



**The Lockney Beacon**  
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H. B. ADAMS, Editor and Owner

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
 One Year \$1.50  
 Six Months .75  
 Three Months .40  
 Subscription Cash in Advance

**ADVERTISING RATES**  
 Display, per column inch 35c  
 Classified Ads. per word 2c  
 No Classified Adv. less than 25c

**4c GASOLINE TAX**

From time to time the question arises as to the best means for taking care of road propositions of both the state and county systems in a manner that would be right and just to the people of the country, and there is only one way, as we see it, that this matter could be handled that absolute justice and right might prevail, and that would be through taxation on gasoline consumption.

The person who burns the most gasoline is the person that uses the highway and lateral roads of the country most, and gets the most benefits from the highways and lateral roads, and therefore, should be the person that pays most toward the maintenance and building of the roads, and through an adequate gasoline tax such persons would pay the bigger per cent of the cost of building and maintenance.

Today the state and county road propositions are maintained through taxation upon the real estate, motive power, and personal property of all of the people of the state regardless of whether they have any special use for the highways and lateral roads or not, and then, to every piece of real estate, every car, and every piece of personal property is forced in a dozen different ways to be taxed for road building and maintenance, and the laws that cover these problems at this time are very unfair and should be changed.

There should be a new road building and maintenance law passed in the State of Texas, and all other road laws repealed and annulled. The new law should carry a tax of about 4c on each gallon of gasoline consumed, and 2c of the tax should go to the state for the paving and maintenance of highways, and the other 2c go to the county in which the gasoline was sold to the consumer for the building and maintenance of lateral or country roads. This would mean that the people who use the highways and lateral roads would pay for the building and upkeep of the roads, and that the car that traveled the roads of the state or county would pay its just proportion to the building and maintenance of the roads, regardless of where the car belonged or where the owner lived, and this kind of a law would be fair to all sections of the State, giving each section just its proper proportion of the taxes that would be due that county.

Cars traveling in other states and traveling in Texas would be forced in this way to contribute to the building and maintenance of all roads that it traversed; bus lines that run between various points in the state would be forced in this way to contribute to the building and upkeep of the roads over which they travel, whereas today, they only contribute to the county in which their buses are registered, or the travelers cars are registered. The only fair and just way of making the car pay its part for using the highways and lateral roads is through a tax on the gasoline consumed by the car.

It is not fair and just to the people

to tax their real estate and personal property for the building and maintenance of highways and lateral roads, or to doubly tax their motor vehicles for the betterment of the roads. Today the means employed to secure money to build highways and lateral roads cause the taxation of your motor vehicles in several different ways; first, you pay a registration fee for the right to run your vehicles in the State of Texas, which is an enormous taxation; then the county makes you render the car as personal property; next the school district calls on you for taxation on the car; then if you live in town the city collects a tax on the car also; causing the car to be taxed in four different ways.

With a single 4c gasoline tax, if you were a habitual traveler you would probably have to pay more taxes than you do under the present taxation system, but if you paid more taxes it would be because you used the roads of the county more than you are paying for today, and you would justly deserve to pay more taxes as you had got more mileage on the roads. In most cases the tax for use of the roads would be much lighter than the present taxation, as the home-guards or residents of each county do not travel sufficient to cause their gasoline bills to amount to very much money. The cars of the people who are generally known as tourists would pay the larger part of all expenses for the building and maintenance of the highways and lateral roads, as they are the people that use the roads more than any other class, and a large per cent of these cars belong in other states and the State of Texas, or the counties of Texas, get nothing in repayment for building of good roads for these cars to travel over, only through the money that they spend along the road for gasoline, oils, repairs and supplies, and none of this money go toward the maintenance of the roads or building of better roads.

Today in order to pave a road across the county, open new roads and put them up to grade, and in practically everything pertaining to roads, the people of each county are forced to vote special taxes or bond issues, and place special taxes on all real and personal property in order to secure the same, and it is not fair and just to collect taxes off any person or corporation for something that said person or corporation does not get a just return therefrom.

Heretofore, there has been considerable kick from some farmers against the idea of a gasoline tax on account of using tractors on the farms that burn gasoline, but a 4c a gallon tax would be much cheaper on the tractor user, than the tax he is now paying for road building and maintenance through the four-way taxatio on his motor power, the tax on his real estate and personal property for road funds.

A bill should be introduced in the Texas Legislature placing a 4c a gallon tax on all gasoline consumed; 2c to go to the state for highway purposes; 2c to go to the county where the consumer buys the gas from the filling station, for lateral road purposes; and all other forms of taxation on cars, tractors, trucks, and other motor vehicles, should be repealed and annulled, and a single tax as above be the only tax collected in this respect.

**A SUBSIDY AND AN UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION**  
 There is now before the post office committee of the house a bill that is of intense and vital interest to every country community. It is a postal rates bill introduced by Representative Griest of Pennsylvania. It provides new postage rates on several classes of mail, but that part of it of interest to the small cities and towns of the nation is in connection with third-class mail.

Through preferential rates on third class mail to the large users of this class of mail it proposes to "SUBSIDIZE" the mail order houses and the big city merchants in their efforts to secure the merchandizing business of the smaller cities and towns, by giving to these mail order houses and big city merchants a cheaper rate on their business solicitations carried through the mails than would be accorded to the merchant of the smaller city or country town.

It proposes direct DISCRIMINATION against the merchants of the smaller cities and towns in favor of the merchants and mail order houses of the larger cities.

All of this is tied up in a "JOKER" clause in the bill that provides that if the total weight of the total number of circulars of one kind to be mailed shall be twenty pounds or more the postage rate shall be one cent for each piece weighing two ounces or less, but if the total number of copies of any one circular to be mailed shall weigh less than twenty pounds, the postage charge on each piece of two ounces or less shall be one and one-half cents.

Any one piece of direct-by-mail advertising of the mail order houses or the big city merchants is mailed to many thousands of prospective buyers, and covers very wide sections of the country. The total number of such pieces of such direct-by-mail advertising would easily weigh many times twenty pounds, and because the total weight of all of these was twenty pounds or more the postage rate would be one cent on each piece. The merchant doing business in the smaller city or the country town who wished to mail a piece of direct-by-mail advertising to the possible purchasers in his town and in the trade territory of that town would have a mailing list of but a few hundred, possibly one thousand, names at the most. The total weight of this number of circulars or small booklets would be less than twenty pounds, and this small city or country town merchant must pay one and one-half cents on each piece as a postage charge.

In the case of the mail from the mail order house or the big city merchant the government must pay for the handling and sorting of these thousands of pieces of mail at the office at which they are deposited for mailing; the government must transport them on railroad trains for which the government must pay the railroads; when they arrive at destination the government must pay for sorting them by individual addresses and must pay the carriers for delivering them to the individual to whom they are addressed.

But in the case of the same class of mail used by the merchants of the small cities and towns, practically all of it would be delivered direct to the persons to which the pieces are addressed through but the one post office, and would save the cost of the rail transportation. Yet it proposes to handle the mail that involves these additional costs at two-thirds the charge for which it will handle the mail that does not involve these additional costs.

During 1927 the charge for handling third-class mail of two ounces or less was one and one-half cents per piece, except for booklets of twenty pages or more and weighing two ounces or less, for which the charge was one cent, and these one cent mailings were a comparatively small percentage of the more than four billion pieces of third-class mail handled by the Post Office department. During 1927 the cost to the government of handling each piece of third-class mail was 1.79509—approximately one cent and eight mills. Of this per piece total, .3441—approximately four mills—was the cost per piece for transportation and distribution in transit.

In other words, it cost the government a very small fraction less than one and a half cents to handle each piece of third-class mail, weighing two ounces or less, when there were no transportation charges. That is, the third-class mail directly through the one post office and to the people in the vicinity of that post office. That is the character of the third-class mail used by the merchants of the smaller cities and the country towns.

But for the third-class mail originating in the large cities—the direct-by-mail advertising of the mail order houses and the big city merchants—distributed over wide areas, the cost to the government was better than one-quarter of a cent per piece more than the government received.

Now it is proposed to cut the postage rates to these mail order houses and big city merchants to a point where the loss will be more than three quarters of a cent on each piece without granting the same reduction to the merchants of the smaller cities and towns whose mailings cost the government one-quarter of a cent per piece less to handle.

This is direct DISCRIMINATION against the people of the smaller cities and towns, whose communities depend for their prosperity and growth on the maintaining of a merchandizing center; it is direct DISCRIMINATION against the merchants of these communities against whom would be assessed a heavier sales cost in their effort to meet the competition of the mail order houses and the large city merchants than is assessed against these outside competitors; it is a direct DISCRIMINATION against both the printer and the newspaper publisher of these smaller cities and towns who must depend for their prosperity upon the prosperity of the merchants and the people of their communities.

It is a SUBSIDY to the mail order

houses and the big city merchants in that it proposes to render a service for these mail order houses and big city merchants at less than the established cost of that service and charge the deficit up to the TAXPAYERS of the nation.

Any congressman, and especially any congressman representing a country district, who would vote for that bill is not entitled to the support of the people of such a district. He would be voting to sacrifice not only the interests of the people who have elected him, but the best interests of the nation as a whole because the best interests of the nation depend upon the prosperity of all of the nation, and not upon the prosperity of the cities alone.

