

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, JANUARY 13, 1933.

NUMBER 22

M-Grocery Store Sold To Ballinger Men

Messrs. Jeane and Daugherty, of Ballinger, Texas, have bought the M-Grocery Store from J. E. Michie of this city. The store was closed for invoicing last Friday and the store opened for business under the new firm name of Jeane & Daugherty Saturday morning of last week. We truly welcome these men and their families to our city.

In conversation with Mr. Daugherty this week, he informed us that both he and Mr. Jeane had many years experience in the grocery business, and that he had come to Brownfield, not to make a fight on any firm, but to get along with all. He expected to make a small profit on his business and wanted the other grocery men to do the same.

By the way, Mr. Daugherty is a first cousin of two old time Brownfieldites, Mesdames Hardin and Redford Smith. He informed us that Mr. Jeane was now away after his family, and had two children of school age. Mr. Daugherty will go after his family as soon as Mr. Jeane returns. He has only one girl at home now, all the rest of the children being married. This young lady has already finished high school.

We did not learn what Mr. Michie will do since he sold out, but as they have a nice home in Brownfield, we are sure this good family will remain here and probably he will enter some other kind of business.

"Sound Your Horn" To Be Given January 20

The P. T. A. Comedy, "Sound Your Horn," which was postponed on account of the influenza epidemic and the closing of schools before the holidays, will be presented on Jan. 20th. The play will be given in the high school auditorium on Friday evening at eight o'clock. Rehearsals have been resumed, and will continue until the presentation of the comedy.

As has already stated in the columns of this paper, this comedy is being presented under the auspices of the P. T. A. of Brownfield and the proceeds will go for the benefit of schools.

Tickets will be on sale during the next week. You will miss an evening of real entertainment if you miss "Sound Your Horn." The Little Theatre group has worked faithfully to give a good presentation, and you will lend them encouragement by your presence.

Singing Convention Will Be At Forrester

C. Sears phoned in this week and requested us to announce that the County Singing Convention would be held next Sunday, the 3rd Sunday and the 15th day of the month at the Forrester school house, about 8 miles a little southwest of Brownfield. Take the road via the old Sawyer ranch, turning west after you go about six miles south, or go via Lahey, but we believe it is nearer ten miles than eight as per the Sears information.

Anyway, that is where they will have it, and that community is chuck full of good singers and your class will have to go some to beat them. Also, you are invited to bring your own lunch if you live in Terry county. Visitors from other counties will be cared for. In closing, will say that C. Sears promised us a mess of turnips and a hog jowl to cook them with for writing this ad.

Thousands of Cattle On A Hill Now Correct

You have oft heard the old expression, "cattle on a thousand hills." Well, that has been reversed here in Brownfield, and we have "thousands of cattle on one hill" if you may call the sloping banks of "Lost Draw" a hill. Anyway, there is now 6000 head of steers belonging to the Babacora Development Co., over near the stock pens, fattening on Terry county corn, maize and bundle stuff.

By the way, that word "Babacora" will get you fellows that don't savvy Spanish. One of the men came to the Herald office recently to buy something for this company, and the way he pronounced the word, we forthwith told him that we had never heard of the company. Why, he says, that is the Hearst feeding experiment just north of town. We could have crawled in a knot hole, and pulled the hole in after us.

This is about the way they pronounce it to us: First, let us explain that a "B" in Spanish takes the sound of a "V". Apparently they pronounce the first "Va" as we would in the word "valve" or "vav" and the rest of the word sound like the word "hickory" with the "H" left off. In other words, "Vavickory." But you need not try any of your Spanish on any of the bosses or employees over there, even if some of them can savvy, for they speak perfectly good Texas English. You will see the name of the Development Co. in big words over the feed elevator.

They are having some trouble with their engine which is pulling the huge crusher and elevators, as it gets too hot on them, and they may have to buy a new engine, as it will take a good one to pull that crusher that is capable of preparing some 10 tons of feed per day. This feed is a mixture of corn, maize, cottonseed meal and a small portion of lime and phosphate.

The first shipment that arrived the later part of November is sure fattening fast, and if they do as well the next two months, we are of the opinion that they will not have to be fed the 180 days.

Bowers Bros. Warehouse Robbed Thurs.

We were informed last Friday morning that Bowers Bros. wholesale and retail grocery and feed store was robbed sometime during Thursday night. It seems that an intruder was gained from the back way. As only candy and chewing gum was taken to the amount of some \$85, it is believed that it was boys or young men.

Nothing in the office seemed to be disturbed, although a package of cigarettes was missing from the desk. No attempt was made on the safe. This place was robbed once or twice before some years ago. So far as the Herald knows, no trace of the perpetrators has been uncovered by the officers here.

Minstrel Show To Go On Tonight

The home talent Negro Minstrel for the benefit of the Presbyterian church will be presented on Friday night, January 13th, at the school auditorium.

This Minstrel was postponed in December because of bad weather. A. M. Brownfield, Tom May, Judge Neill, Mr. Peeples and other head a talented cast. Admission 10 and 25 cents.

L. E. Orcutt It To Feed Out Hogs

L. E. Orcutt, one of the well known farmers living near Wellman, in western Terry county, is planning to feed out about 200 to 300 head of hogs this winter, for the market. Mr. Orcutt has some 8,000 bushels of corn on hand for feeding. He is awaiting a change in the hog market for the better before starting his project.

BIG INDUSTRIALISTS MUST REDUCE PRICES AND MEET RURAL AMERICA HALF WAY

(The Pathfinder)

Shakespeare wrote: "Something is rotten in the state of Denmark." If Shakespeare were living now, he could write, with far more punch, that "something is rotten" in the United States, when our factories can produce unlimited articles and our farms can produce unlimited crops—and still millions upon millions of honest people cannot get work but have to go hungry in the midst of plenty, just because the system of exchange of products which the big business interests have built up has broken down.

Now instead of dealing in glittering generalities, let us pick the first article a busy man uses in the morning—namely a safety razor—and see what light this little article can throw on this criminally cruel situation.

The cost of producing a razor blade of the best quality is a little less than one cent. This figure is not guess-work but is the reliable finding of an authority which we are not at liberty to name, after an actual investigation. This little razor blade, which costs less than one cent to produce, is retailed for 10 cents. At cut rates it can be bought for a little less. Even at best the "spread" between what the article originally cost and the price the consumer pays is nearly 1,000 per cent!

Did you ever hear of such a thing? Suppose all products were marketed on such outrageous terms as that! A nation trying to exist on such a basis as that is unthinkable. And yet such profits are considered all right by big business.

Now, for contrast, let us take a bushel of corn. Corn cannot possibly be produced in limitless quantities by cheap automatic machine processes as a razor blade is. The growing of corn calls for a definite amount of human effort and labor, and it always will. In round numbers is costs, say, 50 cents to raise a bushel of corn, under present average conditions. This is 50 times what it costs to make a razor blade.

But when the razor blade is taken to market, it is sold for 10 times what it originally cost, whereas when the bushel of corn is taken to market it sells for only 25 cents, or only half what it cost in human effort. It shows, as has never been shown

before, what a tremendous and impassable gap exists between the great manufacturing or industrial world and the equally great farming and rural world.

Why is it that manufacturers and big business corporations think they have to charge the consumers many times what an article originally cost, when at the same time they expect to purchase the products of the soil at prices which are ruinous to the farming industry and at least half the nation?

Why is it that the benefit of low costs of materials is not passed on to the consumers in the present crisis? Copper for instance costs next to nothing—but the big business concerns that use copper in large quantities in their products are maintaining prices which are still close to those of the boom period.

How can the average people—the people of the rural districts and the small towns, and the people of the cities who have to work with their coats off—be expected to buy manufactured products which are still priced almost at the war-time levels?

Taking the farming class particularly, how can they be good customers for manufactured goods when they are now getting only 56 per cent of the pre-war prices for their products, as the latest government figures show?

It is well enough to prate about keeping up the "living standards and purchasing powers of Americans"—but how can the people who are already putting more of their own hard labor into their work than they can possibly get out be expected to have any surplus of money to buy the products of the factories?

The remedy consists in bringing such pressure to bear on the big industrial interests that they will take off their high hats, get down off their high horse and meet the people at least half way, by pricing their products so fairly that the great mass market will be again tapped. This is the only market worth having and the only one that can keep our industries going full blast on a "volume" basis.

The big business people have grossly failed with their job—and they have nothing to offer. They should now be told, and sold so plainly that they will have to listen and act.

List Of Jurors For District Court

Grand Jury

January term, called for next Monday 16th.

W. M. Adams, J. W. Ball, Lee Bartlett, J. H. Black, J. T. Pippin, J. R. Garrison, O. M. Edwards, J. C. Johnson, C. W. Collins, W. M. Coor, W. E. Harrett, Robert Welch, C. P. Henderson, Amos Montgomery, Roy Young, Paul Robertson.

Petit Jurors

Drawn for the second week of the January Term, 1933, called for Jan. 23rd.

E. F. Drury, N. A. Lindsey, Irvin Oliver, Roy Draper, C. S. Trotter, N. F. Lovelace, Walter Gracey, C. L. Green, Kyle Graves, W. C. Sappenfield, W. E. Fielder, Clarence Lewis, S. W. White, Roy Griffith, Preston D. Lewis, Jack Fowler, G. C. Zachary, W. L. Bandy, Claude Hester, J. O. Hobbs, J. A. Hood, Joe Cobb, B. G. Chaney, A. L. Baker, W. H. Key, J. L. Milsap, W. R. Rouse, S. L. Pyeatt, O. O. Brealand, I. M. Smith, Clifford Pray, Edd Lanier, H. F. Brooks, Leo Holmes, J. H. McDonald, G. W. Henson.

