in this tiny 16x40 foot space was born a wholesale business which was destined to become the world's largest wholesale distributor of general merchandise.

After the first few months operation Edward, in order to "move some goods" which had accumulated, conceived the idea of selling an assortment of items at 40c a dozen and suggested to retailers that they be grouped together on a counter at a uniform price of five cents. With each order he shipped a little display sign reading "Everything On This Counter 5c."

So well received was his suggestion of a 5c counter that he soon added an assortment of goods to retail at 10c. The 5 & 10 Cent counter caught on immediately and it was Jason Bailey of Boston who, after seeing the public's acceptance of this novel retail selling idea, called on Butler Brothers and opened the world's first variety store in Boston with an \$800.00 stock of 5c specialties. Thus came about the beginning of the variety store business—a phase in retailing that accounts for a large portion of the nation's business today.

The idea of variety merchandise spread westward; many merchants welcomed the invitation to patronize a firm that specialized. It became necessary for Butler Brothers to expand and they moved to Chicago in 1879, later opening branches in New York, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Dallas (1911), San Francisco and Baltimore.

The variety business grew from the start; soon other concerns were entering the field. Variety stores that were adhering strictly to 5c merchandise soon expanded and were selling items at 5c, 10c, 25c to \$1.00. The national 5c to \$1.00 stores were quick to see the possibility of variety selling and started developing scientific plans for retailing 5c to \$1.00 merchandise. Today such chains as Woolworth, Kresge, Kress, Newberry and others have expanded from coast to coast and are doing a large part of the nation's business on 5c to \$1.00 merchandise.

Seeing the rapid development of national chains, Butler Brothers anticipated independent variety store operators would need guidance and assistance to meet this keen competition to remain in business. Up to this time, Butler Brothers was the supplier of the nation's independently-owned variety stores... operated by owners who were not keeping pace with variety store developments. In order to maintain their position in the variety field, Butlers developed plans to assist the independent merchant. Under the guidance of Mr. T. B. Freeman, now president of Butler Brothers and former owner of his own chain of

variety stores, was developed the present Distributor Store plan.

Variety stores opened under this plan are called Ben Franklin Stores; the dry goods outlets are known as Federated Stores... in both cases they are home-owned. The only relationship between these Distributor Stores and Butler Brothers is an agreement giving Butler Brothers an adequate and permanent outlet for their merchandise, guaranteeing the store owner that he will receive the merchandise and services necessary for a sound business.

The professional guidance and service furnished under this plan is provided the independent merchant at a reasonable fee and enables him to compete with any kind of competition. Ben Franklin and Federated Stores are located on the main streets of towns and cities of all sizes, in every state in the union. They sell the kind of merchandise that receives mass acceptance—everyday requirements for every household and all the necessities of daily American life.

Distributor Stores are owned by people in all walks of life; their size is determined by the requirements of the trading area. In establishing a Distributor Store, it is Butler Brothers first duty to select the right location. This is done after careful study and analysis of many factors of Butler's Location Department, which includes reporting on probable sales volume and profit, business conditions in the particular community, size of the store, length of the lease, and the desirable or "100% block."

After the location is selected, Butler Brothers construction and store engineers design the store, plan a suitable store front, select appropriate fixtures and lighting equipment. In preparing the store for the opening, Butler Brothers provides the assistance of an expert who supervises the merchandise arrangements. This is followed with monthly promotional programs, personnel training, and guidance in financing, sales, purchases, stockkeeping, and operations. Periodic visits are made by Store Superintendents who review all phases of the business and assist the independent store owner with professional guidance in the operation of his store.

To open a small Ben Franklin Store requires an investment of \$15,000 to do a \$35,000 business the first year with a net return to the owner of \$3,675 including salary. Third year returns should climb to \$4,600, on a volume of \$40,000. Federated Stores, with an annual volume of \$45,000, require an investment of approximately \$22,000. In the first year it should yield the owner \$5,400, the third year \$6,800.

Thus, from an early beginning in that small store in Boston, was founded the variety business. Today national variety stores and home-owned Distributor Stores are serving the public from coast to coast and making money for thousands of merchants.

### WAYNOKA, OKLA. (WNS).

Belle, a mare mule, has no children of her own, so she steals the offspring of other animals. It gets very confusing.

Belle is owned by Orval McNally, and is on his Cream Line Jersey Farm near Springdale, Okla. She is 25 years old, and was bought by McNally when only a little over two years old.

Belle's strange hobby was noticed by the owner one day when he saw a colt following her across the pasture. She had lured the colt away from its mother. Ever since that time she has adopted all the Jersey calves. They go back to their mothers at meal time, but when they've eaten, they always return to Belle. They seem quite fond of her.

### Large Oil Field Is Expected Near Boise City, Okla.

BOISE CITY, OKLA. (WNS).—Tempo of oil operations here has accelerated, with new oil discoveries bringing prospects of a large field comparable to the Amarillo or Hugoton, Kansas fields.

The Pure Oil Company has drilled 12 wells. Though producing wells have been shut down temporarily because of lack of storage and transportation facilities, the company is building a camp north of Keyes, Okla., and expects to have 75 homes completed this fall.

The first five wells drilled made the following showings: two producing 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas each; one, on state land, flowed 190 barrels daily; one dry hole; one showing gas in commercial quantity.

The next four wells showed: No. 1 Johnson tested in January pumped 25 barrels daily at 5,010 feet; No. 1 Jermyn pumped 20 barrels an hour at 4,906 feet; No. 1 McCoy was a dry hole; No. 1 Sparkman had a small showing of gas at 5,015 feet.

### City School Named For Pioneer Grocer

(Condensed from Vernon Times) Vernon, Tex.—(WNS)—Parker School in this city was named for B. J. Parker, who came to the county in 1889, and engaged in the grocery business with Gill and Colbert. Parker served on the school board for a number of years.

### NEW POSTHOLE DIGGER DOES WORK OF 12 MEN

STAMFORD, TEX.—Bul's, Inc., of this city announced today they have appointed more than 100 farm equipment dealers in West Texas to supply the demand for the new Piper "Speeddigger," a tractor mounted post-hole digger designed to fit all row crop tractors. This digger is belt driven and digs a posthole in ten seconds. It is equipped with Timken bearings, runs in an oil bath, and has replaceable digging edges. The digging is done by an acre very similar to the old-fashioned horse and bit. This tool takes the place of more than a dozen workmen.

## Plainview Area Leads In Alfalfa Milling, Production Since '39

PLAINVIEW, TEX. (WNS).—

This area has become one of the leading alfalfa production centers of the Southwest, thanks to the Denver Milling Company and the efforts of its Texas superintendent, George T. Wilson.

Wilson today, is contracting for still more alfalfa all over the Panhandle but where he once had to do "a lot of talking and showing" to potential growers, the farmers are now coming to him with contracts and increasing their acreage.

In 1939, less than 3,000 tons of alfalfa was grown on the entire South Plains, utilizing some 10,000 acres of land.

### Alfalfa Increases

The Denver Alfalfa Milling and Products Company opened in Plainview and Lockney in 1941. Production of alfalfa increased some 5,000 acres in 1942, now more than 30,000 acres are in this crop and farmers promise to increase production as rapidly as irrigation wells can be placed in operation.

The Plainview and Lockney mills process more than 30,000 tons annually. This represents about an equal amount fed livestock in this area by the farmers, according to Wilson.

The company operates 36 of the plants between Michigan and California, a dozen in Colorado. The mills and dehydration machines here are the same size as other units boast. There are two dehydration drums in Plainview and one at the Lockney site.

Farmers average better than four tons of alfalfa per acre per season. Some average better than six tons per acre. Alfalfa pays up to \$75 an acre annually.

### Price Guaranteed

If the farmer dealing with the plant wishes, the company supplies the seed, supervises the crop raising, furnishes necessary equipment and labor for harvesting and trucks the hay to the mill. The farmer is only required to water the crop. An established price, based upon this plan, is guaranteed the grower. Alfalfa must be watered two to three times before each cutting. The cost is between 25 and 50 cents for each watering.

If the farmer elects to do all the raising and harvesting of his crop, the company naturally pays more per ton delivered to the mills.

In 1944 the company paid out more than three-quarters of a million dollars for baled alfalfa hay. This figure will easily be exceeded this year, Wilson believes.

In addition to the sums paid farmers, the company contributes a huge payroll in more than six other sources. They pay to the

farmer who distribute to their workers; to baling crews, to truckers and their assistants, to stackers at the plant site, to mill employes and to its production crew. There are more than 200 on local payrolls.

### Makes 30 Varieties

The company has approximately \$100,000 in field equipment at the local plants and more will be added each year as needed. It makes more than 30 varieties of alfalfa meal, sifted into 100 pound sacks. Sole outlet for the products are the food mixing plants over the nation. The company acreage would have to be doubled many times before the company can supply the full demand of the trade, Wilson declares.

Green alfalfa, which makes the much better finished meal, is 75 per cent water when it arrives at the dehydrating drum. Here it goes into a drying drum where the temperature is 2,000 degrees. The alfalfa whirls through these ovens in the flash of an eye and dry as powder before continuing through blowers to cool before going on to the mill for processing. The alfalfa is ground into powder, hammered into a smooth consistency, sifted and resifted before entering the sack at the end of the plants conveyor system. From here the sacks are carted to warehouses, stacked more than 100 sacks high to await winter shipment to the market.

Sun-cured alfalfa is first stacked outdoors in huge ricks to await milling as needed. The milling process is the same as employed with green alfalfa other than dehydration. But millers declare the dehydrated meal superior in all respects.

The three dehydration plants here are strange to this country but offer proof the Panhandle is capable of embracing new and strange industrial plants through agricultural possibilities.

Each plant has its own machine shops, repair units, fire shops, and battery equipment. Both have scores of shower bath houses and other accommodations for employes. Wilson demands the plant to expand to accommodate increased business. The result is a group of grateful and satisfied employes, pleased farmers and a richer community.