If congress wishes to pass a law making a one-cent postage rate on third-class mail there will be no great objection provided the law applies equally to all. It does not cost the government any more to transport and distribute one thousand pieces of mail mailed by one thousand different persons, than it does to transport and distribute one thousand pieces of mail mailed by one person.

**DON'T CRY, BUT DIVERSIFY**

By Mrs. Lillie Talbott

When cotton is low and oats are high,  
 It's clear we should diversify.  
 'T would be a sane and easy way  
 To bring about a better day.

With butter at fifty cents a pound  
 And cream at forty the whole year round,  
 With turkeys high and going higher,  
 It's enough to kindle a great desire  
 To raise more birds and a little less row,  
 And get another fine brood sow.

Then worry not of the price of meat,  
 For then we'd have enough to eat.  
 Let's cease our whining quick—right now—  
 And take more care of the dairy cow.

With fifty-cent eggs and a six-bit hen  
 We should all feel young and peppy again.

Why will not deluded children of men  
 Just raise more pigs—say eight or ten?  
 Why ruin your fingers and break your back  
 For eleven-cent cotton dragged in a sack?

With a crib full of corn and a yard full of fowls  
 The farmer should cease his dismal howls.

With the bin full of meal and tubs of lard  
 The times would never be so hard  
 With cream in the pitcher and honey in the jug,  
 We all should be gay as a young

**HAIR CUT 25c**  
 and Free Marcel at home.  
**MRS. L. T. BUSBY**

**PLAINVIEW THEATRE**  
 PLAINVIEW, TEXAS  
**WED., THURS., & FRI.**

**FEB. 1st, 2nd and 3rd**  
 The World's Greatest Picture—A Story of the Christ Child

**"BEN HUR"**  
 DON'T MISS IT  
 POPULAR PRICES

**Armour Cream Station**  
 I have moved to the Lockney Produce Co. building. Will pay top market prices for cream, produce and hides. See me before you sell.

**Sam Belyeu**  
**LUMBAGO**

If you are troubled with Lumbago you can get relief by calling on your Chiropractor.

**DR. C. J. McCOLLUM**  
 McCollum Bldg. Locust St.

**AL SMITH DAIRY**  
 All my cows have been tested by Dr. J. M. Floyd, Licensed Veterinary.  
 Milk Delivered at your home  
 Both night and morning  
 —for—  
**10c Per Quart**  
**AL SMITH DAIRY**  
 Phone 9007 F32

Junebug.  
 Then stop your grouch, cheer up and laugh,  
 For you are not dead—no, not by half.

**LIKE GETTING MONEY FROM HOME**

To the man who has not been using the columns of this paper to advertise his business, the use of The Beacon as an advertising medium, will be just like getting money from home, for he will receive an increased volume of business, from customers that he has never reached before, that will be surprising. The non-advertiser is the man that pays the bill in the long-run, for his stocks move out very slowly; he only sells goods when the advertiser has nothing to offer; he is put to a large expense by having to keep his money tied up in old stock that has become shelf worn and out of date. The man who constantly advertises, gives his advertising some attention, and offers the people something worth while, gets the cash that is in circulation, turns his stock regular, and his business grows as he prospers and gains the full confidence of the consumers of the community. If you are failing to put your business before the people of this community through the columns of the Beacon each week, you are falling short in the amount of business that you should be getting.

We have secured the services of the leading designers in the United States who furnish us each month illustrations of all the latest styles and fashions, and timely illustrations for every business that is carried on in the nation. These illustrations are furnished free of any charge to the business men who buy advertising space in The Beacon.

Talk over your advertising problems with us, we can be of real service to you.

**AN INDUSTRY BUILT ON FARM SERVICE**

A hundred years ago American farming was practically all hand work. So it was throughout the farming world, and so it had been handed down through the generations or centuries before Christ. Then came Yankee "shortcuts" that were the basic foundations of modern farm machinery. These were hammered out by the local blacksmiths or laboriously hewed down by the farmer himself to meet ideas that permitted his handling greater acreages with less hired help and less field drudgery by his own wife and children.

So rapid has been the post-war readjustments to meet new economic conditions that demands of farmers for more efficient man labor saving farm equipment have been tremendously increased. The shift to 2-row cultivator, the introduction of hundreds of thousands of tractors, the spread of the combine method of harvesting from the great wheat areas to all sections, the introduction of the milking machine and home water system everywhere, all these indicate the economic demands of the farmer for cost cutting equipment that will restore his margin of profit for the support of an American standard of living on a level with other callings. National Better Farm Equipment Week, to be held on local dealers' floors throughout the nation, Feb. 13-18, is merely an orderly method of presenting to the American Farmer and his family the new ideas introduced into modern farming at his own demands. The farmers and the makers and designers of farm equipment are partners in the world's largest industry, agriculture. What affects one affects the other.

Finney Shaw of Tulsa visited his mother-in-law, Mrs. Collier, Monday afternoon.

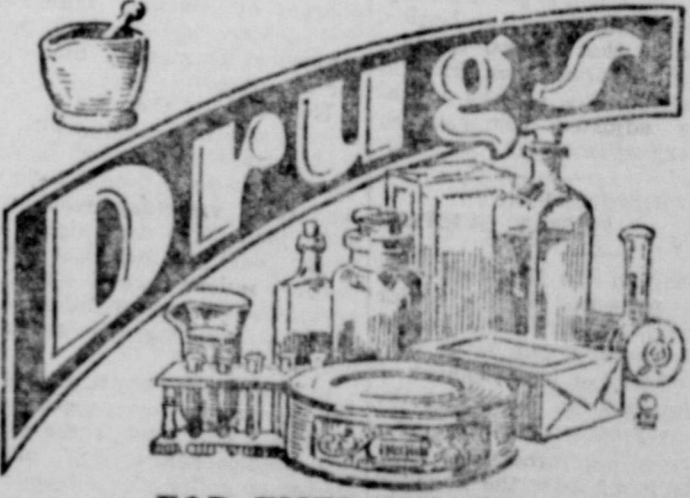
**LOCKNEY HATCHERY**  
 —is now in operation and setting every TUESDAY and FRIDAY. We are booking orders for trays and baby chicks of all kinds.  
 We are in the market at this time for Ancona Eggs. Will have a complete line of Brooders, Poultry Supplies and Poultry Remedies at all times.  
 Bring your eggs on Mondays and Thursdays

**LOCKNEY HATCHERY**  
 Grady Crager, Manager  
 Concrete McCollum Building

**When Father Carves**  
 FATHER carves the meat, but mother buys it—and she always trades at Riley and Brewsters for that's where the prices are the most pleasing to economical housewives. Our meat calls for second and third portions.

EVERYTHING IN THE GROCERY LINE  
**RILEY & BREWSTER**

**DRUGS**



**FOR EMERGENCIES**  
 IN CASE of sudden accident or illness it's good to have the means of forestalling disaster

**STEWART DRUG CO.**

**SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY**

Sugar, Pure Cane, 15 1-2 pounds	\$1.00
Quart Mustard	19c
6 lb. Box Crackers	69c
Calumet Baking Powder, 10 pound	\$1.43
Hooker Lye, per can	7c

**NORTHCUTT GROCERY**  
 LOCKNEY, TEXAS



### I Save You Money On Repair Work and Wiring

No matter how large or how small the job of installing fixtures or wiring, from complete buildings to single rooms, my experience can save you money.

#### LET ME FIGURE ON YOUR JOB

I shall be glad to give you an estimate without obligation. All work guaranteed to conform to the insurance and building codes.

**Geo. F. Kinyon**

In Beacon Office

Phone 92

## COUNTY BRIEFS

### PRAIRIEVIEW

Jan. 30.—The weather still continues to be pretty. A rain or snow has fallen lately, but we would like to see some moisture as the wheat is badly in need of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Sammanns visited relatives at Plainview Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Lemaster and Rev. Hurt attended the singing convention Sunday.

The singing at Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hurt's Tuesday night was enjoyed by all present. We will meet in the Williams home Tuesday night, Jan. 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Woods and children were visitors in the H. O. Davis home awhile Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Toliver and children, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gamble and children were visitors in the Hogle home Wednesday night.

Mr. Herman Ford spent this week-end visiting relatives at Canyon.

The program at the school house Friday night was a great success. A nice crowd was out and enjoyed the entertaining talks that were made, also the music, which was rendered by Mr. Thompson.

Quite a few people from this community attended the farm sale south of town Wednesday.

Hilola Rosenbush spent Thursday night with Willa Dean Ellrod.

Revis Woods spent Sunday with J.

### PROVIDENCE

Jan. 30.—The Prairie Chapel boys and girls met the Whitfield boys and girls at Providence to play basket ball Wednesday. Both boys and girls of Prairie Chapel were defeated.

The Lone Star girls will play the Providence girls at Providence Friday afternoon.

Miss Bass met with the club girls last Tuesday. All members were present. All had their sewing and were ready to start to work when Miss Bass came. The women met Tuesday afternoon, but Miss Bass couldn't meet with them Tuesday.

The party at Mr. Cassel's was well

attended Saturday night. All reported a good time.

