

# The Terry County Herald

Printed in Terry County, on the South Plains, the last stand of the Cattleman and the future home of the most prosperous Farmers in the United States

VOLUME TWENTY-EIGHT

BROWNFIELD, TERRY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1932.

NUMBER 13

## Democrats Carry Terry By Big Majority

Wednesday morning we were able to get only 13 of the county's 21 boxes, but we did get all the larger ones and enough of the small boxes to give a good coverage of how the official count will run when the votes are all in. The county seems to have given Mrs. Ferguson a good strong majority over her Republican opponent.

Below we give the vote by these boxes, using abbreviations for Ferguson, Bullington, Democratic and Republican:

Box	Ferg.	Bull	Dem.	Rep.
Hunter	18	5	27	7
S. W. City	18	15	27	7
Sawyer	20	2	19	0
E. For.	12	6	18	0
N. W. City	61	39	99	1
S. E. City	120	132	245	18
N. E. City	186	123	299	17
Meadow	166	44	195	15
S. Gomez	46	5	53	0
N. Gomez	32	7	35	3
Bryant	32	7	35	3
Willow W.	18	8	21	5
Happy	26	12	33	5
Total	764	402	1111	73

This is the heaviest general election vote in the history of Terry county, and this also may hold good throughout the state. At the time we are writing this, we learn that the Dallas News predicts that Mrs. Ferguson will go in office by a majority of something like 175,000 votes.

Only one box in the county, so far, seems to have given Bullington a majority, being southeast Brownfield or No 1.

## Meadow Man Burned To Death Sunday

Aaron J. Kingery, 27, who is making a crop on the Gregory place east of Meadow, was burned to death Sunday. It seems that Kingery and another man had run out of gasoline, and had walked in to a filling station to obtain a supply. The garage man had filled an open vessel and proposed to carry Kingery back to his car. For some reason a lantern was also in the car, and in backing out, a post was lit, and a quantity of the gasoline was thrown into the lantern. It seems that the other man or men got out of the car, but the flames caught Kingery, burning all his clothing off.

He was brought in to the Treadaway Hospital, but was so badly burned that there was no chance whatever to save him, physicians announced after an examination. The accident happened about 6:30 Sunday A. M. and the victim passed away about 4:30 Sunday afternoon. The body was prepared for shipment by Brownfield Undertaking Co., and was carried by his parents to McQueen, Okla., for burial.

### DIED

Johnnie, ten year old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend, old settlers of Yoakum county, died at the Brownfield Sanitarium, Saturday afternoon, following an illness of some ten days of what local physicians pronounced Trenchmouth. The body was prepared for burial by the Brownfield Undertaking Co., and was carried to Plains for funeral and burial.

We understand that the Plains school was dismissed for two weeks following this death, during which time the buildings will be fumigated. However, it is our understanding that the disease is not contagious, but highly infectious.

Claude Bryant and family of Rt 3 are entitled to a pass to the—

## Rialto Theatre

### "Spirit Of The West"

Be sure to present this clipping at the box office at the Rialto Theatre.

Compliment: Rialto-Herald

## The Campaign Over— Nothing To Write

Well, it is going to be hard to settle down to the dull routine of general business now that the election is over and nothing to do but say, "well, I told you so!" or if we happened to get fooled, just say "well I'll be dogged!" Then, the very idea of us politicians and political writers having to settle down with nobody to tell how they ought to vote will be very monotonous. It is a pity we cannot have an election every few months every year. It would train a lot of us in journalism and the use of abusive language. But it is all over, and we hope that all will live again in peace and harmony with their neighbors and forget the past, whether we win or lose in this election.

So we guess we will have to settle down and abuse the weather for awhile again. However, that department of our national government has been having unusually nice weather for the past week or two. Indeed, it has been almost a month now since we had a real rain, and the people are getting so they are not afraid every little thunder cloud that comes up will not develop into a flood. We have a sneaking idea that Mr. Hoover gave orders to his weather department that if they did not furnish a little better brand of weather just before election in order to win the farm belt. But if he gets kicked, he may pour it on us until March 4th.

Personally, we have been so busy saving the country lately that we have rather neglected the farm section of the county. Indeed, we only know by hearsay what is going on. But they say that the corn crop is good but worth nothing, and that the old cotton is good but the young cotton still a puzzle. Even if it gets all the breaks, farmers, merchants, bankers and buyers tell us that it will be light. We note that someone has lowered their estimate of 25,000 to 20,000 bales for Terry county, and some even think that is too much cotton this year.

Even so, if Meadow gets 10,000 bales, surely Brownfield, Tokio and Wellman, will get another 10,000 bales between them.

## Collateralization Aiding Borrowers

Dallas, Texas, November.—The big majority of farmers who are collateralizing their Government Crop Production loans with cotton on a basis of 9c per pound are using the Cotton Cooperative Associations' special Crop Production Loan Pool arranged for with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Also considerable quantities of cotton are being collateralized through Federal licensed warehouses.

Borrowers have the right to sell collateralized cotton before March 1. After that date the Secretary of Agriculture has authority to make sales. It is expected that the Government's collateralization plan will result in several hundred thousand bales of cotton throughout the South being held off the market.

All Crop Production Loan borrowers are being urged by Owen W. Sherrill, Regional Manager, Crop Production Loan Office, to pay their loans in full or fully collateralize their loans with cotton on the basis of 9c per pound, 7-8 inch middling.

## I. M. Smith Is Some Turnip Raiser

We thought we had seen some good turnips in our time, but when Wilton Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Smith, who live three miles northwest of town, came wagging four into the Herald office Wednesday afternoon that tipped the beans at over 21 pounds, we decided we had never seen any real turnips. The largest weighed 6½ pounds.

Wilton stated that they were harvesting about 40 bushels of these fine turnips. Well, there won't be any suffering out at the Smith farm this winter, nor will the Herald suffer as long as those turnips last. Thanks a lot, good friends.

# WINNERS--BOTH



JOHN NANCE GARNER

Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and John N. Garner of Texas, Presidential and Vice-Presidential-elects in Tuesday's election by crushing majorities.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

## Let's Avoid All Those Who Have Schemes

It is an old saying among people who lay around all summer and wait till the towns have some spare money to ply their trades, if they make a putover, they say that town was "easy pickings." And "pickings" is the right word. Also sometimes the "easy." Don't you often think or ask yourself the question why these people do not call in the summer? First, it is because there is not much money in circulation. Second, because the business man is more at leisure and has more time to try to fathom the schemes of would be swindlers. Ofttimes, the business man in the rush of other matters does not take time to thoroughly investigate, and gives an order to get rid of a peddler.

Only last week a young business man of Brownfield told us that despite our warnings, that he gave a peddler an order for some advertising matter a few weeks ago to get rid of him, but with what he considered a thorough understanding that the bill was to run around \$8.00. The bill came in, after he had accepted the goods for three times that amount. So what was he to do. He had already used several of the novelties.

Also, last week there was a man peddling blankets or lap robes or such like in Brownfield. We did not investigate his wares sufficient to find out. He had a Hebrew physiognomy, and of course was out for the cash. One of the boys working at the Herald office gave the characteristic Jewish shrug of the shoulders, and at the same time turned his pockets wrong side out, and the Israelite scooted.

Now the Herald will have to confess that he has been caught twice this fall already. One on printing a job for a stranger, we got just about half the money and have part of the order on hand, which is absolutely no good to us. We have a cold check for the other job, but believe we will finally get it. Experience is a great teacher.

## Methodist Pastor Off For Conferene

Rev. Ed Tharp, pastor of the local Methodist church, left Tuesday on his way to Amarillo, where the sessions of the northwest Texas Conference will be held, beginning Thursday night this week. We do not know whether he will be sent back here or not, that being in the hands of others, but whether he stays here or goes to another charge, we can truthfully say that he and wife have made many friends here.

It is our understanding that the church here cleaned up their accounts reasonably well considering the times, and the fact that they still owe some on their building. These are trying times, and some discrepancies are excusable.

## Democrats To Go In By Landslide

Well, it is all over but the shouting, and we heard plenty of that to suit us Tuesday night, when representatives of the National Broadcasting Co., appeared in down town New York streets with mikes strung along on their truck. Some noise! Some people! Some rejoicing! Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner seem to have been elected president and vice-president by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate for the presidency and especially a Democratic candidate.

Not only have the people of American taken the office of chief executive from Mr. Hoover after one term by a majority that may reach ten million in the final count, but with them, they, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garner have seemingly swept in with them one of the largest senate and house majorities ever given any party, except the first two years of Harding's first administration.

A great opportunity for good awaits Gov. Roosevelt when he takes his place in the White House next March 4. He will have a big majority of sympathetic workers of his own party at Capitol Hill, and he also has a great knack of working with representatives of the Republican party. Not only that, but the people of the United States have endorsed him by perhaps the biggest popular majority on record.

## Ghost House Get Two Good Crowds

The Ghost House play put on here last week under auspices of the American Legion is now history. Considerable home talent, indeed all the talent was home talent, and they shined in their respective places in the entertainment, proving once again that we do not have to import talent to put on a credible show in Brownfield. Again, we have learned the lesson that we can do ourselves, if we wish, and keep practically all the money at home. But will we?

Anyway, the Herald believes the lady sent here to take charge deserved all the money she got, but like some of the rest, we hated to see so much of the funds go to her company. But a trade is a trade. It is our understanding that slightly under \$200 was taken in for the two nights, and after all expenses were paid, the American Legion had quite a nice fund left for charity.

## The Old Harp Singers Organize At Gomez

As ardently as we wished to do so, other engagements prevented the writer from attending the old Harp singers first meeting at Gomez on

## Local Grocerman Killed In Car Wreck

J. L. Davis, manager of the Help Your Self store in this city was instantly killed Tuesday night about 7:30 a few miles southeast of Post City. Mr. Davis was driving toward Snyder and came upon a car parked on the roadside and had to cross over to pass, but in doing so, he made collision with a truck driven by C. C. Rodgers of Lubbock, which belonged to Swift & Co., loaded with turkeys. It is said that Rodgers is not expected to live. Mr. Davis' head was badly crushed.

The body of Mr. Davis was prepared for burial by a Post undertaking company, and later carried to Lubbock, where funeral services were to be conducted Wednesday afternoon. Besides his wife and 15 year old son, who make their home in Brownfield, he leaves a mother, Mrs. Dan Davis of Brashear, Texas, J. M. Davis of Lubbock, associated with Humphries & Davis, half brother, a full brother, Hugh Davis, of Level-land and two half brothers, Dan Davis of Lamesa, and Henry Davis of Tahoka; two sisters, Mrs. J. D. Stewart, of Brashear, Texas, and Mrs. Henry Blocker of DeKalb, Texas, to mourn his passing.

A number of friends of the family from this city attended the funeral Wednesday afternoon.

## Great Saturday And Monday Crowds Here

Great Saturday and Monday crowds were in evidence over the week end in Brownfield, and our merchants reported two excellent days. In fact they tell us that both seemed more like real fall days than we have had in many months, or since last fall. The merchants we prepared with good stocks of goods and the price the lowest in years. In fact, we are told that many staple things like blankets, sheep lined coats, prints, sheets, etc., not to say anything about clothing in general, are selling right here in Brownfield today below the wholesale cost at the present time. But these goods were brought back in the summer when the slump was in full blast.

Saturday was a pretty day, and most of the week, while partly cloudy, was good cotton picking weather, and most all people except those with young cotton, had gathered several bales of the fleecy staple. Not only that, but their fortunate neighbors who were hailed out had helped them, and of course had some spending money. The stores were crowded all afternoon and far into the night. Indeed there was a sizable crowd in town as late as nine o'clock Saturday night.

Monday again was an ideal day, and they were here from far and near, but men predominated more so than the crowd that was here Saturday. Brisk trading was had all day, and all went home feeling happy, especially those who were among the winners of the day. We rather expected a very good crowd Tuesday to the election, but as this is being written toward the middle of the afternoon, we have not seen very many farmers in to vote except those who came with cotton.

With a great football game Friday afternoon, the Saturday crowd, the Sunday crowd who came in to church, First Monday and Election day all in a row, it seemed like four holidays all in a row. And there is Armistice on top of all that today.

the afternoon of the 5th Sunday in October. We have been informed however, that a great meeting was had with a number of singers from several of the adjoining counties.

In conversation last Sunday with Mr. C. Sears, he informed us that W. P. Elmore of this county was made president of the organized singers who will likely be known as South Plains Harp Singers Association, Miss Clark of Lubbock county, secretary, and Mr. Ward of Dawson county, Vice-President. The first meeting here during the summer of Sunday in January, 1933.

Let it be remembered the West Texas Harp Singers will hold their meeting here during the summer of

## A Cub Fan Replies To The Lamesa Reporter

The following article was handed us this week for publication, and is a reply to a report of the Cub-Tornado football game here on Oct. 28th, as well as a second front page writeup of the same issue about the coming Tiger-Tornado game. Now go on with the reply:

From an article in the Lamesa Reporter, home of the terrible Tornadoes, our hearts go out to them in sympathy for the humiliating defeat administered to them by the Brownfield Cubs on October 28th.

Alibis—one after another, until we would cast out vote to forfeit the game to Lamesa. The only thing to keep us from starting such a move is this: We see from the article that the author of the article must have been one of those "dumb bells" who gave a twelve point margin and went home broke. Lost his money—probably earned from pulling a cotton sack the preceding week. I would cry now, if I knew you had a wife and baby. Just as a suggestion, I would urge that the Brownfield man return the money to you at once. We need money, but we are not for taking it from the helpless.

Just to console the broken-hearted man, we have a few facts which might cause him to help forget his loss. One year ago the Cubs were liberal enough to give you a ball game. Last Friday they donated four points to the cause. You remember that very distinctly. I have heard it said that the more a fellow received the more he wanted. Maybe you wanted it handed to you on a silver platter. You should not be like that, Mr. Editor, for there is a depression on. The "gimmie" days are over so you must get out of the habit. Of course, your money is gone, but there is one consolation, there is still a lot of "fleecy" in the fields and from your article you are bound to have a strong back.

Going still further, we find that you are mixed up on your first downs. You are all "wet". You should not listen to the man on the street. That is the way that "stories" are started, you know.

Then, we read on down to where "Neill stole away and ran sixty yards on an old trick play." I almost broke out in tears when I read that. To think that an old dirty foot ball player would steal away from the kids and run off with the ball. It reminded me so much of the time I stole the candy from the baby. I can hear it crying now. We shall have to speak to the school board about our Coach putting on these old trick plays, too.

I see the following a little further down: "Slaton will be Lamesa's keenest competition in the conference B district title. Let me put you straight Mr. Editor, the race is over in this part of the district. Brownfield lucked out on Slaton, last Friday, and now this is a One-Hoss affair. Of course, you may be contemplating a little two-hoss affair with Podunk Center, where you will have a cinch on second place. In a case like that, we will be with you.

Now, Mr. Editor, my sympathy is with you, but still I cannot forget those two breaks that gave your boys the ball with first and goal on our five yard line. Those were tough breaks when it seemed that all four times your boy would go over and then he would stumble and fall. From your last alibi, you would have me believe that the Cubs should have moved over and given your man a clear track. If I knew it were, I would take all my sympathetic words back and wish that the man had won your shoes. Now blow, TORNADO.—Contributed.

1933, and the local singers are not only making preparations to entertain them, but to help sing as well. Another big convention carded for Brownfield in 1933 is the West Texas Primitive Baptist Association, which will be held some time in the late summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Marman M. Davis, of Waxahachie were up the past week end and visited in the home of Mrs. Davis' brother, Dick McDuffie and family. They were up attending the Tech-Trinity game Friday night.

## ALWAYS FRESH— PRICED RIGHT

Our groceries are sold fast enough that they are always moved before they become stale. They are always fresh and fine.

Our prices are always in conformity with others, and many times lower on the same quality.

We have clerks enough to always give personal service if you wish it, or you can wait on yourself.

**FIGHT 'EM CUBS—**Beat Slaton. Then go on and win the District Championship.

AN ASSORTMENT OF FRESH VEGETABLES

# Murphy Bros.

We Sell Nothing But The Freshest And Best Meats.  
TRY OUR MARKET

W. E. Legg of the Economy Store, is now on the right side of the subscription ledger.

J. W. Baugh, with the local telephone company, is now a regular reader of the Herald.

Alpine—The Ford leased Ye Olde Town Pump, Sixth Street.

Turkey—New cotton firm opened offices here.

## CHEAPER THAN LAST YEAR!

# Bargain Days

(Expire December 31st)

# Star-Telegram

Largest Circulation in Texas

ONE YEAR BY MAIL

**\$4.69**  
6 Days  
**4** MONDAY  
TUESDAY  
WEDNESDAY  
THURSDAY  
FRIDAY  
SATURDAY  
EACH WEEK DAY BY MAIL

To include Big Sunday Issue add \$1.00 Extra—Making \$5.69 for Daily and Sunday. Regular price is \$10.00. YOU SAVE \$4.31; Regular price, Daily Without Sunday \$8.00, Cut to \$4.69—YOU SAVE \$3.31.

## CHUCK WAGON GOSSIP



BY FRANK REEVES

DAILY COLUMN, WHICH TELLS ALL ABOUT THE LIVESTOCK BUSINESS OF THE SOUTHWEST

Be as Well Posted as Your Neighbor

## FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Morning—Evening—Sunday  
AMON G. CARTER, President

## McSPADDEN ELECTRIC SHOP

All kinds of Welding, Electric and Battery Work.  
Rear of Spear Building Phone—34

## NATIONAL TIRES AND BATTERIES

We have a good stock of these tires and tubes as well as these guaranteed batteries.

## MULLINS & GRACEY

## HIGGINBOTHAM-BARTLETT CO.

SEE—

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and building materials of all kinds.

Phone 81

Brownfield

## 3,000,000 FAMILIES HELPED BY RED CROSS

### Distress in All Areas Met by Giving Food, Clothing and Other Aid.

More than 3,000,000 families throughout the nation were given relief of various types by the American Red Cross in the past winter, to aid them in their distress caused by unemployment, disaster or other misfortune.

A major relief task, due to unemployment and other unusual conditions in the bituminous mining counties in twenty states, was met by the Red Cross chapters alone, or participating with other agencies. In these 143 counties, the Red Cross aided 90,000 families through giving groceries, school lunches, clothing, flour and other necessities to combat privation.

Flour, milled from government wheat turned over to the Red Cross by Congress, was given to 15,000,000 persons in the period from March 8 to June 30, the close of the fiscal year. Flour will continue to be given through the winter of 1932-33, and Red Cross chapters also will give cotton clothing, made from government cotton turned over to the Red Cross for distribution.

"The Red Cross faces the busiest winter since the days of the World War," Chairman John Barton Payne said. "It is organized in virtually every one of the 3,072 counties in the United States, and will co-operate with all agencies to meet distress wherever found. The flour has proved of great benefit, and the cotton clothing will be given wide distribution."

While carrying on nation-wide these unemployment and other relief measures, the Red Cross also was engaged in its regular peace-time activities in public health nursing, service to ex-service men and their families, teaching home hygiene, life saving and first aid. The Junior Red Cross, composed of almost 7,000,000 school children, also rallied to the support of the society's relief efforts, and the children aided others of their age in practical ways, formed sewing and food canning classes, and were of great assistance in chapter relief work.

While the wheat and cotton were given by the U. S. Government, no money was provided to pay for the necessary work entailed. The Red Cross will meet this expense of almost \$500,000 from its treasury. Citizens can aid by joining as members of the local Red Cross chapter during the roll call from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day.

### Clothes for the Needy

Women volunteers sewing for the needy under direction of the Red Cross produced 296,000 garments last year, and will produce millions of garments in the winter of 1932-33. These will be from the millions of yards of cotton cloth distributed by the national Red Cross from the 500,000 bales of cotton turned over to the organization by Congress. Cloth was sent to all chapters requesting it, and later it was proposed to send some simple ready-made garments, including trousers, overalls, underwear, stockings and sox.

### Huge Task of Nurses

Red Cross public health nurses, who work in hundreds of communities, are meeting the greatest demands in history for their services, due to the depression. Visits in maternity cases, protecting the health of infants and children, and aiding mothers in distress due to unemployment of the bread-winners have taken them into thousands of homes. The nurses made 1,357,000 visits to or on behalf of individuals, and inspected 949,000 school children. More than 53,000 adults were instructed in home hygiene and care of the sick.

### Blind Readers Get Books

Books in braille for reading by the blind are made by women under Red Cross direction. Last year 2,813 such books were produced in single copy, and 3,538 in double copies. Fiction, biography, history, economics and school books were among those printed in braille. The Red Cross gives them to libraries for free distribution to blind readers.

### Red Cross to Enlist Great Army of Members to Fight Distress

Last year 4,004,459 men and women joined the American Red Cross as members during the annual roll call, Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day. A peace-time army even greater than this will be needed in 1932-33 to support and carry on the nationwide relief work of the Red Cross. There are 2,639 Red Cross Chapters and they have 10,000 branches.

### Drink Water With Meals Good For Stomach

Water with meals helps stomach juices, aids digestion. If bloated with gas add a spoonful of Adlerika. One dose cleans out poisons and washes BOTH upper and lower bowels. —E. G. Alexander Drug Co. Inc., Meadow Drug Store.

### PLAINS LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sawyer were in Brownfield on business Tuesday.

Mrs. F. M. Cox entertained the young folks with a Hallowe'en party Monday night. Those present were Misses Henard, Criswell, Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Warner Hayhurst, Lorene Albright, Louise Hague, Mabel Morr's, Winnie Mary McLaren, Hary Joe Luna, Elden Whitehurst, Frankie Hudson, R. V. Moreman, Duane Dumas, Tommy McDonnell, Ralph McClellan, Jim O'Neal, Ross Patterson, Jesse Criswell, F. M. Cox, Perry Lindley, Marshall Earl Patterson, Coleman Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Olan Cox and Dick McGinty.

Mrs. Jess Mabry made a business trip to Lubbock Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Warner Hayhurst, Lorene Albright and Louise Hague, went to Brownfield Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Olan Cox spent from Saturday until Monday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie McLaren.

Mr. and Mrs. O. T. McDonnell, Rose and Naoma McDonnell, was shopping in Brownfield Thursday.

Mrs. O. T. McDonnell spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. J. H. Morris.

Mr. Lawrence Cleveland is moving a herd of cattle to Seagraves this week.

The Juniors and Seniors of Plains High School will give a play sometimes soon.

Mrs. Hayhurst's room will entertain the school with a program next Friday. Everybody is invited to come.

Little Johnnie Townsend passed away Saturday afternoon in the Brownfield Hospital. He was brought back and the funeral conduction was made by Bro. McCullough, pastor of the Baptist church here, and was laid to rest in the Plains cemetery.

Miss Mabel Morris and Louise Hague spent the week-end out at the Sneed ranch.

The Plains school has closed for two weeks on account of disease.

Marlin Hayhurst, from Brownfield, spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. Warner Hayhurst.

Mrs. Bob Read and Alga Bob, has returned home where she has been visiting her parents at Deport. We welcome her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Cobb is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Camp and family.

Mr. Townsend, Wilford and Martha is spending a few days with their sister at Littlefield.

Mrs. Gage Forrest of the Bledsoe community is spending this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lynn.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Anderson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Camp.

Bro. Mathews filled his regular appointment here Sunday and Sunday night.

Bill Sneed and Hurley Sampson made a business trip to Seminole Sunday.

The Yoakum Singing Convention will meet the fourth Sunday at Sanford Valley. Everybody is invited, and bring well filled baskets.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. McGinty went to Tahoka Saturday to visit Mrs. McGinty's parents.

Harley Sadler's advance man was here Monday advertising the Show at Tahoka next week, as that will be as close as he will get to Brownfield this year. Note their ad in the Herald this week. Mr. Sadler is one of the most popular show men in Texas, and has many personal friends all over west Texas. His shows are always well attended by Brownfield people when it is in reach of them.

We call your attention to the big Rexall sale running in this issue. Don't forget to supply your needs for months at this sale at the Alexander store the last three days of next week.

If you can sleep soundly and digest your food painlessly, you're in pretty good condition.

Ranger—Thurber Construction Co. received contract for building new Ranger to Weatherford cut-off on Highway No. 1.

Cotton went up Wednesday despite a raise in estimate and a Democratic president elected.

Guess you noticed what a bust we made on the marriage announcement of Dr. Parish and Miss Mamie Sue Flache last week. Anyway, it is in there straight this time.

Joe Eudy was in this week to renew and informed us that he had out 5 bales. Opening awfully slow. Guess I'll have to singe it to make it open, says Joe.

Ed Thompson came in last week and a minor operation was performed on him at the Brownfield Sanitarium. He is reported to be doing nicely.

We are glad to add A. T. Huddleston of this city to our gradually growing list of readers.

W. E. Stone was in Saturday and renewed for the Herald and Farm News at our bargain rates.

Canyon—Contracts let recently for construction of Panhandle Plains Historical Society Museum.

Baylis Jeffery, of Ropes, editor of the Tri-Town News, was in our city Monday.

Amarillo—Highway U. S. No. 60 to be hard surfaced from here east to Oklahoma line.

## TAHOKA One Big Week, Starting Monday, November 14th HARLEY SADLER And His Own Company

40—PEOPLE—40  
New Plays New Vaudeville

### Eddie See's Orchestra

RUTONS "EDUCATED ALLEY-DOGS"

Opening Play

"KEMPRY"

or "The Princess and The Plumber"

PAINLESS PRICES

CHILDREN—10c ADULTS—20c

RESERVED SEATS EXTRA

CHILDREN—10c ADULTS—20c

BIG TENT WARM AND COMFORTABLE

## NOTICE TO FARMERS

We have a new Music Store in Brownfield, and Prices that you can't miss.

Good Portables	-----	\$5.00
Battery Radios	-----	\$15.00
Guitars	-----	\$5.95
Violins	-----	\$6.00

We Glue Guitars and Violins. Also we Repair Sewing Machines, Radios, Typewriters and Phonographs.

Good Used Singers Sewing Machines For Sale.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

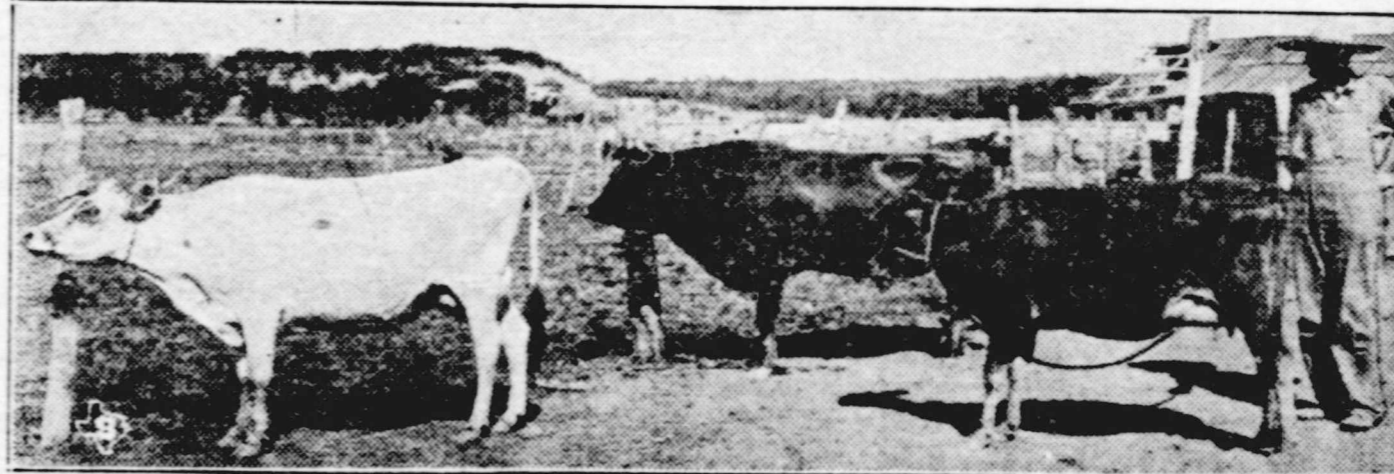
## SHIPLEY'S MUSIC STORE

### After Garner Saw Mother for Last Time



Here is John N. Garner wiping tears from his eyes after viewing for the last time the face of his mother, who died last week. The photo was made at Mrs. Sarah Jane Garner's funeral at Detroit, Tex.