### Started Poultry Business in '90s

(Condensed from Vernon Times) Vernon, Tex.—(WNS)—First poultry business in Wilbarger County was established by William Crutchfield, who came here in 1889.

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## PLAY SAFE

"His lights blinded me!"

This statement is a common answer to hundreds of questions of why accidents occur at nights. In a recent survey, based on a ratio of 300 night accidents, more than 285 gave such reason. There must be something behind such universal complaints.

Members of the Texas Highway Safety Department are pleading, lecturing and demanding cooperation from citizens of the state in promoting safety. Without such cooperation all laws are flexible; they are also unenforceable unless jurors are determined to prosecute.

But why, may we ask, don't we clean up our own roost before offering others advice? Why is it that Texas, the largest state in the Union, has failed to pass a law compelling motorists to dim lights when meeting other motorists after dark?

Have you ever driven along Texas highways, dimmed your lights and received no response? Remember the profanity uttered, or thoughts you had when this "scum of the earth" failed to reciprocate? Doesn't common courtesy demand a driver of an automobile adhere to road etiquette by dimming his lights if you dim yours? Then why, may we ask, doesn't Texas demand such a law be passed, as our neighboring states have demanded, and promote another safety MUST?

Soft shoulders along our ribbons of pavement; a culvert around the next curve; a dangerous underpass, then a curve as only Texas knows how to plot a dangerous highway, invite another accident. If the fellow approaching won't dim his lights, your chances of not having an accident have diminished almost twofold, according to safety engineers.

Whether Texas ever passes such a law of dimming lights at night or not, common decency requires this courtesy. Any filling station attendant will tell you how your lights rate with legal requirements.

No one should have to tell you to DIM LIGHTS for the approaching driver. By doing so, all of us may live to tell of our trip tomorrow.

But, whether the approaching driver dims or not, dim your lights. He may be the type of driving fool your lights might blind and send him crashing head-on into your automobile.

For Safety First — Dim First!

## Whereas Worries

By A PRAIRIE DOG LAWYER

"You can fix that corral gate in the morning, John. We are going to a dance tonight," called Mary Q. Public to her husband, who hadn't enough time to finish that latch before leaving. "But Mary, I've got to go into town to get our lawyer, Lex Law, to write up a contract to lease our building because those folks will be here tomorrow night and sign up."

But Mary won the argument with the reminder that there was a real estate sales contract form that uncle had used last month, and had left a copy of it with them. Mary promised to type it out the next morning herself and just change the name of the parties, the consideration, and the description of the land, and it would be all right.

At this same time Lex Law was reading a little law in his office that night with respect to fixtures becoming a part of the building, the right to exercise an election of option to purchase in a lease, the requirements of tax and insurance, what differences there are in gross sales and net sales, the obligation of repair and upkeep, the rules with respect to accounting, and the provisions with respect to renewal of the lease. Lex was preparing for his appointment with John.

That next night the folks who came to sign the contract were mighty agreeable; why they simply read the contract Mary wrote up and they smiled and signed up

without any argument, with no further discussion of the terms or anything. "They are sure a bunch of good people, Mary," commented John when they left with the signed contracts. "Why I thought they would want to talk a little more about those figures you put in that contract, but they just signed up and that makes us \$300 a month clear for the next ten years. They even left their check for the first \$3,600. We are on easy street at last."

It was a year later that John came into Lex Law's office. Why did the check read for only \$821.47? What is the meaning of all those figures about plumbing, roof repairs, insurance, property tax, differential between gross and net sales for the bonus part? Where was the bonus check for sales because it was a good year? What was the meaning of the election to buy by taking credit for rent money? Slowly and sadly Lex Law advised John that he had signed a contract binding him to all of those things inquired about. Then Lex asked John why he had not made that appointment of the year previous.

"Well, that night we had to go to a dance; then the next day I had to spend hunting up my cows that got loose because of the latch on the gate that was not fixed."

"Your legal corral needed a latch too, John. You wrote that one-sided contract yourself. You have made your bed and you will have to sleep in it."

## Prairie Dog Pete Sez:

**OBESITY:** Surplus which has gone to waist. Maybe we dogs out in Prairie Dog Town don't know nothin' from nothin' but it 'peers to us the average American has allowed all of his troubles to center around his waist. Maybe that last word could also be spelled waste, as what we waste in the United States in one day, according to learned professors, would feed the starving Europeans for three weeks.

**OVERHEARD** in the next hole: "At times, when we tell the wife a story, we feel she isn't trying to believe it."

**THE BARBER** is about the only person who gets paid for getting in your hair.

**IF THE** business man of Western Oklahoma, Eastern New Mexico and West Texas doesn't cash-in on tourist trade the next three years it will be his own fault. The new maps for motorists give us the best colors on the market in telling our scenic attractions.



## FOR SAFETY FIRST — DIM FIRST

THEN  
and  
NOW

By BRUCE FRAZIER

Optimism results from comparison of our lot in life with that of others. Pessimism is induced by self centered reflections wherein we fail to consider the fate and future of others. Mixing and mingling with folks better off in this world's goods than we are is pleasant physically, and temporarily but is not conducive to mental rest and permanent satisfaction. Envy and covetousness creep into the picture to mar the canvas on which a masterpiece might have been painted.

Regardless of the misfortunes that may have befallen us, there are many others within our range and field, who are worse off than we are. It is they, among whom we should move and visit. Any little kindness done, or service rendered reacts favorably on the general make-up of our combined physical and mental entity that we call self, in such a manner as to produce a satisfaction that transcends descriptions. It is, however, wholesome, healthful, and desirable.

It is unnecessary to search the far places for fitting subjects worthy of our care and protection. They are all about us in the communities in which we live. They are not always indigent, either. They may be rich in money but poor in health or mentality. Warped brains produce more misery than warped limbs. A nod, a smile, a word or gesture may mean more than coins dropped into an inverted hat. The private mental reflections on the doing of the little niceties of life is the reward which deflects our thoughts from our own troubles and therein lies the pay-off.

Experience makes a man wiser but leaves a woman a complete wreck.—Anon.

## Let's Eat

Editor's Note: Recipes for the "Let's Eat" column should be submitted to the Cooking Editor, Box 2347, Amarillo, Texas. One dollar will be paid for each recipe upon publication.

Mrs. E. E. Wall, Sayre, Oklahoma, tempts the taste sense with Spiced Tea and a Nut Pudding. Here is the way Mrs. Wall cooks for her family.

## SPICED TEA

Juice 3 lemons  
Juice 3 oranges  
½ cup blended tea (2 parts black, one part green) or all either black or green may be used.  
3 cups sugar  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 teaspoon nutmeg  
1 teaspoon whole cloves (all tied in small sack)  
1 quart water

In a porcelain kettle place juices, spices and water. Boil all together for 10 minutes counting from the time it begins to boil. While at boiling point pour over tea leaves and let it steep for 3 hours. Strain in jars. When ready to use add enough boiling water to make a gallon of liquid. Reheat and serve. Requires no sugar or lemon and serve 30 people.

Mrs. O. D. Walker, Dublin, Tex., says this is her favorite sugar-saving recipe for fruit pies.

## FRUIT PIES

1 cup milk  
3 whole eggs slightly beaten.  
¼ cup butter  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
½ cup preserves (any kind desired, although strawberry or pineapple make the best pies)  
1 tablespoon flour

Bake slowly in oven in an uncooked crust until firm. Top with whipped cream when cool.

Mrs. Doris Murrell, Box 321, Bandera, Texas, says the following cookie recipe is the best she has used.

## HONEY CHOCOLATE-CHIP COOKIES

1-3 cup shortening  
1 egg  
½ teaspoon salt  
1 package chocolate chips  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
½ cup honey  
1¼ cup sifted flour  
½ teaspoon soda  
½ cup nuts

Cream shortening and add honey. Cream well, add egg, sift flour, soda, salt and add to mixture. Then add chocolate chips, nuts and vanilla. Drop by teaspoon two inches apart on greased sheet. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees) ten to twelve minutes. Makes four dozen cookies.

Mrs. Albert L. Cobb, Claude, Texas, gives her favorite lemon pie recipe.

## LEMON PIE

3 lemons  
½ cup butter  
2 cups sugar  
4 eggs  
2 tablespoons flour (pinch of salt)

## Method:

Take 3 large lemons, grate the rind and squeeze the juice into a cup making 1 cupful. If not enough juice to make a cupful, finish out with water. Take ½ cup of butter and 2 cups of sugar and cream together. Beat 4 eggs separately and add to sugar and butter. Add 2 tablespoons of flour, then the grated lemon and juice. Last, add the beaten egg whites of the 4 eggs. Bake in an uncooked crust. (Makes one large pie.)

## NEW VARIETY OF PEAS

Knox County 4-H members have introduced a new variety of black-eyed peas to that area, Early Ramshorn. In experiments at College Station this variety produced nearly three times the amount of more common types.

Members and their families report the taste is "less tangy," and all expect to plant this variety to sell this year.



## Bureau Considering Projects in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico

AMARILLO, TEX. (WNS).—Newcomers are unaware and old-timers sometimes forget that millions of acres of the West could not have been selected nor successfully cultivated without the nearly half-century effort of the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau has again and again developed dams, reservoirs and irrigation systems that called for capital investment too large for private enterprise. Each of these projects takes years of planning and investigation before recommendation for construction can be made.

Gauging stations must be operated for several years on streams to determine the true water supply. What appears to be an ideal site for a dam often cannot be used because of geological conditions far below the surface of the earth. Soils must be classified and studied to pre-determine the yield under irrigation. Climate must be studied thoroughly. Various areas require entirely different design in construction. Means of control in flood stages must be studied. Economic surveys are made to determine the types and quantities of crops that may be raised, together with studies of cost of production and availability of markets.