Miss Mable Viegle of Plainview was a visitor in this community Sunday.

Miss Eula Mae Gilbreath spent the night with friends in Plainview Saturday night.

Several from here attended the singing convention at Silverton Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips visited relatives near Snyder last week-end.

Miss Nadine White spent the day with Viola Cassel Saturday.

Mr. U. L. Bennett and son, visited relatives at Roscoe last week.

Mrs. Griffith, who has been visiting in the Bennett home, returned to her home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Ratjin attended singing at Whitfield Sunday night.

Mr. Joe Phillips spent the week-end with friends in Plainview.

Mr. R. C. Phillips and Herman Ratjin attended the singing convention at Silverton Sunday.

Jan. 30.—The Providence Club met at their club room on Jan. 24th at 2 o'clock. There were nine members present.

The house was called to order by our president, who called for the annual election of officers. The officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. S. E. Wright; Vice President, Mrs. T. E. Cowart; Secretary, Mrs. Mamie McGhea; Assistant secretary, Mrs. Dock Bennett. The reporter and the several other committees will be appointed by our new president at our next meeting, which will be Feb. 14th, which is Valentine day. It was decided that three of our young ladies, namely: Mrs. Jones, Mrs. McGhea, and Mrs. Bennett entertain the club with the refreshments suitable to the occasion.

It was also decided which five of our ladies and their husbands would accept the invitation and attend the Chamber of Commerce banquet at Floydada Feb. 10, and it was decided what each should prepare to send on the morning of the 10th to be used in the preparation of the menu for the banquet, which is to be furnished by Miss Bass and her co-workers in the 15 different clubs in Floyd county.

Our next meeting on Feb. 10th will be on house hold lines and Miss Bass is expected to be with us and speak on the program. Our president served sandwiches of fresh bread and canned rolled roast which was enjoyed by all present.

Let us all remember the date of our next meeting and come on time.—Reporter.

### PLEASANT VALLEY

Jan. 30.—We are glad to report the sick somewhat improved in our community.

Mr. A. H. Keys of Albuquerque, N. M., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Ed Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. F. U. Payne attended church services in Floydada last Sunday. They took dinner with old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ginn.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Cooper and children, Mr. and Mrs. Arleigh Cooper and children, and Katherine Harris, took dinner Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Martin.

The school girls are very happy over the fact that Miss Bass has promised to meet with them and form a 4-H club.

A number of the Pleasant Valley people enjoyed "Come Out of the Kitchen," Friday evening in the Lockney high school auditorium.

The P. T. A. is to meet for a business session followed by a social hour Friday evening, about 7:15, Feb. 3rd. Everyone is invited to come and have a good time.

Mrs. A. L. Watson returned Sunday from an extended visit to Georgia and Alabama. Mrs. Watson reports a delightful visit.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Townsend visited in the Hubbard home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Barnes and children visited the "famous oil wells" at Sand Hill Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. W. V. Hubbard is visiting her son and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hubbard.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Craft and children visited Mr. Jim Knight, Mrs. Craft's uncle, of the Irick community Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Reeves and daughter, Fae, visited Mrs. Reeves' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mathis, of Cedar Hill community, east of Lockney.

Mr. Z. T. Reed of Lockney visited in the Virden home Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. T. B. Mitchell motored to Plainview Tuesday.

Mrs. S. L. Virden went to Plainview Tuesday to visit her daughter, Eva.

### ROSELAND

Jan. 30.—By these cold days we are being reminded that winter is still with us.

We have finished our examinations, and have started on our sixth month of school. We have full attendance now, and are ready for some real work before laying aside our books for the vacation.

Feddie Lee Marble visited her sister, Mrs. C. J. McGhee last week.

Mr. Price Scott visited our school last Friday. The pupils from the three rooms assembled together and was addressed by Mr. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tinsley have been entertaining company from Ft. Worth.

Mrs. Frizzell and children made a trip to Plainview last Wednesday.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Bybee, who has been suffering from erysipelas, is improving.

Henry Watson and Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins visited the tunnel Sunday.

May Pinner returned from the sanitarium last Friday.

G. D. Hawkins and R. D. Harper from Quitaque were in our community Saturday and Sunday.

Oscar and Juanita Bybee visited R. B. and Margie Hudson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock attended the play at Prairie Chapel Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bybee visited E. E. Hays Sunday.

F. S. Byars and family took Sunday dinner with F. L. Marble and family.

Hugh and Horace Marble, Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, Mr. and Mrs. Wicker and family, and Mr. McGuffee and family attended the singing convention at Silverton Sunday.

Mrs. Jimmie Stephenson has recovered from her illness.

Several people came to hear the lecture Sunday evening, but there was no lecturer present.

Miss Jewel Montague visited her parents last Saturday night and Sunday.

Effie Ellen Watson has recovered from an illness lasting several weeks, and entered school this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Hilburn attended the singing at Silverton Sunday.

Wanda Lou Stephenson took Sunday dinner with Ruth Brown.

### STARKEY

Jan. 30.—Miss Rattan, our primary teacher, spent the week-end with her mother in Matador.

Bro. Humphries preached at Cone Sunday morning and night.

Miss Letha Elmore and Mr. Charlie Atkinson were married Saturday evening about six o'clock. Bro. Humphries performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Atkinson and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Elmore.

A few young people enjoyed an entertainment at Cone Friday night.

Mrs. J. W. Moore visited Mr. and Mrs. Stine Lakey Friday afternoon. Mrs. Lakey and baby are doing very good.

Bro. J. W. Daulton and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Griggs.

We are sorry to report little R. M. Jennings on the sick list.

Mr. E. E. Briggs and family visited friends in Ralls Sunday.

Mr. Roy visited Oland Potet Sunday.

### BLANCO

Jan. 30.—We were very much pleased to see so many at Sunday school. We were also glad to have the visitors present.

Mr. and Mrs. Ham Smith and family spent Sunday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Gamblin.

Mr. H. B. and John Henry Alexander and Mr. Cecil Toon motored over to South Plains yesterday.

Mr. Norwood Shirley, one of our prominent young men of the community, is moving to Temple, Texas, this week. We regret very much to see him move.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Howell and family are moving to Tahoka this week. We are very sorry to give them up.

Mr. Joe Bailey McPeak returned home from Amarillo last Thursday.

## Unusual Values for February

A few large Plaid Blankets left at per pair . . . \$3.95

ALL SHEEPLINED AND LEATHER COATS AT ACTUAL COST

ALL RUBBER OVERSHOES AT ACTUAL COST

LOW PRICES ON RUBBER BOOTS

WORK CLOTHES AT A SAVING TO YOU

EXTRA SPECIAL

During February we will continue to sell all Ladies'

\$2.00 Silk Hose, at, per pair . . . . . \$1.65

## E. Guthrie & Co.

Leaders in Low Cash Prices

LOCKNEY,

TEXAS

## CARBIDE PLANTS FOR SALE

Different Makes

AT YOUR OWN PRICE

Inquire—

## DELCO-LIGHT DEALER

704 Broadway

Plainview, Texas

## There's Money in Your OLD SHOES!



SAVE MONEY!

A New sole and heel mean a new Shoe. Why throw away a worn shoe when the upper is still whole and sound? Just take the Shoe over to the CITY SHOE SHOP and save the price of a new pair.

AUTO TOP AND HARNESS REPAIRING

We have plenty of Neatsfoot Oil

## City Shoe Shop

"From Old to New With Any Old Shoe"

## In New Location

We are now located in the building formerly occupied by the Cash Grocery and Floyd Huff.

Our aim is to give courteous treatment and good values in merchandise.

Your patronage will be appreciated.

## J. F. Sewell & Co.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, Inc. North America, except the small part set aside for the United States and Canada. Texas owns the North of the Rio Grande, the only dusty river in the world; also the only one, with the possible exception of the Trinity, which is navigable for mud cat and pedestrians.

LEE MEADOWS

Famous Pitcher of the Pittsburgh Pirates, writes:

"It requires splendid physical condition and steady nerves to take your regular turn on the mound season after season and in looking for my cigarette I was anxious to find one which could be smoked without taxing my wind or irritating my throat. I decided upon Luckies and I can safely say that I am never troubled with a cough and my wind is in splendid shape."



Lee Meadows

The Cream of the Tobacco Crop

"Here in the Southland we know good Tobacco. It is born in us and it is the livelihood of most of us. 'The Cream of the Crop' is bought for LUCKY STRIKE. I know for it has been my duty to purchase it on the markets for years for this brand."

Buyer of Tobacco at Covington, Ky.

"It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation - No Cough.



THE BEACON THAT LIGHTS THE WAY

A SAVINGS Account in the Security State Bank is the beacon that will light your way through all financial emergencies. Open an account today; then you will always have a reserve fund to meet unforeseen contingencies.

The Security State Bank

FLOYD COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.

R. C. SCOTT, Manager

Abstracts of Title to all Lands and Town Lots in Floyd County. Deeds and other instruments of writing prepared. Twenty years experience with Floyd County Land Titles.

Room 7, First National Bank Building, Floydada, Texas

so that she will not be annoyed by passing automobiles and peddlers.