### Registered Bulls Improve Texas Dairy Herds



One of the first daughters sired by a circle bull in Eastland county, Texas, is the heifer standing by her owner, Ross Laird, at right. She has proved to be one-third better than her mother, who stands at the left. The sire (in the center) is one of nine high production registered bulls introduced into nine bull circles in Eastland county by the county agent. Laird believes he will develop a very high milk producing herd in a few years at low cost by this method.

**PUBLIC EDUCATION MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMIC EDUCATIONAL AGENCY**

This week, November 7 to 12 has been set aside as National Education week. This is the time when people should be concerned about things educational. Probably no better slant on the situation could claim attention than whether the present system is as good, or better than anything that has been tried.

The pages of social history are strewn with accounts of the wrecks of many educational systems. The trial and error method has been our only plan in arriving at satisfactory social institutions. The race has been able to better itself only to the extent that it is able to transmit to prosperity the lessons taught by success and failure of the practices of its fathers. Driven on by this impelling urge to transmit experience to their off-spring the Indian fathers intrusted the training of their young Braves to the warriors and hunters of the tribe. Our European fore-bearers intrusted their children to an apprentice system which trained them in a special trade or profession.

Both these methods proved unsatisfactory. The former led to the complete extinction of the race that practiced it and the latter to the darkest age of ignorance that the world has ever known.

In the struggle against ignorance and intolerance man has worked out many schemes for the education of his children. At one time in Europe the Roman Catholic Monastery attempted to fulfill the obligation to future generation by training a few men in the arts of letters and culture but this proved woefully insufficient. This practice tended to create an aristocracy of intellect. Nevertheless from this practice grew the idea that the Church is responsible for the education of the children. With this came the great Protestant Reformation over Europe and America which brought with it the numerous denominational schools and academies. These institutions trained in a very thorough manner and offered opportunities of education to the children of those who were financially able to take advantage of them. These schools however failed to fill the need of the great masses of the people and when the idea of democracy in educa-

tion, or education for all the children grew, these schools lost their hold on the people. The matter of efficiency of administration became a vital matter.

It was then that the government assumed some responsibility for the education of the children. Government in the United States has always held to the idea that it should do nothing for its subjects that the subjects can do as economically for themselves. About the year 1880 the modern public school began to take form. It grew slowly at first but of recent years it has gained tremendously in the clientele that it serves. In fact the American public school attempts to bring a liberal education to the door of every American child at a minimum cost. The fact is that the average school cost today over the United States is forty cents per day per pupil. For this forty cents the pupil is being especially trained in the art and science of teaching and who have the proper character as an example for the youngster. Who can conceive of a more economical plan for passing the knowledge of the fathers to their posterity than this. Until someone

has been able to do just that thing the public school deserves our hearty support.

**SPANISH WAR PENSIONS**

Although Admiral Sims is in retirement from his maritime duties, he has not seen fit to retire his tongue from controversy. In several of his blasts against official acts during and following the war, the distinguished naval officer had the American public largely with him, but his latest outburst is not likely to carry along the thoughtful citizen. Out of a clear sky the admiral announced that the system of Spanish war pensions was "a steal of the nastiest kind." And yet, if ever a war pension was justified by logic and sentiment, it is that small amend made to the most patriotic and worst-treated army ever assembled by the American republic. Every man jack of the number was a volunteer and the government treated them while in service so scurvily that 8980 of the number died of disease to 1755 who were killed in action. We haven't forgotten the embalmed beef episodes and Louisiana in particular recalls the typhoid and other

diseases that beset our own regiments during the months of idleness on the sands at Miami.

The Spanish war pension bill was enacted by Congress only 20 years after the war and then only after great consideration had been given it by the committees. The measure differs scarcely at all from that affecting the War between the States veterans except that the grants for disability or old age are smaller, being from \$20 to \$60.

One point stressed in a recent protest against Admiral Sims' statement by Walter E. Lombard, junior vice-commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, while only indirectly, if at all, related to the pension question, is in itself interesting. He indicates that the Spanish-American war was the one truly profitable war for Uncle Sam. Mr. Lombard says: "The entire cost of the Spanish-American war was \$1,200,000,000, whereas the result was our acquisition of property worth \$8,000,000,000."—New Orleans Times Picayune.

El Paso—Site being secured for Federal building.

**FARMER NEGRO SLAVE BECOMES LEADING SCIENTIST**

We admire genuine and character whatever may be the color of the skin they wrapped up in. A few days ago we read the story of one of the most remarkable personalities on this continent—that of a humble old negro, George Washington Carver was born a slave. His mother was the property of a Missouri farmer. His father, or reputed father, was the property of a neighbor farmer. He never knew his father. When the little black child was only six months old, he and his mother were stolen and abducted by night riders. He was later located by emissaries of his master, who traded to the kidnapers an old race horse valued at \$300.00 for the return of the child. But the mother was never found and never heard from. When restored to his master the child was almost dead of whooping cough but was given good care and in early life evinced an avid desire for an education. At the age of ten he began making his own way through school, and the result is that George Washington Carver is today regarded as one of the greatest practical scientists on this continent. In his climb upward he won the degree of Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, Honorary Doctor of Science, and is now a member of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of Great Britain. For the past thirty-six years he has been Director of Agricultural Research at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, the greatest negro school in the world. His record of scientific achievements there is marvelous. From wood shavings, it is said, he has made synthetic marble; from the clays of the earth he has made non-fading paints and pigments; from the lowly peanut he has made 285 useful products and from the sweet potato 118 products. From the muck of swamps he has developed fertilizers that have enriched the soils of thousands of Southern farms. His work in agriculture, chemistry, and other sciences brought him an offer from Thomas A. Edison to join him in his laboratory. At another time he was offered an annual salary of one hundred thousand dollars, the writer claims, but the old negro preferred to stay at Tuskegee at a modest salary. In the midst of all the honors that have been thrust upon him, he remains humble and reverent. He still wears an old, worn, alpaca coat and patched trousers. He feels called of God to do the work he is doing and seeks always to do God's will. The courage, the perseverance, the devotion to duty, the achievements, the success, and the humility of this little slave boy who has become one of the nation's greatest scientists puts us all to shame and should make us all feel humble. His life should spur all of us on to great things.—Tahoka News.

**Rexall Original ONE CENT SALE**

**3 Bargain Packed Days** that will be talked about for months

At special events during the year, many of these items are offered at prices lower than our regular list prices; but never at these extra-low One-Cent Sale prices. Candy and Pure Food items are special values—not offered on the One Cent Sale basis. No limit—buy all you want. Remember—only Rexall Drug Stores can conduct the Original Rexall One Cent Sale. **WE PAY THE TAX!**

**LIGGETT'S Milk Chocolate** 2 for 20c  
**FIRSTAID Sanitary Napkins** 2 for 26c  
**Klenzo Dental Creme** 2 for 51c  
**Mi 31 Shaving Cream** 2 for 51c  
**REXALL ORDERLIES** 2 for 51c  
**FIRSTAID Adhesive Plaster** 2 for 30c  
**Mi 31 Dental Paste** 2 for 51c  
**Puretest Aspirin Tablets** 2 for 70c  
**Puretest Rubbing Alcohol** 2 for 51c  
**Liggett's Assorted Chocolates** 2 for 81c  
**Midnight Face Powder** 2 for 51c  
**Rexall Shaving Cream** 2 for 25c  
**Almond Cocoa Soap** 2 for 11c  
**Klenzo Coconut Oil Shampoo** 2 for 51c  
**Puretest Mineral Oil** 2 for \$1.01  
**Rexall White Pine, Tar & Wild Cherry Compound** 2 for 51c  
**Puretest Epsom Salt** 2 for 26c  
**REXALL REMEDIES**  
**PURETEST PRODUCTS**  
**MIDNIGHT TALCUM**  
**PURETEST Milk of Magnesia**  
**ILASOL**  
**OPEKO Breakfast Coffee**  
**OPEKO Malted Milk**  
**Mi 31 Solution**  
**PURETEST Cod Liver Oil**  
**Victoria Hot Water Bottles**  
**Theatrical Cold Cream**  
**Cascade Linen**

**HANDS**  
Toil-worn, care-worn, calloused and brown,  
Spider webs of wrinkles in the palms,  
Knotted knuckles from labor hard,  
Fingernails split and dulled—  
Yet those hands had a beauty all their own.  
Once I held those self same hands in mine,  
And asked Lenore to be my wife,  
Smooth and petal soft they were  
With gleaming nails and half-moons pearly white.  
That had not yet then seen life.  
Her hands never rested from dawn till midnight,  
And I who would have done so much for my love,  
Could only labor by her side and see her swiftly grow old.  
They smoothed pillows for tired children's heads,  
Bandaged bruises and cuts on stumbling toes.  
Stroked a tired man's brow when he despaired in woe,  
Guiding him to an unflinching goal.  
Those hands are at rest now,  
Folded on her breast in death, solemn in its toll.  
Please God, those hands served You here below.  
—Oleta Campbell.  
Nyles Morris, editor and publisher of the Tatum (N. M.) Courier, was through here Saturday on his way to Ropes for a visit. He stopped over for awhile here so the ladies could do some shopping with our dry goods merchants.  
Bill Settles was down last week from the Meadow section and called to renew. Bill has out about a dozen bales of cotton.

**ALEXANDERS THE REXALL STORE**

**THE HERALD**

Brownfield, Texas

**A. J. STRICKLIN & SON**  
Owners

A. J. Stricklin Sr., Editor and Mgr.  
Jack Stricklin, Jr., Assistant Mgr.

**Subscription Rates**  
In Terry and Yoakum Counties  
per year ----- \$1.00  
Elsewhere in U. S. A. ----- \$1.50

**Advertising Rates on Application**  
Official paper of Terry County.

**REFORMER CONFESSES**

Often in our early enthusiasms we battle for causes which seem to us of supreme importance at the time, but which we may later conclude were not so vital, after all.

In a recent magazine a well known writer and lecturer gives his experiences along this line. He has been quite a reformer in his time. Among the causes for which he has fought with tongue and pen are the single tax, the direct primary, votes for women, the League of Nations, spelling reform and prohibition. His present views on these questions are interesting. He says:

"Single tax still seems good to me, but vastly less important or likely of attainment than it appeared in the height of my excitement about the great cause.

"I have reluctantly concluded that the direct primary will not change the nature of man very much.

"I still think we should be officially in the League, but I no longer believe that it is an idealistic institution.

"I still think women are entitled to the ballot, but I can't see that they are doing such wonders with it.

"Spelling reform engaged my attention at one time, but I am beginning to think that people are entitled to spell correctly if they insist upon it.

"I heated myself and my audiences to incandescent luminosity for the cause of prohibition, and now that the cause is written into the constitution, I am inclined to think that we traded a wasp for an adder."

**ENCOURAGING CRIME**

Carelessness and stupidity on the part of the victims is responsible for much of the thieving and swindling which has reached such alarming proportion in this country, amounting to approximately two billions a year.

Some of the specific weaknesses of our "easy marks" are pointed out by a leading criminologist, who enumerates cashing checks for strangers, leaving automobiles unprotected, carrying unnecessary large sums of money, buying real estate without seeing it or investigating its title, investing in stocks and schemes without consulting a banker, trying to beat gamblers at their own games, lending money an extending credit to persons of doubtful honesty, and so on.

If people fail to exercise any caution whatever in these matters, no law or official action can effectively protect them from thieves, swindlers and dead beats.

While the punishment of swindlers

often occurs, it usually happens too late to do the victim any good, so far as recovering his money or property is concerned.

Honest people have it in their own power to greatly reduce losses from the above mentioned causes, by merely exercising ordinary good judgment, instead of indulging in reckless practices which encourage crime.

**INCONSISTENT CHRISTIANS**

I heard a preacher say Monday that he thought he could pay up all his debts—and with a sigh of relief he expressed his satisfaction at setting up and starting over again. He did not say however, that all the debts OWED him were settled. He never complained one whit about not being paid off for services rendered at a rate exceedingly low in comparison with what local CHRISTIANS have PAID visiting high powered evangelists, who bring their emotional messages and concentrate their campaign of religion. However, I happened to know that HE was not paid in full—not in half of what the church owed HIM. I knew that the only reason he owed anyone was because the CHURCH was behind with his meagre, paltry, salary, amounting to approximately as much for one WHOLE YEAR as the Christian people of Spearman gave Dr. Rayburn and his singers in CASH for three weeks services just four short months ago.

While this writer has no criticism to offer for the method of the Christian churches, and the traveling evangelists who come at the invitation of the local pastors and churches—rather we have praise to offer for the HANDSOME way that the Christian people pay them—we do have criticism to offer for payment of VISITORS if it is at the COST of local ministers.

I think I can safely estimate that the membership of a certain church in Spearman contributed \$400, in cash to pay Dr. Rayburn and his singers during the meeting here in June. His services covered three weeks. His expenses were nominal. This same church is expecting their pastor to serve four months for the same money. His (the pastor's expenses are not nominal. He has a family to provide for. He takes his car and attends this and that church function, that is a part of the organized denomination. He drives many miles in service to the poor on sick of his flock. He may be called on to drive 200 miles to officiate at a funeral. His expenses are LARGE, I do not have to speak from hearsay—I lived three years with a preacher, and I KNOW. They should have a fund over their salary to take care of the expenses incident to serving as pastor of their church.

Let us be consistent. Either keep up our payments to our local pastors who live with us year in and year out, and work and suffer with the entire community, or let us pay our visiting preachers in the same ratio that we do our pastors.—Spearman Reporter.

We stated last week that foundations for the Miller & Gore station at the juncture of the Lubbock-Tahoka road was laid, as that service station had to be moved back for the new highway. Chas. Moore is the contractor for all work and the moving back of the building several feet.

**DEFECTIVE ELECTION LAWS**

Governor Sterling's contest of the August primary election was said to point out 55,000 instances of unlawful voting. The Ferguson answer recited another long list of alleged irregularities. However, while good citizens may deplore this spectacle of wrangling and wolf-crying, they must realize that so much smoke can not exist without a little fire.

In other words, there must be some fundamental defect in Texas election laws.

It is quite possible that the Longview Daily News has placed its finger on that defect. Except for certain specifically exempted voters, Texas citizens qualify for the ballot by the payment of a poll tax. But if a man moves to a new county, and lives there for six months, he may vote regardless of compliance with the poll tax provision of the Texas law. If he moves into Texas from another state, and lives in Texas a year, he may vote whether or not he has a poll tax.

No fault could be found with this provision of the law, provided the newcomer were qualified to vote in his former home. But the Texas law requires no evidence that the non-poll tax payer was so qualified at his prior legal residence. And, as the Longview newspaper pointed out, this defect in the Texas election law is the cause of most of the irregularities against which the present election contest complains.

The Longview paper would remedy this defect by requiring the exhibition (in case of long-time Texas residents) of two poll tax receipts—one for the present and one for the previous year. In the case of voters who came to Texas from other states, proof of qualification in the voter's former state would be required.

There is food for thought in the observations of the Longview editor. For, unless the defects in our law are remedied, we may anticipate recurrences of the shameful condition that plagues us today.—Texas Opinion.

The Herald turned out several thousand double spread circulars this week for the Jones Dry Goods stores here and at Levelland and Tahoka. What we mean is that they have sure put some bargain prices on dry goods and we don't mean maybe.

**A GOOD REPRESENTATIVE**

Pleasant, capable Congressman Marvin Jones, who for sixteen years has represented the 18th district in the lower house, will leave his Amarillo home in the next few days for Nebraska, where he will start a lengthy stump campaign on behalf of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket.

In Lubbock a couple of days ago attending the fair, Mr. Jones told The Avalanche-Journal that he had never seen political conditions as favorable to a Democratic victory as they are today. Reports coming to him from every part of the country not only indicate that the American public is ready for a change in administrations, but that it is demanding that change.

"We really don't need to do much campaigning," he said, "the way things look now. Mr. Roosevelt has carried the aggressive fight to Mr. Hoover's door and deposited there the proof of his statements. The Republicans are on the defensive. It is their party that must do the campaigning."

Incidentally, we are glad to see Congressman Jones going out again for the Democratic ticket. A forceful speaker, the man who represents this great section of West Texas in congress is also a charmingly personable gentleman who can and does make friends for Texas whenever he travels afar. Northerners and Easterners whose colloquialisms have led them to think that West Texans have horns and hoofs cannot help but be impressed by the sincerity of the chairman of the Agricultural committee of the House of Representatives, whose district comprises more square miles of territory than any other.

From Nebraska, Mr. Jones will swing over into Indiana, Ohio and possibly Illinois to carry the story of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket and to explain his party's plans as well as to bring out the follies of the now burst 'GOP prosperity bubble.'

That he will acquit himself and his party well is a foregone conclusion. He is as good a representative of his party as he is of his district.—Lubbock-Avalanche.

D. Preston Lewis sent in a dollar recently to help out the Herald.

Ray Moore, hustling young farmer of the Seagraves section, is now a regular reader of the Herald.



**BROWNFIELD, LODGE**  
No. 903, A. F. & A. M.

Meets 2nd Monday night, each month, at Masonic Hall  
O. K. Tongate, W. M.  
C. L. Lincoln, Sec.

Wm. Guyton Howard Post No. 269, meets 2nd and 4th Thurs. each mo.  
C. L. Lincoln, Com.  
L. A. Greenfield, Adj.

**Read the Ads in the Herald**

**SHERIFF'S SALE**

THE STATE OF TEXAS ( )  
COUNTY OF TERRY ( )

WHEREAS, By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Terry County, Texas, on a judgment rendered in said Court on the 12th day of September A. D. 1932, in favor of D. E. Magee and against M. K. Lindsey, Dora Lindsey and Danciger Oil & Refining Company, a corporation, No. 1659 on the Docket of said Court, and to me, as Sheriff, directed and delivered, I did, on the 2nd day of November A. D. 1932, at 9 o'clock A. M., levy upon the following described tracts and parcels of land situated in Terry County, Texas, and belonging to M. K. Lindsey, Dora Lindsey and Danciger Oil & Refining Co. to-wit:

Being 140 acres of land of Sec. 6, in Block 4-X, Certificate Number 1313, patented to M. K. Lindsey on Feb. 6, 1920 by patent—Vol. 18, page 314 of the records of Terry County, Texas, described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning in the North boundary of said Section at a point 549.25 varas West of its Northeast corner, the Northwest corner of a tract conveyed to T. T. Lindsey; Thence West with the North boundary line of said survey 814.27 varas to the Northeast corner of a 100 acre tract conveyed to A. R. Lindsey; Thence South with the East boundary line of said 100 acre tract 950 varas; Thence East parallel with the North boundary line of said Survey 814.27 varas to the Southwest corner of said 100 acre tract in the name of T. T. Lindsey; Then North with the West boundary line of said T. T. Lindsey tract to the place of beginning, and on the 6th day of December A. D. 1932, being the first Tuesday of said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4:00 o'clock P. M. on said day, at the Courthouse door of Terry County, Texas, in the town of Brownfield, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said M. K. Lindsey, Dora Lindsey and Danciger Oil & Refining Company in and to said property.

WITNESS my hand, this 2nd day of November A. D. 1932.

J. M. Telford, Sheriff of Terry County, Texas. 14c.

**WANT ADS**

WANTED: We are in the Market for all classes of Cattle.—McDonald Packing Co. Lubbock, Texas. 14c.

FOR SALE or trade—2 1/4 acres of land lying just a little Southeast of the corporate limits of the City of Brownfield and only one small track between it and the city lines. I will be in Brownfield Nov. 12th and anyone interested can see me or Mr. Clyde Smith, who has the land in charge, what you have to offer, so in the limited time I will have on above date, I can look you up without any unnecessary delay.—J. C. Beard, Jacksonville, Texas.

FOUR ROOM house for rent.—F. E. Walters. 14c.

FOR SALE the South Half of section 74, block DD, Terry County, Texas. I will sell very cheap, one half cash, balance on long time if desired.—John M. Ruyts, Buhl, Idaho. 14p.

GOOD Second hand gas range. Call 107.

SEE THE Brownfield Nursery for Fall and Spring bulbs, Tulips, Peonies, Hyacinths and Perennial Phlox, all colors for fall Dahlias, Cannas, Gladioli, and other for spring. 14c.

WANTED—to buy your fryers. Flippin Food Store. 6-4c.

RENT or TRADE—14 room modern rooming house clear. Box 854, city. 14c.

**DR. A. F. SCHOFIELD**

Dentist  
Phone 185 State Bank Bldg.  
Brownfield, Texas

**DR. R. B. PARISH**

DENTIST  
Phone 106—Alexander Bldg.  
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Office in Hotel Brownfield  
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Prepared to do all general practice and Minor Surgery  
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Brownfield, Texas  
Phone 262  
Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, X-Ray  
G. W. Graves M. D.  
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SATISFACTION MY MOTTO  
Watch, Clock & Jewelry Repairing  
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General Surgery  
General Practice  
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West Side Square  
BROWNFIELD, TEXAS

**ARTISTIC**

Real Trained Barbers are employed in this Shop, Specialist in their line. Work of ladies and children given special attention.  
**LUKE HARRELL, Prop.**

Brownfield Lodge No. 830, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Tuesday night in the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting Brothers Welcome.

Rufus Perry, N. G.  
J. C. Green, Secretary

**Lubbock Sanitarium & Clinic**

Dr. J. T. Krueger  
Surgery and Consultations  
Dr. J. T. Hutchinson  
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Dr. M. C. Overton  
Diseases of Children  
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Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
Dr. J. H. Sills  
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General Medicine  
Dr. Olen Key  
Urology and General Medicine  
Dr. Jerome H. Smith  
X-Ray and Laboratory

C. E. Hunt J. H. Felton  
Superintendent Business Mgt.

A chartered training school for nurses is conducted in connection with the sanitarium.

**The Forgotten Man**

By EDWIN MARKHAM

*Dedicated to Franklin D. Roosevelt, after hearing his lofty and noble appeal for the Forgotten Man.*  
—Edwin Markham

**NOT** on our golden fortunes builded high—  
Not on our boasts that soar into the sky—  
Not upon these is resting in this hour  
The fate of the future; but upon the power  
Of him who is forgotten—yes, on him  
Rest all our hopes reaching from rim to rim.  
In him we see all of earth's toiling bands,  
With crooked backs, scarred faces, shattered hands.

**HE** seeks no office and he asks no praise  
For all the patient labor of his days.  
He is the one supporting the huge weight:  
He is the one guarding the country's gate.  
He bears the burdens on these earthly ways:  
We pile the debts, he is the one who pays.  
He is the one who holds the solid power  
To steady nations in their trembling hour.  
Behold him as he silently goes by,  
For it is at his word that nations die.

**SHATTERED** with loss and lack,  
He is the man who holds upon his back  
The continent and all its mighty loads—  
This toiler who makes possible the roads  
On which the gilded thousands travel free—  
Makes possible our feasts, our roaring boards,  
Our pomps, our easy days, our golden hoards.  
He gives stability to nations: he  
Makes possible our nation, sea to sea.  
His strength makes possible our college walls—  
Makes possible our legislative halls—  
Makes possible our churches soaring high  
With spires, the fingers pointing to the sky.

**SHALL** then this man go hungry, here in lands  
Blest by his honor, builded by his hands?  
Do something for him: let him never be  
Forgotten: let him have his daily bread:  
He who has fed us, let him now be fed.  
Let us remember all his tragic lot—  
Remember, or else be ourselves forgot!

**ALL** honor to the one that in this hour  
Cries to the world as from a lighted tower—  
Cries for the Man Forgotten. Honor the one  
Who asks for him a glad place in the sun.  
He is a voice for the voiceless. Now, indeed,  
We have a tongue that cries the mortal need.

Copyright, 1932, Edwin Markham



**UNDERSTANDING**

We like to know and understand the problems of our customers, and always try to look at things from their point of view. This attitude on the part of our personnel is one of the outstanding characteristics of this bank and has won for us the confidence and friendship of our depositors. They found we read the best of banking services—give something more—a complete understanding which is most helpful and reassuring.

**BROWNFIELD STATE BANK**

# The Terry County Herald

Printed in Terry County, on the South Plains, the last stand of the Cattleman and the future home of the most prosperous Farmers in the United States.

VOLUME TWENTY-EIGHT

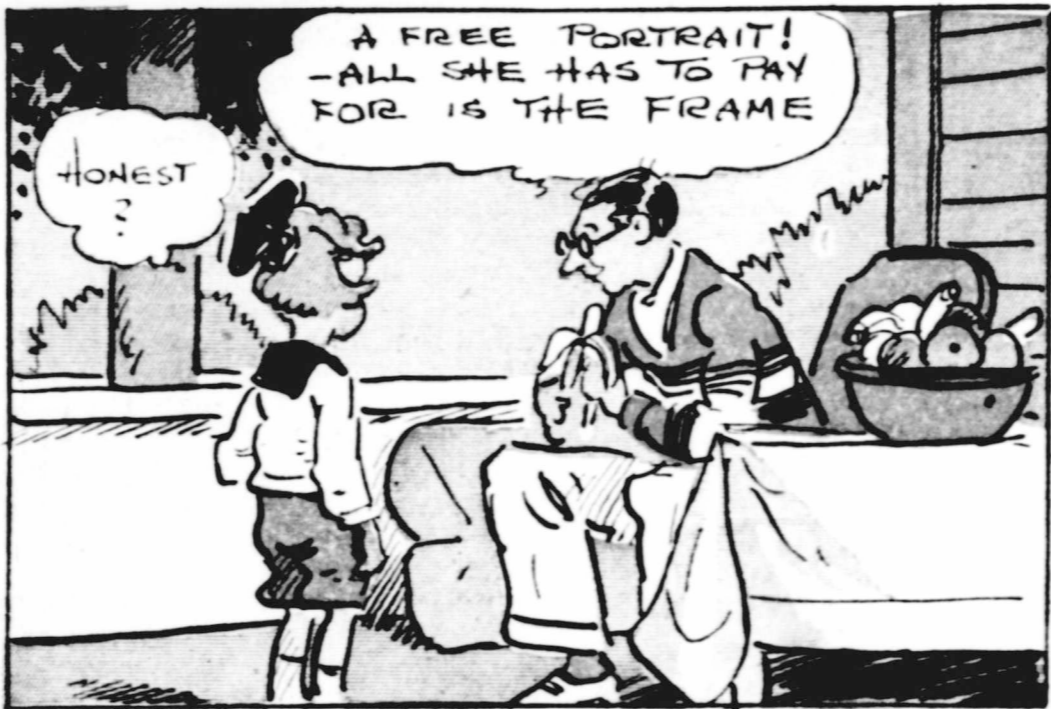
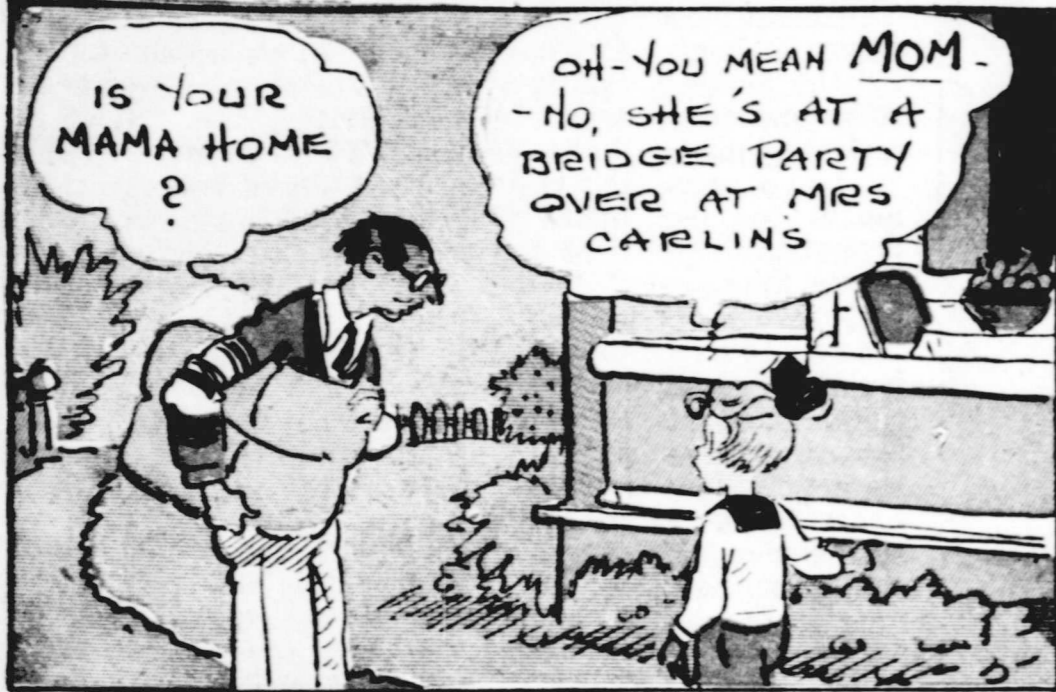
BROWNFIELD, TERRY COUNTY, TEXAS FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1931.