All this and more must be done before a recommendation for construction can be made.

"Improvements are based on what the land can ultimately be made to produce," said Garford L. Wilkinson, Bureau of Reclamation Information Director for this region. "The whole purpose of the Reclamation Program is to promote a better standard of living for the people, to build more prosperous communities, and in turn a better nation.

### 'Multiple Purpose'

"The millions of tons of concrete and steel, the years of study are for the purpose of conserving needed water where there is a scarcity, where rainfall is deficient during critical growing seasons.

"A relatively new concept is the 'multiple purpose' project. It is the expression of an awakened social consciousness. Projects are now built to conserve natural resources and to develop their latent possibilities to the fullest extent. Hydro-electric power is developed where possible, a municipal water supply is sometimes part of a project, fish and wild life propagation is considered, as well as the important by-product of large and beautiful recreation areas.

"People who want a project started in their community first go to their congressmen," Mr. Wilkinson continued. "Congress then directs the Bureau of Reclamation to make the investigation. The study is made on the basis of the worth of the entire project to the country. Flood control and recreation are intangibles that often cannot be measured in dollars and cents, and outright grants are often made to cover the cost of this part of the program. Where hydro-electric power may be developed the project repayment over a period of years will be lessened. Sometimes it is found that the cost of a project is equalled by the total agricultural income in one year.

## Plan Expansion Of Ft. Sumner Water Project

FORT SUMNER, N. M. (WNS). Plans are under way by the Bureau of Reclamation to enlarge and reconstruct portions of the Fort Sumner irrigation system, to insure more adequate service to nearby farm lands and to accommodate lawns, gardens and land inside the town of Fort Sumner.

The water supply for this project is derived from the Pecos River by means of a diversion dam and canal. Plans are being made to replace the present diversion dam. General re-working of the main canal, enlargement of the pump canal, replacement of the turbine pump, and extension of the existing drains are proposed.

### Plan Repairs

A complete renovation of the main canal is planned. It has at present salt cedars and willows growing within the water line. The upper end of the canal would be lined with concrete, and the structure and bank would be repaired. Drains on the project would be cleaned and deepened, and in some cases extended.

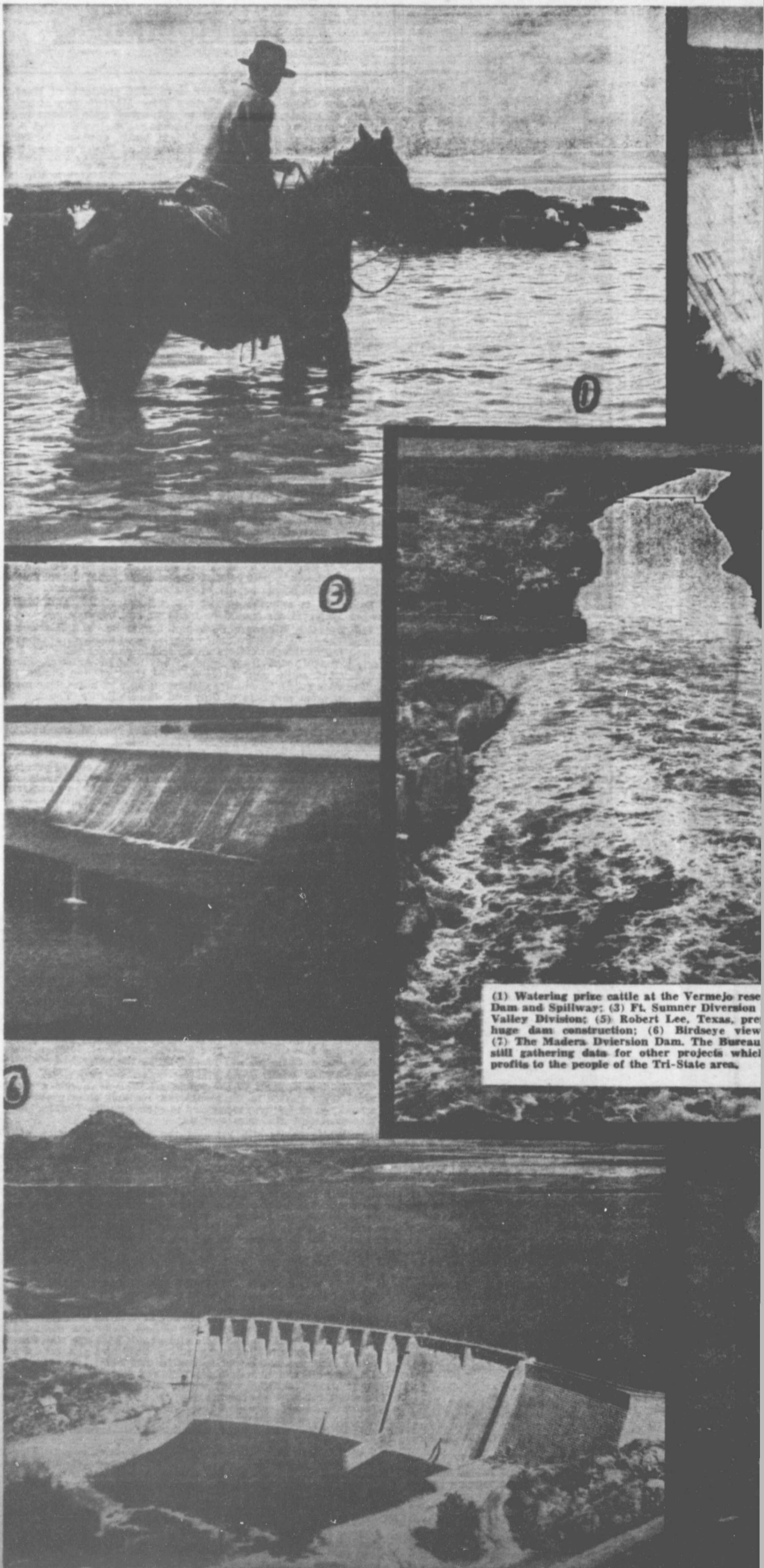
The Fort Sumner Irrigation District comprises about 7,500 acres of land, of which around 5,200 acres are irrigated.

### Started in 1906

This project was initiated in 1906, a short time after the activation of the Bureau of Reclamation. Under its water rights, priority of 1903, the district is en-

(Continued on Page 11)

# Arid Areas Made Productive b



(1) Watering prize cattle at the Vermejo reservoir and spillway; (2) Ft. Sumner Diversion Valley Division; (3) Robert Lee, Texas, pre-huge dam construction; (4) Birdseye view; (5) The Madera Diversion Dam. The Bureau still gathering data for other projects which profits to the people of the Tri-State area.

### Crop Insurance

"Construction and maintenance costs are proportioned on a per-acre, per-year basis, over a period of 40 years. The cost is small when the greatly increased productivity, insurance against drouth, and the augmented income are considered," Mr. Wilkinson concluded.

The Bureau cooperates with federal and state agencies in every way possible for the fullest development of resources. Along with other agencies, it is helping with a movie being made by Governor Kerr and the Oklahoma State Planning Board. The film will be concerned chiefly with the water and soil resources of the State. It will show what has happened in the past in the depletion of these resources by drouth, soil erosion and other causes. The film will show what is being done and what must be done in the future to conserve these resources. Most of the irrigation scenes will be filmed at the Bureau's project at Altus, Oklahoma. This movie will be shown in theaters all over Oklahoma, for the people of the State are becoming aroused to their vast potentialities of development.

During the 40 years that have elapsed since irrigation water was first delivered by the Bureau to a project in 1905, approximately 50,000 irrigated farms now within Reclamation Projects have been carved from western wasteland and are now the main support of more than a million persons on the project farms and in the towns and villages of the project areas.

### Education System

The Bureau has developed a plan that has become a unique earn-learn-study system. The Bureau is faced with a need for well-trained men in diversified technical fields, such as engineering, design and construction, and the plan was developed for the veteran, the displaced war worker and present employees of the Bureau who feel they would like more training.

The work-and-learn plan is adapted to the needs of the individuals and the jobs. Normally two student-trainees will be assigned to a job, one being on duty at the job, and the other in the class room. After a period of study the student goes to the job, while the other goes back to the classroom to catch up on his theory. This plan also helps solve a problem of the technical colleges. Many of them are over-crowded and understaffed at a time when they need all their facilities to provide an adequate education for the professional worker of the future. The actual on-the-job practice serves as an extension of the college work in which the employee applies the theory he has studied. It also gives him the opportunity to become acquainted with the various fields of work in his chosen profession.

### Projects Considered

A number of projects are being considered at present by the Bureau. The Palo Duro Project, about 10 miles north of Spearman, Texas, would furnish about 20,000 acre-feet of capacity storage. The Kenton Project, around 15 miles from Kenton, Oklahoma, would irrigate about 11,500 acres of new land and furnish supplemental irrigation for 600 acres. This reservoir, located on the Cimarron River, would be called either Spurgeon or Kenton. The Fort Cobb Reservoir, about 6 miles north of Fort Cobb, would irrigate about 6,000 acres of new land. In New Mexico the Capulin Project, with the Honey Reservoir on the Cimarron River, would furnish supplemental irrigation must be repaid to the Springer Project, diverting water from Rio Colorado, would furnish supplemental irrigation for 7,100 acres. The Vermejo Project, near Dawson, New Mexico, would furnish supplemental irrigation for 22,000 acres.

Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Michael W. Strauss has said: "We must make the great dams, fine canals, and other facilities serve the people for whom Reclamation projects are constructed. At the same time we must provide settlers with low-cost water. In turn the settlers must recognize that the construction costs of the irrigation must be repaid to the Federal Treasury. The Bureau of Reclamation is responsible for the successful settlement of the areas to be irrigated as the surest means by which the people will be able to repay the cost of construction and of the operation and maintenance of the project."