Other Texas landlords have whole mountain ranges and rivers on their ranches. One Texan has forty miles of navigable land on his farm. If the proportion of cultivated land in Texas were the same as Illinois the value of Texas crops would be equal of the forty-seven other states.

Texas has enough land to supply every man, woman and child in the whole world with a tract five by twenty feet, and have enough left for the armies of the world to march around the border five abreast.

Texas grows enough alfalfa, which if baled and built into a stairway would reach to the pearly gates.

If all the hogs in Texas were one hog he would be able to dig the Panama Canal in three roots.

If all the steers were one steer he could stand with his front feet in the Gulf of Mexico, one hind foot in the Hudson Bay, the other in the Arctic Ocean, and with his horn, punch holes in the moon, and with his tail brush off the mist from the Aurora Borealis.

If all the cotton raised in Texas annually were made into one mattress all the people in the world could take a nap at one time.

Texas is rightly named the Garden of the Lord, and if all the Bermuda onions grown on the Rio Grande were made into a necklace it would encircle the globe.—Author unknown.

Misses Tommie Merrick and Emma Hodel, who are attending the Tech at Lubbock, spent the past several days here visiting their relatives and friends.

It's easy to secure the world's good opinion if you have the price.



How to Play BRIDGE

Series 1927-28 by Wynne Ferguson

Author of "PRACTICAL AUCTION BRIDGE"

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ARTICLE No. 12

In the preceding article it was pointed out that in many hands where partner, as dealer, has bid a suit and second hand has passed or made an informative double, it is extremely important to jump partner's bid at once to shut out, if possible, a bid by fourth hand. Here are two more hands, similar to those given in the preceding article, in which the jump bid was a big winner:

Hand No. 1

Hearts - 7, 6
Clubs - 9, 2
Diamonds - 10, 7, 3
Spades - K, J, 10, 9, 7, 5

Y B
A Z

No score, rubber game. Z dealt, bid one spade and A passed. Y should now bid three spades in the hope of shutting out a possible game bid by B. In this particular hand, A-B had an easy game in clubs but Y's three spade bid prevented B from showing his suit. Y-Z failed to make their contract by one trick but Y's jump bid had saved the game and rubber.

Hand No. 2

Hearts - K, 10, 7, 3, 2
Clubs - K, 9, 8, 5, 4
Diamonds - Q, 9, 5
Spades - none

Y B
A Z

No score, rubber game. Z dealt, bid one heart and A passed. Y hasn't a spade in his hand so should realize that there is a strong possibility that B has a big spade hand. It is his duty, therefore, to prevent B from bidding spades, if possible, and the only way he can do so is to bid four hearts. B had the following hand:

Hearts - 6
Clubs - Q, 10, 7, 3
Diamonds - A, K, 8, 6
Spades - A, K, 9, 7

This is a very strong hand but when Y bid four hearts, B didn't feel strong enough to bid four spades. He couldn't make an informative double for the double of a bid of four is always regarded as a business double and he didn't think he could defeat the four heart contract.

Answer to Problem No. 14

Hearts - none
Clubs - 4, 3
Diamonds - 3, 2
Spades - 9, 4, 3, 2

Hearts - K
Clubs - Q, J, 8, 6
Diamonds - Q, J, 5
Spades - none

Y B
A Z

Spades are trumps and Z is in the lead. How can Y-Z win all the tricks against any defense? Z should lead the six of hearts and trump in Y's hand with the deuce of spades. Y should now lead the nine of spades and B is forced to discard. He cannot discard a heart for if he does, Z with two re-entries can set up and make two heart tricks. B must, therefore, discard either a club or a diamond. In view of A's club holding, B's best discard seems to be the nine of clubs; but if really is immaterial, as will appear later, which of these suits B discards. Z's discard should be directed by B's; that is, if B discards a club, Z should do the same; if B discards a diamond, Z also should discard a diamond.

Suppose, therefore, at trick two B discards the nine of clubs. Z should discard either the six of clubs or the five of diamonds. We will suppose him to discard the five of diamonds, although his discards are immaterial, as can be seen by playing out the problem with A discarding the six of clubs at this point. Y

bid. B therefore was forced to pass and Y-Z easily made four hearts and thus won game and rubber. On the other hand, if Y had not made the jump bid of four hearts, B could have made an informative double and his partner would have bid spades. At this bid they could have made four odd and thus A-B would have won the rubber. Thus Y's jump bid in this instance was a very big winner. Be on the lookout for such opportunities and don't hesitate to take advantage of them.

Answer to Problem No. 13

Hearts - Q, J, 10, 9, 7
Clubs - A
Diamonds - A, 10, 7
Spades - 8, 6, 5, 2

Y B
A Z

No score, first game. Z dealt and bid one no-trump. Should A pass, double (informative), or bid two hearts? This is a very close hand, one of the few that will puzzle even the experts. There are strong arguments in favor of an informative double in the hope of partner's making a spade bid, which would offer the best chance for game. The objection to this procedure, however, is very strong, because partner is almost certain to bid clubs. If he does, A must then bid hearts with but a slim chance for game if Z has a sound no-trump bid. This objection also holds for an immediate bid of two hearts over the no-trump. The bid probably can be made but game is very doubtful. On the other hand, if A passes and opens hearts, he is almost certain to defeat the no-trump bid by one or more tricks. At fifty a trick, this seems to be much better strategy than to bid hearts and struggle along at only eight points per trick.

After a careful analysis, therefore, the writer believes that A should pass and try to defeat the no-trump bid. This proved the winning bid in the match referred to in the preceding article. The winning player passed the no-trump and defeated the bid by two tricks, with ace easy, making a net score of 100 points. The losing player bid two hearts and just made his contract, scoring 16 points for tricks and 30 points for honors, a total of 46 points. The net difference in points in favor of the pass was, therefore, 54 points and as the match was won by 34 points, this proved to be the winning hand. Note the analysis of this hand very carefully.

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**COUNTY BRIEFS**

**PLEASANT HILL**  
Jan. 30.—We have been having fine weather, and everyone seems to be enjoying life. Misses Grace Shelton, Hazel Blankenship and Gerline Morgan spent

Saturday night with Misses Abbie Lee and Elizabeth Woolsey. There was a party in the Fox home Friday night. A large crowd was present, and all report a nice time. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Battey and family attended the Fifth Sunday meeting at Floydada Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Moon were White Flat visitors Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Blankenship attended church services at Floydada Sunday.

There was a party Saturday night at Mr. and Mrs. Camden's. Everyone was royally entertained and enjoyed the evening very much. Mrs. Claud Fawver was the hostess of a birthday dinner Sunday, given in honor of her mother, Mrs. West. Everyone enjoyed the fine dinner and we wish for Mrs. West many more happy birthdays.

Mr. Richard Donathon and sisters, Virgie and Pernie, were Sunday guests in the Woolsey home. The club met with Miss Ovie West and Mrs. Hart last Wednesday. About twenty ladies were present and all report a good time. After an afternoon of enjoyment, hot chocolate and cake were served. The club will meet next with Miss Love. There will be singing at the school house Saturday night. All are invited.

**SUNSET**

Jan. 30.—Our community working last Friday was a great success. Every man that could come was present and the ladies served a delicious dinner, which was enjoyed by all present. We now have our school ground fenced and a lovely clock in our auditorium. Our next work will be to put a cement walk in front of the school building, then put out trees. There was a committee appointed at our last meeting to begin soon to beautify our school ground with flowers. The school board is having a water system installed with drinking fountains in the school building. Miss Mary Pearl Cowan of near Floydada has been added to our school faculty, which makes us four teachers. The Primitive Baptist had services at the eleven o'clock hour Sunday, which was followed by dinner on the ground, then there were services at two-thirty in the afternoon. There was a large attendance at both services. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hohlaus of Lockney spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jarnagin of South Plains. Mrs. Paul Snodgrass was a Lockney visitor Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Noah Smalley of Lockney were out at South Plains

Sunday afternoon. Mildred Deavenport took dinner Sunday with Trula Mae and Muriel Hegley. Mr. and Mrs. L. Lahnam of Quitaque were Sunset visitors Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gilliland were Floydada visitors Monday.

**GOODNIGHT**

Jan. 30.—Several people from here attended singing at Flomot yesterday. Miss Velma Linn and Mr. Martin of Petersburg visited Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cook Sunday afternoon.

Mr. John Taylor and family attended a radio program at Mr. Tibbett's home Sunday afternoon. Mr. W. G. Botts of Kress was in Goodnight community yesterday. His father, Uncle Jimmie Botts returned with him.

Miss Lola Davis of Quitaque spent the week-end with her parents here. Our school keeps on growing. We have new pupils each week. The primary room is already overflowing. Mr. Carl Bookout and Jeff Adkins of Kress, and two ladies of Plainview spent Sunday viewing the tunnel and gravel pit. O. C. White spent Thursday night with George Tibbets. Mary Merrel spent last week with her sister, who lives near Quitaque. Margaret and Dorothy Keisling spent Sunday with Leota Ramsey. Mr. W. F. Cook and family spent Saturday in Floydada.

**ANTELOPE**

Jan. 30.—Little Sudith Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dolph Moore has been very ill the past week. Mrs. Robert Audry has returned to the Lubbock sanitarium, where she will take more treatments. Mrs. Audry has been ill for some time now, and her many friends are anxious for her return home.