NUMBER 13

## LITTLE MARY MIXUP

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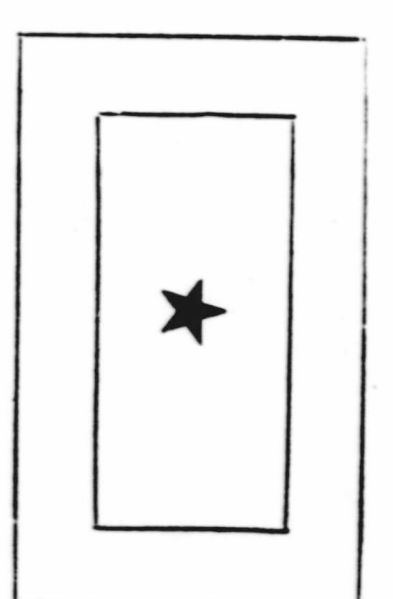
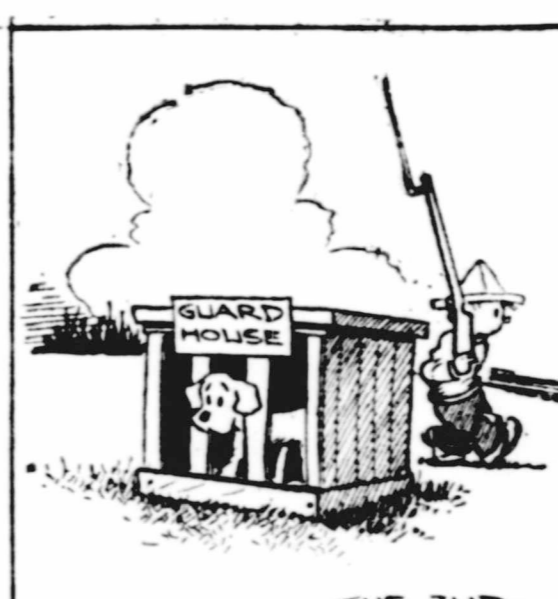
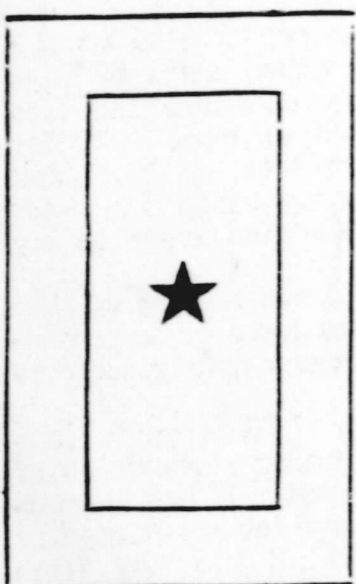
By R. M. Brinkerhoff



## LITTLE DAVE

## Punishment

By Gus Jud



7-25

Copyright, 1931, by World Feature Service

GUS JUD--

# State Capitol Guardian Reminiscent

By LOUIE H. HERBERT  
Houston, Texas.

(Copyright, 1932, by the Home Color Print Co.)

UNDER the lofty dome of the State Capitol, in Austin, sits an old gray-haired man, wearing a watchman's badge. His name is C. M. Fields and his job is to protect the property of the State of Texas, to see that tourists who climb the long stairway leading to the dome of the State Capitol do not mar or disfigure this part of the building. Many persons like to gather souvenirs and, while doing so, some of them will go as far as to cut pieces of wood from the dome's interior. Hence the necessity of maintaining a watchman to protect the dome.

Mr. Fields came to Texas with his parents from their Tennessee home in 1852. After a brief visit with relatives in Austin the family settled just over the line in Williamson County.

During the Civil War, Mr. Fields then a lad of sixteen, enlisted as a Texas ranger in MacCoy's Company and spent this unsettled period in protecting the people of Central Texas from the ravages of Indians.

"There wasn't so much to do," he said. "We just rode around, mostly, chasing the Indians away from the settlements and skirmishing with them now and then. I remember one time, however, up near the head of Gabriel Creek, in Burnett county, we did have a pretty lively set-to with the Indians. As we were riding along through the brush and rocks a gun was fired just ahead of us. We looked up in time to see a whole passel of Indians coming 'hell-bent' for us. We jumped off our horses and scattered out among the rocks in a hurry and began to shoot back. This sort of discouraged the Indians who, seeing their surprise didn't work, withdrew several hundred yards.

## War Paint and Feathers

"They surely were an ugly, though funny sight, all dressed up in feathers, war paint and grease. But when they began trying to crawl up on the paint and feathers were a big help in sighting our rifles. I reckon there must have been about a hundred of them and maybe twenty-five of us, and we didn't let them get too close. They came sneaking through brush, with the chief in the lead, but just about as fast as they showed themselves they got

hurt. That is, all but the chief. He had some mighty pretty feathers on him and one of our boys wanted them for the girl he was courting, therefore we weren't going to kill the chief until he was so close that he could not be rescued by his warriors when killed.

"These Indians kept on sneaking toward us and we kept on shooting at them, killing a few now and then, until finally the chief crawled up to a small log right in front of several of our boys and lay there hollering. We didn't want to take any chances on missing him, so we let him holler until he got kind of rash and showed more of himself. Then we all took a shot, and he was about the dearest Indian you ever saw.

## That Ended the Fight

"The fight ended right there, and soon there wasn't any Indians to be seen anywhere. We collected the dead chief's feathered headgear, buried him under some rocks and rode on to camp for the night.

"When would Indians attack? Well, an Indian would seldom attack except in the light of the moon. No, I don't mean they wouldn't attack in the day time but preferred that period when the moon was light. Another funny thing, they always tried to recover the bodies of their dead. About the time they decided to quit fighting several of them would sneak around quietly, collect and carry away their dead. While they were doing this the rest of the Indians would make an awful noise and feign a new attack in order to distract your attention. They weren't as brave as most people think, either, and they always wanted to fight in the open. One ranger could run into a thicket with a rifle and keep off twenty-five Indians.

They weren't going in that thicket after him. Not on your life!"

## Austin a Village

After the trying period of the Civil War, Mr. Fields returned to Austin, which he described as, "sort of small like." "It wasn't much of a town," he said. "Fact is, it wasn't even much of a village. All out where the State Capitol and the University are now weren't anything but brush. We didn't have brick or stone houses in those days—just a lot of small log-cabins, scattered about with a few stores here and there. Austin was plenty lively,

"Texas was a poor man's country in early days, son. Why, when we first came to Texas we bought our place of 200 acres for \$400.00 and half of the 200 acres was cleared, with a good comfortable house upon it.

"Everybody in the South, including Texas, raised their own food stuffs at home. We got our eggs from the chickens in our backyard, hogs were raised by the thousands and we cured our own ham and bacon; we raised wheat and the local miller ground it into flour in exchange for whatever goods we happened to have to offer him.

ing and collecting our herd just about the first of spring and would leave as soon as the grass was good, right around the middle or end of May.

## Just Grazed the Cattle Along

"Our herds weren't so large and we didn't have much trouble on the trips. We usually took from 2,000 to 4,000 head to a herd. We were never in a hurry and we'd just graze the cattle along, usually making about ten or twelve miles a day. Sometimes we'd start off with the herd poor and all out of condition, but when we arrived in Kansas the cattle were always fat and sleek looking. Prime stock they were and they brought prime prices.

"We always went north, crossed through the old Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, and went on up to Kansas, taking about five or six months for the trip. Indian Territory was full of Indians. They didn't give us much trouble, but they sure got lots of free meat. A bunch of Indians used to ride up to our herd and ask for a steer, and we knew if we didn't give it to them they would probably steal it, so we just told them to ride into the herd and help themselves. They always took the best steer they could find, and after it was out of the herd would cut the steer up and be gone with the meat in a jiffy.

## Wild and Woolly Town

"I've clean forgotten the name of the town to which we drove one herd. It was some little cow town out in West Kansas, wild and woolly, made up of gambling dens and saloons. We'd come in after three long months on the road and the little town, with all its wildness and lawlessness, looked better to us than any city. You see, we had to wait around until they shipped the cattle to Chicago and returned with the money; that took some little time. It was sure worth the wait, though. These cattle, selling for \$10 and less down in Texas, brought \$40 and \$50 per head in Chicago."

Mr. Fields made five or six trips up the old Chisolm Trail, but when railroads came to Texas he quit that work and went back to his ranch and farm in Williamson county.

"It was lots of fun while it lasted," he said, "but I didn't want to spend all my life on a cow trail. Texas was settling up real fast, so I went on home and settled down."



"We looked up in time to see a whole passel of Indians coming 'hell-bent' for us"

however, especially on week-ends when all the people for miles around would drive in to do their buying and visiting. Practically all folks were honest and friendly. Occasionally, when some bad man would ride into town, the men folks just got together and told him he wasn't wanted. With this warning he always left town mighty quick. It wasn't at all like it is today with hi-jackers and gangsters everywhere.

"I didn't stay in Austin very long. It was just after the war between the States and things were too trying with all those carpetbaggers promising niggers forty acres of land and a mule each, so I just went on down to the ranch where ma and pa were.

than any suit I have ever worn since.

"Styles were in vogue even in those days. The women wore 'long full dresses with tight bodices,' and the men 'long narrow pants, large bow ties, long frock coats, broad brimmed black felt hats, and guns.'"

Mr. Fields remained on the ranch with his parents until 1869, but, tired of staying in one place, he hired out to the Cottle Brothers, one of the big cattle buying and shipping companies of that day. While in the employ of this company he made several trips up the old Chisolm Trail with company herds. "We sure had lots of fun on those trips," he said, "but there was lots of work, too. We'd usually started buy-

# Again the Tariff Becomes a Dominant Issue

By CHARLES MERZ  
(New York Times.)

FOR the first time in twenty years, the tariff is a dominant issue in a Presidential election. Prohibition, national defense, regulation of utilities, questions of taxation, cooperation for world peace—all these are overshadowed at the moment by an issue which has not achieved such eminence since Woodrow Wilson made his campaign in 1912 on a platform calling for repudiation of protective tariff as unjust, uneconomic and unconstitutional.

Governor Roosevelt invades the West, denounces the Republican record on the tariff as a series of costly blunders, and insists that "no substantial progress toward recovery from the depression, either here or abroad, can be had without forthright recognition of these errors."

President Hoover replies that the Republican tariff is an indispensable bulwark against foreign competition which would drive domestic prices to still lower prices and throw more millions out of work. "There has never been a time in the history of the United States when tariff protection was more essential to the welfare of the American people," says the President.

Into this controversy leap Senators, Governors and Cabinet officials, elaborating the charges of their party leaders, debating the consequences for American trade of the British Empire tariffs announced last week in London and Ottawa, and supporting irreconcil-

able conclusions with columns of conflicting figures.

It is at least agreed, by spokesmen of both parties, that the issue raised is broad enough to blanket a long list of related questions; that, in the words of the Democratic candidate, "there is

can not now successfully compete with foreign producers." For this purpose Congress was called to meet in special session early in the new administration. To it the President recommended, on April 16, 1929, that "some limited changes" be made in existing duties. He

For nearly fourteen months Congress wrangled and bartered over the 3,300 items on which duties were imposed under existing laws. A bill was finally adopted increasing rates in 890 cases and decreasing them in 235. The most important changes were made in

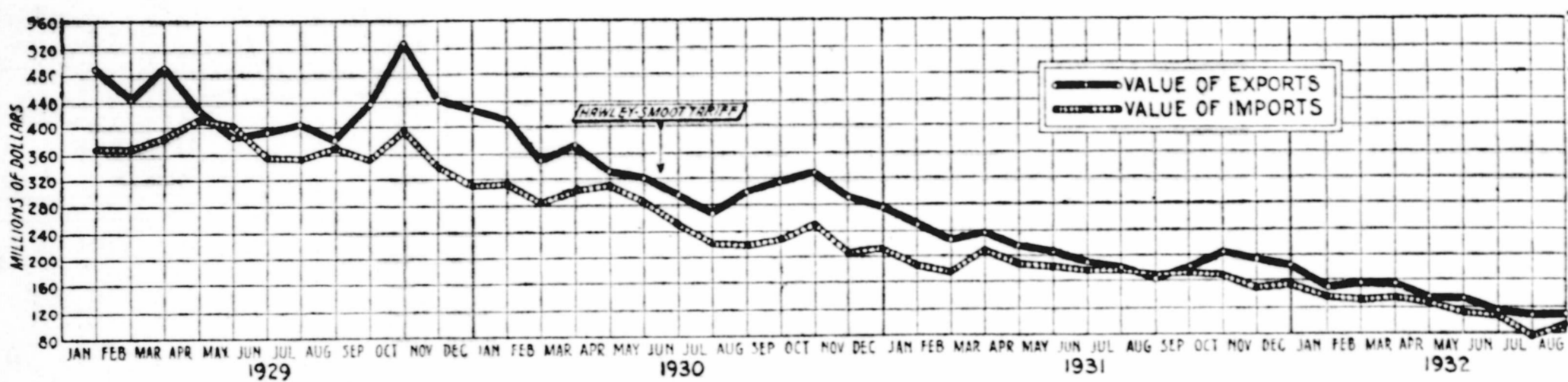
1930 show the following estimates of the average ad valorem duties in the new bill compared with those in the six preceding tariffs:

Hawley-Smoot act of 1930	41.64
Fordney act (Republican) of 1922	38.22
McKinley act (Republican) of 1890	26.97
Underwood act (Democratic) of 1913	26.97
Payne act (Republican) of 1909	40.73
Dingley act (Republican) of 1897	46.49
Wilson act (Democratic) of 1894	41.29
McKinley act (Republican) of 1890	48.80

These figures suggest that the new tariff was somewhat higher than its immediate predecessor and much higher than the Democratic act of 1913, but lower than the Dingley and McKinley acts of 1897 and 1890. Such figures, however, must be read with caution by those who are not satisfied with political oratory on either side. Radical changes have taken place in the character of American imports during recent years, thereby changing the significance of "average" rates. Moreover shifts of items from the free to the dutiable list, and vice versa, make comparisons of schedules in different laws misleading.

It is still more difficult to answer categorically the question whether the Hawley-Smoot tariff is higher than that of any other nation at the present time. Difficult enough to decide at best, considering the wide range of protective methods used in different countries, this question is complicated by the prevalence of "quota systems" and other similar devices to restrict trade. It is pertinent to note, however, that

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)



The Trend of the Foreign Trade of the United States During the Period of the Depression.

scarcely a major problem in our national life—agriculture, industry and labor, merchant marine, international debt and even disarmament—that does not involve the tariff."

## The Present Tariff

The storm center of the controversy is the present tariff law—the Hawley-Smoot act of 1930. This measure had its origin in a campaign pledge made in the last Presidential election.

Reaffirming its faith in a high tariff, the Republican party then promised additional protection for farm products and also for "certain industries which

believed no general revision to be necessary. "It is not as if we were setting up a new basis of protective duties. We did that seven years ago."

As affairs fell out, Congress proceeded immediately and effectively to ignore this counsel. Even before a new bill was reported to the House of Representatives, plans for "limited" revision were discarded. Log-rolling made its familiar appearance in both Houses. Members from different sections of the country traded votes in order to obtain higher duties on goods produced in their localities. Democrats as well as Republicans took a hand in this procedure.

the agricultural schedule, but increases were also made in the schedules covering imports of wool and manufactures, sugar, tobacco, silk goods, chemicals, metals, wood manufactures, paper, earthenware and glass.

The charge is now made by Democratic spokesmen, and vigorously disputed by Republicans, that the changes thus adopted, at the end of a long and quarrelsome debate, gave the country the highest tariff in its history and the highest tariff of any nation in the world.

On the first of these points, figures prepared by the Tariff Commission in

# A Frog Farm—New Industry of the Southwest

(Copyright, 1932, by the Home Color Print Co.)

LD Polecat Creek, that drains a major portion of Creek county, has been famous for the origin of many things, from orchestras to frog farms, says Ed Roberts, county farm agent of Creek county. The original Catfish string band of old Polecat reached national fame by the way of the radio, and by appearing before national gatherings. Now something of a more unique nature has been added to the creek's fame. It is the Sapulpa Frog farm which was recently established by F. A. Gaasch and his father-in-law, H. L. Rush. The farm is situated one and a half miles southwest of Sapulpa.

Gaasch, the owner, for many years

has followed the oil industry as has his partner, H. L. Bush. In recent years they constructed a modern rural home adjoining the frog farm. Gaasch conceived the idea of starting a frog farm on a medium-sized scale in addition to his other farming activities. So two years ago he sent to Vancouver, Washington, for ten pair of Mammoth Jumbo bullfrogs.

## 30,000 Frogs

His farm is of the sandy hillside type. A spring on the side of a hill, not far from his home, supplies the water. Terraces were built in such a way that water from the spring would flow into and form a pond at the base of the hill. The frog propagation pond is fenced in by small meshed poultry wire and

galvanized tin, making a frog-proof fence.

Fresh water is available at all times from the running spring above. A drain pipe has been arranged to take care of overflow. The frogs are contented and doing well, said Gaasch. He estimates his frog crop at 30,000. The yearling bullfrogs are larger than a man's fist.

Gaasch, who knows frogs, told the writer that frogs must be four years old before they can produce off-springs, and are marketable at two years of age. They will eat almost anything.

The field surrounding the pond is alive with grasshoppers. The frogs have a happy time feasting off these hoppers, and off the crawfish which hibernate in the pond. Frogs are discriminating, and absolutely refuse to

eat dead hoppers or dead crawfish. Their food must be alive—and plenty of it.

## Three Different Hatches One Season

Frogs spawn as late as July. They usually lay about three different hatches of eggs during the season. The female frog mates with a male frog and lays a spawn of eggs. She will then mate with another male and lay another spawn of eggs, so continuing throughout the season. The eggs hatch into tadpoles, the tails of which disappear by absorption in the fall and late summer.

Some markets in the middle western cities have quoted frogs at \$5 per dozen. Frog legs are highly prized by many epicureans.

A light has been constructed on the edge of the pond which attracts bugs and insects. Many of these fall into the water, furnishing more food for Mr. Frog. Small pieces of blackjack brush have been thrown into the water to provide places for the frogs to lay their eggs.

On the east and west sides of the pond rocky recesses have been provided, where the frogs can rest in coolness and comfort.

Recently a group of 75 farmers visited the frog farm under supervision of the county farm agent. It has attracted wide attention, and letters of inquiry have been received all the way from Nebraska to Texas. Many persons have traveled hundreds of miles to view the unique layout.

## Armistice Day

**N**OVEMBER 11, 1932—what means the playing of the bands, the people in holiday attire, the singing, the dancing and the fluttering of flags? The answer is easy; it is not a time to work, to crave or contend. It is a day for rejoicing and gladness.

The day marks the fourteenth anniversary of an event in the world's history that is epochal, and in its observance we give recognition to the valor of unselfish men and the blessings of Him who holds the destinies of peoples and nations in His hands. Fourteen years ago the cannon's awful roar was hushed in Europe and the dove of peace again stretched its white wings over a world which had long sat in grief and terror.

We all remember that when the first streaks of purple flashed along the eastern horizon on the morning of June 25, 1916, to announce the coming of a new-made day, it found the United States of America with an army of only a few thousand men, but when the fan-shaped bars of the departing sun turned the ocean's blue to gold and the King of Day took his plunge into the Pacific he threw a parting kiss at the greatest army the world has ever seen. While the enemy had boasted that we could not send a boat across the Atlantic, we placed more than two million men in France, and at Chateau Thierry these men turned the victorious march upon Paris into an inglorious retreat and a plea for mercy.

Some of those we sent to France are with us today; before them we bow in lavish homage and pay tribute to their valor. Some of those we sent sleep "on Flanders Field where poppies blow beneath the crosses row on row," and the waves of a mighty ocean foam and lash between their dust and their native land. To them we give anew the pledge that human liberty shall not perish from the earth and that the honor of their nation and ours shall be maintained. What a sweet remembrance of them, what a blessing to the world, if we could give to our successors in this world a civilization without the seeds of strife, an idealism without the virus of selfishness and war.

## November Days

These wonderful early November days! If you are alive and able to move about, you ought to put in some of your time singing paeans of praise. A person has no right to enjoy this wonderful southwestern climate and be rejuvenated by the early November ozone and still feel grouchy. The nights are just right for sleeping, and the days are a tonic for body and nerves. An early November sky, when the pure airs and the brightness of the sun make its blue as blue as baby's eyes, or when the stars of night stud the great cerulean vault, is the grandest picture man ever gazed upon. In the meadows and along the fences the golden rod is rearing its banners; in the yards the fall roses are forming bouquets of magic beauty, while in the gardens the turnip greens are juicing up and showing their glory of foliage. Your system has been revitalized, your nerves steadied, your

eyes delighted, your hopes renewed, your heart gladdened. No grouching from you, old sport, these glorious early November days.

## Taxes

We are taxed heavily by the State; the taxes imposed by the county are burdensome; the municipal tax burrows deep into our pockets, and the road district tax and the school tax call for much of our coin. Added to these are the excise taxes, the privilege taxes and the nuisance taxes, all of which move us to profanity. But there are other taxes, and they cost much more than all the others named. Let Poor Richard tell of them: "Friends," says Poor Richard, "the taxes are indeed very heavy, and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly, and from these taxes the commissioners can not ease or deliver us."

## Get Thee a Cattery

As Will Rogers says, "All I know is what I read in the papers." But some time since I read an item that caused me to confidently predict better times in our country. The item told of a discovery of a process whereby cat skins can be tanned until they are as flexible and wear-resisting as fox skins, and that they take dye perfectly. Out of these skins beautiful fur garments are made, and it will not be long until matrons and maidens will be sighing for and proudly wearing the furs of the little animals they have so long despised.

Cats have never been loved much by the human family, except the Egyptians, and in truth they are not lovable animals. They litter up houses, they kill young chickens, and they give midnight serenades on the back fences that murder sleep. Usually when an old maid or a housewife sees a cat she makes a grab for a broom; when a man sees a feline he sighs for a bootjack or a brick. So far as commercial value is concerned, up to now the cat has not had any. Most any person will give you all the cats you want, and quite frequently some fellow dumps a sack of cats at your door that you do not want. But the cat may soon add materially to the wealth of our country, and cat-raising may become a profitable industry. We all know a cat can live on nothing, and we also know that nothing on this earth can show as rapid increase as a cat of the feminine gender.

## What Is An Education Worth?

An Eastern university has made the figures on what an education is worth. According to the university committee a high school education has a cash value of \$33,000, while a college education is worth exactly \$72,000. The men who believe they have worked out the commercial value of an education could have been employed in more useful work. Establishing the value of an education in dollars is about as easy as establishing

the value of a smile, or a happy disposition, or the fragrance of a rose.

An education is worth millions—possibly not to the person who acquires it, but to the world—provided its possessor purposes and works out a plan to use it for the betterment of the world. It is worth nothing to the possessor who is too lazy or too miserly to use it. A man may have a kit of the most up-to-date tools, and yet make nothing. Another with only a pocketknife may carve out many things of utility and beauty. We all know professional men who have many proud diplomas in their offices, and yet are the rankest failures. We know other men who never graduated in high school, but have risen to eminence in their field of labor. The value of an education depends entirely upon who has it.

## The Old and the New

Quite a few judges and pseudo philosophers, noting the increase of crime among the youth of the country, are advocating the establishment of neuropathic hospitals where children of criminal tendencies may be treated and cured of mental defects. I hardly ever speak of remedies, but I know two prescriptions that are very fine for children of criminal tendencies. Having seen some marvelous cures effected through the use of these remedial agents, I feel it a duty to speak of their virtues. For children under fourteen years old a peach tree limb should be used. Apply vigorously until the switch is well frazzled. For boys over fourteen use a stove. Apply the stove until the youth of criminal tendencies finds it necessary to sleep on his face and stomach. This writer is primitive enough to believe that all sin does not have its origin in disease of the flesh, nor its cure in moral suasion. He is not progressive enough to believe that everything that is old is obsolete or everything that is new is superior.

## Downtrodden or Extravagant?

Most of us find it very difficult to decide whether we are a down-trodden or an extravagant, wasteful people. We could soon settle the matter if we heard only one side of the question discussed, but being a tolerant people, we listen to both sides and so we are kept halting between two opinions. In the summer we attend political meetings, and the orators convince us that the railroads and other soulless corporations are ruining us, the oil magnates robbing us, and the trusts stamping us under their unholy feet. We get very mad and resolve to blow up the trusts and the railroads at the first opportunity. But the summer passes, the political orators are hushed, and winter comes on. Then we sit by the fire and read that we are spending three or four million dollars a day for gasoline, a million a day for radio equipment and two million a day for other amusements. So what is a fellow to do—blow up the concerns that are saving their money or try to have a little himself?

## Flu Time Near

These early November days remind

us that flu time is near, also that flu is one dart of disease that medical science has made little headway toward conquering. Disease and science have waged a war since time was young. Away back yonder in the Garden of Eden something went wrong with father Adam's internal economy and great misery came into his stomach. He suffered a great deal, and prospects of his ever getting back to where he could do a full day's work were by no means bright. But one happy day mother Eve found some peculiar shaped, highly scented leaves in the garden. Of them she made a strong tea and gave Adam a gourdful. The misery departed and Adam went to work next day. Since that time it's been a battle royal between disease and medical knowledge. Chills came and medical science discovered quinine; billiousness came and the doctor's found calomel; appendicitis and adenoids made their appearance and the surgeon sharpened his knife; typhoid fever came and the doctors discovered a serum that put the malady out of business. Finally the flu came and the doctors and the people have been on the run ever since.

The papers tell of a man who had just killed a dove dropping dead of heart disease. When found the dead bird was clutched in the hunter's hand. I recall that I shot and killed a dove in the long ago. I did not shuffle off the mortal coil, but when I looked at the pretty, harmless bird I had slain I felt mean enough to die.