# by Widespread Irrigation Half-Century Dream Realized As Altus Dam Nears Finish

ALTUS, OKLA. (WNS).—A 44-year-old dream nears fulfillment as the final touches of construction are added to the Altus irrigation project. The Lugert-Altus Irrigation District covers 60,000 to 70,000 acres in the Red River watershed, most of the irrigable lands being within a 15-mile radius of Altus.

Governor Robert S. Kerr, on an inspection trip, said the people who 'made the run' thought their was the last act of pioneering, but today we have before us more entrancing, more alluring horizons that ever confronted them."

Governor Kerr stated that with the irrigation development an increase in crop production of more than a million dollars annually could be expected. He said that this added income could provide new employment and income opportunities for at least 2,500 additional people in this area in the more intensive development of agricultural, industrial and service occupations. Kerr further stated the project would not only stabilize the agricultural economy of Jackson, Greer, and Kiowa County areas, but would also stabilize the population and business economy. The Altus project is different from some Bureau of Reclamation projects, he continued, in that it seeks to stabilize production of crops, rather than reclaim arid desert land.

The completion of the project will mean that a farmer in this region may put four inches of water on his crops at will. It will be the equivalent of one extra rain in a growing season. The cost to flood land to a depth of four inches will be around 33 cents an acre. In addition to the bill the farmer pays for the water, he must pay approximately \$1.72 an acre for the operation and maintenance of the elaborate system of construction and ditches which carry water to his farm. The farmer himself does the work of leveling his land and building the necessary embankments to evenly distribute the water.

Under rules of the Bureau of Reclamation, only 160 acres of land can be irrigated by one land owner. Any land above that figure must be sold if it is to be irrigated, at appraisal for land without benefit of the project.

Farmers of the community attend a series of meetings conducted by the Soil Conservation Service and Bureau of Reclamation. In a May series of meetings, Willard Smith, of the Bureau of Reclamation, explained the methods by which water would be made available to the farmers the first year, the methods of charging, and the amount of water that would be available.

#### Equipment Available

Several types of leveling equipment are available to county farmers and can be procured at small maintenance cost. The equipment includes land leveling implements, ditching machines, small road maintainers, and border makers suitable to be used with the average farm tractor.

Oklahoma A & M has opened a new irrigation experimental farm which will receive water from the lake.

Ernest L. Williams, Superintendent of the irrigation research station, states that studies of field and horticultural crops under irrigation conditions—crop varieties, tillage practices, insect and disease control, harvesting, marketing and other problems—will be studied. This farm includes two tracts, one of 72 acres and the other of 18 acres.

#### Soil Experiments

Two types of soil are found on the experimental farm. "Hard" type soils, used commonly for production of alfalfa, wheat, cotton, sorghum, and similar major farm crops make up the 72-acre plot. The 18 acres include loose, more sandy soils of the type that is used for truck crop production.

Field days will be held when the work is at a point of most educational value for the different seasons.

The U. S. Bureau of Reclamation will continue to operate its demonstration farm just below the dam on the North Fork of Red River, 18 miles from Altus, to show district people the mechanics of getting the water on the crops. The special station takes up the study of utilization of water where the reclamation service leaves off.

#### City Gets Water

The project water supply will be obtained from the reservoir formed by the Altus Dam. The run-off from the 2,560 square miles of watershed above the dam varies from a few thousand acre-feet in some seasons to more than 300,000 acre-feet in extremely wet years. Normal capacity of the reservoir, below spillway level, will be 152,000 acre-feet, allocated to silt storage, irrigation storage, and municipal water supply.

The dam rises approximately 100 feet above the stream bed and has

a crest of 1,160 feet. Lugert Dike, the largest, is 6000 feet long and has a maximum height of 45 feet above natural ground surface. The main canal, with a capacity of 1000 cubic feet per second, will transport water 4.2 miles from Altus Dam to the north boundary of the irrigable land of the project. Approximately 340 miles of canals and laterals are required to serve the land.

The city of Altus contracted to repay \$1,808,000 on the construction cost for use of a water supply.

#### Far-sighted People

Back about 1902 W. L. Fullerton, Jackson County farmer, had irrigated with great success from Turkey Creek, and the idea was firmly entrenched in the minds of the people that irrigation would make Jackson County a highly profitable farming area. J. A. Waiker, a young merchant of Altus, along with M. L. Cowan, real estate man, was sure that irrigation should come to this area.

In 1915, the Bureau of Reclamation was a very minor thing. Eastern congressmen insisted it was a socialistic dream in which the government should have no part. They consented to small appropriations because they thought the project would fizzle.

Fullerton attended the Seattle irrigation congress, and did enough button-holing of officials of the Bureau of Reclamation to exact a promise that a survey would be made in southwest Oklahoma. A little while later J. G. Camp, an engineer with the Bureau of Reclamation, showed up in Altus with instruments to test the flow of water in North Fork of Red River. Camp was getting along fine until spring when the rains set in. He had so much trouble that he gave up in disgust. Every time that he would get his instruments located to test the flow of the river a flood would strike and wash them down stream. He made a report to Washington but told local enthusiasts that "What this damn country needs is a little flood control, not irrigation."

#### Surveys Made

But irrigation was not a dead issue in Jackson County, and every time a drought came along the idea was revived in earnest.

During the spring and summer of 1924, C. T. Peace, Bureau of Reclamation engineer, spent considerable time in southwest Oklahoma making surveys of several proposed irrigation projects. He centered his attention on the dam site at Lugert and checked the

(Continued on Page 11)

## Coke County Town May Move To Escape Water

ROBERT LEE, TEX. (WNS).—The town of Robert Lee is thinking of moving again—lock, stock and barrel; courthouse and main street. "Following the water," the town has moved twice before.

Christened "Hayrick" in 1889, because the mountains nearby were so shaped, the citizens soon afterward moved the town several miles down to the shores of the Colorado River and changed its name to Robert Lee, after their favorite Southern general.

The present contemplated move means that the complete town plus 77 farms are in the proposed reservoir area. Despite this high cost of right of way, the site is considered most feasible for project development.

#### People enthusiastic

Mayor Freeman C. Clark and the townspeople are enthusiastic about the possibilities to be created by a 670,000-acre-foot lake, to extend from the dam site up a number of canyons and valleys to the Mitchell County line.

The Bureau of Reclamation has proposed the construction of the dam six miles downstream where the Colorado River and Buffalo Creek meet. The dam would form a reservoir which would put the present town of Robert Lee under 12 feet of water. The reservoir would be 67 times as large as San Angelo's Lake Nasworthy. It would irrigate 58,000 acres of Cole-

(Continued on Page 11)

1. Lago reservoir; (2) Conchas diversion Dam; (4) Carlabad dam, prepares to move for new view of Altus, Okla.; (5) Bureau of Reclamation is to which will bring more area.



# Swindlers Feared Texan Who Was Never Known to Give Up the Hunt for Crooks

By PAT FLYNN

HALE CENTER, TEX. (WNS). J. Frank Norfleet, the nemesis of all bunco artists, who captured almost three-score and ten of the non-working crooks during his man-hunting career, recently celebrated his approaching 84th birthday by journeying across the Lone Star State on another man-hunt but of a different variety. He traveled to Orange, Tex., to interview the Hon. Major Jones on behalf of asking his life-long friend to enter the state race for the Texas Railroad Commission.

## Ready to Shoot

While on this trek across the Southwest, Norfleet almost killed another man. It happened in Monterrey, Mexico. Norfleet saw a man he thought was one of the swindlers in his past. "I had the hammer of my .45 cocked and was ready to squeeze the trigger when I recognized my mistake. I'm sorry I created so much excitement. I hope everyone will understand," he explained.

J. Frank Norfleet was swindled in Nov. 1919 of some \$45,000. Until 1927 he spent his entire time tracking down five of the principle crooks, jailing them and caused the arrest of 60 additional crooks in transit.

M. E. Tracy, Scripps-Howard columnist, once remarked of this West Texan: "Twenty of such men could stop the more serious phase of any crime wave."

While the facts in the great Norfleet trek of vengeance are well known through newspaper and novel accounts, he having authored two novels of experiences, little is known of this Panhandle man-hunter and his background. Today as he sits in his elegant brick farm home only a few miles south of this city, he likes to recall his earlier days, his family folklore and other highlights of his life other than the days he spent a fortune running down the men who not only caused him untold embarrassment, but who clipped him of his life's earning. The fact he saw them all die or become imprisoned isn't enough. He has written the facts of his experiences so vividly that motion picture and radio companies are now bidding for serial and picture rights of his colorful experiences and background events.

## Entertains Young People

Today he is content to work with his wife, enjoy the company of his personal and private horses, entertain the young folk of the area and discuss his meteoric rise in national spotlight acclaim.

The name of Norfleet is a historical event. It is derived from a remote ancestor who left Scotland in the 17th Century en route to North America along the northern route. Months later the man was washed ashore upon the Virginia Coast and was called one of the "Nor' Fleet Boys."

The original name was discarded. The Norfleets became substantial planters of Virginia.

J. Frank's father, Jasper Holmes Benton Norfleet, migrated to Texas at the age of 12, settled on Shaw Creek, near the Colorado River. He earned a living for his family through hunting, fishing, trapping and by acquiring a few cattle.

## Pioneer Family

His mother was Mary Ann Shaw, a pioneer and beautiful woman who understood what was required of a woman invading the West. She was an expert pistol and rifle shot, and suffered the hardships of all women venturing into Texas during the Indian days. In fact, Indians killed her brothers in the territory now known as Gonzales County.

J. Frank Norfleet was born Feb. 2, 1864, the year the Civil War was ending, the first of six children. One of his earliest boyhood recollections was when his father tracked down an absconding school teacher, "a Yankee," who refused to pay a board bill to his mother.

The teacher was a born swindler. He had roomed and boarded at the Norfleet home all season and attempted to leave without paying his bill. When Mrs. Norfleet told her husband, he never said a word. He saddled up his horse at sundown and took after the teacher's trail.