Drawn for Third week of the January Term, 1933, called for Jan. 30.

W. L. Willingham, Alvie Brown, T. B. Inman, W. E. Willis, W. O. Hart, D. W. Couchman, R. L. Stalling, W. E. Gatewood, R. D. Jones, Fred Smith, Jno. Henson, W. H. Kelly, C. K. Kelley, C. K. Welmoth, Ervin Rambo, L. A. Rhyne, A. C. Green, Foster Winn, B. O. Black, Noah Reeves, C. W. Kelley, B. B. Brown, W. A. Farris, T. A. Loe, W. W. Wardell, Frank Ballard, J. R. Bundrant, Harry Longbrake, Henry Chisholm, A. C. Williams, W. H. Ray, Cecil O'Neal, J. F. Singleton, Walter Luker,

Epic Film Rips The Lid Off—And Daringly Exposes All

Columbia's epic film of national politics, "Washington Merry-Go-Round," stamped an audience of picture-wise Hollywood residents at its preview and was acclaimed by enthusiastic outbursts of applause and handclapping as one of the most powerful productions ever screened. It is showing Sunday at the Rialto Theatre.

The splendid acting of Lee Tracy, as a firebrand Congressman, stopped the show on several occasions and the wholehearted applause his appearance drew indicated that he is today one of the most popular favorites of the screen.

Stunningly directed by James Cruze, "Washington Merry-Go-Round" holds the interest all the way. It is



Lee Tracy and Constance Cummings in "Washington Merry-Go-Round" A Columbia Picture

the kind of picture that sets an audience pondering for hours after having viewed the film. It is destined to create more controversy than any production Hollywood has turned out this year.

The Hollywood Reporter comment: "The picture sticks, first and last, to its primary business of being entertainment. There is no halting for muck raking of propaganda anywhere. Yet there is so much dynamite in 'Washington Merry-Go-Round' that except for its lack of names and recognizable personages it ought to do more to shake an American electorate out of its customary lethargy than a dozen 'Strange Cases of President Harding'."

"Lee Tracy inevitably walks off with the honors of the cast, though right on his heels is Walter Connolly, as the veteran Senator Wylie, with a performance that ought to make studio executives meditate murder to get his services.

"Washington Merry-Go-Round" is bound to send Jimmy Cruze's stock zooming toward the zenith, for this is one of the finest productions Cruze has turned out since 'The Covered Wagon.' Few directors can better Cruze at his best and every foot of this one is in Cruze's best manner.

Our Students Making Good At Tech College

We note from the Sunday Avalanche-Journal that several Brownfield and Terry county students were making good at Tech College. Out of 231 that made the honor roll for the fall term, five of them were from this vicinity. The following are the students and their grades:

B-plus average, Mrs. S. T. Newman; B-average, Mrs. J. T. Auberg. The above carrying 18 term hours. The following are carrying 15 to 17 term hours: Christovia Sawyer, A-average; B-plus average, Fay Brown; B-average, Kathryn Holgate.

JACK RAINS HAS A WRECK WITH A BULL

Jake Rains, old time cowhand of this country, was painfully injured the first of the week on the Swenson Ranch. The crew was vaccinating bulls and Mr. Rains was standing against a gate to the corral when one of the animals became unduly infuriated and lunged at him, taking the gate with him. Both gate and bull fell on Mr. Rains. His nose was broken, two ribs dislocated and various bruises sustained.—Texas Spur.

School Exhibit Held Last Week

The mid-term school exhibit was held in the Home economics and science rooms of the High School building Thursday and Thursday evening of January 5th. The entire school contributed to this exhibit. There were something like 4500 pieces of work shown at this exhibit.

There was something more than a hundred parents who visited the rooms in the afternoon and many more that evening. The program of the evening was listened to by a full house in the auditorium. Each school prepared a part of the program and contributed to the entertainment of the occasion.

The rooms in the two grade schools staged a contest in getting parents to the exhibit. In order to make this contest a live wire event the Parent Teacher's Association agreed to give the winner in each building five books for their library. From the way these parents signed up the pupils really worked for this prize.

Mrs. Dennis' room won first in the Junior High and Miss Mozelle Treadaway won first at the Grammar school. The contest was fast and close.

The teachers wish to thank the parents for the interest they took in this exhibit. Cooperation in any work makes it a pleasure to all concerned.

Terry Co. Interscholastic League Organized

At the conclusion of the Terry County Teacher's Institute held Thursday and Friday of last week, the Terry County teachers organized the Terry County Interscholastic League for this year.

It was decided to have the meet in Brownfield this year. The schools of Brownfield and the people of Brownfield will welcome the teachers and pupils from all the members schools at that time.

The teachers should see to it that their schools are members by the 15 of January, as that is the closing date for membership. Every teacher is urged to sponsor his particular type of work in the Interscholastic League this year to the end that we may provide clean, friendly competition between the school. The citizenship training had in these events is excellent and no other organizations holds such possibilities. It was decided to have two divisions in the "Tiny Tot" story telling contest based on age only. The first is pupils six and seven years old and the second pupils eight and nine years old. It was decided that, at least, ribbons would be bought for this contest.

Only members schools will be allowed to participate in the meet.

The meet will be conducted on the same basis as last year. The four championships will be contested for; Rural Schools, Ward Schools, Class B High Schools and Class A High Schools. There is a cup in circulation for these four places. These cups are to circulate to the winner each year until some school shall win a given cup for three years in succession.

The officers of the organization are: Mr. M. Greer, Tokio, Director of Delamination; G. C. Tiner, Needmore, Director of Debate; Terry Redford, Gomez, Director of Extemporaneous Speaking; Miss Cleo Price, Meadow, Director of Spelling; Mrs. J. M. Burleson, Meadow, Director of Essay Writing; Jay Barret, Brownfield, Director of Rural Schools; Marlin Hayhurst, Brownfield, Director of Athletics; Mrs. G. C. Tiner, Needmore, Director of Memory; Mrs. Dennis Rentfro, Brownfield, Director of Art Memory; H. Franklin, Meadow, Director of Arithmetic; Miss Gertrude Evans, Meadow, Director of Choral Singing; Mrs. H. C. Zorn, Prairie View, Director of Tiny Tot Story Telling and A. B. Sanders, Brownfield, Director General.

The directors will be in full charge of these events. Anyone wishing information on them will please consult the director of that particular event.

W. A. Connor of route 3, brought in some pork this week to pay up on his Herald.

W. C. Donathan and family are entitled to a pass to the—
Rialto Theatre
—to see—
"BRANDED MEN"
Be sure to present this clipping at the box office at the Rialto Theatre.
Compliment: Rialto-Herald



COL. W. E. TALBOT

Authority
Writes
Articles
on
Development
of
Wool Industry
for This
Newspaper

Texas Wool Industry

By W. E. TALBOT

Editor's Note.—This is the first of a series of articles dealing with the possibilities of the wool industry in Texas. Colonel Talbot, managing director of the Southwest Industrial Development Bureau, is an acknowledged authority on the subject of industrialization for Texas.

STORY No. 1.

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Last year wool and mohair brought to the growers of this State the sum of \$12,825,000. While wool and mohair are produced in a great many counties in Texas, the largest amount comes from what is known as the Edwards Plateau. There are families in Texas today that represent the fifth generation of wool and mohair growers. Bob Davis of Rio Frio, Texas, is an example.

While the \$12,825,000 is a sizable sum of money, being about twice our total receipts from rice and the same amount we receive from eggs, and about equal to the total received from poultry and turkeys, it is a pitifully small sum, compared with what is realized from the industry by those of the East and North. It is another case of our failing to take advantage of our natural resources, to carry them through from raw ma-

terial to finished products. It means that we are losing every year multiplied millions of dollars that could be retained here to develop our own State and help our own people.

In the next article we will show some of the reasons for this exploitation of our own people.

The information to be given in these articles has been accumulated over a period of two years and has come from the people who actually raise the wool and from the various manufacturers. I anticipate that it may cause some adverse comment, especially from those of the Eastern States who have profited by our lack of initiative. There may be objectors right here in Texas, those who have also profited and in some cases are supposed to be very close friends of the growers. However, the readers can judge for themselves whether or not Texans can add a new industry that will mean millions and multiplied millions in pay rolls for their own people.

—From The Dallas Journal.

Tomorrow: "Reasons for Exploitation of Our People."

WELLMAN NEWS

Wellman Parent Teacher Association will have a business meeting Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Jan. 13. Everyone is requested to be present, as a new president is to be elected. Our president has moved away.

Last Wednesday night Miss Grace Moon and Mrs. Wilhite gave a farewell party for Mr. and Mrs. Paul. The playing of "42" and a number of other games was the amusement of the evening. Everyone had an enjoyable time.

Henry Paul, Ross Oldman and Jack Anderson, who have been visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Z. Paul, left Sunday morning for their homes in Hall county.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Moore left Friday morning for Jacksboro, Texas, where they will make their home this year. We regret to lose them, but we sure hope them good luck in their new home.

Bro. Dennon filled his monthly appointment at the church of Christ Sunday and will be back again next second Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Z. Paul left Monday morning for Abilene, Texas, where they will make their home. We regret very much to lose these people, but our loss is someone's gain. We wish them happiness and good luck in their new home.

J. C. McClish, one of our pioneer farm citizens living in the McDonald community, was a welcome visitor to the Courier sanctum one day last week. He stated that he has enjoyed the farm edition of the Lea County Courier, and thought it a valuable asset to this section of the state. He reported a most enjoyable Christmas, with his son, Lloyd McClish, of Brownfield, Texas over for the big feed.—Tatum (N. M.) Courier.