The pumpkin is now on the market, and sales are good. There is no dish to compare with pumpkin, provided the melon has been brought to the eating stage in the proper way. No pumpkin should be severed from the vine until it has been liberally sprayed with frost. This turns the light chrome yellow of the rind to the real pumpkin' hue—a dull yellowish blue. The frost also takes away the biting, raspy flavor peculiar to young pumpkins. After frost has fallen the pumpkin should be pulled and stored in the corn crib, where there is plenty of ear corn in the shuck. A pumpkin positively will not season to the proper flavor in the field or grocery store or back porch; it must have the softening, mellowing influence of ear corn or it will leave a gyp water taste in the mouth.

Since winter is only a few days in the future, I feel it my duty to state that the people will have colds again this winter, just as they have every winter since the foundation of the world. I also desire to state in this connection that I know a remedy that will cure your cold, and I am confident that you know a remedy that will cure mine. So why worry?

It is my candid opinion that neither of the major political parties has anything like as progressive a platform this year as most of the voters of the country wanted. Both parties did fairly well at denouncing the "mighty maelstrom of money minions" and in declaring in favor of clipping the claws of the conscienceless cormorant, but fellows who

are in dead earnest about making a real heaven on this old earth of ours via the political route wanted a pronouncement in favor of tearing up the tracks, dynamiting banks and giving every voter a pension sufficient to meet grocery bills, provide good clothes and pay for show tickets at least twice a week.

This is written in advance of the election, and if our ticket doesn't get all the votes it should have received I have an alibi ready. Our men voters were getting such thrills on the football fields, and our women were so busy at bridge and getting ready for Christmas that most of them forgot to go to the polls. Elections should be held in the summer time when Democrats are all hot up and rearing to make a clean sweep of the enemy.

Recently the daily papers carried a news item to the effect that an old-fashioned Missouri Democrat was forced to leave a cafe in Kansas City because he drank his coffee from a saucer. Dear reader, I am usually very mild-mannered, and nearly always keep my temper under perfect control, but when I read of this diabolical deed my blood boiled to fever heat. I thought of the long march of liberty, and of how liberty had been stabbed in the very moment of victory. I thought of how the hard-headed barons of England had forced magna charta from old King John; I thought of the intrepid souls that crossed pathless seas to fight the fires of liberty upon the altars of America's congenial clime; I thought of the Boston tea party; I thought of Marion living on sweet potatoes in the Carolina swamps; I thought of Washington and his soldiers crossing the frozen Delaware barefooted on Christmas night; I thought of the liberties wrought out for us by the hopes and toils and prayers of the forefathers. And then I saw pigeon-toed dudes in clawhammer coats kicking a real Democrat from a dining room because he dared drink his coffee after the fashion of the fathers, and the best way known to man. I know from long experience that the best way to drink coffee is from a saucer, and also that the fluid imparts a richer flavor if a fluttering noise is made with the lips as the coffee is sipped. Oh, that I were a Rienzi, a Marco Bozarris, or a Robert Bruce, that I might arouse the people to go forth and fight against the thrall-dom that so sincerely threatens them.

As this is written the election is a few days in the future and nobody knows what the result will be. I'm scared and will be until the last vote is counted—but there have been abundant fall rains, and those who are forced to taste defeat will find abundant consolation in the fact that never was there a finer yield of turnip greens or a juicier crop of sweet potatoes. And to make matters better, the persimmon crop is fine. Next to buttermilk, persimmon beer is the greatest beverage left the world by the Volstead act. There are tints of morning in every sip and the smile of the dewdrop in every swallow of the delightful golden beverage. Why worry?

# Recollections of the Old Time Wagon Circus

By JOE SAPPINGTON  
522 Seewick Ave., Waco, Texas.

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**A** FEW weeks ago I went to Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey's circus, said to be the greatest show on earth; but I didn't enjoy the performance very much on account of its bigness—there was so much going on at one time that I couldn't see all of it. With the old-time one-ring wagon circus it was different—a one-eyed man could keep up with all the stunts and not half try. People don't take quite as much interest in circuses now as they did years ago when I was a boy living in the Cave Creek community.

The big posters depicting many sensational acts of performers and the great variety of ferocious looking animals that made up the menagerie, were by far the best part of the wagon circus. For ten long years every show coming to Cave Creek used the four outer walls and both gable ends of Bill Plunkett's blacksmith shop for a bill-board and people would come for miles around to admire and be thrilled by the pictures. I would gladly walk five miles to again behold some of those lurid circus posters. I want to feel the same thrill that chased up and down my young spine the first time I gazed upon that great aggregation of wild and ferocious animals that literally covered the walls of the Plunkett shop. To my childish mind everything depicted on those posters were

realistic and true to life. This obsession once caused me to match a fight with a boy big enough to lick me to a frazzle. He was a pessimist and an all-around doubter of circus pictures, casting slurs at the show and saying no one but a clabber-headed fool would believe in such tommyrot. I stood his taunts and insults as long as I could, then proceeded to land on his nose with my fist, and may have whipped him had the crowd not interfered.

## The Side Show

The old wagon circus always claimed to be a railroad show and guaranteed excursion rates on all railway and steamship lines leading to the town, notwithstanding Cave Creek was fifty miles from a railroad and four hundred miles from a navigable stream.

Their literature also stressed the fact that one ticket carried you through the entire show, although you would find the side show a distinct and separate institution, costing "two-bits" to enter its sacred portals, where a loud-speaking individual, standing near the front entrance, would edify you with the information that for the paltry sum of twenty-five cents (one quarter) you could see the woman with whiskers, the fat man who tipped the scales at 743 pounds, the dwarf, only two feet tall, the living skeleton, the tattooed man, the biggest snake in captivity, and last but not least, the educated pig.

After seeing all these side-show wonders, you procured a ticket for the main

show, which cost one dollar for a full-grown man or woman, but if you were an undersized man without whiskers or a small woman without wrinkles you could get in as a twelve-year-old for "four-bits."

## "Wild and Ferocious Beasts"

The first thing to attract attention upon entering the main tent of the old-time circus was the absence of almost everything that had been advertised and that had appeared on the flaming bill-posters. The menagerie of wild and ferocious beasts that had been captured in the jungles at such enormous cost of money and of human life for this, the GREATEST, MOST STUPENDOUS AND COLOSSAL SHOW OF THREE HEMISPHERES, usually dwindled into one moth-eaten camel, an aged rheumatic elephant, a toothless old lion, two or three sore-eyed monkeys, three or four parrots and a billygoat masquerading under an assumed but high-sounding name. Where, O where, was that leviathan of holy writ that sweated blood and brimstone in plain view of the audience, that cloven-footed horned horse with long mane and tail, those great herds of camels, dromedaries, zebras, and above all, what had become of that enormous gorilla that killed seven natives, and was so prominently featured on the south wall of Bill Plunkett's blacksmith shop? To this good day I have never found an answer.

## Jeff Hayes Defiant

The concert, like the sideshow, was also a separate department from the main show and cost another "two-bits" to see. Having in his possession a dodger, proclaiming in bold type, that one ticket entitled the holder thereof to see the entire circus, old Jeff Hayes refused to buy a concert ticket which had been so loudly emphasized by the spiel-

ers as the best part of the show, and when the ushers came to Jeff and demanded that he buy a ticket or vamoose he flatly refused to do either. The matter was finally referred to a tall, dark man with bristling whiskers who came post haste and ordered Jeff to depart without further delay. Jeff's only reply was to present the bewildered man a circus dodger impaled on the six-inch blade of his spring-back knife with the simple remark: "Read that circular, ye damn skunk!"

"I'll put you out of here, see if I don't," the tall, dark gentleman remarked, as he walked hurriedly away. But he failed to return.

I am, indeed, happy that the funerals of none of my near relatives conflicted with circus days during my boyhood, for, had they done so, there would have been one absent mourner—I would have been at the circus.

I still remember each circus day at Cave Creek—how I awakened at day-break, dressed hurriedly and rushed down to the circus ground, not even waiting to eat breakfast. From the time the first show wagon arrived until the last stake pin was pulled up I hovered about the tented ground. To my childish fancy it was a hallowed spot and all the men and women bareback riders, trapeeze performers, acrobats and clowns were real heroes and heroines.

## SOME LARGE FAMILIES IN TEXAS

There are still some large families in Texas, though the tendency is toward smaller families. According to the government census reports, 102,653 Texas families consisted of eight persons or more. The most numerous, however, was the family of only two persons, there being 306,395 or 22.2 per cent in this classification.

## TEXAS TOWNS IN 1850

San Antonio was Texas' largest town in 1850. At that time San Antonio's population numbered 3,488. Galveston, with a slightly smaller population, came second in the list of Texas cities, and Houston was third. The fourth city in the State in point of population was New Braunfels, which had 1928 inhabitants. The population of New Braunfels was all German, and it is said that half the population of Galveston and two-fifths of the population of San Antonio and Houston were Germans.

Lieut. J. V. Hecke, a retired Prussian army officer, was the first German to visit Texas. He came in 1818, when Texas was a province of Spain. After returning to his native land three years later he wrote a book suggesting that Prussia colonize Texas. The first German who brought his family to Texas was Frederick Ernst. He obtained a grant of land from the Mexican government in 1831, and later became an influential man in the Republic of Texas.

## MOUNTAIN LION KILLED IN HOOD COUNTY

The first mountain lion seen in Hood county for many years was killed a few weeks ago. The animal was killed by J. D. Renfro on his farm near Tolar. One September night Mr. Renfro heard a turkey gobbling as if it was in pain and went out to see about it. About the same time his bull dog also heard the noise, and rushing out found the lion. The dog treed the lion and Mr. Renfro shot it with a twelve-gauge shotgun. The lion jumped from the tree and was attacked by the dog, but whipped the dog off. Mr. Renfro shot twice more and the animal fell dead. The lion measured seven feet long and weighed 120 pounds.

## WAGON 78 YEARS OLD

A farmer near Roxton, Lamar county, has a wagon that is 78 years old. The wagon was brought to Texas from Missouri in 1858 by a Mr. Piper. It has long hubs and a coupling pole like they used to hang tar buckets on. The wagon is still in running condition.

## TEXAS FURNISHES 25 PER CENT OF NATURAL GAS

In 1931 Texas furnished 25 per cent of all the natural gas produced in this country, although it wasted by dissipation into the air more than it sold, according to Elmer H. Johnson of the University Bureau of Business Research. Mr. Johnson also says Texas is sending natural gas to the equivalent of 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal to Chicago each year.

## RAIL LINE ABANDONED

The branch line of the Burlington Railway system which extended from Cleburne to Hillsboro has been abandoned. The rails will be taken up and the stations sold.

The line was established in 1904 by the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad Company, but was sold several years ago to the Burlington. Seeking abandonment of the line, the owners offered evidence before the Interstate Commission to the effect that it had paid a profit in only four of the twenty-eight years it was operated.

## PECAN CROP SHORTER

The pecan crop of Texas is much shorter this year than last year, when 32,000,000 pounds of these nuts was produced in Texas. Generally the crop in the western portion of the pecan belt is better than in the eastern areas. For the State as a whole a crop below average, and far below that of last season is expected.

Coastal pecan groves suffered severely from storm damage from Harris and Brazoria counties north and west to Fayette and Austin counties. Although approximately fifty carloads were shipped from Brazoria county last season, no shipments from that county are expected this year. In the Waco area casebearers and other insects did considerable damage.

## FIRST WOMAN SECRETARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

So far as is known Mrs. Fannie R. Pugh, of Hearne, was the first secretary of Chamber of Commerce in the United States. Mrs. Pugh's first work as a Chamber of Commerce secretary was at Yuma, Arizona. Her efforts there were crowned with success and several important projects were put through. One was the building of a highway bridge across the river at Yuma. She also served several years as the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Hearne.

Mrs. Pugh has had an interesting career. She has given much service as a teacher, her first work being in Arkansas. She also taught at Goldthwaite, Palestine, Greenville, New Birmingham and Hearne. She was the principal of the first public school at New Birmingham, the town which sprang up like magic when iron ore was discovered there, lived a few years and then went down because the new industry did not meet expectations in the yielding of profits.

She also served as principal of the first public school at Hearne. Besides her work in the school room Mrs. Pugh has seen much service as publisher and editor. She edited the Hearne Advocate several years, and for a time published the Gulf Messenger, a literary monthly at Houston.

Mrs. Pugh, though she has retired from Chamber of Commerce and publishing work, is still active. At the age of 75, in spite of severe eye trouble, she conducts a successful insurance business.

## SAM HOUSTON STAMP FOR TEXAS CENTENNIAL

National recognition of the centennial of Texas Independence in 1936 by the issuance of a special memorial stamp bearing the likeness of General Sam Houston has been proposed to the Postmaster General by United States Senator Tom Connally. Senator Connally has submitted a photograph of General Houston which was furnished by Houston's son, Col. A. J. Houston of La Porte, and has inquired whether a special act of Congress would be necessary for the stamp issue.

## BUILDING FOR FIVE TEXAS TOWNS

Plans for carrying out another section of the public building program have been announced. The buildings to be erected will cost nearly twenty-one million dollars. The list only includes projects with limits of cost from \$100,000 to \$300,000. A list of projects with limits of costs under \$100,000 will be announced soon.

The Texas towns which are to get postoffice buildings are Childress, Dalhart, Lufkin, Corpus Christi, Port Arthur.

## CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME HAS 106 INMATES

There are at this time 106 inmates in the Confederate Woman's Home, which is located at Austin. This home has been a State institution since 1911, when the State took over control of the Home and the Legislature appropriated funds for its maintenance. At the beginning there were only fourteen widows of Confederates in the home, only one unit of the building having been completed. The buildings have been enlarged as the demand for more rooms has increased.

Mrs. Sidney J. Thomas has been superintendent of the home for fourteen years.

## WOMAN BLACKSMITH AT BORGER

Borger has a woman who is a blacksmith, showing that all the trades, as well as the professions, are being opened to women. The woman who conducts a blacksmith shop at Borger is Mrs. J. M. Bradford, who is five feet one inch tall and weighs 115 pounds.

Mrs. Bradford's husband was a blacksmith, and when he died last February, she decided to continue his work for the support of herself and five children, so hiring a helper, she took charge. It is said that Mrs. Bradford can throw a sledge or handle a wrench with the best of them. She does all kinds of blacksmith work except make heavy welds and shoe horses, and says she could do even these things if it became absolutely necessary for her to do so in order to continue the business.

## FIRST ODD FELLOW LODGE IN TEXAS

The first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Texas was instituted in Houston in 1838. The lodge was organized through the influence of Jacob De Cordova, who had been a loyal and hard-working member of the order before he came to Texas.

This was the first lodge of Odd Fellows organized outside of the United States, Texas being then an independent republic. De Cordova was elected the first grand sire of the Republic of Texas, and today his portrait hangs in nearly every lodge room of the order in Texas and in many of the lodge halls in Oklahoma.

De Cordova was the author of several books on Texas, one of which was entitled "Texas, Her Resources and Her Public Men." A copy of this work may now be seen in the Dallas Public Library. In this work it is said was printed the first correct map of Texas, which was prepared by De Cordova. In 1865 he wrote "The Texas Immigrant and Traveler's Guide Book," which is today a very rare volume.

## CHILD HAS MANY GRAND-PARENTS

Little Betty Owings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Owings, of Longview, is truly rich in grandparents. Doubtless she has more grandparents living than any child in Texas. She has five grandmothers and four grandfathers, and is the only grandchild or great grandchild in the family. Her grandparents are: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Owings, Longview; Mr. and Mrs. Butler Owings, great grandparents, Longview; Mr. and Mrs. Cole Wright, Henderson, great grandparents; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Sanford, great grandparents, Center; Mr. C. M. Sanford, grandfather, Shelbyville.

## STATE GOVERNMENT COSTS

The cost of State government in Texas in 1915 was \$16,364,780; in 1930 it had risen to \$108,776,396, a jump of nearly 800 per cent. Some other States showed even a greater increase in the cost of government for the same period. New York, for instance, whose cost of operating her government jumped about \$110,000,000 in fifteen years.

There were also States with a greater percentage increase than Texas, Delaware being one of the most noted in this respect; her expenditures increased 1400 per cent. But none of the States combined so high a horizontal increase with such a large percentage increase as Texas. New York's percentage jump was only a little better than 300, and Delaware's horizontal increase was only \$10,223,302.

Texas, the fifth State in point of population in 1930, was the fourth in point of government cost, being exceeded by New York, Pennsylvania and California.

Much of the increase in State expenditures in Texas has been produced by the great enlargement of highway building activity since 1915.

## BRIEF TEXAS NOTES

The Magnolia Petroleum Company will establish a carbon black plant in Wheeler county to use residue casing-head gas in the manufacture of carbon black. Permit for the plant was recently granted by the Texas Railway Commission.

Surveys for a 90-mile pipe line from the Duval county field to Aransas Pass are being made for the Atlantic Refining Company.

Thirteen factories in Texas other than textile mills are engaged in the manufacture of bags, other than paper. They employ 986 workers and salaried executives and annually consume \$9,890,763 worth of raw materials, containers, fuel and power and produce goods valued at \$11,343,293.

The Mexia Textile Mills reopened in August, giving employment to seventy-five full-time workers, with prospects of another shift being added soon after the opening. The mills closed early in the summer after working three days a week for two years, and were expected to stand idle for a year or more when orders received exhausted the supply on hand and taking care of full-time production for some time ahead.

Purchase of the California Meter Company factory and its removal from Los Angeles to Fort Worth is announced by the Fort Worth Well Machinery & Supply Company, which will operate the plant in connection with its other manufacturing institutions, which include spudders, cypress tanks, leather belting and a modern brass foundry. The Calmet line of water meters henceforth will be manufactured in Fort Worth—the first factory of the kind in the Southwest.

Rranz Buckle Company, manufacturing buckles for cotton bales after compressing, has opened a plant at Weatherford. Three machines, each with a capacity for handling 3,000 pounds of steel wire daily, were installed and are in operation.

## PECANS OVER 3 INCHES LONG

Some pecans that measured over three inches in length and about five inches around were exhibited in Brownwood recently. The pecans grew on a small tree. The tree is on the Carnegie Library grounds. A high fence has been built around it for protection. Some pecan men estimated the value of the tree at a high figure for experimental purposes.

## LIVED 78 YEARS IN SAME HOUSE

Henry Rusche, a prominent citizen of Nacogdoches, recently celebrated the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birth. One outstanding feature of Mr. Rusche's career is that he lives in the house in which he was born. His home is on Hospital street, Nacogdoches, and is one of the thirteen residences that were built in the long ago.

Mr. Rusche has never lived in any other house. When he married he brought his bride to his childhood home, and there all their children were born, grew to manhood and womanhood, married and moved away.

## HOME OWNERSHIP IN THE STATE

For the State of Texas as a whole 40.4 per cent of the families lived in their own homes, according to census reports.

Fort Worth appears to lead the cities of the State in percentage of home owners. Of the 43,040 families in that city 19,107, or 44 per cent live in homes which they either own or in which they have an equity.

In Dallas the percentage of home owners is 37.3 per cent; in Houston 38.8 per cent; in San Antonio 42.3 per cent.

The Fort Worth population showed 80.6 per cent of the families were native whites, 3.1 per cent foreign-born whites, and 14.4 per cent negroes; 768 were of other races. The same classification for the State as a whole showed 71.6 per cent native whites, 3.4 per cent foreign-born whites, and 15.3 per cent negroes.

## TEXAS IRON ORE TO BE USED IN STEEL VENTURE

A new venture to make commercial use of East Texas iron ore deposits has been announced. A company known as the Mid-Continent Iron and Steel Corporation recently opened offices in Dallas and announced the intention to establish a steel plant, in which Texas raw materials will be used exclusively.

According to the announcement it was the company's intention to establish a plant near Dallas, and surveys have already been announced of possible sites. The proposed capital stock of the company is \$1,500,000. One of the men interested in the company said the corporation already had under option a vast amount of East Texas iron ore and other material necessary for steel manufacture.

One of the directors said most of the ore under option was in Cherokee county, and that he understood some of the optioned tracts were in Harrison county.

Although in recent years there has been no iron production in Texas, the State once operated a plant at the old penitentiary at Rusk, Cherokee county.

The formal announcement said the concern plans no fabrication, but believes the availability of its steel for fabrication and manufacture at lower prices than that brought in from other markets will bring a large number of manufacturers to the State.

"We find," said one of the directors, "that there is available at an extremely low cost every material needed for the operation of a modern steel plant; cheap fuel to be used in the operation and plenty of labor. The company will be in a position to acquire at the start, by taking advantage of options now held by organizers, many millions of tons of high-grade ore."

The directorate of the corporation includes a prominent engineer of New York, and a number of well known capitalists of Texas.

## THE TEXAS GIANT

The largest man that ever lived in Texas was Sam Harris, who died at Farmersville, Collin county, in 1924. Mr. Harris was about 45 years old at the time of his death and weighed 720 pounds. He had lived at Farmersville many years and for a time served as chief of police of his home town. For a short time he traveled with a carnival company.

So far as is known to the writer, Mr. Harris was the largest man not only in Texas but in the United States. Old timers tell us that prior to the Civil War there lived in Western Tennessee a man named Miles Darden who weighed 900 pounds.

It required fifteen men to handle the remains of Mr. Harris at burial. The remains and casket weighed nearly 1400 pounds.

## TEXAS SHARES IN CONSTRUCTION PLAN

A vast construction program calling for the expenditure of \$41,577,260 on flood control and rivers and harbors projects under the terms of the Garner-Wagner relief bill, has been approved by the War Department to advance the government's employment relief efforts. Twenty-five thousand people are expected by the War Department officials to be removed from the ranks of the jobless as a result of these increased construction activities.

In addition to this program, Congress has also authorized the War Department to spend \$15,164,000 on construction work at military posts. This will perhaps give work to 10,000 persons.

Texas projects included are: Fort Bliss, El Paso, \$200,000. Duncan Field, San Antonio, \$125,000. Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, \$500,000. Randolph Field, San Antonio, \$429,000.

## LOST RACE OF THE PANHANDLE

According to W. C. Holden, professor of history at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, who with a party of students has excavated two of the many ruins in the Panhandle, an unidentified race whose advent and departure are unknown, reached a high state of civilization in the Texas Panhandle six hundred years ago. The announcement was made after the party had removed some of the pottery found in the ruins of a laboratory of anthropology at Santa Fe, New Mexico, for close study. Prof. Holden says: "These people lived in large and substantial communal houses, built of stone, maintained a settled order of municipal life, and made various experiments in agriculture."

More than one hundred ruins of houses ranging in size from one room to three hundred rooms, have been located and mapped out by Floyd B. Studer, Amarillo business man and director of archaeology and paleontology of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society Museum at Canyon. Most of them are found in the Panhandle.

One of the rooms excavated by the Holden party contained twenty-nine rooms and the other thirty-three. The first one measured 163 feet long and 50 feet wide. Three types of masonry were found, slab stone, horizontal and a combination of the two. The walls of horizontal masonry are of smooth and evenly placed stones, reflecting a high grade of workmanship.

Of these people Prof. Holden says: "They smoked pipes of soapstone and pottery construction. Their many ornaments included turquoise objects from the mines south of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and shell beads from the Pacific coast. They also used local materials for ornaments, including bones and polished pebbles. Buffalo meat was the chief source of food, but they also ate deer, antelope, bear, turkey and small wild game. They grew corn on small irrigated tracts along the streams."

# Bitterness in Presidential Campaign of 1876

By J. H. LOWRY

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THE first National political campaign to challenge the attention of the writer was that of 1876.

That year Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, was the Democratic nominee for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was his running mate. The Republican ticket was Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and William A. Wheeler for Vice President. I have witnessed many interesting national contests, but no other as warm or exciting as that of 1876.

Horace Greely's defeat four years before had left the Democratic party shattered, but Tilden was a great man, with a remarkable record as Governor of New York and a genius for organization. He had fought Tammany Hall to its knees and made a great reputation as a smasher of rings. He quickly united his party and inspired confidence in his ability to win.

Election night came and the country awaited the result in palpitating excitement. The early returns showed that Tilden had carried New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, the vote of which States, with that of the South added, was sufficient to elect him. The people went to bed believing Tilden had been elected, and most of the morning papers conceded that he had won. But the Republican leaders claimed fraud had been practiced in the States of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. A wrangle began and was continued until near the day for inauguration, and so bitter did it become that it brought the nation to the verge of civil war once more. Finally an electoral commission was appointed, consisting of fifteen members, composed of Congressmen, Senators and Supreme Court Judges. This commission threw out the vote of the Southern States mentioned, and by a vote of eight to seven declared Hayes elected. But it was not until about one week before the time for inauguration that the people knew who would be President.

## Extraordinary Contest

It is claimed that the contest started when the Democratic chairman wired a Republican editor of New York asking for the result in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. The Republican editor discovered that the vote of these three States was necessary to elect Tilden, and immediately wired the Republican chairman to concede nothing. The paper edited by this Republican was the only New York publication that claimed the election of Hayes in its issue of the morning after the election.

Then began the most extraordinary contest that ever took place in the country. There were double election certificates from four States—South Carolina, Florida, Oregon and Louisiana. The two Houses of Congress were unable to agree in any case which certificate should be received as genuine. The Senate at that time was controlled by the Republican Party, the House of Representatives by the Democratic Party. A compromise became necessary, and the moderate men of both sides agreed to

create a commission, as evenly divided politically as might be, which should decide all disputed questions so far as the Constitution gave authority to Congress to settle them. The commission consisted of fifteen members—the Senate appointing five from its own body (three Republicans and two Democrats), the House of Representatives five (three Democrats and two Republicans), and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, (two Republicans and two Democrats), designated in the bill, appointing a fifth member from the same court. The Justices selected Justice Bradley, a Republican, for the fifth member.

## Result of Decision

The result in the case of each State was a decision of the commission by a vote of eight to seven that the certificate of the electoral vote cast for Hayes and Wheeler was the lawful electoral vote.

As question after question was decided by the commission in favor of the Republicans, Democratic ire arose and

gross partisanship was charged, but the conservative members of the party were too patriotic to allow the failure of a law which they assisted in passing. The electoral votes were counted according to the commission's decision. The summing up of the vote (Hayes 185, Tilden 184) was read by Mr. Allison, of Iowa, one of the Senate's tellers, at a little after 4 o'clock on the morning of March 2, 1877. Thomas W. Ferry, president pro tem of the Senate, then declared Rutherford B. Hayes President and William A. Wheeler Vice-President. The Democrats of the country denounced the whole affair as a fraud, and this writer, though but a lad at the time remembers hearing man, stalwart sons of the South who had fought through the four-year's war, say they were ready to shoulder arms again and see to it that Tilden occupied the Presidential chair, but better counsel prevailed.

According to the Democratic vote the popular vote was: Tilden 4,300,000; Hayes 4,036,898. The Republican count was: Tilden 4,285,992; Hayes 4,033,768.



## GREAT COLLECTION OF CIRCUS RELICS

Harry Hertzberg, of San Antonio, has perhaps the greatest collection of circus relics in the world. The collection consists of posters, letters, programs, heralds and pictures of noted circus owners and performers, as well as some of their prized possessions.

Mr. Hertzberg was nearly twenty years in gathering this collection of circus relics. One of the oldest posters in the collection is that of the Rickett's Show; it dates back to the eighteenth century. It was advertised to exhibit in Philadelphia, where President George Washington was living at the time, and on the poster is a line stating that "The President and his Lady will honor the circus with their company this evening."