## Likes Excitement

Little Frank liked excitement even at that age. He caught his pony and took after his Dad, careful to stay far enough behind so his father would not know he was trailing him. Frank said he knew his dad would send him home if caught.

His father caught up with the teacher in a country store, many



J. FRANK NORFLEET



MRS. J. FRANK NORFLEET

miles from home and demanded the board bill. Little Frank sneaked in the back door, hid under the counter to watch the excitement. The teacher refused to pay the bill. Frank's father swung for the jaw and his son couldn't stand it any longer.

"Give him hell, Dad!" shouted the youngster.

It broke up the fight but not before the teacher paid the bill. This was the first example the rancher had of man-hunting. It tingled his blood even at this tender age. It served him in later years to good advantage.

## Father Was Ranger

Later his father became a Texas Ranger. Once Indians stole 1700 head of cattle and burned the Norfleet ranch houses. Fortunately, the family was away from home at the time.

In 1879, at 15 years of age, Frank joined a buffalo hunting party at San Saba to visit the North Texas Plains. For the next 10 years he worked as a cowhand from ranch to ranch.

In 1889 he went to the Panhandle sector to work on the Snyder Brother's ranch. Shortly thereafter the ranch was sold to Isaac L. Elwood of Illinois. Norfleet was made foreman of the spread and worked for his new boss 17 years. For 15 years of that time, Norfleet never saw his boss, yet fenced 264,000 acres of land on the ranch.

The nearest postoffice to the headquarters was in Colorado City, 115 miles distant. Norfleet never went to town for two and one-half years, nor saw a woman in that time. He allowed his hair and beard to grow and today admits he was probably the "toughest looking hombre in Texas."

## Refuses to Dance

So attired, he went to a "baffle" one night on one of his few visits to town and there saw Miss Eliza Hudgins. She promptly refused to dance with him or have anything to do with such an "ugly looking character."

Some time later Norfleet visited Plainview. Again he saw Miss Hudgins. But this time Norfleet was slicked up like a "city dude." They were soon married and she went with him to the Elwood ranch. She was the only woman resident in four counties and they often drove 100 miles to attend a party or dance for the sole means of recreation available in those days.

The young married couple soon filled on 160 acres of land adjoining the ranch, constructed a dug-out, erected a windmill and started acquiring cattle. Mrs. Norfleet ran the little spread while Frank continued his foreman duties on the larger ranch, trying to get sufficient start to devote full time to his own place.

## Helps Father

Their first baby, Mary, died at the age of seven years. Frank "Pete" Elwood Norfleet was born in the dug-out. He later gained acclaim as a man-hunter in his own right by helping his dad run down the bunco artists. He is now a Customs agent in Brownsville. Then Bob Lee was born but drowned at the age of three years. Then Ruth was born and is now married to a Holland naval officer.

When Norfleet celebrated his 75th birthday, he received two telegrams announcing his grandbabies were born on the same day, one to Pete's family, the other to Ruth.

When the children were young and the Norfleets were trying to make a go of their ranch, some cowhands came through the country one day and camped near the

Texan world famous, taking him around the world and costing him a fortune to run down the thieves.

His IXL brand, how Mrs. Norfleet and the children worked the ranch, sold crops and livestock to finance the man-hunt is a matter of interesting and authentic history, typical of true pioneer western stock.

But, friends of the Norfleets like to gather at the modern home place today and listen to the great hunter describe thrilling episodes of his life.

Norfleet has a keen sense of humor, tells a straightforward story and doesn't mind taking the knocks or telling of them as they happened.

This trait makes it easy for the visitor to understand why and how he captured his men.

A patent gives an inventor or his heirs the exclusive rights to make, use and sell his invention for 17 years.

## Wooden Nickles?

CLOVIS, N. M. (WNS).—Wooden nickles are a Clovis product much in demand this year. The Chamber of Commerce has been the object of lively correspondence from a gentleman in Wisconsin who insists that somebody here circulated wooden coins in 1938. At last report, nobody in town would admit it.

## Fortune Spent

Norfleet also raised mules. It was a carload shipment of mules to Dublin, Tex., which brought on the swindling trick to make this

## Short, Easy Menus For Outdoor Meals

Camping and picnic time is here in earnest, and tasty menus can be planned with a minimum of work, if meals are kept simple. One main dish, a crisp or chewy vegetable, one starchy food, and fruit will make a substantial meal. Beverages should be used which can be prepared ahead of time. Water should be taken along. Complete outdoor menus can be obtained from county home demonstration agents.

ONE OLD boy is dehydrating eggs to throw at midget acts.

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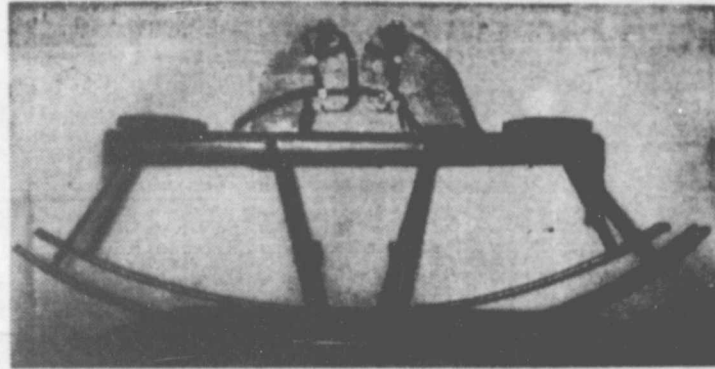
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# Cowpoke Laughs at Age; Wants Action

## Uncle Bob Ready For All Contests

By OLETA PARKER

ROTAN, TEX. (WNS).—Uncle Bob Weatherby, veteran cowboy and cattleman, and guardian of the finest traditions of the Texas range since the rough and ready days of the late 1800's, 'set the saddle' for 52 of his 74 years and never—"smoked a cigarette, took a drink of liquor or a chew of tobacco in my life."

"Living alone on the remaining acres of his homestead in the North Roby community, half way between Roby and Rotan, in Fisher County, Uncle Bob "rides into the sunset"—not astride his trusty sorrel on which he rode to victory in many a calf roping contest—but at the wheel of his wiry little Model T roadster, now thoroughly halter broke to the glorified cow trails of a disgustingly civilized cattle country. Model T notwithstanding, attired in conventional white Stetson and cowboy boots, Uncle Bob is still geared for action, only in recent years foregoing the added adornment of jingling spurs. Handsome still and regal in bearing, Uncle Bob stands as straight as an arrow, and walks with the energetic step of a man of 45. With perceptions as keen as a whip, Uncle Bob's memories of earlier day happenings in the cattle country leaves little for the imagination. On dates and places he is a catalogue of information.

### Few Texas Brags

In true Texan manner, Uncle Bob has a brag or two—"I raised a big family (nine children)—made a fortune—went broke," he says with characteristic humor. Which is, after all, only traditional history of half a century of ranching in a cattle country! Another brag—"Not one of my children or in-laws have ever been before a court of law on a misdemeanor charge."

The death of his wife, the former Miss Lillie Gertrude Barron, in 1940, was the first in his immediate family. He was married to Miss Barron, the daughter of prominent West Texas ranchers, in 1892.

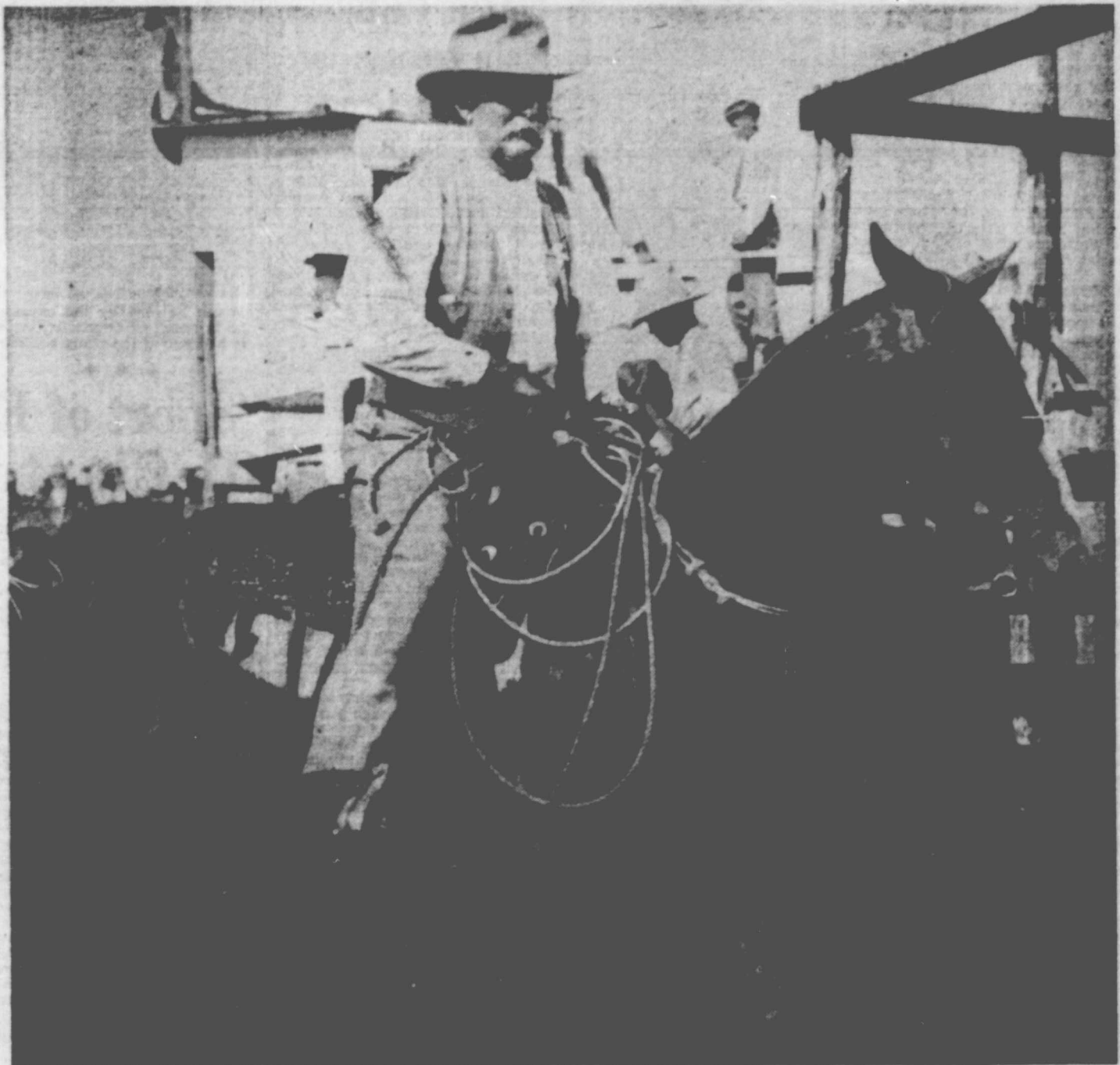
Breaker of records, Uncle Bob has swallowed as much red rodeo dirt as any cowpoke who ever rode the Texas range, but has never had a bone broken in his body—"not even a little finger," he proudly boasts. Quite a record for a cowpoke who started his saddle career at the age of six, and who has been in as many tight spots as any rescuer of fair maidens on the silver screen!