Misses Ava Howell and Irene Miller of Spur, Texas, spent Tuesday of this week with Marguerite Aston. Antelope and Baker played basket ball here Tuesday. The score was: Girls: Antelope 15, Baker 14. Boys: Antelope 5, Baker 15. Antelope and Baker will play again Thursday and Antelope and Pleasant Hill will play Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cal Martin of Spur, and Mr. and Mrs. Jourd Campbell of Mayview, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Grizzle of Kalgery, and Mr. and Mrs. Ted Jones spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Aston. The singing held at Mr. and Mrs. Palmers' was well attended and enjoyed Sunday night.

Mr. Claude Jones spent Sunday with Mr. Homer Palmer. Mr. J. M. Aston and daughter, Miss Marguerite, spent Monday at Spur.

**Home Demonstration Club News**

**Providence 4-H Girls**  
The 4-H Club girls met in their club room last Tuesday, Jan. 24th. Miss Bass was with us. The first year girls are learning to hem a cup towel. Second year girls are busy working with their patches. Third year girls are making a gown. Everyone was present with two new members, Misses Thelma and Doris Bennett. Miss Bass will meet with us again next Tuesday. All members are urged to be present next time and have their club work finished.

**Bianco Home Demonstration Club**  
The Bianco Home Demonstration Club met Thursday, Jan. 19th, at 2:30 p. m. with Mrs. D. R. Badgett. As there were only four members present, the regular program was not had, but we discussed our part of the menu for the Chamber of Commerce banquet to be held at Floydada, Feb. 10th.

The club will meet Thursday, Feb. 2nd, with Mrs. W. C. Cates. The subject will be "Household Linens." Each member, please answer roll call by telling the material I prefer for linens and why.  
1. Materials Suitable for Linens.—Mrs. Snell.  
2. Appropriate Trimmings for Linens.—Mrs. Wheeler.  
3. Designs for Linens.—Mrs. Badgett.  
4. Demonstration on Finish of Hemms and Decorative Stitches.—Miss Bass.

This is to be an all day meeting, each lady is to bring a dish of food for dinner.

**Irick 4-H Club**  
The Irick 4-H Club met in the club room, Friday, Jan. 27th, at 2 p. m. Miss Bass was hostess. "A Sewing Bag" was the subject for the meeting.

The demonstration was given by Miss Bass on sewing bags. The sewing bags are to be partly completed by the next meeting. The next meeting date is Feb. 14th, with Miss Bass as hostess. The subject will be "Bungalow Aprons."

Our doors are always open to visitors, and our work will stand examination.—Reporter.  
**Pleasant Valley Home Demonstration Club**  
The club met Jan. 25th, with Mrs. W. C. Hubbard as hostess. After a short business meeting, Miss Bass gave us a wonderful lesson on "Color, Principles and Characteristics," explaining Laws of Fitness of Color. Our next meeting will be on Feb. 8,

with Mrs. C. F. Harris as hostess. We surely hope that all of our club members will be with us at that time.  
Program:  
1. Principles to Consider In Designing a Costume.—Mrs. T. B. Mitchell.  
2. Classification of Different Patterns.—Mrs. O. W. Fry.  
3. Principles of Design.—Mrs. W. H. Fields.

At the close of the meeting the hostess served delicious refreshments of cocoa and cake.  
**Church of Christ**  
Bible school 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by Early Arceneaux. Last Sunday there were 131 in the classes. We are campaigning for a bigger, better Bible school. Why not come and bring your children? Some matters of special interest to the community will be discussed Sunday morning. Special Bible study Wednesday evening at 7:30. Ladies' Bible class Thursday 2 p. m.

**WHAT'S DOING IN WEST TEXAS**

**Colorado**—An unusually strong program of prominent speakers will take part at the West Central District Convention of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce here Feb. 29.

**Midland**—Oil, cattle, cotton and potash are the quadruplets of the Midland family which make for prosperity in this section.

**Graham**—Gain of gross receipts at the local postoffice for 1927 over 1926 was above \$1200, with receipts for 1927, making a better showing than for the entire year.

**Comanche**—A series of four community club meetings was held here the week of Jan. 17 by T. C. Richardson, field editor of the Farm and Ranch.

**Artesia, N. M.**—Aid in building a connected system of highways leading into Artesia was one of the chief works of the local chamber of commerce in 1927.

**Merkel**—The 1928 district convention season of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce will close here next December. There will be an average of one district convention for each month, in 1928.

**Olney**—Location of a county agent here is one 1928 aim of the Olney Chamber of Commerce of which M. Gruver is secretary.

**Sweetwater**—Manager Sam H. Bothwell, formerly of Longview, first city manager of Sweetwater, will receive a salary of \$5,000.

**Almogordo, N. M.**—Otero and Lincoln counties shipped 46,651 head of cattle in 1927.

**Fluvana**—One hundred twenty cars of livestock, 12 cars of threshed grain (maize), three cars of maize heads, forty-five cars of cotton seed, and five cars of wheat were shipped from here in 1927.

**Canadian**—With \$1,500,000 on deposit in local banks, Canadian is one of the richest per capita places in the Panhandle.

**Crosbyton**—The Crosbyton Chamber of Commerce is helping farmers in its territory to get their milk cows tested.

**Cisco**—Dairying is assuming an important place in agricultural life here under direction of the dairying committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

**Eden**—A 12,096 egg capacity electric hatchery is now open here.

**Hallinger**—The Big Three Produce Company of Abilene has opened a branch plant here, handling fresh fruits and vegetables.

**Albany**—Photostat copies of the paper now known as the Albany News and published here by Col. Dick McCarty are to be made by the University of Texas. The copies are from the Frontier Echo as published at Jacksboro from 1875 to 1880, and later moved to Albany.

**Fort Worth**—The special committee appointed at the W. T. C. Executive Board meeting Jan. 19 will report on the water rights question here the second week in February, preparatory to submitting its recommendations for referendum vote of the directorate Material for consideration of the committee can be placed before them by writing to the Stamford headquarters.

**Slaton**—Slaton building and public improvements in 1927 reached \$730,000.

Mrs. Ed Teuton received a message Tuesday from her brother stating that her mother had a stroke of paralysis. She left for Trent, Texas, that afternoon to be with her mother.

Mrs. E. C. Cox, who underwent an operation several weeks ago in the Lubbock sanitarium, was brought home Saturday of last week. She is getting along fine, and will soon be able to be about again.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Ford left the last of the week for Fort Worth, where they will visit their son for some time. The son is in bad health, and they expect to bring him back to Lockney with them upon their return.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

I am going away in a few days to take a Post Graduate course. I am leaving my office in charge of Dr. S. T. Cooper, who is a thorough graduate of Chiropractic. I desire to thank my friends and patrons for their kindness and patronage. I hope you may treat Dr. Cooper the same due consideration during my absence.—Dr. T. J. Wren.

**HOME LAUNDRY**

I have taken over the Home Laundry and will operate the same in the future. I will appreciate your patronage, and guarantee first-class work.

**B. P. PACE**  
Phone 51 Lockney, Texas

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

I wish to announce that I have added to the Lockney Camp Ground a station where those who desire can get gas, oils and groceries. These things have been added for the convenience of the tourists.

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# Sylvia of the Minute

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

"Not always. Sometimes," she answered glibly.

"I should think the schoolroom would be too dark for you to work there so late."

"I usually stop working before dark."

"But this evening?"

"I—hugged on—"

A brief silence.

"I must warn you, Miss Schwenckton, it's not really safe for you to be alone after dark either in your school room or on this lonely road."

"Then I'm thankful you're with me."

"But what detained you so late?"

"Oh—this and that—a bit of work—"

"Correcting spelling-papers, I presume?"

"Really Mr. Creighton, your interest in perfectly unimportant, trivial things like spelling-papers! My—goodness!"

"I'll bet you never have yourself with correcting spelling-papers! Not you?"

"How you came by the impression that I'm so light-minded as never to correct spelling-papers! Well, to be sure, it isn't my favorite pastime. I do sometimes indulge in other diversions."

No use—he could not trap her into admitting that she had been working in her schoolroom, but walking on the highway. Why didn't she want to admit it?

"Oh!" he exclaimed as at this in stant she tripped over a rough place in the dark road and, to his consternation, fell headlong. "Are you hurt?" he solicitously inquired in alarm as he lifted her and she leaned against him panting.

"No, no. Don't you know, Mr. Creighton," she asked as she moved out from the circle of his arm, "how dangerous it is to lift a fallen woman? What a h—l of a road!" she remarked as they resumed their walk cautiously, his hand under her arm to guide her.

"There are just two kinds of girls," said Marvin, "that would talk about a h—l of a road—high-born ladies and b—s!" As a country teacher and pious Sam Schwenckton's relative, you don't come under either of these heads. What must I conclude?"

"That I adapt my speech to my company. When I'm with—Cousin Sam—my speech is Yes and Nay."

"If it were more than that I'm sure he would not harbor you—if for no other reason than for your corrupting his—only on his children. You're not afraid he might have your school taken from you?"