John Jinkins of route three is a valued new reader. Our good friend W. H. Kelly of route four helped us to secure this reader.

From the Jayton Chronicle we glean that Editor Wade's father, who lives at Littlefield, is seriously ill.

SHERIFF'S SALE

THE STATE OF TEXAS ()
COUNTY OF TERRY ()

Notice Is Hereby Given That by virtue of a certain Order of Sale issued out of the Honorable District Court of Terry County, on the 14th day of December, 1932, by H. R. Winston, Clerk of said District Court for the sum of Seven Hundred Fourteen and 26/100 Dollars and costs of suit, under a foreclosure of special assessment lien in favor of Realty Trust Company, a Corporation in a certain cause in said Court, No. 1624 and styled Realty Trust Company vs. W. G. Hardin, placed in my hands for service, I, J. S. Smith as Sheriff of Terry County, Texas, did, on the 10th day of January 1933, levy on certain Real Estate, situated in Terry County, Texas, described as follows, to-wit:

All of Lots 10 and 11 in Block 50 of the original town of Brownfield, Terry County, Texas, and levied upon as the property of W. G. Hardin and that on the first Tuesday in February 1933, the same being the 7th day of said month, at the Court House door of Terry County, in the town of Brownfield, Texas, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., by virtue of said levy and said Order of Sale, I will sell said above described Real Estate at public vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, as the property of said W. G. Hardin.

And in compliance with law, I give this notice by publication, in the English language, once a week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding said day of sale, in the Terry County Herald, a newspaper published in Terry County.

Witness my hand, this 10th day of January, 1933.

J. S. Smith, Sheriff,
Terry County, Texas. 24c.

WOMAN LOST 20 POUNDS IN 4 WEEKS

Mrs. Mae West of St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I'm only 28 yrs. old and weighed 170 lbs. until taking one box of your Kruschen Salts just 4 weeks ago. I now weigh 150 lbs. I also have more energy and further more I've never had a hungry moment."

Fat folks should take one half teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water in the morning before breakfast — it's the SAFE, harmless way to reduce as tens of thousands of men and women know.

For your health's sake ask for and get Kruschen at any drug store—the cost for a bottle that lasts 4 weeks is but a trifle and if after the first bottle you are not joyfully satisfied with results—money back.

Farm Products Must Go Up—Others Down

Prosperity will never come from around the corner unless prices farmers received and that of what they have to buy are better balanced. We may talk about balancing the budget all we please, but it will never be balanced as long as present conditions obtain. Times will get better. We believe they will this year, but they will never be what they were a few years ago as long as there is such a chasm between what a farmer gets for his corn, cotton, wheat or what have you, and what the manufacturer gets for his products. We want you to read an article we are reprinting this week from Pathfinder It illustrates our point much better than we can tell it.

Personally, the Herald believes that if about half the tariff now on manufactured articles was taken off, the price of manufactured articles would come down in a hurry. The Herald has always believed in some tariff, but it never has and never will be a "protectionist," because this has always favored the east and never the south and west. We believe that our people, and the plain people all over the land should write their representatives that will be in the new congress to that effect, and ask them to revise the tariff downward until we can at least establish some trade relations with other nations. If they can sell us nothing, they certainly will not buy any more of either our raw or manufactured materials than they can possibly help. And can you blame them?

The Herald does not like to go on record as predicting any dire consequences, but it believes that if conditions are not changed in the next year, there will be some serious rioting in the United States. In fact, it has already been started in Iowa, and will spread to other states no doubt. These farmers will be joined by the unemployed in the cities, and when it is over, some of the big manufacturing plants as well as some of the big city banks that have been paying enormous dividends even this year, will lay in smoldering ruins.

The people of the United States are the most law abiding, country and flag loving in the world, but when two-fifths of the people get aroused to the fact that they are holding the hot end of the poker, that their loved ones are in dire need while the other fifth of the population rolls in wealth, there is no tell-



ing on earth to what length they will go, or where the matter will stop. The farmer will not always be loyal while he sells at 50 percent loss and the manufacturer is making 900 percent profit on some things.

DEATHS

Mr. Chas. H. Hester, 74, passed away last Wednesday at the home about three miles north of the city, after a lingering illness. The body was laid to rest in the Brownfield cemetery Thursday, following funeral services at the Methodist church, conducted by the local pastor, Rev. Ed Tharp and Presiding Elder Bickley.

Mr. Hester and family lived at Frost, Texas, many many years before coming to Terry county. He bought land here more than 20 years ago, but did not move here until the Santa Fe railroad built into this city. He leaves a wife and a number of children, all grown, besides numerous relatives and friends to mourn his passing.

Another old gentleman, Mr. Geo. E. Earnest, 82, who resided in the Gomez community, passed away of pneumonia on the 31st day of December, and was buried New Years day in the Brownfield cemetery. The Herald was unable to learn much about this old gentleman, as we were not personally acquainted with he or his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Terrell Miller, who live north of the city eight miles, lost a two months old baby of pneumonia about 2 A. M. Friday. The little body was laid to rest in the Brownfield cemetery Friday afternoon.

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.

WINTER PLOTS A WICKED CRIME

THE VICTIMS: Those Motors Using Ordinary Oil that Drains Away from Heated Working Surfaces.

THE TIME: Those Cold Starting Minutes While Precious Motor Parts Must Run Dry at Warming Speed Until Oil is Pumped from Below.



GET THE
"Hidden quart" in time

THE QUART THAT STAYS UP IN YOUR MOTOR AND NEVER DRAINS AWAY

The Germ Process (exclusive Conoco patent) imparts to this motor oil that peculiar ability to penetrate and combine with metal surfaces. Of the first filling about one quart will "hide" itself up in your motor's precious working parts. This hidden quart never drains away. It becomes a part of the motor itself; worth its weight in gold.

The One Oil that Gives You Perfect Protection for Winter's Worst Days Ahead

Drip! trickle! drip! through long night hours, ordinary oil drains away. When the pump quits, ordinary oil quits, leaving the motor's parts high and dry. You touch the starter. The motor roars. The pump strains at the sluggish oil. It is only a few minutes till circulation is completed. But, in the meantime, working surfaces only partly lubricated are in contact, while the motor makes three to five thousand revolutions. This causes 50% of all motor wear.

Prevent this loss. Choose not merely a quick oil, but an oil that never leaves. Choose the oil with the "hidden quart" that penetrates and combines with the metal surfaces of the motor itself. In the emergency of an empty crankcase, users have driven many miles, without damage, on this "hidden quart" alone. This proves that your motor need never suffer while waiting upon the pump. Don't remain in doubt. Drain and refill with the "hidden quart" oil today.

CONOCO
Germ Processed
MOTOR OIL

CONOCO TRAVEL BUREAU, DENVER... WRITE FOR FREE PASSPORT, MAPS & TRIP PLANNING SERVICE

HIGGINBOTHAM-BARTLETT CO.
SEE—
—for—
L-U-M-B-E-R
and building materials of all kinds.
Phone 81 Brownfield

CLEAN MILK
Nourishing
A glass for breakfast peeps you up all day. Appetizing, cooling, refreshing. Phone 184
J. C. HUNTER

Young Sheriff



Jess Sweeten, the new sheriff of Henderson county at Athens, Texas, is thought to be the youngest sheriff in Texas. He has seen 26 summers and his father and grandfather were officers of the law before him. He's a two-gun man and a walking fashion plate.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Carter went to Floydada early this week on account of the illness and death of his sister.

Mrs. Allie McDaniel came in this week to pay for a small classified ad and remarked that they paid.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bevins Burns, of Tatum, N. M., whom we reported last week were severely burned, died. Mr. Burns died before Lubbock was reached, and Mrs. Burns later. The rest of the two families will likely recover, it is reported.

We note that Ed Holt, of Tatum, N. M., was slugged and shot at by hi-jackers who robbed his filling station on the night of December 24th. Ed formerly lived here, and both parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Holt still reside here.

Roy Herod and Eli Perkins are now in the beef business.

OLD-TIMER OF BROWNFIELD DEAD

Dolphus Robinson, who would have been 74 years of age Thursday, died in his favorite chair at his home Friday night at about 8:05. Following a custom of many years he had read a book for a little while, laid it on the buffet and had dozed away. He never awoke. A heart attack claimed his life.

Had he lived until Monday, Jan. 2, Mr. Robinson and his wife would have celebrated their thirty-third wedding anniversary.

Last rites were held at 4:30 Saturday from the Peoples funeral Chapel with the Masonic orders of Dalhart in charge. The sermon was preached by Rev. G. T. Palmer, pastor of the M. E. church South. The Beautiful Masonic service was concluded with the ritual at the grave side. Mr. Robinson had been a Mason since four or five days after he passed his twenty-first birthday.

Mr. Robinson was born Jan. 4, 1859 in Ft. Worth. In those days the Indians were only partially under control and Mr. Robinson could remember that as a boy the cold chills ran up his spine when the Indians got on a rampage and swept around, through or by the town.

He was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Mobley at her father's farm near Grandbury, Hood county, Jan. 2, 1880. The young couple went soon to Callahan county, Baird the county seat. This was another frontier county and only the hardiest pioneering stock had dared to brave its privations. As the forefront of settlement pushed northwestward Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were on its crest. In 1901 they went to Terry county on the South Plains.

At that time Mrs. Robinson, her daughter, now Mrs. Roger (Flo) Sterling, and Mrs. Byrd Rose, wife of the foreman of the L-7 ranch, were the only women in Terry county. Big Spring was the nearest railroad point, 150 miles away. From there they hauled coal and lumber. At Big Spring, also, was the nearest phone.