### Born at Calvart

Uncle Bob was born R. A. Weatherby, the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Weatherby, on April 4, 1872, at Calvart, Texas, in Robinson County. In 1878 the family moved to a farm in Brown County, six year old Bob riding an old sorrel mare, bareback all the way, helping out with the family herd of 77 cattle. Twenty days on the road and 125 miles of bareback riding made a full fledged cowhand out of young Bob.

Four years later, at the age of 10, he made his first dollar, hiring out to cut range cattle back from the trail herds, on the famous old Chisholm Trail. At a princely wage of \$15 a month, young Bob worked from May through September, the transition season, when herds from South Texas passed through Brown County on the way to pastures in the North country. According to Uncle Bob, average size of the herds were 4,000 steers, cows with calves moved in somewhat smaller numbers. At any time during the transition period, he could stand on a hill overlooking the famous

## "GUARDIAN ANGEL OF THE RANGE"



R. A. (Uncle Bob) Weatherby, Rotan cowboy, rancher, ex-champion calf roper of the world sits in the \$125 saddle he won as champion calf roper of the Stamford Rodeo in 1931. The saddle was the first prize to be given away at the annual affair.

old trail, and see a solid wall of steerhide and accompanying enveloping cloud of dust, as far as the eye could reach.

### Horse Wrangler

In the Winter of 1885, 14 year old Bob faced a cold norther into Fisher County, hired out as a horse wrangler for a Waco outfit, bringing a herd of cattle to pasture in the Double Mountain country, north of the present town of Rotan. His salary was \$25 a month, board and keep. The cattle delivered, the young wrangler bunked in with a couple of cowpuncher friends on the old XOX Ranch. On December 20th the three boys borrowed a ranch buggy and set out for Anson, attending the first Cowboys' Christmas Ball held there in the old Morning Star Hotel. The historical event, reinstated as an annual affair in 1935, is now held in the Pioneer Hall, with Uncle Bob as a charter member and a director.

Never having missed a session of the famed event, Uncle Bob was given special recognition as the only original attendee present at the first night of the affair last year. As such he was the center of a lot of hullabulloo of photographing and interviewing, which he terms just a lot of tomfoolery! To him there is nothing unusual in the fact that when the last strains of Good Night Ladies ring loud and clear over the western plains, he is still hoofing it out with the best of them. "I never miss a set," he proudly boasts. Nothing old-fogey about Uncle Bob! He goes to the show on Saturday nights—just like the rest of the young folks—and then up and to the Methodist Church on Sunday mornings.

### Returns to Family

In 1886, when the county seat town of Roby was one year old, young Bob, then 15 years old, returned to Fisher County with his folks, his parents moving on a farm near Roby, and Bob hiring out as a cowpuncher on the old 16 Ranch. He received the customary pay of \$30 a month, board and keep—the "board" found mostly in the back of a chuck wagon as he rode the open range—the "keep," the hard ground for a bed, and the sky for a ceiling.

The young cowpuncher stayed with the 18 outfit for six years, working the last two as outside man. During that time, he was reputed to have known every mark and brand from Abilene, Texas to the New Mexico line.

### Married in 1892

After his marriage in 1892, Uncle Bob and his bride filed on a section of land near Roby, leasing four adjoining sections for sheep and cattle grazing. In 1887 he bought a sizeable tract of land in the North Roby community, again leasing additional sections for grazing purposes. Departing from traditional practices of West Texas cattlemen, Uncle Bob grazed sheep and cattle side by side, a brave gesture in a day when sheep was a fighting word to most cattlemen. The success of his grazing ventures was a good argument in favor of his contentions that sheep do not ruin grazing lands for cattle. Since he always fenced his grazing lands, he never had trouble with his neighbors.

In 1931, when the annual Cowboys' Reunion at Stamford was exactly one year old, Uncle Bob, at 59, was champion calf roper of the show, downing a big, 350 pound steer with 46 seconds time,

in competition with cowboys of all ages. The prize was an elaborately designed, hand tooled saddle, valued at \$125, and the first to be given away there. When skeptics grumbled that the champion roper might carry away the coveted prize, year after year, Uncle Bob came through with a sporting proposition. He elected to establish a precedent, whereby all saddle winners would be barred from calf roping participation at Stamford for a specified number of years. He has never roped at Stamford since that time, but, with his self assessed time up, he has indicated that he may do so next year. If he does, he will be 75 years old at the time. He has never missed a session of the Stamford rodeo, and attended the past July, serving as manager of the bunkhouse. He is a life and charter member of the Stamford Cowboy Reunion Association.

### Wins World Honor

In 1933, at the age of 62, Uncle Bob was proclaimed champion calf roper of the world, in the old men's class, chalking up time of 23, 24, and 29 seconds, on three steers, at a Sweetwater rodeo. He did his last calf roping on the Double Hart Ranch, near Sweetwater, in 1936, again walking off with first place honors in the old men's age class. He was 65 at the time.

The only apparent weakness in the makeup of the hard hitting old westerner is his love of poetry writing. If poetry writing seems a bit removed from calf roping, Bob can easily explain away that little discrepancy. No man can ride the lonely reaches of the Texas range for as long as he has and not hear, in the soul stirring mo-

ments of silent vigil, the poetic voices of the cattle country! There is rhythm in the expansive surge of the open range, and the words to fit "just sorta" fall in natural like," according to the picturesque old cowboy.

## Sonora Is Noted For Wool House

SONORA, TEX. (WNS).—Established to serve sheep and goat ranchers in this area, the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company is the second largest wool and mohair storage house in Texas, being surpassed in size only by the house at San Angelo, Tex.

Capacity of the house is 6,000,000 pounds, and at present there are approximately 3,000,000 pounds of mohair in storage. The company was established in 1930, with the building erected at a cost of \$80,000.

George D. Chalk is assistant manager, Clyde Clemens is weigher, and 16 people are employed.

Directors of the company are S. H. Allison, Fred T. Earwood, L. W. Elliott, B. M. Halbert, Jr., Bryan Hunt, W. H. Karnes, W. A. Miers, Ed C. Mayfield, Ben F. Meckel, George H. Neill, Joe Ross, E. D. Shurley, Joe M. VanderStucken, and E. F. VanderStucken. Officers of the company are Mayfield, president, W. A. Mier, vice president, and Earwood, vice president and general manager. Neill is treasurer and A. C. Elliott is secretary.

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Some nice Dining Room Suites

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### Methodist Church

Church school 10:00 A. M.  
Supt., C. O. Hill  
Morning Worship 11:00 A. M.  
M. V. F. 6:45 P. M.  
Evening Worship 7:30 P. M.  
E. H. Coston, Pastor

### Church of the Nazarene

W. E. Bond, pastor.  
Sunday School 10 A. M.  
Preaching service 11 A. M.  
Evening Service 7:30 P. M.  
W. M. S. each 2nd Wednesday.  
Mid-week Prayer Service,  
Wednesday 7:30 P. M.

### First Baptist Church

Sunday School 10:00 A. M.  
Lionel Lankenship, Supt.  
Preaching 11:00 A. M.  
B. T. U. 7:00 P. M.  
Preaching 8:00 P. M.  
W. M. U. Each Monday 4:00 P. M.  
Prayer Meeting every Wednesday 8:00 P. M.

Floyd Sims, Church Clerk  
John Nash, Church Treasurer  
Rev. H. T. Harris, Pastor.  
**Adamson-Lane Post**  
**287, American Legion**

Meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month. All Legionnaires are requested to attend.

Back on the Market

Revlon and Farrel Destin Lipsticks in metal tubes.

Mohawk Nylon Brushes.



Helen Curtis Egg Shampoo to give the hair the care it needs

Courteous and Efficient — Experienced Operator

For Complete Beauty Service, visit the

**Charm Beauty Shop**

Phone 23

Mrs. Ansil Adamson, Owner



This badge indicates an honorably discharged veteran of World War II.

### Informer Rates

Please remember that the Informer rate is \$1.50 per year in Donley county, and \$2.00 per year elsewhere, except that service men get the \$1.50 rate.

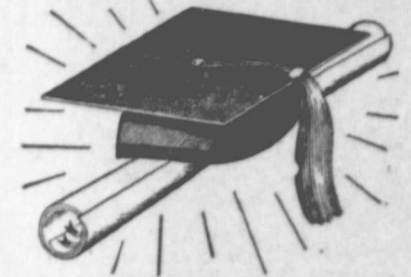


### Church of Christ

Sunday School 10:00 A. M.  
Welcome to the Church of Christ.