"He would if he thought it was his duty to," she nodded, her tone expressing supreme indifference to this fate as divided of the county teachers.

"You wouldn't mind that—losing your school?" he asked curiously.

"It would be hard on the school. There'd not get another teacher like me in a hurry," she smiled.

"I can well believe you."

"I've always thought people that don't know me miss a lot."

"I'm sure I've gained a lot in knowing you."

"Thanks. Same to you. And if I were abandoned," she added with a sigh, "all the elegant education I'm getting in textbook lore would be brought to an untimely end! I'm learning a lot through teaching—from geography up."

"Up? Up to what?"

"Oh, the multiplication tables up to twelve. I never knew them so well beyond seven."

"Then for the sake of your education, I hope Sam Schwenckton doesn't find out what he's harboring in his family! But really, Miss Schwenckton," added Marvin earnestly, a softness note in his voice, "I'm afraid that with the sort of trustees we have in this district a teacher like you can't hold down this job long! I'd hate like the dickens to have your bigoted old relatives fire you, so let me warn you—do be a bit prudent—if it's in you to do! I've been hearing complaints—"

"Of me?"

"From the parents. A small boy in your school, Jakey Raffensburger, roused his parents' suspicions by being so enamored of school since you've taught it, when heretofore he had to be dragged to make him go, that they were moved to investigate the reason and he admitted, after much probing, that he'd rather go to school to you than see a movie, because you told them about devils, showed them pictures of devils and acted the devil for them! Sutan, it seems, has become to Jakey a hero, to the unspeakable horror of his devout parents, who believe me, take the devil seriously! They complained to me that they didn't send their child to school to learn to love and admire the devil! So I interviewed Jake and found you'd been telling these children of scenes from 'Paradise Lost'."

"A little English poetry surely can't be objected to, Mr. Creighton?"

"It's not in the curriculum, Miss Schwenckton! Stick to the curriculum just enough to hold your job, can't you?"

"But do you know I couldn't endure my job a week if I didn't live it up with a little of the joy of life!"

"Joy of life—'Paradise Lost'? You're betheftening their lives with Dante's

"inferno next. By the way," he suddenly remembered, "you're booked for a 10:15 to the district teachers at their monthly meeting next Saturday, aren't you?"

"Gawd help me, yes! Ain't it awful!"

"What are you going to give them? How to teach geography, I suppose?"

"I could even get away with that in the frock I'm going to wear! The softest, most alluring French blue georgette!" she said enthusiastically. "Anything I say will be well received in that garb! I'm trying to collect suitable shoes and hat to go with the frock, seeing the hard-boiled shoes and hat I'd just invested in, before I'd dreamed of buying this dainty frock, would be a thought too harsh. If I'd only known," she lamented, "that I was going to buy that luscious georgette, I'd have bought entirely different shoes and hat! Isn't it tragic they don't match?" she wailed.

"Good Lord, are you confusing a teachers' institute with a fashion show? I asked you what you're going to talk about to those teachers?"

"What would you advise?" she asked confidently.

"Do you mean to say you haven't anything ready and the meeting booked for day after tomorrow?"

"I don't know any of the teachers, so I don't know their tastes."

"Tastes! Do you think you're expected to treat them to a vandevelo stunt? You're supposed, child, to discuss some pedagogical problem or theory for their edifying! Now I'll admit you've some rather good ideas, if you could put them over—"

"It won't matter what I say—they'll be too taken up with looking at my blue French georgette—"

She was off on the frock again and she sang its praises for the next two minutes without intermission, until they had reached the Schwenckton's gate.

As they stopped, Meely suddenly realized, with a passing anxiety, that she had been entirely neglecting to attend to her accent—she had been saying "jawgette" and "Matah" and "teach-ah."

"Oh, come in and see Aunt Hossy Will you?"

"Sounds tempting—but I hardly have time; I always spend Thursday evening with my mother, as my father is never home then; he attends a directors' meeting in Philadelphia every Thursday." He paused; then added slowly, deliberately, "Mother phoned me she particularly wanted to see me this evening, as she'd found an old photograph I'd asked her to look for—also, that she'd got some interesting mail from England—"

He paused again tentatively. Meely held herself rigid that he might not detect the tremor that went over her at his words.

"Good night," he said abruptly—and before she quite realized he was going he had disappeared in the dimness of the road.

St. Croix Creighton and his father, dining at the Eliza Carlton in Philadelphia, were discussing a certain matter not at all connected with the business of the directors' meeting which they had come to the city to attend.

If the infatuated eyes of Nettie Schwenckton could have beheld St. Croix just now—his evening clothes making him look taller, more slender, more than ever like the young god of her romantic air castles, she would indeed have thought her "honored" a small price to pay for any least no live such a divine creature might be stowed upon her. Little did that enamored maiden dream that at that very moment her name was on the sacred lips of her demigod, her image in his thought.

And then he had seen, as he supposed, the school teacher in his brother's company; coming out of her schoolhouse hours after the closing time, apparently in a relation with him of the utmost friendliness. This was the third time in ten days that he had seen Marvin come out of that schoolhouse! His official duties certainly did not take him there so often as that. St. Croix was genuinely worried over the circumstance, as well as irritated at being foiled in his plan to make Meely jealous of the teacher, which of course he could not do if Marvin were intrigued with her.

Over their cigarettes and coffee St. Croix was shifting his own apprehensions about his brother on to his father's broad shoulders.

"The danger is, you know, Father, that Marvin might take it into his cracked head to marry one of these common country teachers. It happened to fall in love with one of them her station or breeding wouldn't stop him!"

"Her station wouldn't. Her breeding would. Marvin's fastidious."

"Within limits," St. Croix doubtfully admitted.

"Bad breeding would be a fault for him."

"I wouldn't trust him! He'd be just fool enough to think he could raise her to his level. You know what he is—all for leveling and equalizing!"

"I ought to know what he is! I've suffered enough from what he is!" Mr. Creighton said bitterly. "Takes after his mother. Never got his crazy radical slant from me!"

"Mother's not radical."

"She's tolerant. Tolerant of anything."

"Much too tolerant of Marvin's freakishness!" St. Croix grumbled.

"Yes, if she'd only stand squarely with me about the boy—" Mr. Creighton paused and shook his gray head.

"No—no use. What good has it done my taking the extreme stand I have—even ordering my own son out of my house!" he exclaimed, a pained look in his eyes that made St. Croix, who was fond of his father, curse his brother in his heart. "I thought he'd come back cured in a month at most. But what does he do? Gets himself a good job and goes to work! More confirmed than ever in his wrong-headedness! I'm seriously thinking of asking him to come home again. Might as well. He'll never change. And it makes your mother so unhappy—his being away!"

"And the d—d gossip it makes!" St. Croix frowned.

"What put this idea into your head, that he might marry a county teacher?" Mr. Creighton anxiously asked.

"If he'd go that far—disgrace me with a low marriage—"

St. Croix realized, as he told his father the grounds of his fears, that they sounded rather insubstantial. "But he must have been closeted a long time with that girl this afternoon, for it was nearly two hours after closing time," he explained. "And he seems to haunt her schoolhouse—"

"She's young and pretty, I suppose?"

"Young and pretty, yes, but deadly common!"

"How do you know? Ever met her yourself?"

"Yes. She's a relative of the farmer, Sam Schwenckton, and boards at his farm. I met her that night Sam Schwenckton snatched my watch."

"Attractive?"

St. Croix nodded. "But an impossible little vulgarian. I can't imagine why they let such illiterates teach our schools. She murders the English language as terribly as any uneducated Pennsylvania Dutch girl does!"

"I scarcely believe, St. Croix, that Marvin could be attracted to such a girl as you describe. He doesn't usually let his senses blur his judgment."

"I'd think, too, but for what I've seen with my own eyes, Father. If he could tolerate her for two hours—alone in her schoolroom with her—and then walk home with her for a mile—I should think he must be pretty far gone!"

"It wouldn't matter how far gone he were if it weren't that the young fool's apt, as you say, to marry her. Consideration for his family, for his mother—trifles like that—would not stop him! Well, I'll nip it! I'll investigate the thing and if there's anything in it, I'll bribe the girl to go away."

"But wait—we haven't much evidence; it would be a pity to let her hold you up for a pile of money if there's nothing in it."

"I'll soon find out whether there's anything in it."

"But how?"

"If I can contrive to get in touch with her, the rest will be easy!"

"The danger of interfering is that it often starts just what you meant to prevent!"

"I wasn't born yesterday, St. Croix. Once I meet the girl, I'll soon find out enough to guide me. If I waited for indisputable evidence, I might be too late. I suppose I could drop in to see her at her school just at closing time, don't you think? Is you know what time in the afternoon the school closes?"

"About four o'clock."

"I'll look her over on Monday. It won't do to dally with such a possibility! I'm fast coming to the point of resigning myself to the fact that Marvin can't be rescued. Very well, then, we've got to circumvent him!"

"Conceited, obstinate ass!" muttered St. Croix.

"Nothing of the kind! He has one of the few qualities in which men differ from sheep. Backbone. He has backbone. Stands upright on his own. Refuses to get down on all fours and run after a 'leading leader'!"