Lubbock was the nearest post office, 45 miles away. There was the nearest doctor. Lubbock then was smaller than the town of Hartley near Dalhart.

In about 1908 or 1909 Mr. Robinson, with his family, moved to Lubbock, and in 1916 came to Dalhart. Mrs. Robinson came to Dalhart about 1920. For several years while in Lubbock and since coming to Dalhart Mr. Robinson has been a government cattle inspector. At the time of his death he had charge only of the counties of Dalham and Sherman, but in the first years of his residence here, looked after all of northwest Texas, north of the Canadian river.

Mr. Robinson was exceptionally proud of his Texas nativity. With few exceptions he had never been out of the state, and those few times hastened to return. As a boy of 13 or 14 he helped trail a bunch of cattle to Dodge City, Kan. Several times as cattle inspector he had to be in Oklahoma a few days, and once he spent two weeks with his daughter, now Mrs. Sterling, in California.

"He would never have left Texas to live," said Mrs. Sterling. He came as far north in Texas as he could with the northwestern pioneering movement, but refused to leave the Lone Star State.

Mr. Robinson had joined the Baptist church in 1882 in Callahan county.

Surviving besides Mrs. Sterling and Mrs. Robinson are two sons, Luke of Dalhart, and Milton, foreman of the Chennault ranch in the Oklahoma Panhandle, near Kerrick, Texas.—Dalhart Texan.

The Herald had a check from a gentleman at Portis, Kan., the past week but had to return it, much to our regret. Some one had probably sent the gentleman a sample copy of the Herald, and he saw where we were advertising the Herald and Dallas Farm News for \$1.50. The ad did not state that this rate applied only to Terry county. The Herald alone is \$1.50 out of the county, and the Farm News is slightly higher outside of Texas and bordering states.

K. B. McWilliams left Sunday morning early for Hillsboro, where he went to carry his wife. Mack returned Tuesday night and will remain here until the cotton season is over.

Last week's Tatum N. M. Courier reports that Mrs. J. A. (Gus) Foreman has been tendered a position in the State Land office at Santa Fe. Mr. and Mrs. Foreman were old settlers of this county.

O. E. Pollock is having the Herald sent to his son, A. O. at Paicines, Calif.

THANK YOU, MR. STRICKLIN

Inasmuch as we belong to that division of newspaper folks who most emphatically do NOT like our own name in print, we almost feel like apologizing to begin with, but this editorial comment in the Terry County Herald brought such a glow of welcome to us that we break our rule for one time.

Editor A. J. Stricklin said:

"Mrs. Pauline Campbell of O'Donnell has taken over the editorial desk of the O'Donnell Index, and starts out by producing a very creditable little journal, although this is her first experience. Our understanding is that the printing plant is still located in Lamesa, and that Joe Alexander is the publisher, only the editorial offices being located in O'Donnell. The Herald welcomes Mrs. Campbell to the editorial fraternity of the South Plains.

Coming from a veteran newspaper man, that adjective 'creditable' meant a great deal to a fellow so entirely new in his editorial business. Mr. Stricklin almost deserves the title of Dean of West Texas Newspapermen, as he recently celebrated the completion of twenty-three years service in that field, and we received his welcome as an accolade.

The Herald is one of the exchanges read from the upper left hand corner of the front page to the lower right hand corner of the back page, and we can pick it out of the pile the first time each week without fail.

Again we thank you Mr. Stricklin; your friendly words helped our self-confidence a great deal.—O'Donnell Index.

FORRESTER ITEMS

The play, "Aaron Slick from Pumpkin Creek," that the P. T. A. put on Friday night was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed. We made \$9.40, which will go to help entertain the District convention next spring.

The regular meeting of our P. T. A. will be held Friday evening, January 13. A thrift program will be given and each patron is urged to be present. Let's make our P. T. A. better this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Beavers are the proud parents of a baby boy, which was born January 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Warren spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers.

Misses Louise Chambers and Opal Zachary visited with Misses Zoree and Theda Crone.

Miss Lola Crone spent Sunday with Miss Cleo Chambers.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, Helen Rogers, Ruth Maness, Bro. Porterfield and his brother, visited in the home of Mr. Baldwin Sunday.

Mr. Raeford Warren spent Sunday with Mr. Bern Floyd.

Misses Velma McClish and Viola Brown visited Misses Neta, Viola and Clydene Polk Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Spears left for Amarillo, Sunday. They have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Harmon Scales. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Scales are moving to Amarillo. We surely do hate to see them go. Mrs. Scales was the president of our League. They will be missed very much in this community.

Misses Iren and Faye Washmon and Claudie Smith spent Sunday with Miss Naomi Drury.

Miss Hazel Ragsdill visited Miss Dale Maness Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston spent Sunday with Mrs. Johnston's father, Mr. Tom Warren.

Bro. Porterfield preached here Sunday. There was a large attendance and everyone enjoyed his sermon.

HUNTER NEWS

The light rain which fell Saturday halted corn gathering which has been in full swing since the holidays.

The church services at Johnson Chapel were well attended Sunday. The Rev. J. R. Webb preached a fine sermon at both the morning and night services.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lyon spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Smith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Les Newberry of near Brownfield spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Lindsey of this community.

Mrs. M. H. Hight, who suffered a painful injury to her back some ten days ago, is recovering rapidly and is able to be up and going.

Several members of Mr. O. M. Edward's family have been suffering from the flu, but at present they are reported to be somewhat improved.

Mrs. Bettie Hansen and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Antone Hansen and family.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hollman spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Tom Smith. Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Breland visited

She's the "Grandest" Young Lady!



Sally Jim Purcell, five-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Purcell of Shamrock, Texas, is about the "grandest" baby in the state. She has two grandfathers, two grandmothers, four great-grandmothers, two great-grand-fathers and one greatgreat-grandmother living!

Holds Up Maternity Home to Get Baby!



If you were robbing a maternity home, and wanted one baby for your loot, which of these would you choose? They are all at the maternity home of the Volunteers of America in Fort Worth, where recently a woman invaded and tried to steal a baby at the point of a pistol. It developed that she had falsely informed her husband that she was about to become a mother. Refused a baby by the home because of her destitute circumstances, she tried to steal one.



MOUTH-TESTED
for your
SAFETY!

We wanted to be sure about Mi 31 as an antiseptic so we tested it in the mouth. In normal gargling time it killed harmful nose and throat germs. And it neutralized every odor!

Mi 31 Solution, Full Pint 59c

SPECIALS

- \$2.00 Cara Nome Powder \$1.59
- \$1.00 Cara Nome Creams 79c
- \$1.00 Cara Nome Perfume 79c
- \$1.00 Cara Nome Talcum 79c
- \$1.00 Duska Powder 79c
- 75c Duska Creams 59c
- \$1.00 Duska Baby Talcum 79c
- 60c Ungentine Hand Cream 39c
- 50c Midnight Creams 39c
- Pint Rexall Milk Magnesia and Mineral oil 69c

ALEXANDERS
THE REXALL STORE

RED & WHITE

Remember Red & White Merchandise must Please You 100 Percent. Our Price will please you.

Yams, No. 1 Grade. 1/2 Bu.	30c
Dry Sale Meat lb.	08c
5 Lb. Peanut Butter, Armours	46c
Baking Powder, Calumet, 1 lb.	27c
Pineapple, R. & W. No. 1, Crushed ...	09c
COFFEE, 1 lb. Sunup	21c
SOAP, R. & W. Large Bars, 6 for ...	25c
CRACKERS, 1 lb Salad Wafers	13c
COMPOUND, 8 lb.	57c
Pure Lard (made in our market) 8 lb. ...	57c
2 Big Bars R. & W. Soap 10c; 3 Bars Blue & White, 24c; all for	21c

MARKET

MEATS OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY

Pure Pork Sausage lb.	07c
Rib or Brisket Roast lb.	06c
Calf or Pig Liver lb.	10c

Hudgens & Knight **Chisholm Bros.**
WEST SIDE SQUARE SOUTH SIDE SQUARE

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Snow of Scud-day community Sunday.

PLAINS LOCALS

L. Townsend and children of New Mexico were in Plains on business Thursday.

Ben Miller of the Center Point community is spending a few days with his father, B. G. Miller, this week.

Leslie McLaren Jr., is on the sick list this week.

Miss Johnnie Mae Patterson spent Thursday night with home folks.

Miss Mildred Henard is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. June Smith is teaching Miss Henard's room as she is ill. Everyone enjoyed the dance at

the Sneed ranch Friday night.

Mrs. Walter McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Anderson, spent Saturday night with Mrs. Anderson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Camp.

Mrs. John Anderson and Mrs. W. H. Hague spent Friday with Mrs. D. T. Cates.

Mr. Darsey McKee and Miss Rosie Belle McDonnell motored over to Lovington, New Mexico where they were united in marriage Saturday.

Rev. McCulloch filled his regular appointment here Sunday and Sunday night.

Well, anyway, the farmers are getting their names in the headlines.

All things have an end—even depressions.

LIGHTS TESTED

I am well prepared to give the lights on your car a careful test and set them accurately. According to law, they must be tested before you will be permitted to purchase and put on a new license plate. You will find my shop just across from the Rialto Theatre in building formerly occupied by Carter Chevrolet Co.

JACK BENTON

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

WHAT IS FREE TIRE INSURANCE?

It's a protection you have never had before. We pay your tire repair bills for a whole year. No matter how the tire is injured. Phone—155

MULLINS & GRACEY

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.

Whether you liked his politics or not you were bound to admire the rugged honesty and sincerity of purpose of the late President Calvin Coolidge. He was an American first, last and all the time, having the least taint of Europeanism of perhaps any president we have had in recent years. Some have said that he was not endowed with much brilliancy was the reason for his supposed silence. If so, he at least showed more wisdom than most light minded people.