## SET YOUR SIGHTS

It takes planning to achieve a goal



Some young men know what they want and plan for it. Others are still looking for their niche. The new Regular Army can help both.

Perhaps you want to go to college but can't afford it. If you enlist in the Army you'll get your chance. Honorably discharged after a three-year enlistment, you are eligible for 48 months of education at any college, trade, or business school for which you can qualify. The Government will pay your tuition, laboratory fees, etc., up to \$500 per ordinary school year, plus \$65 a month living allowance—\$90 a month if you have dependents.

If you haven't found your spot, an Army enlistment offers you training in any of 100 trades and skills. You leave the service eligible for further training at the best civilian schools.

You can assure yourself of the benefits of the GI Bill of Rights if you enter the Army on or before October 5, 1946. See your nearest Army Recruiting Station for details.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF REGULAR ARMY ENLISTMENT

- Enlistments for 1, 2 or 3 years. (1-year enlistments permitted for men now in the Army with 6 or more months of service.)
- Enlistment age from 18 to 34 years inclusive (17 with parents' consent) except for men now in Army, who may reenlist at any age, and former service men depending on length of service.
- A reenlistment bonus of \$50 for each year of active service since such bonus was last paid or since last entry into service, provided reenlistment is within 3 months after last honorable discharge.
- A furlough for men who reenlist within 30 days. Full details of other furlough privileges can be obtained from Recruiting Officers.
- Mustering-out pay (based upon length of service) to all men who are discharged to enlist or reenlist.
- Option to retire at half pay for the rest of your life after 20 years' service—increasing to three-quarters pay after 30 years' service. All previous active federal military service counts toward retirement.
- Choice of branch of service and overseas theater (of those still open) on 3-year enlistments.

### NEW, HIGHER PAY FOR ARMY MEN

In Addition to Food, Lodging, Clothes and Medical Care	Starting Base Pay Per Month	MONTHLY RETIREMENT INCOME AFTER:	
		20 Years' Service	30 Years' Service
Master Sergeant or First Sergeant	\$165.00	\$107.25	\$185.63
Technical Sergeant	135.00	87.75	151.88
Staff Sergeant	115.00	74.75	129.38
Sergeant	100.00	65.00	112.50
Corporal	90.00	58.50	101.25
Private First Class	80.00	52.00	90.00
Private	75.00	48.75	84.38

Listen to: "Warriors of Peace," "Voice of the Army," "Proudly We Will," and Major Football Broadcasts on the radio.

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## Watch Your Kidneys!

Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste

Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—fail to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery.

Symptoms may be nagging backache, persistent headaches, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—a feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. Doan's have been winning new friends for more than forty years. They have a nation-wide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Ask your neighbor!

**DOAN'S PILLS**

## POSSUM FLATS . . . "SCHOOL DAYS"



By GRAHAM HUNTER

**DOG SHOW GOOD SPOT TO DECIDE ON FEED WANTED**

**Clubs Would Be Dog Owner Opportunity to Judge Breeds Side by Side**

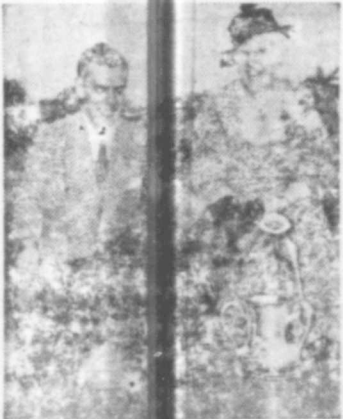
If in doubt as to the breed of dog to get, go see a dog show!

This is the advice given to would-be dog owners by the Gaines Dog Research Center, New York City.

A visit to a dog show is a pleasurable opportunity to see and study at close range many of the 110 breeds recognized in this country by the American Kennel Club. Strolling past the "benches" is a fascinating as well as educational experience. Here are dogs from many countries and dogs which for generations have been bred to fulfill specific purposes or perform highly specialized jobs. Every dog breed, from the most diminutive to the largest, is a purebred specimen of his breed, in blooming condition and groomed to perfection. Two or three hours thus spent in enjoyable sightseeing will not only facilitate a decision but in all probability also lead to contacts with those who have dogs of the breed decided on. It is well to remember that for each dog an exhibitor takes to a show, he usually has several at home.

The chances of seeing a dog show in one's own community have never before been as good as in this year of 1946, states the Center. Figures from the American Kennel Club indicate that during the current year dog shows will reach a new all-time high. Permission has been granted for 450 all-breed shows to be held during 1946, and this figure surpasses by over 100 the highest number of shows held in any pre-war year.

The opportunity of viewing dogs on their benches, of course, not all



This dog took Best in Show at America's Largest 1946 outdoor dog event.

there is to a dog show. Equally interesting and thrilling particularly to the seasoned show-goer and fancier—is to watch the actual judging of the dogs.

Often a first-time spectator, after watching from the ringside awhile will ask, "What is the judge looking for when he goes over the dogs? How does he compare them?" The answer is that each breed has its own official Standard which describes in detail the conformation and qualities that constitute a faultless specimen, and that when the judge examines the dogs in the ring before him inspects their teeth, feels their muscles and watches them walk back and forth—he is simply trying to determine which dog comes closest to measuring up to this Standard.

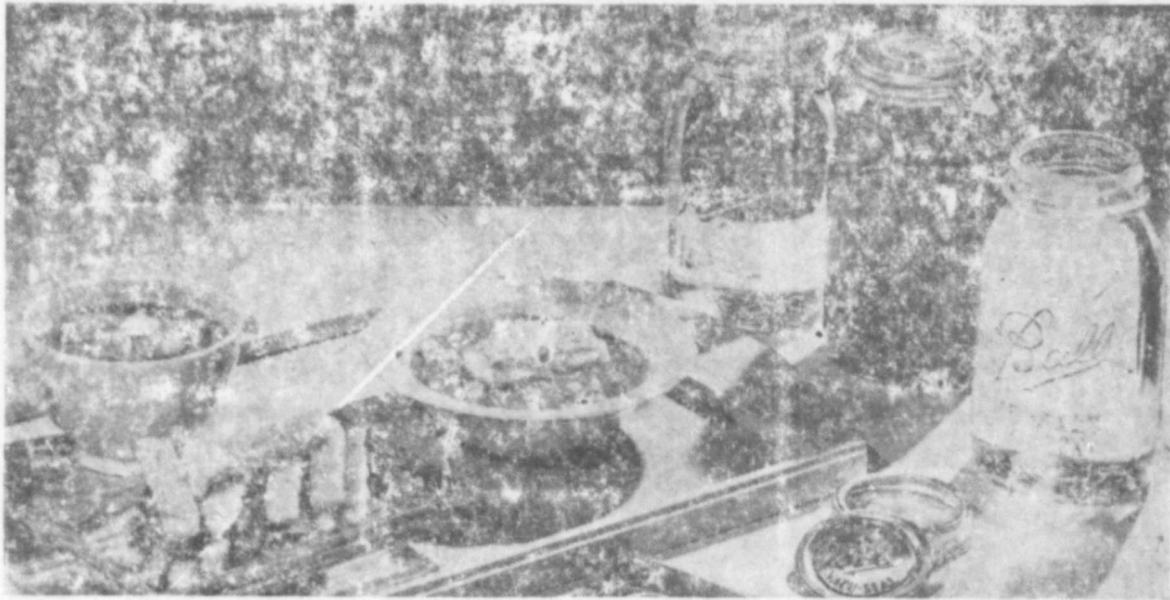
Another frequent inquiry from spectators is, "How is the best dog in the show selected?" By what procedure is one dog lifted out of several hundred to be crowned Best in Show?

A dog show is a sort of elimination contest. First, there is judging of various classes in the individual breeds (Puppy, Boyce, American-Bred, Limit and Open), segregated by sex. The winners of first prize in each class then compete for Winners Dog (male) or Winners Bitch (female). The winner of this class receives a certain number of points toward his or her championship title which are figured in proportion to the number of dogs he or she defeated in the class. Winners Dog and Winners Bitch are now matched for Best of Winners, and the winner of this class must have whatever championships of the breed are entered in the Specials Only class for title Best of Breed. By the time Best of Breed has been chosen for every breed represented in the show, perhaps only 40 or 50 dogs out of an original entry of five or six hundred remain eligible to contend for higher honors.

Now begins the judging of the six variety groups called Sporting, Found, Working, Terrier, Toy and Non-sporting. Only the Best of Breed winners are eligible for competition within their special group; consequently group contests are very keen and the quality of the contestants of the highest order. The six dogs that are placed first in each of these groups are then brought together to contend for the final and highest honor of Best in Show. This is the climax of the judging and the most exciting part of the show. Amid tension that almost crackles, the six finalists are examined, gaited and re-examined. Finally one of them is motioned to the center of the ring amid cheers and applause, to take his place in the limelight as champion of champions—Best in Show!

**Church of Christ**  
Sunday School 10:00 A. M.  
Welcome to the Church of Christ.

**FOR SOUP AS YOU LIKE IT—HOME CAN IT!**



—Photo Courtesy Ball Bros. Co.

The war years taught almost everybody something about home canning. Because of the emergency, emphasis was placed on basic spoilage-preventing rules and on quantity rather than individuality. Now the time has come when more thought can be given to selecting, preparing, seasoning, and canning foods as YOU, not someone else, may like them.

Canning rules cannot be ignored, but standardization of flavors and seasonings has no place in the food preservation program of the homemaker who exercises the privilege of setting her own food standards. Naturally those standards should be high, furthermore the taste preferences of those who share the food must be considered.

Take the matter of soup. Once you get the habit of using your own brand prepared and seasoned as you like it, you will never want any other.