The collection shows that the early circus poster artists were by no means the equals of the present-day artists in picturing the glories of the "coming circus." Few thrilling pictures adorned the posters of the early days, and the few that were used were not worthy to be compared with the flaming posters which now herald the coming of a "mighty, marvelous exhibition," and before which the youth of the country stand enraptured. The flaming posters and wealth of adjectives used to tell of the coming of the great exhibitions appear to have been originated by the greatest of all showmen, Phineas T. Barnum, including letters written by him to Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, General Winfield Scott and Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge. The letter to General Scott asks for one of the General's well-worn hats, to be used by Mr. Barnum in a collection of the hats of one hundred of the world's most famous men. A new hat was sent in exchange for the old one.

The momentoes of General Tom Thumb, the noted midget, include his gun, carriage and a cast of his foot.

## THE CLOSEST GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST

The very close race in the run-off primary for Governor in August led many to say, and some papers to print, that this was the closest race for Governor in the history of the State, but this was not correct. It was indeed a very close race, the difference in the vote cast for Miram A. Ferguson and that cast for Ross A. Sterling being only about 3,500, though nearly a million votes were polled, but there have been closer races for this high office in Texas. Some of the close races were:

George T. Wood, elected Governor over his opponent by a majority of 2,048 votes in 1847.

P. H. Bell, elected by a majority of 1555 votes in 1849.

But the closest race for the office of Governor of Texas was 1861. There were three candidates that year, and a plurality vote elected, F. R. Lubbock received 21,854 votes, Edward Clark 21,730, and T. J. Chambers 13,759. In spite of the closeness of the vote, there is nothing on record to show that there was a contest in the courts. Lubbock's plurality over Clark was 124. Clark had served out the term to which Sam Houston was elected, Houston having resigned following the secession of Texas from the Union.

## OLD RELICS EXHIBITED AT WICHITA FALLS

Many interesting relics of early Texas days were on exhibition in a museum at the Golden Anniversary Celebration of Wichita Falls, which was celebrated in the latter part of September.

A relic that attracted much attention was a castiron battle-axe used by Vasques de Coronado in 1536 when he made a second exploration into the North American continent from Mexico. A pistol used by Quannah Parker, a tomahawk used by Daniel Boone, a surveying compass belonging to Abraham Lincoln and gavel fashioned from walnut logs cut 102 years ago and used in construction of Shawnee Mission also were shown. This mission was the pioneer Methodist missionary station west of the Mississippi.

## A SALT LAKE IN TEXAS

An Edinburg correspondent of a Houston paper gives the following account of a salt lake in Texas:

"A lake with crystal bottom, which for 106 years has furnished the salt for inhabitants of Texas and northern Mexico, is located on the Texas side of the Rio Grande between Edinburg and Raymondville, and is still being 'mined' by residents of that section. No matter how much salt is taken out of the lake, the supply apparently remains inexhaustible, more crystals forming to replace those hauled away. In this the lake may be likened to the remarkable salt spring of China, from which however, the salt can only be obtained from evaporating the water.

"Spades are used to loosen the rock from the bottom of the shallow Texas lake, where it hardens into crystals as large as the end of a man's finger. The lake floor is so firmly paved with salt that five-ton trucks may drive out into its center, load to capacity and drive out again safely. The brine, however, corrodes the truck wheels and their rubber tires.

"Ordinarily the salt is spaded up into scows, pounded with great wooden mallets, washed by throwing buckets of the clear lake water over it, pulled into shore and then loaded on trucks. It is sold in this State to manufacturers of ice cream and other similar products.

"Covering between 200 and 300 acres, surrounded by wide, sandy beaches and fringed with mesquite, the lake has been known for over one hundred years as La Sal del Rey. It is so called because the Spanish people for years paid a tax to the King of Spain for carting the salt out. The lake is not fed by mineral springs. It is located fifty miles from the nearest gulf waters. The source of the salt deposits is undetermined. Red Fish Bay, which is the nearest body of water to the lake, is noted for its exceedingly heavy salt content, but no crystalline salt is found on the floor of this bay, nor is any attempt made to procure commercial salt there.

"Great curative powers are credited to the water, especially for skin disease, and many bottles of the water are carried away to be used medicinally.

"A cup of the lake water will yield half a cup of salt when boiled. Waders in the lake find that salt creeps up to their knees in powdery form, even though they do not enter the water above their ankles."

## STATES GIVEN FULL AUTHORITY IN REDISTRICTING

When the Legislature of Texas takes up the work of redistricting the State congressionally at the coming January term, it can do so with the knowledge that it has full authority in the matter, entirely independent of the Federal government.

Some question had arisen as the Federal government's right to interfere, provided the districts were not compact and contiguous, containing as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants, but a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States gave unrestricted freedom to the States in the matter of shaping their congressional districts.

The Supreme Court decision was in a Mississippi case. The high tribunal upheld the redistricting in Mississippi and declared regulations imposed in the Federal reapportionment act of 1911 were no longer in force under the reapportionment act of 1929 the representation of Mississippi in the House was reduced by Congress from eight to seven members. In 1932 the Mississippi Legislature redistricted the State by combining the old Seventh and Eighth districts into a new Seventh, leaving the other districts unchanged. This was unsatisfactory to some of the citizens of the State and the question was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision. The State of Texas is expected to be redistricted congressionally at the next session of the Legislature which will convene in January.

# A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

## Life's Little Surprises

What a world! To be a valetorian and then get a job working for a fellow who dropt out at the eighth grade.

## He Holds the Queen

"What I am today I owe to my wife," he said proudly.  
"Well, what are you?" the other sneered.  
"I'm the husband of the best bridge player in our neighborhood."

## Authentic Information

"Is that an eight or a twelve?" asked the admirer of Mr. Hwitcheil's automobile.  
"Both," replied Elmer. "Eight cylinders; twelve payments."

## Billy's Deduction

"Now I know why he's a watch dog," remarked small Billy after seeing Tower turn around several times before lying down.

"Why?" asked his father.  
"Cause he has to keep winding himself up," replied Billy exultantly.

Daughter—I'll bet you never saw dancing like this when you were young, dad.

Father—Yes, once; but the place was raided before ten o'clock.

## Better Step On It

"Pa," said the kid, "what is meant by being 'twixt the devil and the deep sea?"

"It is a position a man is in, son, when the traffic cop signals to stop and the backseat driver orders him to go ahead," replied his dad.

## Harmony in Heaven

An inquisitive old lady was always asking her minister questions. One day the persistent lady asked: "Mr. Blank, can you tell me the difference between a cherubim and a seraphim?"

The minister thought deeply for a minute and then replied: "Well, they had a difference madam, but they have made it up."

## Upstairs Came Down

A little girl went into a large hardware store and had her first elevator ride.

"How did you like it?" asked her father.

"Well, it was so funny, daddy," answered the child. "We went into a little house, and the upstairs came down!"

## The Hay Made the Difference

Up near Hiawatha a motorist got caught on a narrow road behind a load of hay that refused to turn aside.

"Hey, there!" he yelled, "pull out and let me pass."

"Oh, I dunno as I am in any hurry," came a voice from the front of the wagon.

"You seemed in a hurry to let that fellow in a wagon pass."

"That's because his horses wuz eatin' my hay," said the farmer. "There ain't no danger of you eatin' it."

## Commas Are Important

A pupil was having trouble with punctuation and was being called down by the teacher.

"Never mind, sonny," said the visiting school board president, consolingly. "it's foolish to bother about commas. They don't amount to much anyway."

"Elizabeth Ann," said the teacher quietly, to a small girl in the class, "please write this sentence on the board. 'The president of the board says the teacher is a fool.' Now," she continued, "put a comma after board and another after teacher."

# Poultry Facts

By F. W. KAZMEIER

Poultry Breeder, Bryan, Texas

## Increasing Egg Production by Artificial Light

In the fall and winter the period of daylight is comparatively short. Artificial illumination makes the days longer, the fowls eat more feed, lay many more eggs and any increase during the months when eggs are high priced is highly profitable. This practice is recommended for laying stock, but not for the breeding pens.

## When to Use Lights

Careful experiments indicate that the best time to use artificial lights is all through the winter months until about March. There is some difference of opinion regarding the time of day to use them. There are three different methods, as follows:

1. The lights are turned on an hour or two before daylight and again in the evening before dark, making a twelve-hour day for the hen.

2. Lights are turned on only in the evening before it gets dark and remain on to give the hens the same number of work hours as mentioned above.

3. The lights are turned on in the morning, usually about four-thirty o'clock and turned off as soon as there is enough daylight for the hens to see.

Of the above plans, the latter appears to be the best. When used in the evening the lights must be dimmed for a while before turning them off, otherwise the hens cannot see the way to the roost and many will roost on the

## Travel Note

"Does the giraffe get a sore throat if he gets wet feet?"  
"Yes, but not until the next week."

## Peter Puzzles Pop

"Pa," said little Peter, "what is it that occurs once in a minute, twice in a week and yet only once in a year?"  
"I give it up, son. What?"  
"The letter 'e'."

## The Mother o' Pearl

"You're looking bad, old man," said an acquaintance to Browne. "What's the trouble?"

"Domestic," answered Browne.  
"But you always said that your wife was a pearl," remarked the friend.

"So she is," returned Browne sorrowfully. "It's the mother o' pearl that's the trouble."

## Tommy Knew

The teacher had asked Tommy to spell "responsibility," which he did.

"Now, can you tell me the meaning of that big word, Tommy?" she asked.

"Yes'm," replied Tommy. "If I had only four buttons on my trousers and two would come off all the responsibility would hang on the other two buttons."

## What Bobby Sang

Mother—"Bobby, did you do anything besides eat at the school picnic?"

Bobby—"Yes, Mummie, we sang a hymn called, 'We Can Sing, Full Though We Be.'"

Inquiries revealed that the title of the hymn was, "Weak and Sinful Though We Be."

A chinese newspaper contains this letter from an applicant for work: "Sir: I am Wang . . . I can drive a typewriter with good noise and my English is great . . . My last job has left itself for me, for the good reason that the large man has dead. It was of no fault of mine. So, honorable sirs, what about it? If I can be of big use to you, I will arrive on some date that you shall guess."

## Some Jump

An Irishman, who had been in Alaska told the following story:

"I landed me boat on an island. I went ashore and when I got up to about the middle of the island I met the biggest bear I ever see in my life."

"There was one tree on the island and I made for that tree. The nearest limb was a big one which was about twenty feet from the ground, and I jumped for it."

Somebody listening to the story said, "Did you make it?"

The Irishman replied, "I didn't make it going up but I caught it coming down."

## The End of a Perfect Clock

It was about bedtime, so Enoch Perkins started to wind the clock while his wife was fastening the windows.

Suddenly his wife jumped at the sound of a crash which came from the kitchen. She hurried there and found the clock in pieces on the floor.

"Enoch," she said, "What have you done?"

"Maria," he said, "I have smashed that clock to smithereens."

She said, "Enoch, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. Why did you smash that fine old reliable clock that we have had with us for the thirty-two years of our married life?"

He said, "Dammit Maria, for thirty-two years I have wound that clock every single night. I have just discovered that it is an eight-day clock."

## DEVELOPMENT OF TEXAS OIL INDUSTRY

Think of it! In the year 1897 the production of crude oil in Texas was only 6,500 barrels, and that was far in excess of the production in any previous year.

In the year 1931, under proration which allowed but a slight portion of the possible production, Texas produced 330,720,000 barrels.

The first people to receive benefit from oil in Texas were the Indians. The Red men did not profit physically. Always on the lookout for remedies for ills of the flesh, when they found a blue-black greasy water in the depressions among the rocks in Brazoria county, they were quick to ascertain the medicinal value thereof and found that it had curative properties. White settlers saw the same greasy water and immediately sought to turn it to financial profit, and in 1866 several shallow wells were drilled in Nacogdoches county. There was very small production from these wells, and no established market for the product, and those who had hoped to grow rich through oil production soon turned to other pursuits.

In 1877 an interest in oil was developed, which has increased as the years have rolled on, making many rich and sending many into the mire of bankruptcy. During that year, a company while drilling for water at Corsicana, found showings of oil. This created an interest and soon a drill was going down in search of the liquid gold. The first well in the Corsicana field came in on October 15, 1895, with a production of two and one-half barrels per day. Other drillers soon drilled deeper and at a depth of 1,040 feet obtained a well that yielded 22 barrels a day. Other wells were drilled in the same field and at the close of 1847 the Corsicana field was good for 6,500 barrels a year.

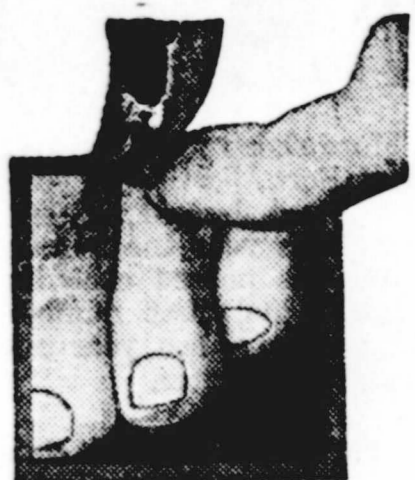
Texas, however, received their first tip of the greatness of her oil deposits early in 1901. On January 10 of that year the great Lucas gusher at Beaumont came in and threw the whole State into a fever of excitement. The Lucas gusher, from a depth of 1100 feet, spouted petroleum 200 feet into the air, and people rushed to famed Spindle Top field from all sections of Texas, and other States, to make their investments and lay the foundation of their fortunes. Other fields—Sour Lake, Batson, Saratoga, Petrolia, Humble, etc.—followed in quick succession, and during the year 1905, the production of oil in Texas jumped to 28,136,000 barrels.

Since that time many great fields have come in, in various sections of the State. Many of these fields have been pumped dry, leaving the towns which they built up somewhat desolate, but many others are in the full flower of production. In 1928 Texas became the leading oil producing State in the Union, a lead which she still retains. A new all-time record for any State in the Nation was established in 1931, when Texas produced 330,720,000 barrels, a figure exceeding the combined output of all producing States in the Union, leaving out California, and which represents a total almost equal to the annual quantity produced by all foreign countries. Figures of American Petroleum Institute show that at the present time the State is producing approximately 40 per cent of the Nation's output.

LARGEST AND SMALLEST COUNTIES IN TEXAS  
The largest county in Texas is Brewster. According to the Census Bureau the area of this county is 3,798,400 acres, which is equivalent to 5,935 square miles. However, the county has been surveyed and its area reported at 6,137 square miles; it is believed that the census failed to account for some of the land belonging to the county.

Three States of the Union—Rhode Island, Delaware and Connecticut, are smaller than Brewster county.

Rockwall is the smallest county in Texas, containing only 95,360 acres, or 149 square miles.



# Corns

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FREEZONE does it! Puts the corn to sleep—deadens all pain—and soon makes it so loose in its bed of flesh that it lifts right out! Hard corns or soft—all are quickly ended by FREEZONE. Calluses, too. Get a bottle at any drug store and walk in comfort!

# FREEZONE

## HOME CANNING DOUBLED IN TEXAS

Miss Lola Blair, Nutritionist in the Texas A. & M. College Extension Service, says home canning in Texas has already doubled this year over last year if comparative figures from scattered counties are representative for the state as a whole. A check-up in these counties compared to a similar count made at the same time last year showed 3,279,244 tin cans and glass jars used up to that time in 1932, to 1,770,850 used for the same period in 1931. This is an increase of 85 per cent. The figures were based on dealers' reports of tin cans and glass jars sold.

Canning for 1931 in about 120 counties where demonstration agents were employed totaled a little more than 32,000,000 containers, which led to an unofficial estimate of 50,000 containers canned in the State as a whole. If the final reports made by home demonstration agents this year bear out the preliminary check mentioned, canning in home demonstration agent counties will run more than 50,000,000 containers this season, and the total for the State may be expected to nearly reach, or perhaps pass the million mark.

## STUDYING COTTON MARKETING IN TEXAS

Because of the importance of Texas in the world cotton industry, three members of the Royal Egyptian Legation are studying cotton marketing at the University of Texas, doing a year's research work under the Director of the Bureau of Business Research.

The men are connected with the Department of Agriculture of the Egyptian Government and have been on leave for several years studying the cotton industry in major producing countries. In addition to studying English in schools of their own country the representatives have spent several years in schools and universities of England and France. Their proposed itinerary includes Germany and other European countries.

## HOTELS OF DISTINCTION IN ST. LOUIS

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# TEXAS FARM NEWS

More sheep were marketed at Fort Worth last year than ever before in one year. This year the million mark was passed early in August, and that number did not arrive last year until six weeks later.

Four years ago 25 club boys began raising registered pigs in Camp county. The county agent reports that since that time hogs on Camp county farms have increased 50 per cent in number and 25 per cent in quality.

While the average loss of young turkeys in Colorado county this year is said to run from 20 to 75 per cent, Marcus Schindler has kept his losses to less than 5 per cent. His investment was an early worming, which he says kept his losses under the figure named.

Texas rice production for 1932 is estimated at 8,601,000 bushels, which is 2,052,000 bushels less than was produced in 1931. Louisiana leads the States in the production of rice, followed by Texas, Arkansas and California in the order named.

Disgusted with the low market price of frying chickens the farm women of Titus county turned to canning fryers instead of selling them on the market. In doing this they doubled the value of their chickens, so the home demonstration agent reports. One woman gained \$3.09, exclusive of labor, by canning 22 fryers.

The annual Poultry Show of the Llano County Poultry Association will be held at Llano November 7 and 8. These exhibitions are always largely attended and create great interest among the poultry raisers of that section. Paul Cunyus and E. Holmgreen, poultry specialists from the Extension Service of A. & M. College of Texas, will be present and will give demonstrations on the proper grading and marketing of birds.

Lamar county reported more than four times as many permanent pasture demonstrations under the direction of the county agent up to September 1, 1932, than any other county in the State. The smallest return per acre reported was \$4.64, which was reported by C. P. Grant, of Deport, who has a total pasture acreage of 75 acres on which he grazed an average of more than 38 head of livestock per day. The largest return per acre reported was by Edgar Little, of Caviness, who grazed an average of more than 18 head per day on a pasture of three acres. His return was \$54.74 per acre. All reports covered receiving an estimated total of a period of six months.

According to the last survey of the United States Agricultural Department the wheat acreage this fall is about 39,805,000 acres, compared with 40,172,000 acres sown last fall, and 43,526,000 acres sown in the fall of 1930. The wheat acreage is approximately one per cent lower than the acreage sown last fall, and 8.5 per cent lower than the area seeded in the fall of 1930. In Texas the acreage is about 3 per cent lower than the acreage sown last fall.

There has been a decline in the horse and mule population in some western counties, on account of the increased use of tractors, but several of the western counties report that the horses and mules are coming back. Dallam county, for example, reports that it has more horses and mules than it had in 1929; this is shown by the records. There was a loss in 1930, but the loss was regained the following year and the number is greater now than ever before.

Three young ladies of West Texas are paying their way through Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth, with products of the farm. All of the expense, including board, room, tuition and fees, is so paid. On opening day the young ladies arrived on the school campus with a trailer full of jams, jellies, canned meats, preserves and pickles, etc., as a down payment. From time to time their parents will send dressed chickens, meat, etc.

The organized efforts and close study of home problems have enabled the farm women in many counties in Texas to materially reduce the expenses of living, and at the same time add to the comforts and pleasures of the home. Many farm homes are now on a cash basis that were never so happily conditioned before. Through the strict keeping of accounts the women have learned exactly what home expenses are, and increasing the number of marketable commodities they have largely increased the revenue coming to the family. Here is a splendid report from one county: The county agent of Dawson county reports that seven members of the Wilson Club of that county made a saving of \$76.90 in making 64 garments for their families, and eight members of the Patricia Club report a saving of \$104.13 by using modern methods in making the family clothing. The foundation pattern is the device that has been most helpful in making clothing, the members of these clubs say.

Trembles, or alkali disease, symptoms of which are identical, are caused by live stock eating white snake root or rayless goldenrod in the late summer and fall, says the United States Department of Agriculture in a warning to keep stock away from these two weeds. Rayless goldenrod, or jimmy weed, occurs in Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona; white snakeroot is widely distributed in Eastern United States and as far west as Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Trembles is also known as milk sickness, and young animals or persons drinking milk from affected animals may also develop the disease. Neither weed is sought by animals, but is eaten only when desirable food is lacking. Stock losses may be greatly reduced by handling animals so that they do not graze where these plants are abundant. No effective cure is known for affected animals, but use of purgatives or laxatives, such as Epsom salts or raw linseed oil, often gives relief.

Speaking of good beef, and how to have it, Roy W. Snyder, meat specialist in the Extension Service at Texas A. & M. College, says: "Juicy steaks, tender, tasty meat, comes only from high quality animals, and to get such a finish a calf should be fed at least 90 to 150 days. There is no magic in canning that can change a scrubby, immature rough and rangy calf into choice beef. A calf that has had milk and good grazing will be acceptable but can be much improved by feeding. A practical method is to feed calves oats, shelled corn or milo before weaning. To a weaned calf in a dry lot supply all the hay it will eat, all the fattening foods, such as shelled corn, crushed ear corn or milo heads it will eat without scouring, and one to one and a half pounds per day of cottonseed meal, or a limited amount of cottonseed, not to exceed two and a half pounds daily. At the start a calf will consume about two pounds of grain per day, and this will gradually increase to ten or twelve pounds per day. A beef-bred animal should be fattened if possible. It yields more choice thick muscles than a dairy-bred animal; lays on fat through the lean muscles, thereby increasing tenderness; yields a superior white, crisp fat; and the lean muscles are a bright, attractive red color. Fatten the best animal available, regardless of whether it is steer or heifer. Heifers fatten a little quicker, but few people can tell the difference in the carcasses. Always select for killing a thrifty animal, and never one that is losing weight.

There will be a calf show in Coleman next spring for 4-H club boys. It will be held just before the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show. The best calves will receive the \$100 prize money offered by the business concerns of Coleman. Thirty-three calves are now on feed and C. V. Robinson, county agent, expects more calves to go into 4-H club lots.

On the farm of J. R. Goss, in Fannin and Lamar counties, 4,200 acres of one kind of cotton was grown this year. It is the intention to grow the same cotton on this farm next year, and also induce all the farmers in the community to grow the same variety. Samples taken from this cotton showed the lint to be one and one-sixteenth inch staple. Only this kind of cotton was ginned on the Goss farm this year, and about 45,000 bushels of pure seed are available for planting.

J. R. Sheriff, of Bailey county, reports that he produced eggs last April at a feed cost of 3.2 cents per dozen. His flock of 295 Leghorn hens laid during the month 4,700 eggs, on a ration of milo, hegari, mash and skim milk. The total cost of feed was \$12.50. The eggs were marketed at an average price of 7.72 cents a dozen, making a total of \$30.65, and leaving a profit of \$18.15.

Sudan and sorghum hay are slightly superior to cotton seed hulls as the roughage for growing dairy heifers, according to O. C. Copeland, dairyman at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. It is the prevailing practice in the cotton areas to allow the young dairy animals access to pastures whenever available, but usually these pastures furnish only a small part of the feed required, hence it is necessary to feed some grain and roughage to maintain normal growth of the animals. Not enough hay is produced to supply all of the roughage that is needed, and because cottonseed hulls are so abundant, they are frequently used as a substitute for the hay. Mr. Copeland reports that heifers fed hay average 50 pounds heavier at 21 months old than heifers fed cottonseed hulls. The more rapid growth of the heifers fed hay over the heifers fed cottonseed hulls was made under one year of age. Animals two years old or over made just as rapid growth when fed cottonseed hulls as when fed hay. Differences in growth between the heifers fed cottonseed hulls and those fed hay can be explained by the fact that hay is higher in food value than cottonseed hulls, and if more grain is fed when cottonseed hulls are used as the roughage, just as good growth can be expected as when hay is used with a smaller amount of grain.

In many counties of Western Texas the farmers are using more horse and mule power than for several years in their farm operations. The tractors are largely being put aside, and as a consequence the farmers are raising more horses and mules of better grade.

Shall we say "molasses" or syrup when speaking of the popular sweets from sweet cane? It all depends. If the syrup is a by-product of sugar making, then it is "molasses," but if the syrup is made from sorghum or similar canes wherein all the plants sugars are contained, then it's syrup.

How long will a duck live and how long will it lay eggs? This paper can't answer the question, and probably no one else can, but there is a duck which has been in one family near Stanford, Kentucky, for twenty years. And the report came about six weeks ago that the duck was still laying eggs.

In 1920 there were ten million more people on the farms than there were in the cities in the United States. Today there are ten million more people in the cities than on the farms. Industry in the cities in its present condition can not support this increased population. Industry, over-expanded during the war years and in the boom years since the war, is not likely for a long time to get back to where it was in those times. In the meantime the millions of unemployed in the cities, drawn there by a demand for industrial and clerical workers, that no longer exists, must eat. The chief hope of millions of idle is in a redistribution of the population. A greater proportion must produce in the country—produce their own living.

The proposed establishment of a pest free citrus zone in the Winter Garden area became effective a few weeks since with the issuance of a quarantine proclamation by the State Commissioner of Agriculture. Counties comprising the pest free zone are Dimmit, Frio, LaSalle, Maverick, Zavalla and the north half of Webb. With the 50,000 citrus trees now growing in the district practically free of pests and disease, as found in surveys by the Department of Agriculture, the quarantine declares trees affected with certain diseases or pests a nuisance and provides for either proper treatment or destruction. Importation of citrus trees is prohibited except by special permission. Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas and dipping in oil emulsion solution is required before a State inspector may issue special permit tags for entry of trees into the area. Importation of bud wood is limited to that properly dipped and granted a special permit. All citrus fruit must be treated to prevent pest dissemination before entry. Orange trees comprise the bulk of the lower Rio Grande Valley, where grapefruit is the chief citrus product.

One of the largest steers that has been marketed at Fort Worth in some time was marketed a few weeks ago by W. B. Williams, of Dublin. The steer was purchased from R. S. Lane, of near Dublin. The steer was a five-year old and had been in a feed lot for seventeen months. The steer weighed 2,020 pounds and sold for 5¼ cents a pound.

Ochiltree county is the biggest producer of wheat among all the counties of Texas, growing that grain on 75 per cent of its 900 sections of land. While there was almost a failure of the wheat crop this year due to lack of rain, about the same acreage in wheat has been planted, and better yields and prices are confidently looked forward to next year. Wheat growers of that section look upon wheat as about the best pasture there is for cattle.

Slowly but steadily new uses are being found for cotton. In an enlarged use for cotton producers of the South's great staple crop base their hopes for profitable production in the future, for it is well known that the South can and will continue to produce more cotton than the world now uses, and an over-production always means unprofitable prices. It is encouraging to note that a Texas paper company has perfected a process for making a fine bond paper with a 75 per cent cotton content. The paper is said to compare favorably with high-price bond papers of rag content, and is far superior to the cheap sulphite papers. It costs but little more than the latter. This opens up a new field for the use of cotton. Every ton of the paper will contain three bales of cotton.

E. A. Miller, agronomist of the Texas A. & M. College Extension Service, takes as his text a Bible command, "Thou shalt not sow thy fields with mixed seed," and then preaches a strong sermon in buying only pure and approved seeds. "Beware of buying seed from irresponsible parties," says Mr. Miller. "Be sure that the seed is pure and at least carries a tag showing the per cent of germination, per cent of weed seeds, etc. There is always risk in buying seed from any trucker or peddler who happens along and who has no business reputation to uphold. In these days of low prices big yields are more important than ever, and they can only be obtained by planting seeds of high-yielding strains. The handicap of inferior seed cannot be overcome by good soil, good rainfall and good cultural methods, although these factors are very important. Seed that look good may have a very poor pedigree, or none at all, and may be full of weed seeds or disease germs. Germination alone does not give a true idea of the value of seed, for it often happens that poor seed germinate well and look good. The safest way is to buy only tagged seed of known origin."