From the statement of District Attorney Durwood Bradley, retiring after six years in Lubbock, Hockley and Crosby counties, he thinks the dry law a failure, and that as fast as he sent one bootlegger to the pen, about two took his place. In other words, two blades were made to grow where one grew before. The retiring sheriff of Lubbock county seemed to think the law can be enforced, but following the conclusion he reaches, he seems to ask—it is?

We learn from a press sheet sent out by Texas Christian University that Joe College spends a bit more for clothes than does Miss Co-Ed. Also, Joe spends a bit more for movie shows, probably taking Miss Co-Ed with him on occasions. But Miss Co-Ed puts it all over the Joes when it comes to bathing suits. The girls have 1.06 bathing suits each, while the boys make out on .7 of a suit each. Probably some of the boys get way up the "crick" where suits are not needed.

While we are getting much propaganda about the new cave down in Burnett county, we cannot wax very enthusiastic about the matter. True we are proud of Texas, and glad that she can match any state with crop production, caves and politics, yet we find from investigating road maps that we up here in old Terry cannot expect much traffic through here to see that cave, but a lot of it to see the Carlsbad affair. And as we know which side of our bread is buttered, we'll still boost the New Mexico sinkhole.

The little weekly papers seem to have matched a row with the legislature because money is appropriated for them to read the dailies free, and none for the Old Home Town Weekly. Too long, perhaps has this been allowed to go on. But like many of the press associations which were originally formed and put forward by the weekly press, they have now gone into the hands of daily newspaper publishers and no longer represent the weekly press. Even the West Texas Chamber of Commerce is now ramrodded soul and body by West Texas dailies.

Mr. Babson unquestionably wrote truth when he said that within a few years men will be saying "What was I doing in 1933?" when they review the opportunities which they had to establish the basis of a comfortable fortune. The trouble with most of us is that we still think in the large amounts of pre-depression days, and can not realize that the investment of the small savings possible to make now could ever grow into worthwhile size. We have lost the ability to value, properly, a small amount of money.—Clarendon News.

A Gray county farmer writes in to Congressman Marvin Jones to say that it is not the small individual farmer that has caused the big over-production, but the man that centers on one thing, wheat, cotton or tobacco, and farms with machinery. This farmer suggests a production tax, of say 10 per cent on cotton over 20 bales, and gradually increase as the production goes above each other ten bales. Same arrangement with wheat and other products. Well, that would cut down some of the big machine age farming, alright.

A. J. Stricklin of Brownfield, editor of the Terry County Herald and family were visiting relatives in Coahoma last week-end, but he failed to come around and visit the News gang so we are going to get even with him if we ever visit Brownfield.—Big Spring News.

When we left Brownfield on Friday morning, December 30th, it was our intention to stop over in Big Spring long enough to stop and chat with you Hayden boys awhile, but it took seven hours to drive to your city. Had to sit on the roadside for half an hour near Knott for a truck to pass us, but it could never get out of the ruts and we and a half dozen more cars had to slide around it. Then we left Coahoma to return Sunday, and am sure you was closed. See you next time, and don't you dare pass us up.

Do you have difficulty in remembering the names of people? If not, you are fortunate. One of the most embarrassing faults I have lies right here. Just last week a number of subscribers came in to renew their subscriptions. Many of them were people that I have known for year and to save my life I could not call their names. This is very embarrassing to me, but it is just simply a fault of the mind, not of the heart.—State Line Tribune.

That editorial fits just like it was written for us Bro. Graham. We have to ask a subscriber his name for about ten years, unless we see him almost every day before we can call his name, and lots of times we had rather take a whipping almost than to ask a man his name that has been reading our paper for years. And we know that in lots of cases the reader really thinks we do not want to know his name. But generally, the moment they tell us their name, we know right then where he lives, the route number and all about it. But whether his name is Jones, Brown or Smith, we know no more than a man in the moon.

One way or another Wyoming keeps in the nation's spotlight. Alonzo Clark, governor No. 1, went to Alexandria, Neb., Saturday to visit a sister over New Year's. Leslie Miller, governor No. 2, was waiting until Monday noon so he could take

another oath of office and really become governor. Then just to be certain about it, Earl Wright, state senator of Eden Valley, Sweetwater county, who is president an-interim of the upper house, steps in as governor No. 3; and what have you. Wyoming makes a specialty on governors. Now it's time to hear from Texas again.—Torrington (Wyo.) Telegram.

Well, Texas is fixing to equal that stunt. As we understand it, Gov. Ross Sterling will resign Saturday rather than have to go through meeting Jim and Ma Ferguson in the inauguration Monday. Therefore, Lieutenant-Gov. Edgar Witt will be the big boss in Texas over Sunday and turn the reigns of the governorship over to Ma on Monday. No, old Wyo. will have to get up before daylight to head Texas politically, Bro. Loomis.

FALLING FOR FAKE SCHEMES

Never within the recollection of the present generation have as many fake schemes come to light as within the last two years. Almost every day papers in some part of the country are called upon to expose a new scheme. But, as a rule the expose comes after the faker has gathered in the money and hied himself to other territory, where his game is still unknown. He manages to keep one jump ahead of the denouncers.

This section has come in for its share of schemes and fakers, and its citizens have contributed their share of coin to the schemers. It has never been plain why local citizens will bite at something a home-town citizen couldn't sell them in a hundred years.

Along comes a perfect stranger, selling advertising space on a time-card, calendar, cook book or some other fake scheme. He sells his space readily, in a form of advertising that usually isn't worth the paper it is printed on, pockets the money and is on his way. And then, when the advertiser fails to get results—as he does ninety-nine times out of a hundred—he goes around declaring that "advertising doesn't pay." The fact of the matter is such schemes are not legitimate advertising, and that is the only kind that ever did or ever will pay.

There is something funny about human nature when it comes to these false schemes. Nobody can understand why merchants and professional men will "fall for them" when they wouldn't buy a nickle's worth of space if a home-town man was doing the soliciting. But a perfect stranger comes along and they bite—hook, line and sinker. It's a problem no one has so far been able to figure out.—Slaton, Texas, Slatonite.

M. Simpson of route 5 was a pleasant caller on the Herald this week to renew. Said he was a new comer but liked the Herald.

J. Sam Lewis, special correspondent and field man for the Avalanche-Journal publications at Lubbock, was down this week looking for material. We found him in an interview with our new mayor.

COMMITTS ETHICAL SIN

Newspaper folks are an enthusiastic bunch as a general rule. Often this enthusiasm runs riot when something worth while is suddenly discovered as instanced by an article in the Dalhart Texan recently. None other than John L. McCarty said it himself, thus smashing all medical ethics, possibly offending "les majeste" and winding up with a further possibility of "hors de combat."

Friend McCarty was privileged to witness a brain operation by a local brain specialist. He did not know that a man possessed of such skill inhabited the town, and when he was convinced of the fact, Mack knew no better than to herald the good news to the wide, wide world of Panhandlers.

Being a brain specialist, the surgeon is no doubt an ethicalist. Being an ethicalist, he no doubt has been taught to hide his talents under a bushel, if not a pint measure. Mack could not deny his readers the information that meant so much to them. He threw all caution to the windy winds of the "ballies" and simply raised the roof. He may have unwittingly called down upon the head of the talented surgeon the wrath of a medical or surgical society or federation, or both such menaces of advancement.

A person trained in the art of surgery is supposed to refuse to divulge even the name of the patient when accosted for such information by a newspaper reporter. He writes his prescriptions in a dead language and the scribbled words are only decipherable by a pharmacist who spent one month in a school studying medicine and thirty-five months in learning deciphering. The surgeon wears a mask when operating that covers only the mouth, when he well knows that his exposed nose is the most diligent of fender in transmitting germs to his own body. We reduce and conclude that he merely wears the mask as a disguise that he may not be recognized by the patient after recovery lest he take matters into his own hands and wreak vengeance on his afore-said benefactor. "Quien Sabe."

Shocked at friend McCarty's ethical rudeness as we are, we shall be glad to learn further of the work of the good and talented citizen of Dalhart who is unashamed to let the world know of his skill. In the meantime, engulfed in a mesh of latin phrases and ancient voodoo mystery brought down through the ages by the medical profession, we are reluctant to classify Mack as duces tecum or merely caveat emptor until further investigation may be made.—Donley County Leader.

Mr. A. L. Roberts, of Abilene, with the U. S. Department of Agricultural, was here this week interviewing business men and farmers as to the best method for the government to help farmers with grading and classifying. The Herald may publish from this on, a weekly report on prices three grades above and three below middling, to be furnished by the department.



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.

SLATON IS SEEKING FEDERAL BUILDING

Slaton.—The chamber of commerce here has started a campaign to secure a federal government building for Slaton. A. J. Payne, secretary, has written Congressman Marvin Jones about a building.

First attempt to get a building was in 1926 and again in May, 1929.

WOMAN, 87, NEVER TIRED—TAKES IRON DAILY

"I am 87, go to church and attend parties and do not get a bit tired. I eat and sleep well, thanks to Vinol iron tonic."—Mrs. M. Batdorf. Vinol tastes fine!—Alexander Drug Store.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—Broke work horses and mules. W. T. Trimble, Plains, Texas. 23p.

CLEAR CITY property to trade for farming equipment or live stock. Loyd Moore. 22c.

"MALE HELP WANTED"—Tea and Coffee Route Men—Big reliable national company needs 3 more men immediately. Previous experience unnecessary but must be physically able and willing to service 20 steady consumers on regular route and work 8 hours a day for about \$37.50 weekly. Write Albert Mills, Route Mgr. 2243 Mormouth, Cincinnati, O. 1tp.