Nothing quite takes the place of a really wonderful home-made vegetable soup. Our favorite recipe for canning it contains no cabbage, no turnip, no onion, because we are like G. I. Joe—we don't like THAT canned soup taste and odor. But if that's what you like, put the cabbage in, turnips too, but if they go in, other things might as well stay out because these strong vegeta-

bles overpower all the more delicate flavors. However, a slice or two of onion added when the soup is put on to heat for about fifteen minutes for serving, gives a fresh out-of-the-garden flavor.

The Vegetable Mixture may be thinned with milk or water before heated for serving, but is much better when thinned with meat stock or broth. Vegetable soup gets along all right without garnish, but if it is to be the mainstay of a lunch or supper, you might like a piece of toast covered with grated cheese floating in each bowl. Crackers or bread sticks are usually served with vegetable soup but our choice is midget corn pones, about two inches long, crusty and hot.

Gladys Kimbrough, editor of the famous Ball Blue Book of canning

and preservation recipes, gave us her favorite recipe for vegetable soup. It is:

- 5 quarts chopped tomatoes
- 2 quarts sliced okra or
- 2 quarts small green lima bean\*
- 2 quarts corn
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 2 tablespoons salt

Cook tomatoes until soft, then press through sieve to remove skin and seeds. Add other ingredients and cook until thick. Pour into hot jars. Process 60 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

**"Odds and Ends" Usable**

Miss Kimbrough also told us that many people like to put "all the odds and ends" they can find in the garden in the soup, and she thinks that's all right if that's the way one wants it. It seems that all you do is: prepare the vegetables and boil them five or ten minutes with water to cover or with tomatoes which have been skinned and chopped. Season with salt and pepper. Pour boiling hot into hot jars. Process for the time required for the vegetable (in the soup) requiring longest processing time.

Know any news? Phone 101

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- GOOD PRESSWORK
- GOOD PAPER

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Known for their uniform quality

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**Cotton Sacks and Knee Pads**

**Cotton Scales and Canvas Gloves**

**We have several nice sets of Dishes.**

**Some nice Ironing Boards.**

**If it's tarps you want, we have them.**

**MOREMAN HARDWARE**  
"THE HOUSE OF SERVICE"

**Firestone**  
Factory-Method  
**RETRADING**

**GIVES YOUR TRACTOR TIRES THE FAMOUS "CENTER BITE"**

Only Firestone gives you the famous Ground Grip tread design that takes a "center bite," adds up to 16% more drawbar pull to your tractor. You get positive cleaning, maximum traction, longer tread life.

**We Will Equip Your Tractor With Perfect Retreaded Tires Or We Will Loan You Tires While We Retread Yours**

**Come In TODAY!**

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**Highest prices for Poultry & Eggs, Cream 70c.**

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Texo Creme Egg Mash, 100 lb.	<b>\$4.50</b>
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Mayfield Dairy Feed, 100 lb.	<b>\$3.50</b>
Texo Creme 17% Dairy Feed	<b>\$4.25</b>
Big M Egg Pellets, 100 lb.	<b>\$4.50</b>
100 lb. Stock Salt	<b>90c</b>

**Dr. Saulsbury Poultry Remedies.**

Rota-Caps for worms, 100	<b>\$1.35</b>
3 lb. Avi-Tone for worms	<b>\$1.35</b>
Dr. Saulsbury Roost Paint.	<b>50c</b>
Rat Poison, guaranteed	<b>50c</b>
Oyster Shells, per 100	<b>\$1.50</b>
International Binder Twine, bale	<b>\$6.25</b>

**Insecticide "Eomb"**

Hand-size dispensers for insecticidal aerosols are now available. writes the Rural Home editor of nationally-circulated Capper's Farmer. The fine mist they produce will give protection against flies, mosquitos and moths in the flying stage. When valve on "bomb" is opened, the enclosed liquid changes to gas; this expands into the room.

**Vote Cocker Spaniel The Favorite Breed**

The Cocker Spaniel leads as the favorite breed of visitors at the Gaines Research Kennels, Ridgefield, Conn. it is revealed by Elias C. Vail, Managing Director. A group of 524 visitors, while signing the Kennels' guest book, were asked to also indicate their favorite breed. Listed are the ten breeds mentioned most often, in the order of popularity: Cocker Spaniel, Irish Setter, Collie, Wire Fox Terrier, Great Dane, Boxer, Scottish Terrier, English Setter, Pointer and German Shepherd.

**Informers Rates**

Please remember that the Informer rate is \$1.50 per year in Donley county, and \$2.00 per year elsewhere, except that service men get the \$1.50 rate.

**Tax Discounts**

There will be a 3% discount on all city taxes paid from Sept. 15 to Nov. 1; 2% discount on all city taxes paid during November, and 1% discount on all city taxes paid during December.

By order of the City Council

**Hedley Lodge No. 991**

A. F. and A. M. meets on the first Monday night of each month. All members are urged to attend. Visitors are welcome.

Walter C. Johnson, W. M.  
C. E. Johnson, Secretary.

**Hedley Lodge No. 413**

Hedley Chapter No. 413, O. E. S., meets the first Friday of each month at 8:00 p. m. Members are requested to attend.

Visitors welcome.  
Verda Hall, W. M.  
Theis Pickett, Sec.

Phone your news to 101.

**From where I sit... by Joe Marsh**

**Going Fishing? Here's How!**

To hear Willie Wells and Basil Strube arguing about trout fishing, you'd think it was more important than the atom bomb.

Willie favors dry flies, Basil pooh-poohs anything but wet flies. Willie swears by a Royal Coachman; Basil won't hear of anything but a Silver Doctor. And by the time it comes to steel rods versus bamboo rods... #IX&\*\*!!

But on Saturday, each got back from Seward's creek with a catch that couldn't have differed by more than several ounces!

Each had used his favorite kind of fly, his favorite rod and his favorite place to cast. So over a friendly glass of beer, they allowed as how maybe they were both right... which is how so many arguments should end.

From where I sit, if we all respected one another's different opinions—whether about trout flies, or drinking beer, or voting, life would be a whole lot pleasanter.

*Joe Marsh*

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**THE HEDLEY INFORMER**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
D. E. Boliver, Publisher

Entered as second class matter October 25, 1910, at the post office at Hedley, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

All obituaries, resolutions of respect, cards of thanks, advertising of church or society functions, when admission is charged, will be treated as advertising and charged for accordingly.

In case of error in legal or other advertising the publisher does not hold himself liable for damages in excess of the amount received for such advertising.

NOTICE—Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of The Informer will gladly be corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publisher.



MEMBER  
PANHANDLE  
PRESS ASSOCIATION

**HEDLEY THEATRE**

Bargain Night, Friday Only  
**One Exciting Week**  
With Al Pearce, Pinky Lee  
Adm. Adults 25c, Children 9c  
Saturday Only  
Matinee 2:00 p. m., Night 7:30  
**Rio Grande Raiders**  
With Sunset Carson  
Also "Scarlet Horseman"  
Prevue, Sunday and Monday  
**Bad Man's Territory**  
With Randolph Scott and  
Big Supporting Cast  
Universal News  
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday  
**This Love Of Ours**  
With Merle Oberon and  
Claude Rains

Phone your news to 101.



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Hard earned dollars are taking no chances these days. Money that represents long hours of work—money for which you have made every sacrifice to save demands thorough protection.

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Hedley, Texas



**Memorials**

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**DR. D. H. COX**  
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Hedley, Texas  
PHONE: Office 65—2 rings  
Res. 65—3 rings

**Informer Rates**

Please remember that the Informer rate is \$1.50 per year in Donley county, and \$2.00 per year elsewhere, except that service men get the \$1.50 rate.

**Hedley Lions Club**  
Meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday night of each month. All Lions urged to be present.  
Charles Rains, President

**PIERCE GRAIN & CATTLE CO.**  
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We have a full line of Merit Feeds.  
Merit Egg Mash, per sack \$3.29  
Merit 16 pct. Dairy Food \$3.69  
Oyster Shells, per sack \$1.25  
Rye Seed, per sack \$4.50

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Will haul anything, anywhere, any time.

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Threshed Maize, per 100 \$3.35  
WE HANDLE ALL KINDS OF FEED  
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**HEDLEY MILLING CO.**  
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*It's Easy To Plan Your Meals*  
When you buy at our complete food shopping center.

All available items at standard prices.

You can always find your favorite flavor of Ice Cream  
Popsicles - - Fudgicles

Fresh Fruits—frozen Strawberries and  
Pineapple, sweetened with sugar.

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CAN BE FOUND HERE  
AT A SAVING

It is difficult to advertise 'specials' in these days of shortages and high prices, but we can still promise you the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

We try to treat you today so you will come back tomorrow.

Don't forget the Free Nylon Hose.

WE BUY EGGS & POULTRY

**FARMERS**  
GROCERY AND MARKET  
PHONE 15



**Week End Specials**

Shorts, 100 lb.	<b>\$3.00</b>
Bran, 100 lb.	<b>\$2.80</b>
Cranberries, lb.	<b>.37</b>
Flour, PurAsnow, 25 lb.	<b>\$1.70</b>
Salad Dressing, Best Maid	<b>.29</b>
Grapefruit Juice, 46 oz.	<b>.33</b>
Gallon Prunes	<b>.50</b>
Purex, 1-2 gallon	<b>.35</b>
Diamond Matches, carton	<b>.27</b>
Perfex, pkg.	<b>.23</b>
Cherries, No. 2 can	<b>.36</b>
Prunes, 2 lb.	<b>.36</b>
Peanut Butter, 2 lb.	<b>.54</b>
Cabbage, lb.	<b>.03</b>

We still have plenty of Fresh Beef and Pork.

Good beef is not made with grass alone, you can always taste the difference when beef cattle are pen fed. Our beef is pen fed.

**M System Cash Grocery**

"YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD STORE"