Charles Hamilton, a Knox county farmer, bought 535 lambs last fall to feed for market. He fed only feed grown by himself, which included wheat, milo, barley, sudan and alfalfa. He marketed the lambs after feeding them ninety days. After allowing full value for all feed, and good wages for all his work, he netted \$124 from the feeding.

Southwestern ranchmen have been warned against a poisonous weed growing in the Odessa section. It has proven, according to J. J. Bayless of the government experiment station at Balmorhea, very deadly to cattle. Several tests have been made. The seeds contain a deadly purplish juice, which it is said has killed many cattle west of the Pecos river.

A saving in seed cost of \$30,000 is in prospect for cotton farmers in several Gonzales communities, where the pure seed from a one variety cotton block is to be sold. The county agent says that under agreement with the co-operating Greenville Federal Experiment Station, the farmers will sell their pure seed at oil mill prices where farmers arrange for one-variety blocks.

Texas maintains its distinction of being the greatest cattle producing State and the greatest sheep producing State in the Union. According to the 1930 census there were in Texas 5,677,000 head of cattle and 5,550,000 head of sheep. Yet, according to the same authority Texas ranks thirty-second among the States in respect to the value of domestic animals per farm. Texas is even below the average of States in this respect, the average value of animals per farm for the country as a whole having been in 1930—the last year for which figures are available—\$964, while for Texas it was only \$916. Some of the States, such as New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware and Massachusetts, which are regarded chiefly as manufacturing States, take rank ahead of Texas in the matter of value of live stock per farm. The explanation of Texas' low rank in this comparison probably lies in the manner in which live stock is distributed in this State, and also in the small number of hogs produced. Texas cattle and sheep, together totaling about 11,000,000 head, are found largely on big ranches. Thousands of Texas farms do not even keep a milch cow. Comparatively few raise sheep or goats. The tractor has replaced many horses and mules on the plantation, and the development of good roads in the rural districts and the acquisition by almost every farmer of an automobile also accounts for the decline in the number of horses and mules. The tenant farming system is responsible in part for the relatively small value of live stock per farm in Texas. As a rule tenants do not go in largely for the production of live stock.

## Again the Tariff Becomes a Dominant Issue

(Continued From Page 2)

before the passage of the Hawley-Smoot act a committee of the League of Nations decided, after careful research, that the American tariff was the highest of any nation with the single exception of Spain.

Whatever the precise level of its average rates, in comparison with those of earlier American tariffs and of contemporary tariffs elsewhere, it is clear that the new bill adopted by Congress at the end of its fourteen months' debate was more in the nature of a general than of a "limited" revision. By many economists, many exporters and many consumers' organizations, the President was urged to veto it. He was told that it flatly repudiated his original proposal; that a further increase in protection duties was inconsistent with our new position as a creditor nation; that the effect of a broad upward revision of rates would be to deepen the business depression which had begun with the stock market panic, some eight months ago.

### The President's Attitude

The President, however, disregarded such counsel and signed the new bill on June 17, 1930. He agreed with critics of

the measure that it was "not perfect," but insisted that "no tariff bill . . . ever will be enacted under the present system that will be perfect." Such "inequalities and inequitable compromises" as appeared in the measure could be adjusted, he believed, through "the new flexible provision" carried in the bill. This provision reorganized the Tariff Commission, but gave it authority not greatly different from that enjoyed under previously existing law. The commission was authorized to investigate costs of production at home and abroad, and to recommend increases or decreases which would change rates by not more than 50 per cent. Approval or disapproval of these recommendations remained in the hands of the President.

In signing the bill, Mr. Hoover declared his belief that it was important to end "the uncertainties in the business world which have been added to by the long-extended debate." He felt certain that "with returning normal conditions our foreign trade will continue to expand."

### The Tariff in Action

The confidence thus expressed by Mr. Hoover was stated with still more optimism by many of his colleagues. Secretary Mellon voiced the opinion that the

new law would make "a definite contribution to business stability." Secretary of Commerce Lamont believed that it would support "our great and growing buying power." His assistant, Dr. Julius Klein, found in the "flexible" provision a "forward-looking" plan: "Let us hope that the benefit of this example will not go unnoticed beyond our borders." In the Senate, Mr. Watson, the Republican floor leader, predicted that the new law would turn the tide of the depression:

Nevertheless, despite the confidence of Republican leaders, both domestic and foreign trade were destined, as we know now, to continue persistently and discouragingly toward lower levels. In June, 1932, electric power production, freight car loadings, automobile production, steel mill output and many other indices of business activity had fallen from 20 to 80 per cent below the figures for June, 1930, when the new tariff law was signed. The decline in the value of our export trade is shown in the chart accompanying this article. Small seasonal fluctuations still appear in the line, but the main trend has plainly been downward.

The question arises whether the tariff itself has been responsible, in whole or in part, for these losses at home and

abroad. Democrats and Republicans have debated this question at length in the campaign. Sharp differences of opinion have developed on two major points.

### Effect on Foreign Trade

In Governor Roosevelt's opinion: "The ink on the Hawley-Smoot bill was not dry before foreign nations commenced their program of retaliation. Brick for brick they built their walls against us. They learned their lesson from us." Between June, 1930, and June, 1932, American exports declined from \$294,000,000 to \$115,000,000. "These facts speak for themselves."

To this the Republican reply is that foreign nations began the present tariff war before the Hawley-Smoot law was enacted; that they have recently curtailed their purchases in this country, not in order to punish us but because hard times have destroyed their buying power; that a large part of the decline in the value of our exports is explained by falling prices rather than by loss of volume; and that foreign trade, as the whole, is holding up about as well as domestic industrial production. "Both," Senator Smoot asserts, "are approximately 35 per cent below the level of 1928, on a quantity basis."

### Effect on Agriculture

Finally, there is the question of what the Hawley-Smoot act has done for American agriculture. Governor Roosevelt charges that the present tariff has injured the farmer by depriving him of markets for his products and by raising prices of the things he buys, whereas it has had no power to raise prices of the things he sells, since the value of such commodities as wheat and cotton is established in world markets. "The things the farmer buys now cost 9 per cent above pre-war prices. The things that the farmer sells are 43 per cent below pre-war prices. The fact is that the farmer is hit both ways in consequence of the tariff."

President Hoover replies that "the very basis of safety to American agriculture is the protective tariff on farm products." In his Des Moines speech he warned the farmers of the Middle West that "both corn and wheat could be sold in New York from the Argentine at prices below yours at this moment were it not for the tariff." Vetoing a Democratic tariff bill in May, he asserted: "Prices have declined throughout the world, but to a far greater extent in other countries than in the United States."



# LIPTON'S

## TEA

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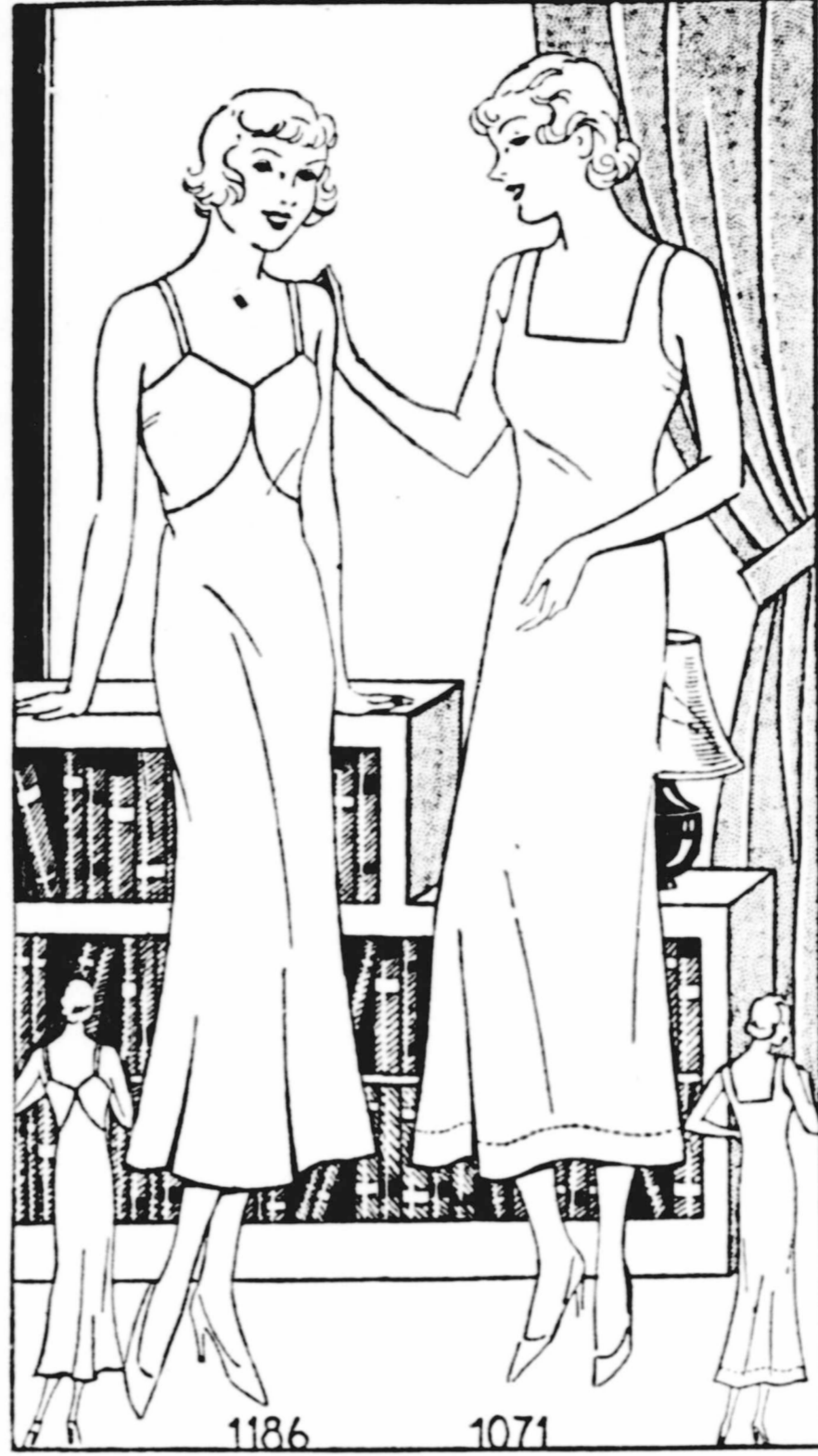
*Best by taste*

# Woman's Page

By MRS. MARGARET STUTE

## HOME PROBLEMS

Just a word in passing about the lingerie a fastidious woman will choose. You know, the effect of the most beautiful frock can be ruined by ill-chosen and ill-fitting undergarments... especially in the present mode when slim hips must be kept slim. The elimination of unnecessary seams and fullness... the reward of simple cutting and sewing... and the proper use of fabric insures perfect fit. Then, too, there is the choice of tailored finish or dainty touches of lace—both are smart, both attractive. You'll feel doubly well dressed when you know these details have been taken care of with just a little forethought.



Pattern 1186. Bias-cut lingerie requires less fabric and results in more perfect fit. You'll like the trim lines of this slip. Pattern 1186 may be ordered only in sizes 32 to 44. Size 34 requires 1 7/8 yards 39-inch fabric.

Pattern 1071. The built-up neckline is a favorite with many women. The square neck, the few tiny darts and seams mark the simplicity of this model. Pattern 1071 may be ordered only in sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 50. Size 16 requires 2 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

These models are very easy to make as each pattern comes to you with simple, step-by-step cutting and sewing diagrams. Yardage is given for every size.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for EACH pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, THE STYLE NUMBER and SIZE of each pattern ordered.

THE NEW WINTER CATALOG offers a comprehensive collection of the best of the forthcoming season's styles for morning, afternoon, sports and evening wear. Its 32 pages also include charming models for juniors

and kiddies, lingerie, pajamas, and carefully selected patterns that make delightful gifts. SEND FOR YOUR COPY. This catalog is FIFTEEN CENTS when ordered alone. Catalog and pattern together, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address all mail orders to Southwest Magazine, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

## 4 things your skin must have

1. Cleanse face and neck thoroughly with Pond's Cold Cream, several times a day, always after exposure. Remove with Pond's softer Cleansing Tissues... in white or peach.
2. Pat briskly with Pond's stimulating Skin Freshener to tone and firm, close and refine the pores.
3. Pond's Vanishing Cream—apply for powder base and protection from sun and wind.
4. Always after bedtime cleansing, leave on fresh Cold Cream overnight, to soften and lubricate the skin.

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10¢ a month

is all my wife pays to get the world's finest salt! It never chokes saltcellars in damp weather... and it protects our grandchildren from goiter. Take my wife's tip and insist that your grocer give you...

### MORTON'S

IODIZED SALT

WHEN IT RAINS IT POURS

10¢ A CAN IODIZED OR PLAIN

### CUTS TIMBER FASTER THAN IT IS GROWN

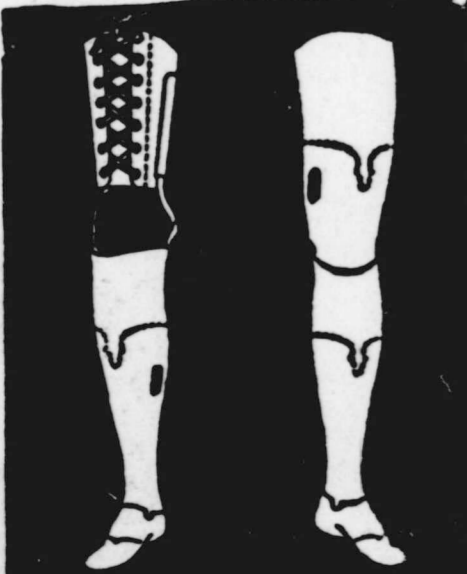
Texas is cutting her timber four times faster than it is being grown, if the reports of the Texas Forest Service are correct. The reports of the Forest Service say that approximately 2,000,000,000 board feet of timber are cut from the forests of this State annually. The annual growth, or increment, in the East Texas commercial timber region is estimated at 593,640,000 board feet on 3,060,000.

Texas in normal years has been cutting its virgin timber land at the rate of about 200,000 acres yearly, and with only 500,000 acres of pine timber land remaining, production in a few years must come from second-growth stands, which are not sufficient to bear the burden for any length of time. The State has 2,600,000 acres of very young pine production—1,529,000 are non-restocking and 3,200,000 of fair growth less than eight inches in diameter—total of 7,329,000 acres of pine land that should be restocked to meet lumber and timber requirements.

### TEXAS' BUMPER FEED CROP

The Texas corn crop, which is now estimated at 108,433,000 bushels, is one of the largest in the State's history, averaging 19 bushels per acre, and is some 41,000,000 bushels above the five-year average. Texas grain sorghums this year will produce approximately 66,896,000 bushels, as against a five-year average of 48,341,000 bushels. On top of this there will be 839,000 tons of wild and tame hay, or large increases over the five-year average. The huge Spanish peanut crop of 103,500,000 tons is perhaps the largest ever raised, and nearly double the five-year average.

Texas will undoubtedly have the largest feed supplies they have ever had and information is to the effect that there will be on feed more steers, beef calves and lambs than ever before.



HEDGECOCK ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND BRACE CO.  
1306 COMMERCE ST. DALLAS, TEXAS  
WRITE FOR CATALOG

### A TEXAS TOWN THAT VANISHED

In the golden days of the cattle industry, when barbed wire fences were unknown, Senterfitt was one of the liveliest towns in Central Texas. It was a wide-open, active town whose saloons never closed, day or night, except for funerals. Today few of the younger generation ever heard of Senterfitt, and it has no place on the map.

For miles and miles around this now forgotten town the cattle ranges stretched away in grassy monotony, and under the broiling sun a man could ride all day without meeting a living soul. But in the town all was different. Here was the cowboy in all his glory. Scores of good horses stood tied to the hitching racks at the side of the Main street. Bronzed cowpunchers with jingling spurs and broad-brimmed hats swung along. Occasionally a pistol shot rang out.

Such was Senterfitt in the early seventies and until up in the eighties, and such was the spirit of its inhabitants. Senterfitt did not live long, but it lived its life and died before the glory of those eventful days came to a close.

Today Senterfitt is nothing but a fading memory. The long row of buildings of saloons and stores have given away before the ravages of the elements. Only with great difficulty can one trace through the tangled grass and underbrush the line of what was once the principal streets. In its palmy days a town of several hundred, it is now as deserted as the villages of which the great Goldsmith wrote.

Along in the early seventies Lampasas county's northern boundary line extended to the limit of Mills county's northern boundary line of today. In fact, both counties were then one. But the northern portion of the county objected. In order to prevent a division in the county, Rube Senterfitt, one of the first settlers of the section, who owned a large ranch near the center of the district, had a townsite surveyed out of his ranch on Salt Creek. Soon the town was in the making and not long afterwards several hundred people had taken up their residence in the new town.

In the eighties, when the Santa Fe constructed its line, Lometa was established, and Senterfitt ceased to survive. Most of the inhabitants moved to Lometa.

### AGRICULTURAL BRANCH BANK AT SAN ANGELO

A branch of the Fort Worth Regional Bank of the Agricultural Credit Corporation has been opened at San Angelo. D. E. Hughes, a local ranchman and wool buyer, is chairman of the Board and G. C. Magruder, a banker of Mertzon, is manager.

### BEING THANKFUL FOR A FRIEND—The Art of Being a Good Neighbor.

During a recent illness I had the opportunity to study the art of being a good neighbor. It made me realize more forcefully than ever before that the old saying, "Sadie O'Grady and the Colonel's Lady are sisters under the skin." It made me think that at least I had one thing for which I could be "thankful" this year. With all the poverty, suffering and strain of uncertainty, there is still one trait of human nature that is as strong today as it was a thousand years ago; and that is the desire to "do good" to those that need us. Don't you think that this is something worth being heartily and happily thankful for? What kind of a neighbor are you?

One of the happiest traits any person can possess is being able to find the good and beautiful things in life. It is true that there is so much sickness, distress and calamity that sometimes it is very hard to find the tiny gem of happiness tucked away amid the debris. However, it is there for everyone, and you may find it provided you have the patience and perseverance to search for it. It doesn't matter how bad a person is, there is always some good hidden away in his or her nature. Sometimes it takes hardships and near death to find out the good or bad in the person. But fortunate indeed is the person who can carry that happy smile and thankful heart through the everyday work world. More fortunate are the loved ones of a family and the neighbor. Through long centuries of struggle we have learned that "man cannot live by bread alone." We have learned that we must give and that we must take.

A few years ago in a large city I knew of a family who had lived in the same block for twelve years. I had heard them repeatedly boast that they did not know a single neighbor they had ever had in that time. They seemed proud of the fact. Then came a day when out of the blue heaven trouble knocked at their door. The mother with a three-day-old baby in her arms awakened to find the bread winner a helpless cripple as the result of an accident, the bank account very low and the closest relatives in a far-distance State. She was humbly thankful when kind, gentle hands took the restless babe and rocked it to sleep. She was made to know the true meaning of, "am I my brother's keeper," when the neighbors came in and kept the wolf of hunger from the door, waited on them, fed the children and tidied them through a time when the need of human help was great. How abashed and ashamed these people must have felt when forced to accept the necessities of life from those whom they had bragged of NOT KNOWING? How much nicer if they had accumulated in the Bank of Human Kindness a surplus to draw from when needed.

Why wait until misfortune brings us low before we find the art of being a good neighbor? Why not be a good neighbor because it is the right and happy thing to do? Why not take a little time out of today, out of tomorrow, to say a kindly word, to do a loving deed for a neighbor and a friend? Some of the greatest poems, the finest essays and the most beautiful songs have been written on the theme of friendship. Yet each one of us must

find this precious jewel for ourself. We can not expect to have a friend unless we can be a friend.

The first and most important rule in friendship or neighborliness is fairness. Don't expect him to keep his chickens out of your garden when your chickens are spoiling his. Each should keep his chickens in their place and avoid an unpleasant episode. Don't borrow unless you are willing to lend. When you do borrow, don't forget to return. I knew a man who once borrowed ever single instrument he used in making a crop—forgot to return any of them and was angry when the rightful owner came to claim them! In every community is a drone. Don't be that drone. Be one of the busy bees.

Don't wait for tragedy to strike before you know your neighbor. Stop a little while each week and get acquainted. Often we hastily and unthinkingly say, "I don't like that fellow." Nine times out of ten we don't like him because we don't know him. Visit with your friends and neighbors before it is too late. Take them their flowers while they can smell them. Slap them on the back, shake their hand and tell them of your friendship while they can still hear you.

In one of the daily papers I saw a report of the head of a cemetery organization in which he stated that death was taking a holiday. The death rate of the country had fallen off during the depression, which he attributed to the fact that people were living saner and more sensibly. Our grandparents had time to raise everything they ate and wore. They ground their own flour, spun their own cloth and hewed the logs for their homes. Yet they knew their neighbors better than we do. It took them several hours to travel the distance we can now cover in a few minutes. They knew the art of being a real neighbor and were thankful that they had a friend. Never was the weather too harsh, never the way too hard, to do a kindly deed for a neighbor. They knew the art of neighborliness and friendship.

One of the most successful businessmen I know of keeps a man on the payroll who does nothing but visit the sick, write cheerful letters to the afflicted, send congratulations on marriage and birth and offer sympathy to the bereaved when loved ones are claimed by death. This human touch of friendship has netted the firm thousands of dollars worth of business each year. Human love and neighborliness will net you and me thousands of dollars in the Bank of Human Kindness if we are willing to make the investment. The most beautiful part of this bank is that by investing yourself you multiply your happiness an hundred fold. You NEVER lose—YOU have everything to gain.

So let us make this Thanksgiving season a season in which we give thanks for a friend by being a friend. Let us learn the art of being a good neighbor, not just to those that we know and love, but to the whole world. I do not think we should give so much of worldly substance, but more of our time and love. Give love and service to your fellowman. Be a good neighbor, be a true friend, and the thankful for it all.

### TESTED RECIPES

**Baked Beans**

Soak 1 pound of dried beans over night in cold water. In the morning put to boil and cook in the same water until skins crack. There should be about 1/2 cup liquid over the beans which should be drained off and mixed with two teaspoons each of salt and mustard and 4 tablespoons molasses. Scald 1/2 pound salt pork, cut in pieces and place on top of beans which should have been put in a baking dish. Pour the molasses mixture over the beans adding enough boiling water to cover beans. Place baking dish lid on and bake in a slow oven 6 to 8 hours. These are delicious on crisp winter days.

**Vegetable Soup**

Here is soup made to order for winter days. Soak one-fourth pound lima beans and 1 pound rice for twelve hours. Boil one-half pound pearl barley for 2 hours. Blanch 1 pound carrots, 1 pound onions, 1 medium sized potato and 1 red pepper for 3 minutes and cold dip. Prepare the vegetables and cut into small cubes. Mix thoroughly lima beans, rice, carrots, onions, potatoes and red pepper. Fill hot jars three-fourths full of the above mixture of vegetables and cereals. Make a smooth paste of 1/2 pound wheat flour and blend in 5 gallons of soup stock. Boil 3 minutes and add 4 ounces of salt. Pour hot

(Continued in next column)

The Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval Appears on Every Can of

## OUR MOTHER'S

PURE "ALL OCCASION" COCOA

and the price is only HALF AS MUCH as other brands of high grade cocoa would cost you. SAVE the DIFFERENCE in PRICE.

### Our Mother's Cocoa

Makes a delightful drink. It is also unsurpassed for cakes, icings, syrups, custards, puddings, desserts, chocolate pies, chocolate ice cream, homemade fudge, etc.

Packed in three convenient sizes—1/2 Lb., 1 Lb. and 2 Lbs.

Ask your grocer for a can today.

**E. & A. OPLER, Inc.**  
Chicago, Ill. Brooklyn, N. Y.



stock over vegetables enough to fill the jars and place lids in position. Process for 90 minutes at 10 pound pressure or 2 hours in a water bath. Makes a delicious soup for emergency dinners or suppers.

### Corned Beef

Select pieces of plate rump cross rib or brisket. Cut in convenient sized pieces of about the same weight. Corn as quickly after the meat is cooled as possible. Weigh the meat and allow 2 pounds of salt to 25 pounds of meat. Spread 1/4-inch layer of salt in the bottom of a large wide mouthed stone jar, pack in a layer of meat, then another layer of salt; repeat, having a thick layer of salt for the top. Let stand over night, then add 1 pound sugar, 1/2 ounce baking soda and 1 ounce salt peter in quart of tepid water. Add enough water to cover the meat and weight it down with a board cover and wooden blocks or stone. The meat must be entirely covered with brine or it will spoil. Cure in the brine for 4 to 6 weeks before using. Store in a cool place.

### Use of Salt

Sprinkle a little salt on the kitchen or furnace fire after it is made will keep it going for hours without further attention.

### ASKS FOR EXTENSION OF RAIL LINE

The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize it to extend a spur track eight miles long from its Eagle Pass branch about twenty-six miles from Eagle Pass into the farming area known as the Quemado Valley.

The line would not pass through any cities or villages and would be solely to pick up vegetable freight.

### HIGHWAY 75 COMPLETED

The last concrete on Highway 75, between Winnipeg, Canada, and Galveston, Texas, was poured late in September, at a point just north of Ennis, and the highway there is now open to traffic. It is claimed that this is the greatest highway in the world. A great celebration in honor of the completion of the highway was observed October 4th at the Ellis County Fair.

Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well: the devils also believe, and tremble. James 2:19.

### BODY ODORS!

End for all time this humiliating problem



A DAINTY DEODORANT

The new, antiseptic deodorant powder which is capturing the fancy and enthusiasm of discriminating people wherever used.

Unexcelled for use in treatment of Athlete's foot.

Endorsed by Prominent Physicians

Adequate Supply Sent Free for \$1.00

Complete Satisfaction or your Money Back

THE ODO-AWAY COMPANY  
P. O. Box 684, Dept. A, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Castling all your care upon him; for he careth for you, I Pet. 5:7.



THIS \*GENUINE SUPER-POWERED 2-CYLINDER

## FRIGIDAIRE

WITH

1/4 GREATER FOOD SPACE in the same sized cabinet

NOW BEING OFFERED FOR ONLY

# \$136<sup>00</sup>

DELIVERED, INSTALLED AND FEDERAL TAX PAID

\* WARNING—This is the genuine, Super-Powered, two-cylinder Frigidaire—a product of General Motors. It gives the same fast freezing, lower operating cost, and dependability—plus 1/4 greater food space. You are cautioned against accepting a cheap, underpowered or poorly constructed refrigerator under the impression you are getting a genuine Frigidaire. Such a refrigerator is expensive at any price. The standards of Frigidaire have not been lowered to make the new price possible. Look for the Frigidaire name-plate—found only on the genuine Frigidaire.

P. M. BRATTEN COMPANY  
2815 W. 5th Street  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

J. P. GALLOWAY, Inc.  
435 N. Harwood,  
DALLAS, TEXAS.

STRAUS-FRANK CO.,  
301 South Flores Street  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

# OUR 23 YEAR COLUMN

Taken from the Herald of November 12, 1909.

First page, Meadow School Notes: The average attendance for the first month was 98%. Another picnic dinner was spread by the school girls, followed by a short program, Miss Lucie Gurren, of Fort Worth, was teaching the Montgomery school in Lubbock county. She was a sister of Mrs. J. W. Peeler. Miss Nannie Campbell was teaching the Lakeview school. Mr. Long had started to Lubbock after coal for the school. The Meadow school teacher, Mr. J. W. Taylor, was much interested in the move at that time to put out trees in Terry county. He urged that every school district in the county celebrate Arbor Day by planting trees.