## "KING or COMMONER?" No. 3

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY—From latest volume in Manhattan Library of Popular Economics, republished in serial form through courtesy of Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York

ARTICLE THREE  
THE LAND OF COTTON

THE American phase of Cotton began in prehistoric times, for early explorers found it in use among the Indians, but the American growing of cotton by white men probably started as early as 1621, when seeds were brought from Siam to Talbot County, Maryland, and there cultivated for the beauty of the flowers.

In 1621, there also was made an experimental planting of cotton in Virginia in order to test the soil of that region. The experiment showed that cotton could be grown there, but the plant's culture was slow in spreading, for it was not until 170 years later that any accounting was made of the crop, and then (1790-91) the total American production was only about ten tons.

For generations the removal of the seeds was a slow, laborious and costly process of hand labor, and comparatively little cotton was raised in spite of the great advantages of soil and climate possessed by the South.

Then, in 1793, Eli Whitney, of Massachusetts, reached Savannah looking for a position as school teacher. Instead of devoting his time to text-books and examination papers, as he had expected, young Whitney accepted an invitation to visit the plantation of Mrs. Nathaniel Greene, widow of the famous general of the Revolution. Mrs. Greene raised cotton, and Whitney saw the toilsome process of hand cleaning which produced but a pound of lint a day. It set his ingenious New England brain to work in terms of cylinders, wheels, spikes and brushes, and in a few weeks he had constructed the model of a machine that would clean as much cotton as fifty hand-workers. Thus was born the cotton gin. Also, thus was born the modern cotton industry.

Now, indeed, it became worth while to raise cotton, and American production grew by leaps and bounds. By the time of Whitney's death, in 1825, it had increased to more than fifty times the size at the time of his invention. His ingenious idea has proved one of the world's greatest wealth creators.

Even before Eli Whitney made it possible to produce raw cotton cheaply, Hargreaves, Kay, Arkwright, Crompton and others in England, had devised machines for use in its manufacture, and in 1787, the first cotton factory in the United States was built at Beverly, Massachusetts. Samuel Slater came from England, two years later, bringing in his head the Arkwright inventions which he installed in a factory at Providence, Rhode Island.

At just about that time, (January 15, 1790) Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, sent a long report to the House of Representatives on the "expediency of encouraging manufactures in the United States." He noted the establishment of the New England cotton mills, as well as others for the "printing and staining" of cotton goods, and recommended Govern-



A machine that would clean as much cotton as fifty hand workers

mental encouragement to the new industries through bounties and tariffs.

For several generations, American cotton production divided very simply into two parts: the South for raw cotton and New England for yarns and textiles. The last generation has seen an extraordinary development in manufacture by the South where many great plants have been established close to the source of raw cotton. Today, two-thirds of its American consumption is in the Southern mills.

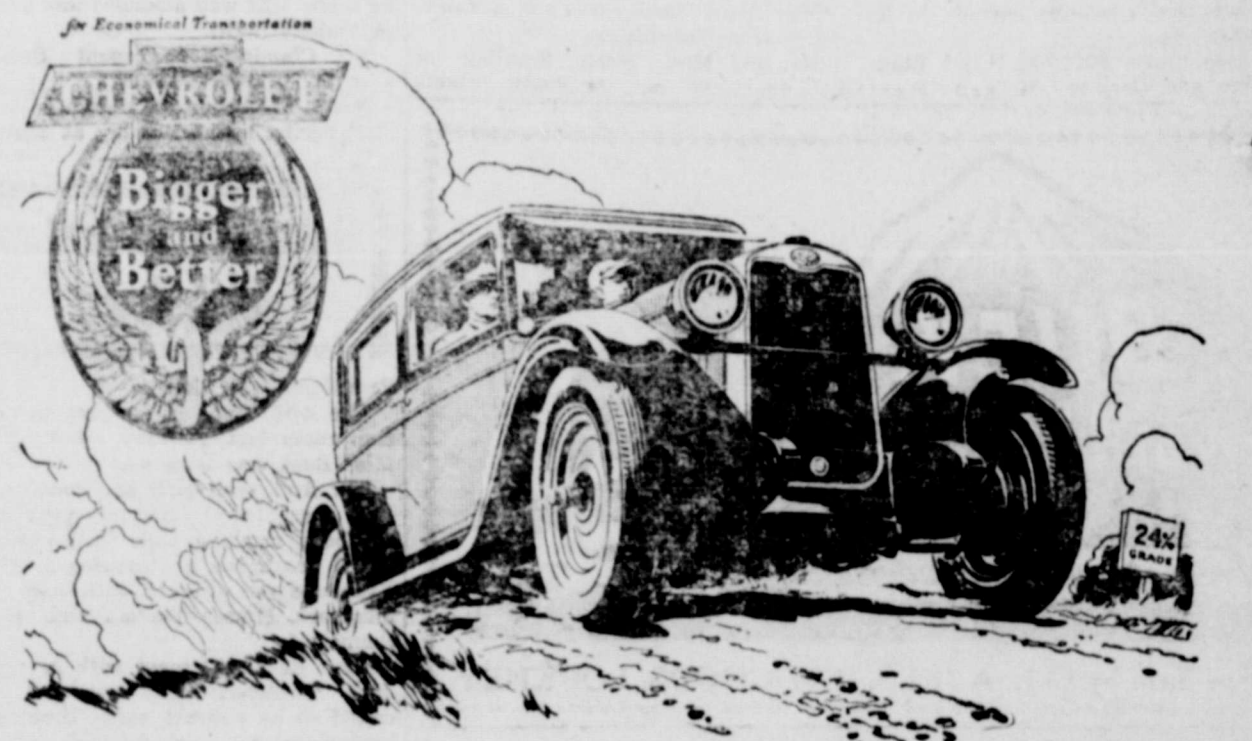
Other industries which, while subsidiary to the raising, spinning and weaving of cotton are yet great businesses in themselves, have grown up with the growth of the whole. There are thousands of ginners and compressors and immense interests in the buying and selling of raw cotton. The fabrics as they come from the looms—the "grey goods" so called, must pass into the hands of the bleachers, dyers and converters who adapt them to the myriad requirements of commerce. There is a veritable army of sales and distribution, including brokers, wholesalers, retailers and exporters. The "cutting-up trade" produces an incredible quantity of ready-to-wear cotton garments.

To these, but in a different class, must be added the many processes making use of seed and linters, while, underlying all this network of industry and commerce, there are, of course, the cotton farmers of many States, who produce the raw material.

And now, just a single breathtaking glimpse of the staggering dimensions of this industry: during the first three months of 1927, there were sold more than five hundred thousand miles of American cotton goods—enough to reach from the Earth to the Moon and back again with many thousands of miles to spare!

America has built up a cotton industry surpassing any possibility hoped for or dreamt of by Hamilton.

(Next Article, "COTTON BROUGHT TEARS.")



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HOMES IN LOCKNEY—We have several homes in Lockney which we can offer worth the money on good terms.—Baker & Carter. 19-4t-c

FOR SALE—Good Fordson and double disc plow. Good work stock accepted, 1 mile southwest of Aiken.—E. B. Kitching, Aiken, Texas. 19-3t-pd

THE BEST LOAN YET—Farm and Ranch loans at 6 per cent annual interest, option to pay any year.—Geo. T. Meriwether, at Security State Bank, Lockney, Texas.

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WANTED—Good used incubator, about 200 egg size, prefer Safety hatch.—J. H. Good, Lockney. 1t-p

STRAYED—Black pig, weighing about 75 lbs. if seen notify Oscar Jetton. 1t-pd

FOR RENT—Nice home.—See John McDonald.

The Lockney Produce is the best place to sell your cream, poultry, eggs and hides.

NEW STYLES in Spring Millinery just arrived. Millinery and Art Studio now located at Stephenson's Variety Store.—Mrs. C. L. Cowart.

FOR SALE—Living room suite, would consider a good cow in trade.—Mrs. O. R. Hickey. 1t-pd

FOR RENT—One four room house.—Also one two-room apartment. See A. B. Cox. 1t

FOR SALE—White Leghorn eggs, M. Johnston Strain. These hens are laying machines, if you will give them the right material and give them warm water to drink. Price 10c above the market. Put in your order a few days before you are ready to set.—E. C. Mosley, 10 miles northeast of Lockney. 20-2t

FOR SALE—Five Bronze turkey hens, one Tom, \$35.00.—Mrs. Roy Street, Route 1, Lockney Tex. 20-2t-p

HALE JURY BUSY

Plainview, Jan. 28.—Sixty-five indictments were filed with the Hale county grand jury before its adjournment Thursday to meet again Feb. 20. Twenty-five were felon indictments.

Dairying In West Texas Rapidly Advancing

Industry's Profits Assure Continued Growth for Dairying as West Texas Farmers Prosper

By J. W. Ridgway
Director, American Jersey Cattle Club
There is at this time more substantial interest being developed in the dairy industry in Texas than at any time in the history of the State. This may be traced to the following reasons:

Recognition on the part of the business men, particularly bankers, together with public service organizations, of the value of dairying as a means of insuring or stabilizing agriculture.

The successful experience of the farmer during the past four or five years who has "kept a few cows."