TO TRADE for cows, mules, or hogs, 1928 Pontiac Sport Coupe. Tudor Sales Co. ttc.

LUBBOCK Morning Avalanche, \$3.90 per year. Leave your orders at the Herald office or Corner Drug Store. J. C. Bond, authorized agent.

PLENTY CARBON paper now in stock at the Herald office. Besides the large 20x26 sheets for pencil, that sells 15c each or two for 25c; we have the 8 1/2 x 11 sheets to sell for 4c each or 3 for 10c. Also, the 8 1/2 by 14 sheets to sell for 5c each or 3 for 12c, for typewriters.

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. ttc.

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

WANTED: To purchase Stocker Hogs weighing forty to One hundred pounds.—Alex McDonald Packing Co., Lubbock, Texas. 23c.

Color the Index to the Quality of Flours; the Whiter the Flour the Higher the Price

Questions Concerning Ingredients and Mixing of Self-Rising Flour.

Sometimes when women are introduced to self-rising flour, their reaction is to disapprove of the idea of a flour that has been leavened for them. Occasionally they are suspicious of its wholesomeness and composition. One of the first things they want to know is about the quality and quantity of the ingredients that go into the making of such a product.

Flour Facts Told.
There are no secrets about the ingredients or the processes of mixing self-rising flour. First of all, it is flour made from soft winter wheat—the wheat that grows best in the central states, especially in Missouri and Illinois. As is true with the milling of any other variety of wheat, the resulting flour appears on the market in a number of grades. These different grades are used to prepare different grades of self-rising flour. The fact that flour is graded does not indicate that some grades are inferior to others in nutritive value or in other qualities that influence the flavor, texture and appearance of baked products. The difference in the grades lies mainly in color. Those flours prepared from the whitest particles in the grains of wheat naturally produce whiter baked products, and for this reason bring a better price than flour that is made of the creamier colored parts of the grain.

Gives Desirable Lightness.
To these different grades of flour are always added the same high grade leavening materials. Monocalcium phosphate and baking soda are added



"The Whitest Flours Bring the Better Price . . ."

In just the right amounts to produce the most desirable lightness that will contribute to good flavor. In addition, fine table salt is added in order to give the satisfactory taste of saltiness.

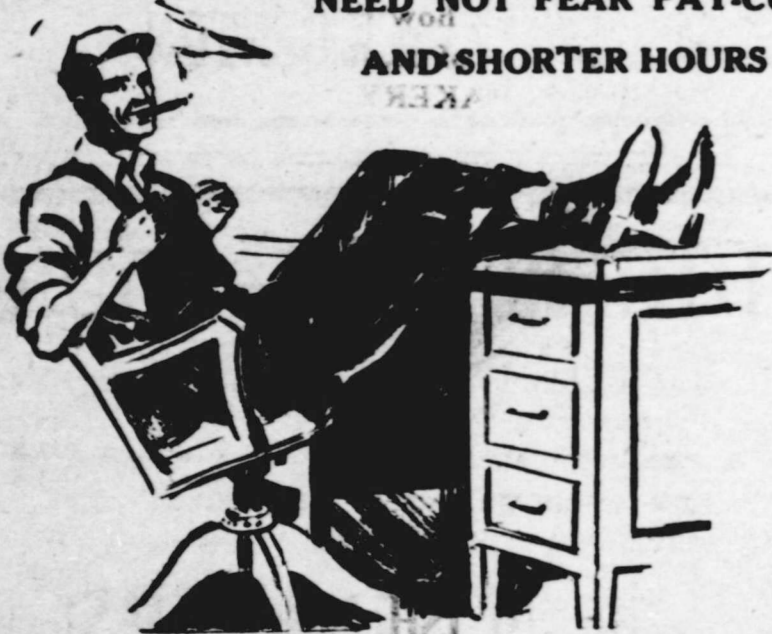
In a barrel of self-rising flour weighing 192 pounds, there are 122 pounds of soft wheat flour, 3.5 pounds of monocalcium phosphate, 2.7 pounds of baking soda and 3.6 pounds of fine table salt. The flour is weighed and run into a mixer. Then the salt, soda and monocalcium phosphate, chemical-

ly tested for purity, are weighed and added to the flour. After the batch is mixed and sifted by machinery for fifteen minutes, it flows into heavy bags which are sewed together by machinery. At no time during the process of preparation do hands touch the flour.

Self-rising flour is subjected to chemical tests made by both state and federal authorities. When its composition and preparation are understood, its wholesomeness and food value are never doubted.

THE WORKMAN WHO SAVES

NEED NOT FEAR PAY-CUTS AND SHORTER HOURS



Many a working man's family today would have a hard time breaking even—except for the dollars they can draw from their savings account. They put them there against a rainy day—and now that the rainy day has come, they are thankfully using them! This bank has never failed a depositor in all its many years of existence, and with its present conservative and safe management there is no danger of its doing so in the future. Why not bank here? Start your account now!

BROWNFIELD STATE BANK

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. 630, 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
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Dr. M. C. Overton
Diseases of Children
Dr. J. P. Lattimore
General Medicine
Dr. F. B. Malone
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Dr. J. H. Siffes
Surgery
Dr. H. C. Maxwell
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 Mgr.
A chartered training school for nurses is conducted in connection with the sanitarium.

DR. A. F. SCHOFIELD

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Phone 185 State Bank Bldg.
Brownfield, Texas

DR. R. B. PARISH

DENTIST
Phone 106—Alexander Bldg.
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Prepared to do all general practice and Minor Surgery
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SATISFACTION MY MOTTO
Watch, Clock & Jewelry Repairing
At Alexander Drug

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General Surgery
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X-ray Facilities
West Side Square
BROWNFIELD, TEXAS

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 State

VOLUME TWENTY-EIGHT.

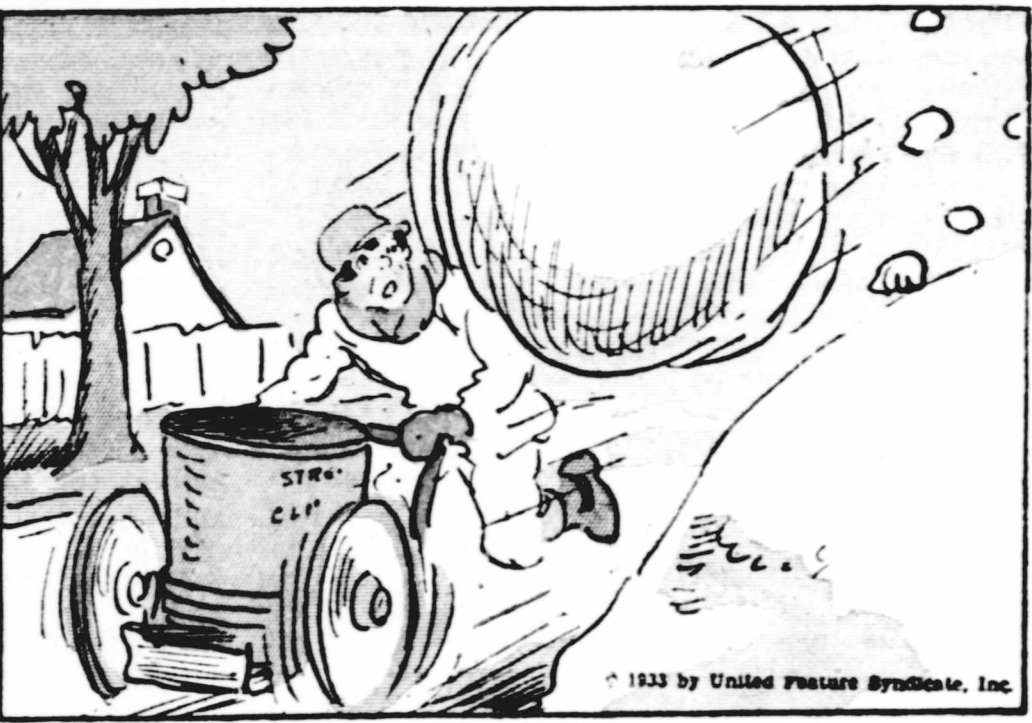
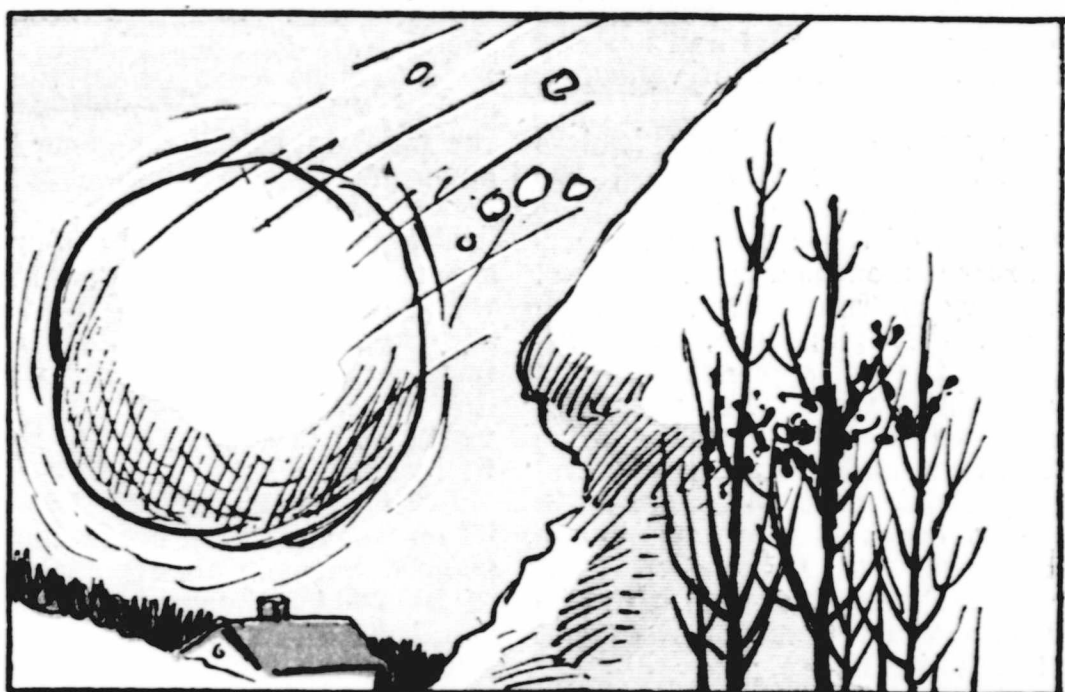
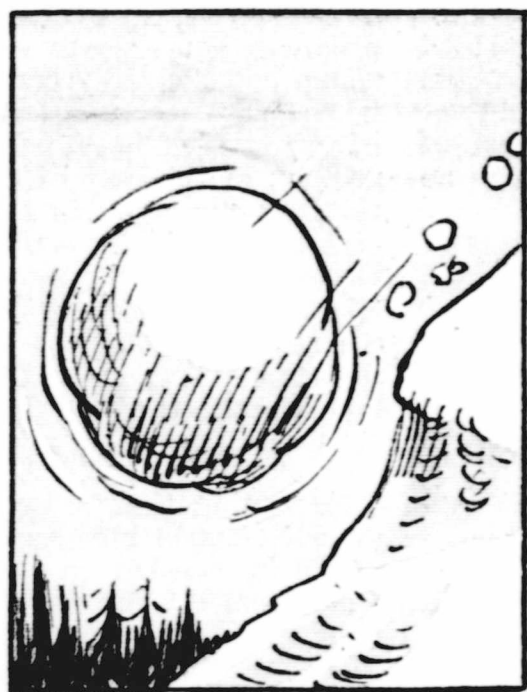
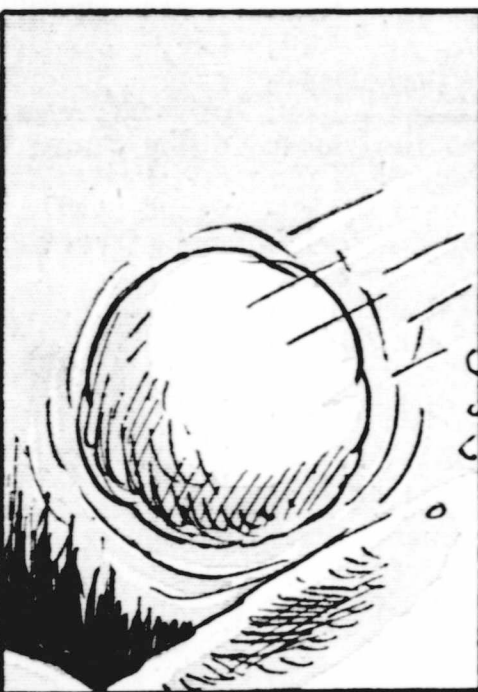
BROWNFIELD, TERRY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1933.