On the editorial page, we were urging people to plant trees, and made the argument that 100 trees would be worth \$500 to any farm by 1915. We still stay with that argument. We reported that the Bob White quail had begun to come into Terry county. A big rain was reported, for which all were thankful. But in this day and time, with cotton raising introduced, we always wish for dry weather in November. On this page was a big two column headline, as follows: "JACOB AND JOSEPH UP-TO-DATE." "A train of six wagons from CANAAN (Lynn County) comes to EGYPT, (Terry County) to buy Corn." Then followed a rather long argument in favor of our sandy and mixed lands over the harder land counties. Suffice to mention the fact that Uncle Jack Blankenship, was one among these in the wagon train, but later moved to Yoakum county, where he still resides. It was Uncle Jack's idea about the Land of Canaan and Egypt stuff.

On the third or local page we find that Harry Braidfoot was in after supplies. That Miss Peachie Stanford was in Monday. Mrs. Mary Duffau attended court Monday. That Mrs. Jack Smith was in shopping. Mr. S. M. Tow of Gomez, was here Thursday. F. S. Curtis made a flying trip to Lubbock. Fred Pyeatt of Plains, was visiting his brother Floyd and family here. That Durst promised to make your old clothes look new. Mrs. Geo. W. Neill had returned from a visit to Comanche county. G. B. Cardwell was in from west Terry. Orel Adams, was doing official business in court here Monday. W. R. Spencer was contemplating enlarging his law office. A. M. Brownfield was branding calves. Mrs. W. A. Bell and daughter, Margaret, were

leaving for Marshall. Ray Brownfield was over from his Yoakum county ranch. Mrs. Chas. Copeland and children were visiting in Lubbock. Mrs. J. T. Hamilton was visiting Mrs. Kinard in the country. Carpenters were building a nice residence for John Peters just west of the city. J. W. Peeler, popular Meadow merchant was down. Mrs. Daugherty sold her residence in the east part of the city to M. V. Brownfield. Prof. Herring's brother was here from East Texas for his health.

Commissioners Court was in session. Mrs. W. R. Spencer had returned from Brownwood. Miss Dolores Daugherty was setting type for the Herald. John S. Powell had received a registered ram from an Ohio breeder. J. F. Holden sent wagons to Big Spring after lumber to erect a new 28x60 store building, but while they were gone, sold out and went to Old Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Baugh, of Tahoka, called on the Herald. A fine boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Cunningham, 15 miles south of town, Wednesday. A large party came in from Baird and Dallas to hunt and recreate. Miss Daugherty was hostess to a 42 party, honoring Miss Dabney of Baird.

Pride Dots: Clarence Martin and J. F. Stokes, were Plains visitors. Mr. Akers had sold his store at Lou to Borden & Leatherwood. Mr. Fortenberry carried a load of maize to Big Spring. Fate Youngblood and family were visiting in Cook county. H. H. Haley of Cook county, was up visiting his son, Alvin. Mrs. T. G. Marks was visiting her brother in Crosby county. Lou school started after a month's vacation. Mr. Stafford and family were visiting their daughter in Tom Green county. Mr. Akers had moved to Lamesa. Mr. Wilson of Spangburg, was visiting his brother, J. C. Preston. Rollie Simmons had come in with groceries for the Pride store.

On the back page all that we found of an interesting nature was the program of the Terry and Yoakum County Teachers Institute which was to be held at Gomez Nov. 22 to 26. On the program appears the name of such old timers as Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McConnell, Geo. W. Neill, J. T. Gainer, R. H. Banowsky, G. E. Lockhart, A. K. Huckleberry, Mrs. Lillie Clare, Mrs. L. T. Brooks, Miss Zellica Knox, Miss Dean Lowe, Miss Georgia Cooper, Jno. A. Herring, O. E. Coltharp, Brock Gist, W. H.

Hague, Miss Mattie Harris, Mrs. Belle Rambo, Miss Nancy Dumas, J. W. and Henry Taylor, Miss Mary Scott and Miss Newkie Williams.

Referring back to the front page we find that Bargain Days were on for the Star-Telegram at only \$3.25 for a year, daily and Sunday.

## HOME CANNING SHOWS 85% INCREASE OVER 1931

College Station—Home canning in Texas has nearly doubled in volume this year over last if comparative figures from eight scattered counties are representative of the whole, says Miss Lola Blair, nutritionist in the Texas A. and M. College Extension Service. An August check-up in these counties compared to a similar count made a year ago showed 3,279,244 tin cans and glass jars used thus far in 1932, to 1,770,850 used for the same period in 1931. This is an increase of 85%. The figures are based on dealers' reports of cans and jars sold.

The counties from which these records were gathered by some demonstration agents are Cameron, Mitchell, Washington, San Saba, Denton, Tom Green, Brown and Victoria. The canning for this season averaged 409,905 containers per county.

Canning for 1931 in about 120 counties where home demonstration agents were employed totalled a little more than 32,000,000 containers, which led to an unofficial estimate of 50,000,000 containers canned in the State as a whole. If the final report made by some demonstration agents at the end of this year bear out the preliminary check mentioned, canning in home demonstration agent counties will run more than 50,000,000 containers this season, and the total for the State may be expected to nearly reach or perhaps pass the hundred million mark.

The significance of canning in home demonstration counties, Miss Blair points out, is that it is based on budgets carefully planned to give the family a balanced or adequate diet for the six unproductive months.

"Unless people can by budget they may easily fall into the trap of having more starchy and protein foods than can healthfully consume and be short of leafy vegetables or fruit," she says. "Families of five whose pantries contain less than 120 cans of leafy or green vegetables, 125 cans of tomatoes and 150 cans of fruit should be cultivating fall gardens and planning very early spring gardens."

## SEEMS THIS MAN HAS A COW HE WANTS TO SELL

El Reno, Okla.—The following advertisement appeared in a local paper recently:

"Owing to ill health I will sell at my dairy farm in Reno township one Jersey cow five years old. She is of undoubted courage and give milk frequently. To the man who does not fear death in any form, she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her present home (with a stay chain,) but she will be sold to anyone who will agree to treat her right. She is one-fourth Shorthorn and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in a double-barreled shotgun, which goes with her. In February she went away for ten days but returned with a wabbling calf. Her name is Rose and would rather sell her to a non-resident—the father away, the better.

Miss Asalie Key visited in the Tharp home last Friday and Saturday.

Reading beside an open fireplace with feet on footstool.

Dumas—C. F. Richards purchased stock of B. & B. Grocery.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lolan Flip-pin, a 7 pound girl on the 9th inst.

# COMMUNITY COMMENTS

## TOKIO TALKINGS

Over one hundred bales of cotton were ginned at the local gin during the week just past. This brings the total for the season to four hundred and forty-two, Saturday Nov. 5th.

Mrs. James C. Casey of Whiteface visited relatives in the community over Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Coy Maroney, son of Mr. S. E. Maroney, local merchant, has recently returned from Mangum, Okla. Mr. Maroney surprised people of the community by bringing with him a bride, formerly Miss Lo's Cromer of the above named city. Congratulations are hereby extended to the happy young couple.

Preaching services were held in the local Baptist church Saturday evening, with the popular young minister, Weaver Lovelace in charge.

Among local people seen at the football game Friday in Brownfield were Miss Lucille Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Thompson, Lee O. Allen and others.

W. I. Lovelace, former local citizen, has recently returned from Rochester, Texas where he has been engaged in the cotton harvest of that place.

Cotton harvesting was almost at a standstill during the last part of the week because of the wet weather. Favorable weather Saturday, however, made it possible for gathering to be resumed.

Mr. J. T. Pippin had dinner in Brownfield, Sunday with his laughter Mrs. Floyd Ledbetter.

Quite a number of local people were present at the singing services at Turner school in Yoakum county, Sunday evening. Among them were W. B. Elmore and family, E. K. Roper and family, Arthur Scudday and family, Luther Johnson and family, Frank Upton and family, and others.

At the local Baptist church Sunday morning and evening the pastor, Claude Little conducted the services. A rather pleasing attendance was had at both services. The evening services were preceded by the B. Y. P. U. meeting which was also well attended.

Don Smith is now night watchman at the local gin operated by Lee O. Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Odell Head were visitors in Tokio Wednesday and Thursday of the past week.

## HUNTER NEWS

(Last Weeks News)

We are sorry we didn't write any news last week but you will have to go some where are do something important.

We will write what little happened. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith, Lusille and Mary Alice Smith all went to Gomez to the old sacred harp singing last Sunday.

Mrs. Lee Lyon went on to Oklahoma to see her folks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hight and family went to Gomez to visit their daughter, Mrs. Candle.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, Bro. and Mrs. Webb, Bro. Phillips of Seagraves, all spent the day with Bro. and Mrs. H. H. Butler last Sunday. (This Weeks News)

We are sure proud to see this sun shiny weather. It sure will make the cotton pop open in a hurry, so everyone can go to work.

We was proud to have Bro. Albert Buckhannan with us for a few days. Bro. Sheets delivered an interesting message last Sunday.

Mr. Herman Edwards spent the day with his cousin at Happy, Sunday.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Webber's mother, Mrs. Jordan, is in

an awful bad condition. She took bad last Thursday afternoon and was unconscious for about a day and a half, but she is some better now.

Mr. and Mrs. Oris Breeland and family spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Holleman.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Owens are the proud parents of a ten pound baby girl.

Lets everyone bring some news for the paper next week, for if you don't, there wont be much to write about.

Marshall—Texas and Pacific Railway Shops reopened here.

A. J. Lloyd of the Johnson community, was among the crowd here Saturday.

## Pork Producer



Here is a 16-year-old 4-H Club Worker, J. T. McDaniel of Kress, Swisher county, Texas, who is the premier pork producer of the Panhandle. In competition with thirty-five Panhandle farmers at the Tri-State fair, Amarillo, McDaniel won first honors for best all-around methods of raising pigs.

For ACHES and PAINS BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT Penetrates! Soothes! E. G. Alexander Drug Store Inc. and Corner Drug Store

## TAXES MUST BE REDUCED

Declaring that its chief and immediate concern is the crushing burden that over-taxation loads upon American agriculture, the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers at its 39th annual convention held in Chicago, October 12 and 13, adopted resolutions demanding a reduction in the cost of government so that, when farm prices do improve, farmers may enjoy their rightful share of a restored prosperity.

The resolutions state that in some sections taxes are so high that the farmer pays for his land all over again in taxes every nine years; that taxes often over-top any reasonable rental for the land and that on the present basis of taxation farmers work one year out of every five in order to pay taxes alone.

Baylor University is to play Texas Tech this afternoon, and as both schools have great followings and ex-students and fans here, and the further fact that it is a holiday, the game will no doubt be well attended by local people.

According to the Tatum Courier, Mr. J. P. Smith and Miss Verna Floyd recently obtained license in that county to marry. They live in this county.

The best of all shock absorbers is a sense of humor.

The Vegetable TONIC HERBINE CORRECTS CONSTIPATION E. G. Alexander Drug Store Inc. and Corner Drug Store

You Get The Best At—

John's Shoe Shop

Even A Scotchman Smiles at our—

LOW PRICES AND HIGH QUALITY

## COLD WEATHER AHEAD

The old battery that easily started your car last summer may fail in the cold mornings this fall. Why not have us replace your old battery with a new WILLARD. Then you will have an ample insurance policy against using your crank. Batteries are only one of the many things we are selling. Let us keep your car running perfectly with our Conoco Petroleum products. And let us do your washing and greasing.

FITZGERALD SERVICE STATION

## FRONT PAGE NEWS

There's no denying it—bread is front page news. Just how good it is, how much it costs, are facts of interest to everyone of us, for bread is still the staff of life.—BON TON BAKERY.

TALK IT OVER with Your Banker



Your banker can help you solve your financial problems. He may show you the way to safer operation and greater profit in your business—and in your personal affairs he can be your guiding star to financial security. The bank's officers are always glad to be of service to every depositor.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNFIELD, TEXAS

H. M. HENDRICK, President W. E. McDUFFIE, Cashier JAMES HALL, Asst. Cashier

HEAT WITH GAS

West Texas Gas Co.

## CLEAN MILK

A glass for breakfast peps you up all day. Appetizing, cooling, refreshing. Phone 184

J. C. HUNTER

## OTHERS LOSE—YOU GAIN

FORECLOSURE BARGAINS in Terry, Yoakum, Gaines and Lynn counties. These farms and ranches may be bought by paying up past due interest and taxes, and renewing loans now on them. See me for further information if interested

E. G. AKERS

LOANS—ABSTRACTS—INSURANCE & BONDS

## Texas' Inferiority Complex

Years ago the cotton textiles industry, succumbing to the geographical pull of raw material, began to move southward and westward. Where a few years ago New England held a virtual monopoly on manufacturers using cotton as a raw material, today the South has a majority of the mills and produces the greater portion of the textiles. The woolen textiles industry today is in virtually the same position of cotton textiles 40 years ago. It has resisted thus far the pull of raw material supply. It has not moved toward the West and the Southwest, the two greatest sources of wool. In an address in Fort Worth, Monday night, Col. William E. Talbot, "Dallas, indefatigable preacher of the doctrine of Texas industrial development, declared that no reason exists why Texas wool should not be manufactured in Texas. Eastern manufacturers buy Texas wool crop for \$12,000, wash and card it and sell it to woolen mills for \$187,000,000. Mr. Talbot. Without the operation of a single woolen mill, Texas might retain that additional \$175,000,000 for itself. Texas needs to get rid of an inferiority complex, said Colonel Talbot. Its people need to be freed of the idea that Texas-made goods are inferior to products made in other States. It may be provincialism, but if Texans replaced this idea with the idea that Texas-made goods are better than those produced anywhere else it would mean millions of dollars to Texas producers, manufacturers, dealers and consumers. —Fort Worth Record-Telegram.

# SOCIETY NEWS



## MRS. CAVE HOSTESS

Last Thursday afternoon from three to five, Mrs. Clyde Cave was hostess to the Kolonial Kard Klub. The Thanksgiving motif was carried out in the table covers, tallies and score cards. At the close of the games, refreshments of cheese salad, crackers, coffee and individual caramel pies were served to Mesdames Jacobson, Collins, Hilyard, Reiver, Warnick, Bowers, Holmes, Peoples, Stricklin, McGuire, Lees, Flem McSpadden, Telford, A. Sawyer, Parish, R. Ballard, J. H. Dallas, Heath, Anthony and Herod. Club prize and guest prize were compacts, and went to Mrs. Telford and Lees. Low cut was dusting powders, went to Mrs. Collins.

## METHODIST SOCIETIES HOLD WEEK OF PRAYER PROGRAM

On Tuesday afternoon at the Methodist church at 2:30 P. M., the two societies met for week of prayer program. Mrs. Bynum was leader. Others on program were Mesdames Boone Hunter, Webber and Longbrake. Mrs. Linville closed with prayer. There were nine present. There will be another program on Thursday P. M. at 2:30.

## MRS. SHELTON HOSTESS

Mrs. Shelton was hostess to the Ace High Club. After the games of bridge were enjoyed, refreshments of stuffed tomatoes, chicken, ala-king, hot tea, and parafait, were served to the following members and guests: Mesdames Lees, Holmes,

Bowers, McGowan, Bell, Dallas, Cave, Stricklin, Sawyer, F. Smith, Miller, Jenkins, Telford, Quinlan, Cecil Smith Jr., and May. Mrs. Cave received a flower pot for high.

## BIRTHDAY PARTY

Geraldine Pyeatt with many of her friends celebrated her 8th birthday Tuesday, November, 1932 at Mrs. Dube Pyeatt's home.

Many out-doors games were played. Pop corn balls were served during the party.

Later the kiddies formed a large circle and seated themselves on the grassy lawn and told stories that furnished much fun for all. A table was placed in the center of the circle and the big cake with its eight candles on it, after which cake and cocoa was served to the following:

Mary Lena Winston, Jo Pete and Ida Mae May, Patsy Ruth Lewis, La Freda Gale Bennett, Ellene and Emogene Fitzgerald, Reba Wayne, Beauford and Ruth Milner, Sammie Lee Poor, Martha Dean Jackson, Tom Palmer, Robert Dennis, Mary Louise Sanders, Patsy Ruth Carter, Edna Pearl Hardin, Mon Jr. Telford, Ted White Jr., Robert Craig, Deverille Lewis, Nell Marie Eckert, Larry Miller, Harold Jones, Dorothy Nell Graham, Little Eldora Lewis, Betty Shelton, Dorothy and Betty Joyce Bynum, Buna Corning and the little hostess.

## MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Missionary Society of the First Christian church met at Mrs. Holgate. Lesson on Indians, led by Mrs. Walters. Those present were Mesdames Miller, Flippin, Kendrick, H. Snodgrass, Holgate and Walters.

## MARRIED

Mamie Sue Flache and Dr. R. B. Parish both of Brownfield, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ame Flache on November 5th at 6:30 P. M. Rev.

J. M. Hale read the ceremony.

Miss Flache graduated from San Marcus High school in 1927 and took her B. S. degree in Home Economics from Texas Technological College in June 1932.

Dr. Parish received his D. D. S. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1927, and has been practicing dentistry in Brownfield for the past 3 years.

Miss Kathryn Stinson visited friends in Lubbock Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom May and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Brownfield and family motored to Roswell Sunday, taking a saddle horse to both Murphy and Ray Jr., who are students at N. M. M. I.

A farmer stated that he realized that fall was here Monday when he looked down in his pasture and saw the prairie dogs about ten feet up in the air looking for their holes.

Local merchants state that business is slowly picking up, but purchases are mostly confined to necessities. No ten dollar silk shirts of boom days.

There were three deaths Sunday. I never learned the names. One little boy from Plains died of trench mouth, another boy bled to death from the nose, and another man burned to death when some gasoline exploded, ignited from a lantern. He was from near Meadow. The store keeper at Union is seriously ill. His name is Harrison.

Dalhart is to entertain the next Trans-Canadian Poultry Show, Dec. 17, 2, and 3. Exhibitors from five states, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas expected.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Edwards of the Hunter community were up Monday for Tradesday and visiting Mrs. Edwards parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal McSpadden visited Mr. McSpadden's children at Bovina on last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Marschbanks of Shallowater, were guest of her sister, Mrs. H. W. McSpadden, on Sunday.

Mrs. Cotton of Amarillo, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Sawyer, visited relatives here latter part of last week. Her daughter, Lavadel, who has spent some time in Brownfield, accompanied her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McPherson from Lubbock visited their daughter, Mrs. Earl Thaxton, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Magee and little daughter, Ada Jane, returned to their home at Crowell after spending some ten days with her parent's, Rev. and Mrs. Tharp.

## RED GOOSE The Ojibwa

(Synopsis)

Red Goose, the fourteen-year old son of the good Indian Chief, Red Eagle, rode with his father to Fort Ridgley, a stronghold of the whites, to warn Sergeant Henry of an attack by the bad Sioux Indians. Tom Boling and Bear Cat were the only other men at the Fort, so Red Goose jumped on his pony and started off alone to get reinforcements. In the meanwhile, Kongra Tonga, which is Indian for Big Crow, led the Sioux up to the stronghold and knocked on the gate.

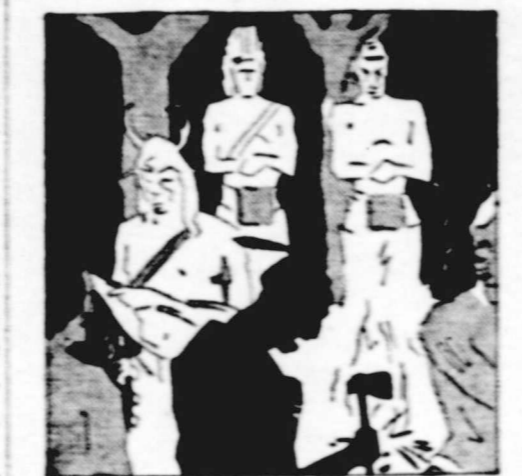
Big Crow, Chief of the bad Sioux Indians, was knocking at the gate of Fort Ridgley for admission.

Inside, Sergeant Henry, with Tom and Bear Cat, were ready for him, but Red Eagle had said, "No let him in. Him bad Indian. Kill Pale Face squaws."

"Who's there?" growled the Sergeant.

"Open gate—Big Crow, friend, want to dance for White Chief."

Tom and Bear Cat had rolled the old cannon right up to the gate, and had placed over thirty rifles where Big Crow could see them the moment



"The Sioux Held A War Dance"

the gate was opened. So, when they nodded to the Sergeant, he opened the gate slowly, saying:

"Why, hello, Big Crow! You say you and your men want to come in and dance, eh?"

"Red Men like dance for you inside of Fort. Red Men dance new dance. White Chief want to see new dance!"

"No, Big Crow—you cannot come in tonight. We are too busy cleaning guns."

Big Crow's shifty eyes had already seen the cannon and all the rifles that were stacked around.

"White men clean guns to kill Indians!" he grunted.

"That's right, Big Crow—but white man only use guns to kill Indians when they are bad," drawled the Sergeant.

"What for big gun? How far it shoot?"

"You mean that cannon? It will shoot over the heads of your men to that big tree you can just see in the

dusk."

"Ugh!"

"The cannon has scared him," whispered the Sergeant to Tom and Bear Cat, who pretended to be busy polishing rifles. Then turning to Big Crow, he said: "Good night, Big Crow—sorry we are so busy."

Without another word he shut the gate, throwing its heavy bars in place to lock it securely.

It wasn't long, however, before the tom-toms of the Sioux started again—this time so loudly the three white men knew they were very close to the Fort.

The dusk turned into night and the camp fires of the Sioux started to burn not fifty paces away, lighting up the figures of the Red Men who were already jumping up and down in a mad war dance.

(To be Continued)

## A GRIM RECORD

Death came peacefully in sleep some time ago to William C. Patterson, "the world's oldest hangman and first electrocutioner," at the age of 84.

Mr. Patterson was hangman at Auburn prison in New York for years before the electric chair was substituted for the rope, and during his time as executioner had put 54 convicted criminals to death.

These included Kemmler, the wife slayer, the first man to meet death in the electric chair; Mary Farmer, first woman to be so executed; Leon Czolgosz, assassin of President McKinley, and many others whose crimes attracted world wide attention.

Shortly before his death, when asked whether he believed he had ever executed an innocent person Mr. Patterson said: "It is a good rule of life to mind your own business. I was not employed at Auburn as a judge."

His was a grim record, but he seems to have taken his job philosophically, and from the ripe age he attained it appears that if he was ever haunted by memories of his victims his days were not materially shortened thereby.

Mrs. Henry and son, B., were over the past week end from Lamesa, visiting their sister and aunt, Mrs. W. W. Ditto and family.

Perryton—Bids called for construction of 6.747 miles on Highway No. 4 from Oklahoma State line to this place.

Mrs. Tharp, Ada Tharp and Mrs. Downing were Lubbock visitors Saturday.

FLOWERS For All Occasions. Phone 48 Mrs. W. H. Dallas

## CAN YOU BEAT IT?

The Newark, N. Y., Courier, a weekly that carries the stamp of quality, makes this boast. "The Courier for July 21st carried forty per cent more advertising than any July issue ever published, and the total amount of advertising carried in the four issues for July was larger than the amount carried during any July in the history of the newspaper."

How is that for an 88-year old?? And with both local banks closed!

Credit for this remarkable showing in a month when nearly every newspaper experienced a tragic lineage slump is given to "the courage and enterprise of Newark merchants." If the whole story were told, the lion's share of the credit would go to the staff of the Courier.

Arnett Bynum, formerly connected with the Rialto Theatre, but who sold his interest in the show to his partner, Earl Jones in the summer, has purchased the City Tailor Shop from Oye Tankersley. Tailoring is Arnett's old trade, having been engaged in that business here for many years. Like he is about every other business, Arnett is pleased only when his customers are. Try him on your next cleaning and pressing order.

Jack Reiver has purchased from Clarence Duke, the Conoco Station No. 2, at the corner of Lubbock and Tahoka roads, and took charge this week. He also carries a good line of tires and tubes. Note his ad in this issue and call on him when in need of anything in his line.

## Heads Oil Body



Homer Pierson, head of the new oil investigation section of the Railroad Commission, designed to stamp out violation of proration rules in the East Texas field. Pierson, with the commission for seven years, has established his section's offices in Tyler.

## When In Lubbock Shop At

Jackman's Women's Wear Exclusively "THE FASHION CORNER" Broadway and Avenue J.

## Mrs. W. B. Downing Has

Flowers any kind or any occasion. Sick or well. one 69

Let us put you in a **NEW BATTERY** so you can START these cold mornings. WE HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF PARTS. **CRAIG & McCLISH** WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS

# Specials

Kranke Lemon Cleansing Cream and Powder. Reg. \$2.20 Value	\$1.27
Ambrosia Sets. The 1 Minute Facial. \$2.00 Value	98c
Prophylactic Tooth Brush and Listerine Tooth Paste, Both for	47c
House Cleaning Sets. Genuine O-Cedar Mop and Polish. \$1.05 Value	79c
Mercedes Toilet Soap Per Box of 12 Cakes	39c
3 Bar Woodbury's Toilet Soap and Tube of Cold Cream. \$1.00 Value	75c

# Palace

## DRUG STORE

"If It's In A Drug Store—We Have It"

## ARMISTICE DAY MEMORIES

By J. M. HALE, Pastor First Baptist Church, Brownfield, Texas.

Armistice Day Armistice Day, brings memories thick and fast, Memories mingled with joy and sorrow, memories of the past. For four long years the dogs of war, loosed from the pits of hell, Plunged this world in mourning, such as no human tongue can tell. The Kaiser of Germany in purple clad, sit upon his royal throne, Saying, I am both King and Lord, this world is by right, mine own. The nations of earth are ignorant but shall finally come to see, That I am God's prince on earth, and all men must bow to me. For this the war was started, such cruelties as earth had never known, Women and children were slaughtered, by orders from the German throne. The nations of Europe joined hand in hand, to prevent such disgrace, And try to thwart the Kaisers plans, and hold him in his place. The United States decided, that neutral she would be, And carry commerce with the world, and have access to the seas. One day a German sub-marine was cruising off the Irish coast and found, And sunk the Lusitana, and all of her mercy crew were down. Insult continued to follow insult, in an ever increasing stream, The hopes of remaining neutral longer, was found an empty dream. On April 6th, nineteen and seventeen, congress sent out the awful word, That a state of war existed, that the nation could not avoid. Two Million American laddies, heard and answered their countries call, Sons of the rich and sons of the poor, volunteered to give their all. They entered the cantonments with spirits high, thus they left this land, To die for justice among the nations, God's greatest gift to man. Sons of the north and sons of Dixie, no party lines they know, They were comrades in a foreign land, against a common foe. They thought not of North nor South, they thought of the states and of mother, For these they fought, suffered and died, for these they were brothers. On the bloody battle fields of France, they quited themselves like men, And it was soon evident to all, that the Germans must give in. At Argonne Forest and St. Mihiel, they struck their telling blows, And defeated the enemy in each case, though out-numbered by the foes. The enemy threw their strength against our laddies, their advance to stop, Our Sammies answered, "the Yanks are coming, and continued to go over the top. Germany called a counsel of war, and decided that our boys were tough, The Kaiser sued for terms of peace, and said that he had enough. On November Eleventh Nineteen, Eighteen, when war clouds veiled the sun, The joyful news was flashed around the world, that peace again had come. But the price of peace is too dear, when paid in human gore. We must enthrone the Prince of Peace, and war shall be no more. Seventy Five Thousand American laddies, who went out across the sea, Made the supreme sacrifice, they died there for you and for me. Their weary bodies rest today, in no mans land and graves afar, Their souls have gone to accuse autocracy, at God's blazing judgment bar.

## LET'S WE FORGET

We will have at our church a patriotic service Sunday night. Patriotic songs will be sung, after which the pastor will speak to the subject, "The Meaning of Armistice." We especially invite all the ex-service men to be with us on this occasion. All others are cordially invited to come.