The activity of county agents, whose responsibility is to promote a diversified and safe farming program. And last, but not least, the rather wide publicity now being given through the press by both agricultural and general newspapers to the value of dairying, and its part in a balanced agriculture.

Industry to Expand

This industry will continue to grow and expand in Texas because it is fundamentally sound. No phase of agricultural production is more necessary to the general prosperity of a community than is dairying. To begin with it provides the one indispensable food product, a product that goes to the very heart of the community, State or Nation, in that 70 per cent of the children under 12 months of age depends exclusively on the dairy cow for their sustenance. The child between one year and 12 must have a liberal supply of milk and its products to maintain health and growth, and the adult with a weakened constitution and general debility must resort to this vitalizing food for a renewal of strength and vigor.

Economically dairying is sound because the cash returns are constant and regular, for there is always a demand for dairy products. The dairy cow produces human food more economically than does any other farm animal. As compared with the beef steer she will take a dollar's worth of hay or grain and convert it into six times as much digestible human food as will the steer. Dairying has been responsible for the rebuilding of worn out soils, and as time goes on and the natural fertility of the soil becomes exhausted the dairy cow is a big factor in the rebuilding of this soil fertility.

Movement Is Permanent

It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that the present growing interest in dairying is not a mere bubble, but a practical permanent movement that will materially add to the wealth of Texas, build better rural communities, and provide those essentials of home life that make for a more prosperous and happy rural people. There is, of course, will be many problems that the industry will meet, and thoughtful well directed leadership is needed to insure its permanent stabilization.

Without posing as a dispenser of a panacea for all of the evils that will confront this industry I would briefly summarize the following essentials of a successful dairy program.

First, a gradual growth into dairying rather than a sudden and large investment in cattle and equipment.

Second, the raising of the standard of the production of dairy cows in the State by selective breeding, based on the more general use of purebred sires.

Third, the production of more home grown feeds, with especial reference to pastures and legumes, in order that more liberal feeding can be practiced.

Fourth, the improvement of the quality of dairy products so as to stimulate consumption and increase profits.

Dairy Cow Requires Care

The first of the above mentioned essentials is particularly applicable to our Texas conditions. The average Texan is by inheritance and environment "beef minded" as relating to the handling of cattle. The dairy cow requires more care and attention than ordinary stock or beef cattle. Better housing facilities are essential, as the dairy cow because of her production of milk is always thin in flesh and can not resist the extreme changes of temperature which we have in certain sections of the State.

If we accept statistics from the United States Department of Agriculture, and this is our most reliable source of information, we are astounded to find that the average production of the dairy cow in the State of Texas is below 100 pounds of butterfat in a year.

This low production can be accounted for in two ways, improper and inadequate feeding being one of the causes, the principal one, however, being the inherited low productivity of the average cow. So far as feeding is concerned, this can be immediately overcome by a more liberal provision of home grown feeds, with especial reference to an abundance of pasture.

In many sections of the State some form of green pasturage is available throughout 10 months of the year, and this affords the cheapest source of dairy feeds. The county agent can outline a system of crops that will insure an abundance of grazing for more than three-fourths of the time. With a little thought and care it is possible to raise an abundance of forage and feed crops. The dairy cow is so constituted as to be able to consume large quantities of rough feeds to an advantage.

This particular phase of improvement can be accomplished within a short period of time, and is really one of the important features of successful dairying.

Pure Bred Bulls Needed

Under the most favorable care, however, many of the cows in Texas would not respond to the point of making a profit as between the cost of feed and the selling value of their product. It is going to be necessary as a means of overcoming this condition to gradually improve the productivity of these cows by the use of pure bred dairy sires. This idea is taking hold in many sections of the State, and last year it is estimated that approximately 200 pure bred sires found their homes in the various communities of the State and will be potent factors in improving the productivity of the herds in these localities. The most systematic way of accomplishing this is through the use of bull circles, many of which have been set up, particularly in the western part of the State.

Improvement of the quality of dairy products is a joint problem of the producer and manufacturer alike. It is the manufacturer's responsibility more than the producer's. However, the manufacturer can not make a superior finished product from an inferior raw material.

Cream to Be Graded

Plans now are under way by the various creameries of the State to inaugurate a system of cream grading, based on a time delivery plan, by which recognition will be accorded the producer who takes better care of his product. It is hoped that this plan will grow and expand to the point of including the entire State, but for the present it is being worked out experimentally on limited areas.

The possibilities for dairying in Texas have only begun. When we consider that the average housewife in Texas spends only 18 cents of her grocery dollar for dairy products, whereas the average for the United States is 24.8 cents, the possibilities are opened up in a most strutting way. In other words, we are far behind the average in the per capita consumption of a product which is so essential for health and vigor.

Last year as the result of a co-operative "milk for health" campaign in the city of Fort Worth, put on jointly by the City Health Department and the United States Department of Agriculture and the Texas A. & M. College, the consumption of milk here was increased between 15 and 20 per cent, which increase was fairly permanent throughout the year. Many favorable reports were furnished the committee in charge of this work as to the effect this increased consumption of milk had on the school children as relating to health and mentality.

The real value of dairy products has never been brought to the attention of the consuming public in an advertising way worthy of its merits, because the producers of dairy products have had trouble supplying the demand and were not concerned necessarily about increased consumption. As times goes on and production increases, the prob-

lem of increasing sales will of necessity demand the co-operative effort of producer and manufacturer alike.

All in all, there is a bright future for dairying in Texas. Climatic conditions are favorable for economical production. Our marketing possibilities are unlimited. If the development is on a sound and safe basis and directed by the proper leadership, a successful growth will be assured.

Citation By Publication

THE STATE OF TEXAS,

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Floyd County—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED, That you summon, by making publication of this Citation in some newspaper published in the County of Floyd, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in the nearest county where a newspaper is published once each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, Maggie McDowell Parker, Elizabeth Reed McDowell, Mary McDowell Miller, William E. Miller, Reed McDowell, and John McDowell, defendants; all non residents of the State of Texas, and John McDowell, deceased, and his unknown heirs, and John McDowell, Jr., deceased, and his unknown heirs, all of whose residences are unknown, to be and appear before the Hon. District Court, at the next regular term thereof, to be held in the County of Floyd, at the Court House, in Floydada, Texas, on the 27th day of February, A. D., 1928 then and there to answer a petition filed in said court by plaintiffs on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1928, in a suit numbered on the docket of said court No. 2030, wherein Jennie M. Flynn, Rose Barr Hogue, Kate M. Shillingford, J. T. Shillingford, Margaret McDowell, W. H. McDowell, Eleanor Allison McDowell, Clay Allison McDowell, John McDowell, Thomas McDowell, James McDowell, Marguerite McDowell Lose, and James Lose are plaintiffs, and Maggie McDowell Parker, Elizabeth Reed McDowell, Mary McDowell Miller, William E. Miller, Reed McDowell, and John McDowell; and the unknown heirs of John McDowell, deceased; and John McDowell, Jr., deceased, and the unknown heirs of John McDowell, Jr., deceased, are defendants.

The nature of plaintiffs' demand being as follows, to-wit:

That on or about the first day of January, A. D., 1928, plaintiffs were lawfully seized and possessed in fee simple, and entitled to the possession of the following described lands and premises, situated in the Counties of Floyd and Crosby, in the State of Texas, described as follows: 1476 acres of land described as follows: BEGINNING at a mound, the S. E. Corner of a 640 acre Sur. No. 205, made by virtue of M El Paso and Pacific R. R. Co. Serip No. 6, from which, Cochrans Peak hrs. North 40 E. 5500 vrs, the N. E. Cor. of this

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Sur. THENCE West 2886 vrs, a mound; THENCE South 2886 vrs, a mound; THENCE East 2886 vrs, a mound; THENCE North 2886 vrs, to the place of beginning.

That on the day and year last aforesaid, defendants unlawfully entered upon said premises and ejected the plaintiffs therefrom, and unlawfully withheld from plaintiffs the possession thereof, to plaintiffs' damage in the sum of \$5,000.00.

That the reasonable annual rental value of said land and premises is \$2500.00.

Plaintiffs would show to the court that they, and those under whom they hold and claim, claiming the above described lands and tenements, have had and held peaceable and adverse possession of same—cultivating, us-

ing, or enjoying same—for a period of more than ten years next before the commencement of this suit, and this they are ready to verify.

Plaintiffs pray for judgment for title and possession of said land, for Writ of Restitution, damages, and costs, and for general and special relief, legal and equitable.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, And have you before said court, on the said first day of the next term thereof, this Writ, with your endorsement thereon, showing how you have executed same.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF SAID COURT, at Office in Floydada, Texas, this 16th day of January, A. D., 1928.

T. P. GUIMARIN, Clerk, District Court, Floyd County, Texas.

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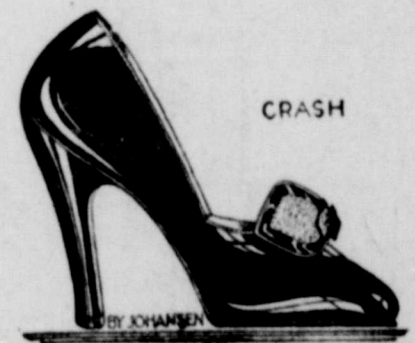
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