NUMBER 22.

LITTLE MARY MIXUP

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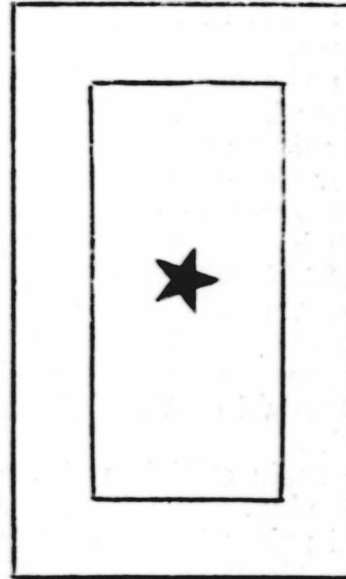
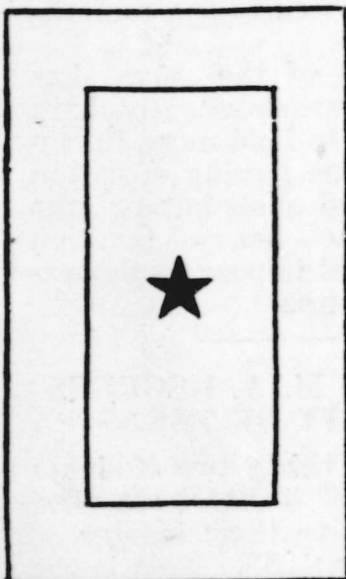
By R. M. Brinkerhoff



LITTLE DAVE

An Unsatisfactory Trial

By Gus Jud



"Council House" Fight at San Antonio

By FRED M. HERNDON
Box 1244, San Antonio, Texas.

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MRS. M. A. MAVERICK, a resident of San Antonio in pioneer days, was an eye-witness to the Council House fight that took place in San Antonio, March 19, 1840, between the Comanche Indians and citizens and soldiers of San Antonio. It was a memorable battle and broke the power of the Comanches in that part of the State.

"The fight was precipitated," says Mrs. Maverick, "during negotiations for peace with the Comanches at the old courthouse, which stood on the corner of what is now Market Street and Main Plaza and which was recently torn down in order to widen Market Street. There were sixty-five of these picked Comanche warriors who came to San Antonio with their chiefs; in the battle thirty-two of them were killed and the remainder captured. Six Americans and one Mexican were killed and ten Americans wounded. Included in the American casualties were: Julian Hood, sheriff of Bexar county, Judge Thompson, G. W. Gayce and one officer and two soldiers from a military detachment under Captain Tom Howard.

"This was the third time the Indian delegation had come to San Antonio for a council with local authorities looking to cessation of Indian depredations in the surrounding country. The day of the fatal fight they brought with them Matilda Lockhart, whom they had taken captive in 1838, after killing the other members of the Lockhart family. The Indians wanted to exchange Matilda for ransom, having previously dickered for trades of this nature, only to make captive the white men who were sent

to their camps to negotiate for return of white prisoners.

Fight Precipitated by Ultimatum

"Two of the Comanche chiefs came to the courthouse with their warriors to start negotiations. Julian Hood, the sheriff, delivered an ultimatum to the Indians to the effect that the two chiefs would be detained as prisoners until the Comanches had returned and delivered to all the white families their white captives.

"Immediately following this ultimatum, the Comanches launched a hand-to-hand attack against the whites in the courthouse. They raised a terrible warwhoop, drew their bows and arrows and commenced shooting indiscriminately and with deadly effect, at the same time endeavoring to break out of the council hall.

"Captain Howard and a detachment of soldiers had been stationed in the courthouse as a precaution in the event of hostilities. At Howard's command the soldiers fired into the crowd, the first volley killing several of the Indians and two white men. The Indians fled, with the soldiers and civilians in close pur-

suit. Most of the Indians struck out for the San Antonio river; some fled southeast toward Bowen's Island; some ran east on Commerce Street, and some north on Soledad Street.

"Soldiers and citizens continued to pursue the Indians, overtaking, killing and capturing them at all points. Some

in the courthouse it was so loud and shrill, so sudden and horrible that we women, looking through the fence cracks, could not for the moment comprehend its purport," recites Mrs. Maverick, "but the Indians knew its meaning, and turned their arrows upon Judge Robinson and other gentlemen standing nearby, instantly killing them on the spot. We women fled precipitately, Mrs. Higginbotham into her home adjoining the courtyard and I across the street into my home.

"Two Indians rushed by me on Commerce Street, and one other stopped at my door and tried to push it inward, just as I slammed the door and beat down the heavy bar. I rushed into the house and found my husband and brother, Andrew, sitting calmly at a table inspecting some



"Go away from heah or I'll mash your head wid dis rock."

of the savages were shot while crossing the river and some were killed in the streets. Several hand-to-hand encounters took place. Many Indians sought refuge in stone houses and closed the doors, but not one of these escaped.

Bravery of the Women

"When the Indian warwhoop resounded

survey plats. They had heard nothing.

"I at once gave the alarm, and hurried back to look after my little boys. Mr. Maverick and my brother seized rifles and rushed into the street. Three Indians had entered our back gate on Soledad street and were making toward the river. One had stopped near Jenny

Anderson, our negro cook, who stood bravely in front of my children and her children. She held a big rock in her hands, lifted it high above her head and said to the Indian: 'Go away from heah or I'll mash your head wid dis rock.'

Wanted to Kill the Children

"The Indian seemed to regret that he hadn't time to dispatch Jenny and the children, but his time was limited; he hesitated a moment, then turned and rushed down the bank, jumping into the river. As the Indians hurried down the river bank and struck out for the opposite shore, my brother, who came in answer to my call, brought two of them down with his rifle."

Mrs. Maverick's diary is filled with details of trouble the pioneers had with Indians, which continued until Jack Hays first organized his rangers and eventually drove the Comanches out of Southwest Texas, thereby establishing a semblance of order that permitted farm and ranch activities to be resumed in the surrounding country.

Mrs. M. A. Maverick had lived in San Antonio since it was a straggling village. The facts of the Council House fight have been taken from her original memoirs. She died in 1893. Her husband, Samuel A. Maverick, died in 1880.

A son of Mrs. M. A. Maverick, Samuel Maverick, now lives in San Antonio and is 94 years old. He served with the Confederacy in the war between the States, was a member of Terry's Texas Rangers and is credited with swimming the Cumberland river to fire a Yankee gunboat. He also took part in a number of Indian fights in and around San Antonio.