J. M. HALE, Pastor.

## WHY PAY MORE FOR

Auto Glass, Tops, Curtains, Fender and Body Repairing, Painting and Welding? **LOWEST PRICES IN AUTOMOBILE HISTORY** —AT— **LUBBOCK FENDER & BODY COMPANY** 1311 Main (Across Main from West Texas Hospital) LUBBOCK, TEXAS

## SPECIALS

FIRST MONDAY ONLY  
Permanent Wave \$1.50  
Shampoo and Finger Wave 35c  
**LA VOGUE BEAUTY SHOPPE**  
PHONE—143 Mgr. Ella May Butler

We offer you lumber the best kind to use. Whenever you build, so hark to this muse. We now have in stock a full complete line, Of the very best grades ever sawed out of pine. We have posts, cement, hard-wood for your floors, Also window glass, screens and ready made doors. If you want to save money, It's well worth your while, To alway give Cicero Smith Lumber Co. a trial.

# THE CUB REPORTER

Published in the interest of the school body.

Members responsible for this issue: Mary Dee Price, Louise White, La Rue Barrier, Eunice Michie, Kathy Hunter, and the sponsor, Mr. Ledbetter.

## Brownfield High School Honor Roll

October	
<b>Freshmen:</b>	
Lewis, El Ray	93 1/2
McGowan, Bill	92 1/2
Barrier, La Rue	92 1/2
Stewart, J. D.	91
Brazelton, Ruth	90 1/2
<b>Sophomores:</b>	
Sawyer, Queenelle	95 1/2
Dunn, Wilma Frank	94 1/2
Gross, Bonnie Dale	93 1/2
Griffin, Margene	93 1/2
Warren, Ima George	93 1/2
Adams, Irene	93 1/2
Smith, Ruby Nell	92 1/2
Hunter, Kathy	91 1/2
Chambliss, Roy	91 1/2
Donathan, Emma	90
<b>Juniors:</b>	
Chisholm, Marion	96 1/2
Mangum, Alcia Fay	96 1/2
Michie, Eunice	92 1/2
<b>Seniors:</b>	
Barret, Charles	91 1/2
Tandy, Nora Lee	91 1/2

Ruth Adams, who has never lived in the country, visited some of her friends in the country through the week-end. She watched the man milk the cow that evening with much wonderment. In the night the cow was stolen and the milkman was very much excited the next morning. He said: "That thief, he is probably 20 miles from here by now."

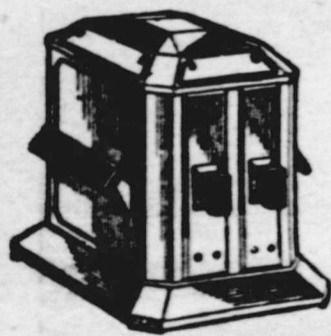
Ruth Adams—"Why, Mr. A—! I don't see how he could be. You just drained the chank case last night."

## They Won't Be Little Long

Your children are growing, changing every day. But photographs of the children never grow up.

### Brownfield Studio

## Better Toast with the Coleman TOAST OVEN



2 Slices, Both Sides at One Time!

Now you can have delicious toast... oven-baked, just-right... the kind you like but seldom get. The Coleman Toast Oven toasts two slices, both sides, in one operation. It's the finest toaster you ever saw!

The Coleman is a compact little oven, beautifully designed and finished in gleaming special process chrome plate. Has ebonized handles on trays and sides. Equipped with sliding toast trays and removable crumb tray. Comes complete with extra quality cord and plug.

See Your Local Dealer or Write to  
The Coleman Lamp & Stove Co.  
Wichita, Kan. Philadelphia, Pa.  
Chicago, Ill. Los Angeles, Calif.  
(E224-3)

## Cube Down Slaton Tigers 6-0.

First Quarter: Slaton made first kickoff. Brownfield received the ball and advances it about 10 yards. Brownfield punts on the 1st down. Slaton comes in possession of ball. They made three runs but did not make any yardage. They punt on the 4th down. Brownfield returns ball about two yards, and on the first down they punt, because they are covering more ground this way.

Slaton tries three runs but did not gain any ground, so they punt on the 4th down.

Brownfield then came in possession of the ball and they punt on first down. Slaton makes first down, but they are penalized 10 yards. They punt. Brownfield tries one run, but fail to gain anything, so they punt on 2nd down. Slaton tries three unsuccessful runs and they punt on 4th down. Brownfield then comes in possession of the ball and they pass on first down. It is a beautiful pass to Neill and he catches it and makes about seven yards. The ball is now on about the 15 yard line.

It is second down and goal to go. The ball is snapped back to Neill and he plunges through the line for a touchdown.

At this moment the timekeeper blows his whistle for the quarter. The quarter ends with the Cubs 6 and Slaton 0.

Second Quarter: Slaton is in position of the ball. They try three runs and make 1st down.

On 1st down they try two runs but gains nothing and they punt on 4th down. Brownfield tries two runs but make no gain and they punt on 3rd down. Slaton makes three unsuccessful runs and punt on fourth down. Brownfield tries 3 runs but fail to gain and they punt on 4th down. Slaton makes 10 yards on first down. They try three more runs but the Cubs hold them and they punt on the fourth down.

Brownfield tries lateral pass on first down but it is unsuccessful. They try three more runs, but do not gain anything and the ball came in possession of Slaton.

Slaton tries pass on 1st down but is unsuccessful. They have ball about the 20 yard line, but the whistle blows for the half and the 2nd quarter with the Cubs still in lead.

Third quarter: Brownfield kicks to Slaton. They advance the ball about 10 yards on 1st down. Slaton tries two runs but fail to gain. They fumble on 3rd down and Brownfield covers the ball. They punt on 1st down. Slaton tries pass but Neill intercepted it.

Brownfield makes 10 yards on 1st down. They try pass on 1st down, but Slaton intercepted it. They make 10 yards on 1st down. They then pass on the second down but Huckabee intercepted it.

Brownfield punts on first down, Slaton returns punt.

On first down Brownfield passes and makes 10 yards. Brownfield tries two passes in succession but both are incomplete and they are penalized.

Slaton becomes in possession of the ball. They try three runs but fail to make any yardage and they punt on 4th down. Brownfield tries three runs but fail to cover any territory and they punt on 4th down. Slaton makes 10 yards again. On 1st down they pass but it is incomplete. They then punt on 2nd down.

Brownfield tries pass on 1st down but fail and they punt on 2nd down.

Slaton tries pass on 1st down and it is incomplete. They try pass again on 2nd down and it is intercepted by Smith of Brownfield. The ball is on the twenty yard line. Brownfield tries a place kick but the ball does not go through the goal.

Slaton then comes in possession of the ball. They try two passes but they are incomplete. The game ends with Brownfield 6 and Slaton 0.

## Graduates of '32

Orvalene Price is attending Baylor Belton, at Belton, Texas. She is on the debate team and plans to debate against Lubbock in the Spring. She is working part of her way through school.

Bernice Carpenter, who has been going to a Nurse's School at St. Louis, Missouri, is planning to return home soon.

The Pep Squad is still training hard for field stunts. We are planning on having a keen stunt for the Tahoka game which is scheduled for Friday morning at 10:00. Mr. Penn is working hard in order that the pep squad can be in good order. The boys are about to learn the yells so you can count on our noise Friday.

Roy Chambliss: "And so, after inviting your friends to a game dinner, you were not served with any part of the bird?"

O. D.: "Oh, yes. I got the bill."

## The Dramatic Club

The Dramatic Club met October 31st. When the roll was called each member answered with the name of a character from a play of Shakespeare. Carmon Anderson gave a talk on "What Do We Expect of a High School Play." A talk on "Acting a Play." Pantomime was given by Annie Letha Hamilton.

The committee whose work it is to select a Christmas play for the last chapel program before Christmas reported that a number of plays from the Extension Loan Library had been examined and that another group sent for. It is the intention of the club to render a real Christmas program, appropriate to the true spirit of Christmas.

A definite schedule of play practice was arranged for the three-act comedy which is to be given for the benefit of the high school library on November 17th and 18th.

## Science Club

The members of the Science Club are starting on models of airplanes in which they hope to make a great success. They have been having debates and talks which were very interesting. The names of them are: "Journeys of the Sea," by Nelson Smith, who had a very interesting report. A talk on the invention of Airplanes was made by Clyde Dallas. Each morning this club meets which is on Tuesdays of each week. The roll call is answered with a scientific event. In this way each one of us can keep in touch with inventions that are invented each day.

## Sphinx Club

The Sphinx club met Tuesday morning at the third period, November 1st. The program was on the lives of the candidates for the presidential election, which is to be November 8, 1932.

Program as follows: Life of Hoover, Sharleen Graves; Life of Franklin Roosevelt, Joe Mae Jones; Life of Norman Thomas, Geneva Perry; Life of Charlie Curtis, Roy Chambliss; Life of John Garner, Buster Brown.

Collections for museum this week was brought by Bill Jo Savage. They were a murror that was given to his mother, Mrs. Savage, at the age of fourteen. When her brother went to war over in France, he took this mirror along and used it to shave by. He also brought a drinking glass which is fifty years old, and his great grand-mother gave it to his grand-mother, and is now into the third generation.

The club is very sorry to have O. L. Tidwell missing out on account of the accident which occurred last Friday evening. But our sincere wishes are that he may be back in school, and clubs pretty soon.

We are now planning on having, on sponsoring, a straw vote for governor and president election, which will take place on Monday before the election Tuesday. Every student in school is to participate in the election. The votes will be counted after school by the club Monday evening. The reason for this is to see how out school will vote. The teachers also, will cast their votes.

## Air Tight

Carman was in the habit of taking his sitting up exercises in front of the station each morning.

"Why do you take your deep breathing exercise here?" ask Manard.

"Just look at that sign," answered Carman, pointing to a sign that read "Free Air."

Mr. Ledbetter: "What is the name of the famous race-horse that we have all heard a lot about?"

O. D. Thomas—"Spark Plug."

## TECH MAN HAS "JUJUBE" GROWING IN YARD

To have an interesting hobby or a unique collection of something or other appears to be one of the essentials of being a college professor. One of the latest discoveries at Texas Technological college is the experimental garden of exotic plants and fruits cultivated by Carl Henninger, associate professor of French and German, at his home on 2111 18th street.

The "jube" tree, a Chinese cousin of the date, is the professor's greatest treasure. It seems that the climate of West Texas and that of China are similar enough, according to the experimenter, that an interchange of native vegetation can be made without any noticeable effect upon the plant.

## Called Sensible Tree

"It's the most sensible tree we have in the West," explains Professor Henninger. "It doesn't begin to bud or run sap until after June 1 and the fruit is ready to pick long before the first freeze in the fall." He is trying to introduce a fruit to this part of the country that will withstand the treacherous weather. He thinks he has found it in this date specimen.

The "jube" requires no cultivation or irrigation. It grows rapidly and, according to the professor, "is the toughest little tree we have in this part of the country." It differs, too, from other species of the date family in that its fruit, instead of growing in clusters, is scattered over the tree like plums.

## NOT LOUD ENOUGH

The shy curate was put next to the very deaf duchess at dinner, and she wished to be gracious.

"I didn't quite catch your name," she said. "Will you tell me what it is?"

"Jinks, your Grace," answered the curate.

"Just a little louder, please."

"Jinks, your Grace," repeated the curate raising his voice.

"I'm awfully deaf," apologized the duchess. "Would you mind saying it just a little louder?"

"Jinks, your Grace," he almost yelled.

"I'm sorry," said the duchess, giving it up. "It sound just like 'Jinks' to me."

Dallas—Preliminary work started on widening Dallas Pike.

Mr. Penn: (in history class talking about the president)—"He must be a native of the United States, lived in it 14 years previous to his presidency campaign and must be 35 year old.

Marion C.: "Does the president have to be a man?"

Mr. Penn: "No, but you can't prove to me that a woman would make a better president than a man."

Mary Jo: "Oh yes, I can, you just wait until I'm 35 years old."

## H2O

Mr. Lawlis: "What is the formula for water?"

James Parker: "I, J, K, L, M, N."

Mr. Lawlis: "What?"

James Parker: "I, J, K, L, M, N."

Mr. Lawlis: "That's not what I said."

James Parker: "Didn't you say H to O?"

## May We Can This?

Miss Taylor: "Helen, you give a correct sentence using the word 'can' and 'may' correctly."

Helen: "May I use the can opener?"



AND THAT INCLUDES ALL MEN FROM 6 TO 60!

Almost every day some man tells us he didn't realize we had so many things for men.

We are telling you about it now, so that the next time you need shirts, gloves, caps, socks, suspenders, ties, razors and blades (whether you are 6 or 60 years old) you will shop here first.

And that isn't all! Note the large variety and reasonable prices on other articles that men need and use every day. Here are a few examples: razors 15c, work socks 10c, dress socks 10c, broadcloth shirts 49c, fancy suspenders 25c, leather belts 25c, neckties 10c and 25c, adjustable caps 49c, padlocks 15c and 25c, oilers 10c and 15c, 6 ft. maple rule 75c, putty knives, taper files, screw drivers, rubber heels, stick-on soles and dozens of other items for 10c and 15c. We also have stove bolts, screws, screw hooks, shoe polish, machine oil, strap hinge, steel butts, brackets, door bolts, etc., etc.

In short:—This is a real man's store. Get the habit of shopping here first.

## CLEMENTS 5c to \$1.00 STORE

A BEN FRANKLIN STORE

Cubs—We're Behind You 100 Percent

## MAGNOLIA PRODUCTS

TOM MAY, Agent

Phone 10

Brownfield, Texas

## GET READY

FOR WINTER DRIVING

Change Your Old Run Down Battery for a New MONARCK (with 2 years FREE Insurance) at—

## DAVID PERRY'S

DAY & NIGHT SERVICE STATION

## GET YOUR

DRUGS AND DRUG SUNDRIES AT—

## HUNTER DRUG STORE

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

# COTTON GINNING

The latest Gin machinery enables us to gin picked, snapped, and sledged cotton and improve your samples. Bring your cotton to a well equipped Gin, with experienced men, where you will get a better turn-out and sample.

The only thing we don't improve in your cotton is the length of staple.

We buy your cotton on grade and staple, and give you top price. Also, we are prepared to keep your planting seed pure.

GIVE US A TRIAL AND BE CONVINCED

"We Lead And Others Try To Follow"

HARRISON & McSPADDEN Brownfield  
WELLMAN GIN Wellman

# ANNOUNCEMENT

I wish to announce that I have purchased the Conoco Station, formerly operated by Clarence Duke, and that I am in a position to offer complete service in CONTINENTAL OIL CO, products, NATIONAL TIRES, TUBES and BATTERIES.

CORNER LUBBOCK AND TAHOKA ROADS

JACK REIVER.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

I have purchased the City Tailor Shop from Cye Tankersley and the continuance of your business, and all new business, will be appreciated.

Mr. Woods who is an expert on silks, alterations and cleaning of all kinds, will continue in the cleaning department.

PLEASE CALL US — We call for and Deliver.

**W. A. BYNUM.**

## NOTICE

Those knowing themselves to be in debt will please come in and settle with me as soon as possible.

**DR. A. F. SCHOFIELD.**

# NOTICE TO LADIES

Not since the advent of the sole stitcher has greater advance been made in the making or repairing of shoes, than the cementing of soles with Proxylin instead of nails, or stitching or both.

With the loveliness of ladies' modern attire, nailed on soles are a poor companion, and belong to a bygone age. I have equipped my shop to do the Cement work. See this work before you have your work done.

I want to thank the ladies of Brownfield and territory for their trade, for you have made it possible to add this equipment, which is strictly for ladies work.

## WARD'S SHOE SHOP

An appropriate place for all particular people to trade  
E. Side Square Brownfield, Texas

### DRUGGISTS' UNPAID SERVICES.

In connection with the observance of National Pharmacy Week, the American Druggist, drug trade magazine, in its current issue, refers to a form of contribution by druggists to poor relief which is not widely known. Says the magazine:

"No lone druggist in the United States turned from his door a single unfortunate soul who came with a prescription to be filled. Not one druggist in any part of this country hesitated for an instant to render to the penniless the same minute and meticulous professional service for which other people were able to pay. No questions were asked and no promises demanded. The poor required aid, and the aid was there.

"Countless are the prescriptions which were filled without cost these few years past, and inestimable the number of remedies dispensed by these men, the druggists, who are so tightly woven in the fabric of American life. The time for help had come and the druggists, uncomplaining, understood. Not for glory and not for gold, but in the great common cause of humanity did they respond and fulfill their duty as by their profession they were taught it."

Druggists stand alongside physicians as friends of unfortunates whose need is complicated by that direst of circumstances, bodily illness. The gratuitous services, rendered as a matter of course by druggists of America during any year form an important contribution to human welfare. In the past several years these services have increased, and they have still been rendered uncomplainingly. This record is a credit to the drug business and to the American people.—Star-Telegram.

Stamford—Surfacing of Highway No. 18, completed between here and Saggertown.

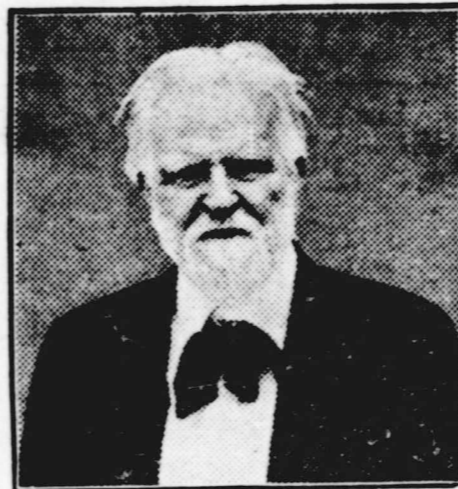
### TO FINANCE CAMPAIGN BY SELLING MEDALLIONS

Austin, Texas, Sept.—The organization set up by Roy Miller and Senator Margie Neal for the Democratic campaign in Texas is to be used to distribute the Roosevelt-Garner Medallions that are being sold to make up the \$150,000 Allotted to Texas as its share of the national campaign fund for the Democratic party.

Frank Scofield, of Hillsboro, Chairman of the Finance Committee for Texas, who is aided by Harold Byrd of Dallas and Carl Estes of Tyler, has undertaken to sell 150,000 medallions bearing the likenesses of the Democratic nominees, for one dollar each within one week, beginning October 8th.

Arrangements have been made to have a number of volunteer workers in each precinct begin solicitation on that date, and is expected that they will be able to contact every Democrat in every precinct within a week, and to offer each of them an opportunity to become a contributor to the national campaign. Democratic campaign was selected by Franklin D. Roosevelt as an appropriate way to provide the sinews of war for the Democratic Party, to which the average citizen instinctively turns as the champion of human rights, and the enemy of special privileges," Mr. Scofield said.

"Republican campaigns are conducted on contributions obtained from wealthy men who are beneficiaries of Republican policies. It is



EDWIN MARKHAM

Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," "Lincoln, the Man of the People," and other famous poems, has written a poem to "The Forgotten Man," dedicated to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"I have written this poem," writes Mr. Markham, "after hearing Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for the Presidency, make a lofty and noble appeal for the Forgotten Man."

fitting, therefore, that our contributions shall be drawn from the rank and file of the Democratic voters, whose interests are paramount with the party of Jefferson and Jackson," Mr. Scofield said further.

"John Garner's fellow Texans ought to welcome the opportunity to do their part in bringing about every five that participated in the recent primary contributed one dollar, the Texas quota would be over-subscribed," Mr. Scofield concluded.

There is no such thing as success in a bad business.

Once a month every man complains of his family's extravagances.

When we have nothing to say it's best to say nothing, but few of us can do it.

Roaring Springs—Mr. Meadors of Matador, acquired "Roaring Spring News."

Only women who can read and write English or Spanish are eligible to vote in Porto Rico.

More than 75 per cent of the women in New Zealand vote.

If all Florida drainage ditches were placed end to end they would reach 5,113 miles.

Water is piped into 29 per cent of Ohio farm homes.

Indiana government cost the taxpayers \$71.08 per capita in 1930-31.

What makes life seem unreasonable is the necessity of doing good work every day.

## How One Woman Lost 10 Lbs. In A Week

Mrs. Betty Luedeke of Dayton writes: "I am using Kruschen to reduce weight—I lost 10 pounds in one week and cannot say too much to recommend it."

To lose fat SAFELY and HARMLESSLY—take one half teaspoonful of Kruschen in a glass of hot water in the morning before breakfast, go lighter on fatty meats, potatoes, butter, cream and pastries—it is the safe way to lose unsightly fat and one bottle that lasts 4 weeks costs but a trifle. Get it at Alexander Drug Co. Inc., or any drugstore in America. If this first bottle fails to convince you this is the safest way to lose fat—money back.

But be sure and get Kruschen Salts—imitations are numerous and you must safeguard your health.

# RIALTO

SATURDAY

November 12th  
HOOT GIBSON

in  
"Spirit Of The West"

Mickey Mouse

News Comedy

PREVIEW

Saturday Night, 11:30 and  
Sunday and Monday

November 13—14



Greta GARBO  
JOHN BARRYMORE  
JOAN CRAWFORD  
WALLACE BEERY  
LIONEL BARRYMORE  
Lewis Stone—Jean Hersholt

Added Selected Short Subjects

The prices on this production are arranged by the producers.

Adults ..... 40c  
Children ..... 10c

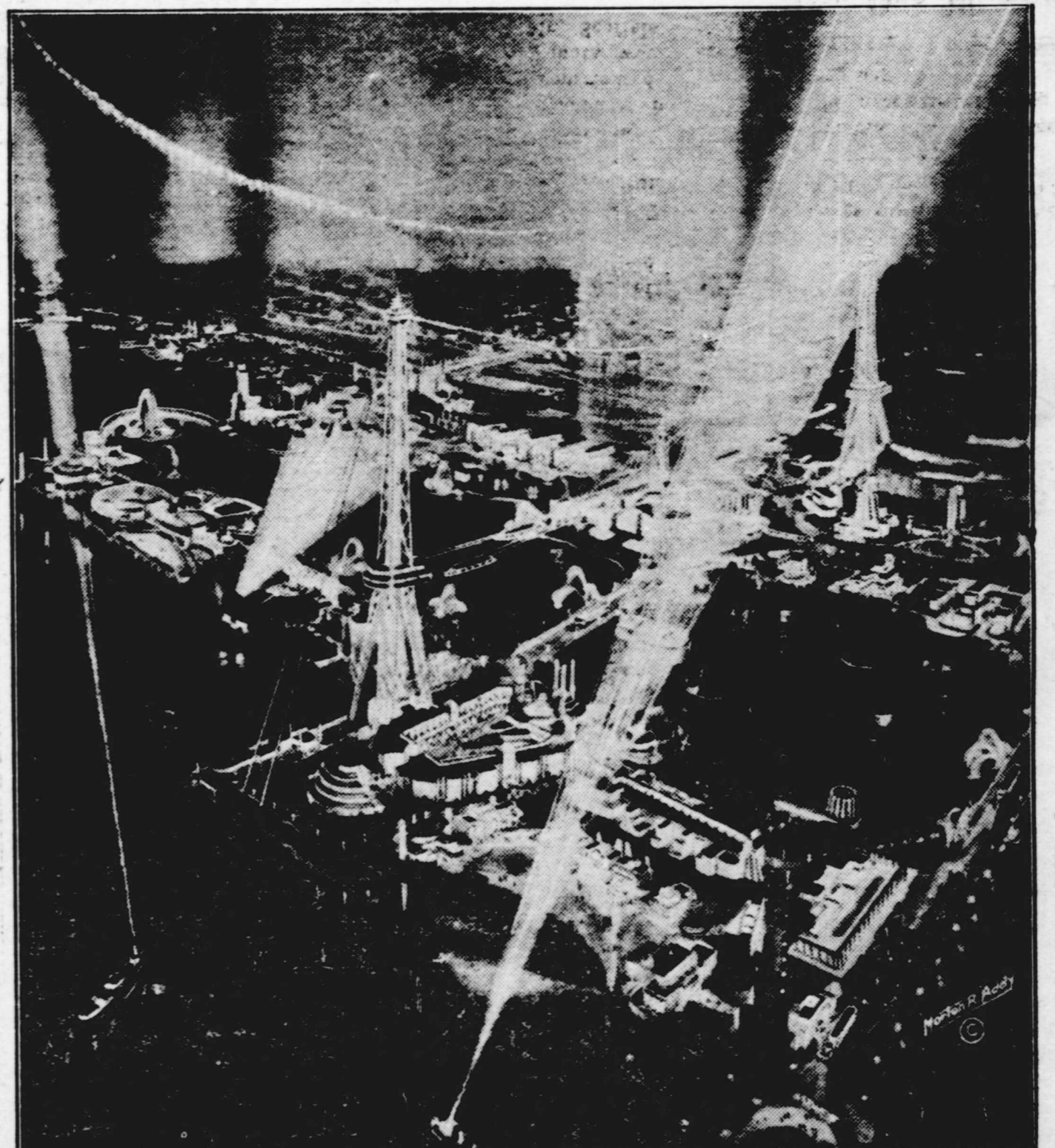
COMING

November 20—21st

WILL ROGERS

in  
"Down To Earth"

## Chicago World's Fair—a Symphony of Light!



A Century of Progress—Chicago's 1933 World's Fair—at night, as viewed by an artist. The above reproduction of a painting by Morton R. Addy, Chicago artist, shows the north half of the Exposition grounds as it will look next year—a symphony of colored illumination. In the foreground is Lake Michigan, in the center, North and South Lagoons, spanned by the cables of the Sky Ride—outstanding thrill of the Fair.

Clustered about the shores of lake and lagoons are the halls, courts, pavilions and towers of a wonder city—painted in many ever-changing colors. On these 424 acres of land and water next year Chicago will celebrate the hundredth anniversary of its incorporation as a town, as well as the advance accomplished by mankind during the same hundred years through the application of scientific principles.

Weatherford—Frantz Buckle Co., manufacturer of buckles for cotton bales, opened plant here.

Spur—New drug store opened in Hale building.

Virginia produces the greater part of the world's output of slab and block soapstone.

## Visit Our Prescription Department

It is complete, Clean and Sanitary with only Registered Pharmacists in charge. Only the highest quality drugs are used in compounding your prescriptions. Your doctors orders are filled to the letter. WE DO NOT SUBSTITUTE. Our Motto is Accuracy, Promptness, Highest Quality and Lowest Possible Price. A service to you Day or Night. Call Day Phone No. 176 or Night Phone No 51.

## CORNER DRUG STORE

### COTTON

New gin and a high class crew of men who know how to gin cotton.

W. A. BELL

Bookkeeper for Brownfield Gin Co.

### A WALK IN THE COUNTRY

Modernistic furniture and architecture.

Conversation with persons of wide interests and unusual experience.

A leisurely dinner—followed by three cups of coffee and cigars.

A walk in the country just before sundown, preferably with a dog.

Life on shipboard on the ocean.

Eight hours sleep on a first-class bed.

Helping to build a successful business.

Almost any play good enough to run six months in New York.

Flower gardens and well-landscaped trees and shrubbery.

Dial telephones, clean taxis, and Pullman service.

Warm spring days and cool summer-nights.

Fresh buttered popcorn, spareribs and sauerkraut, all kinds of stewed meat with vegetables, and old-fashioned strawberry shortcake.

A good time, unexpectedly arrived at.

Confidence gains ground.

El Paso—KTSM broadcasting station dedicated its remodeled studios.

Read the Ads in the Herald

## GET READY FOR COLD WEATHER

Drain and Fill with the new  
**MOBIL OIL**

and use the new  
**MOBIL GAS**  
THROUGH THE WINTER  
**MILLER & GORE**