Farm Problem Becomes More Urgent

By BERNHARD OSTROLENK
(New York Times.)

THE problem of farm relief threatens not only to press hard for some sort of solution on the present session of Congress, but also to test severely the Roosevelt administration which will take office next March. The prices of farm products, have declined steadily since 1920 and has wiped out farmers' profits and reduced their labor income to the vanishing point.

For the past decade farm leaders have been advocating two plans, the debenture and the equalization-fee plan, but both of these failed of enactment. In recent months a third proposal, the voluntary allotment plan, has been added, and this plan also, it is reported, has the disapproval of the Hoover administration. The voluntary allotment plan is now gaining wide support in farm and political circles and it seems probable that an attempt will be made to enact it into law at the present session of Congress. If it meets with a Presidential veto it will be revived as soon as Governor Roosevelt enters the White House.

It is not unlikely, moreover, that the debenture and equalization-fee plans will be revived and used in connection with the allotment plan with regard to commodities which cannot very well be controlled under that scheme. Both in Congress and among the advisers of the President-elect there is talk of a "three-ply program," meaning a combination of the three plans which now dominate farm discussion.

Debenture

Under the debenture plan, exporters of farm products would receive bounties from the Federal Treasury. The latest form of the plan calls for bounties equal to one-half the tariff rates on the products involved. Thus an exporter about to ship wheat abroad would receive a bounty of 21 cents a bushel, one-half the existing wheat-tariff rate of 42 cents.

The plan is designed not only to encourage the exportation of surplus farm products but to raise the price levels in this country. The bounty of 21 cents a bushel would enable the exporter to pay that much more for his wheat in the United States and still sell at the world price level with about the same margin of profit as before. And farm economists are agreed that he would be compelled to pay these higher prices under stress of competition with other exporters.

With the exporters bidding 21 cents more per bushel, it is argued that domestic millers would have to bid equally high for the wheat they needed. Therefore an American wheat crop of 800,000,000 bushels would bring the farmers \$168,000,000 additional income because of the debenture program, but the debentures would actually be paid on only about 200,000,000 bushels exported and would cost the government \$42,000,000.

Two main criticisms have been made of this plan. The first is that the increased prices to the farmers would encourage them to increase production and thus ultimately nullify the benefits sought. The second is that a burden-

some increase in the cost of food would be borne by the consumer; his real wages would be lowered in consequence.

Equalization Fee

The equalization-fee plan, which has the same purposes behind it as the debenture plan and has been subjected to the same criticism, differs from it in a number of ways. As incorporated in the McNary-Haugen bills—twice vetoed by President Coolidge on the ground, among others, of unconstitutionality—the plan would call for some degree of government assistance, but for no bounty from the Treasury.

The proposal involves the creation of a government export corporation which would buy up surplus farm products at approximately the world price plus the tariff charge and withhold them from the domestic market. Its proposed workings can be shown, for example, in the case of wheat.

Let us assume a forty-two-cent tariff on wheat, a total production of 800,000,000 bushels, an exportable surplus of 200,000,000 bushels annually, and a world price of fifty cents a bushel. Because of the tariff, the domestic price could be advanced to about ninety cents a bushel by withholding the surplus. The export corporation would buy the 200,000,000-bushel surplus at about ninety cents, thereby advancing prices to that point, but would sell abroad at the world price of fifty cents.

The losses incurred by the corporation in this way would be made up by the farmers who were benefited. The assessment against each farmer would constitute his "equalization fee."

Without some such plan as this the 800,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in the United States would bring, under a world price of fifty cents a bushel, about \$400,000,000. Under the equalization program the total return to the farmers, at ninety cents a bushel, would be \$720,000,000; out of this the farmers must repay the export corporation \$80,000,000, or ten cents a bushel, to make up its losses. The net gain to the farmers would therefore be about thirty cents a bushel, or \$240,000,000—in the case of wheat alone.

Under present conditions, farm leaders assert, the existence of an exportable surplus makes the tariff on agricultural products ineffective, but under the debenture and equalization-fee plans the tariff would be converted into a weapon to force higher prices.

Voluntary Allotment

Newer than either of the two plans so far discussed, and just now the magic formula among farmers, is the voluntary allotment plan. In a sense it combines some of the features of the debenture and equalization-fee proposals, but it meets some of the more serious objections made against them. Like both of them, it is designed to advance the domestic price of farm commodities. Unlike both of them, however, it is also designed to hold production within bounds.

The allotment plan passed the Senate as the Norbeck bill last summer, but was recalled before it could be introduced in the House. Another bill was introduced in the House as the Fulmer bill and still another somewhat later as the

Hope bill. The Democratic platform favorably alluded to this plan and Mr. Roosevelt during his campaign, and especially in his Topeka speech on September 14th, virtually outlined this program and gave it his approval.

Under the voluntary allotment scheme, the Internal Revenue Bureau would collect, by a stamp arrangement or otherwise, an excise tax upon farm products domestically consumed. This would be collected from the processor—in the case of wheat, from the miller; in the case of hogs, from the meat packer; in the case of cotton, from the textile mills, etc. In each case the excise tax would be equal to the tariff. Upon wheat the miller would pay a tax of 42 cents for every bushel which he ground into flour and sold on the domestic market; no excise tax would be levied when the flour was sold abroad.

A Fund Created

Assuming that a tax would be paid on 600,000,000 bushels of wheat, there would be created a wheat fund of \$252,000,000. Similar funds would be established for other exportable commodities, such as tobacco, cotton and, in a more complicated way, livestock.

Another step in the program would involve a contract between the government and the individual farmer, whereby the farmer would agree to limit his producing acreage in return for a portion of the fund collected by means of the excise tax.

In the case of wheat, for example, a referendum of the 1,300,000 wheat growers would have to be held, in which 60 per cent must consent to government allotment of wheat acreage before the government would make the plan effective. The referendum would be preceded by a campaign of education explaining the workings of the plan and the need of cooperation on the part of the farmers.

If 60 per cent or more of the farmers proved agreeable, Federal, State and county allotment commissions would be set up. The Federal commission would allot to each State a certain acreage of wheat, based upon the acreage shown by census figures for the previous five years. The State commission in turn would allot wheat acreage to each county on a similar basis. The county commission would carefully survey the wheat acreage of its farmers and, after holding hearings and publishing its findings, would divide its allotment among the farmers.

Dealing With Individuals

Farmer Jones would now be approached by the county committee. He would be asked to agree voluntarily to a limitation in his wheat acreage in accordance with the plan worked out. If Jones refused to agree, he would be dropped so far as this plan on wheat was concerned, and could continue producing wheat in accordance with his inalienable right as to amount of acreage.

But Smith, his neighbor, might agree to an allotment. It would be worked out in his case in accordance with his average wheat acreage during the previous five years. If the national commission had decided to reduce wheat acreage 20 per cent and this ratio had been passed down to the county, Smith

would be asked to sow only twenty acres of wheat instead of his previous twenty-five acres. If he were accustomed to raising fifteen bushels to the acre, he would receive in return for this voluntary restriction of acreage allotment certificates for the 300 bushels of wheat he would now expect to grow.

When the crop was harvested, Smith would sell his wheat on the open market in competition with all other producers, including Jones, and would receive the open market price. But in addition Smith would have his allotment certificates for 300 bushels, which would now be redeemed by the government from the fund made up by the excise tax.

Cashing the Certificates

If all of the wheat growers in the United States, except Jones, had cooperated in the plan and the total production of wheat had been reduced 20 per cent, from 800,000,000 bushels to 640,000,000 bushels, there would be outstanding 640,000,000 allotment certificates. There would have been collected in excise taxes \$252,000,000 and, after deduction of expenses for the operation of the plan, there would be available, say, \$250,000,000 to be divided among the allotment-certificate holders. Each holder would therefore receive an additional 39 cents for every bushel of wheat.

If Jones and Smith had both sold their wheat at fifty cents a bushel, Jones would have received \$187.50 for the 375 bushels from twenty-five acres, while Smith would have received \$150 for the 300 bushels from his twenty acres and would add to it now the \$117 to which he was entitled from the government fund. His total receipts would become \$267, as against Jones' \$187.50, and his labor would have been 20 per cent less.

Yet another advantage would be Smith's under the plan. If he complied with the contract which he signed, he would receive the bonus on his 300 shares no matter what happened to his crop because of drought or other factors. He would get the \$117 if he harvested no wheat at all. In that case the scheme would serve him as crop insurance.

The sponsors of this plan argue that it is not only intended to make the tariff effective on agricultural commodities but that it would actually limit production to consumption. It is planned production.

The Debate

It is too early to predict precisely the form that this legislation will take in Congress, because of the conflicting interests involved and also because hosts of new ideas are constantly being injected into it. In its simplest form it was made applicable only to commodities of which we have a surplus. Special devices are being suggested to make it effective with regard to cotton, while evading possible retaliation by foreign governments, which may interpret the scheme as a dumping process. A conflict arises between various producers as to what commodities should be included. Then there is disagreement as to whether the scheme should be administered under the Farm Board, thus

rehabilitating a defunct institution, or under the Department of Agriculture, or under the political organization of States and counties.

Needless to say, the plan has the enthusiastic support of thousands of farmers who produce crops of which there is now a surplus. The creditors of the farmers and those who serve the farmers, such as the insurance companies, country bankers, machinery manufacturers and others, have for obvious economic reasons aligned themselves in favor of the idea. Even among urban groups this plan is meeting with some favor, in spite of the fact that it will increase domestic prices and thereby reduce real wages. The urban groups that favor it do so because they hope it will increase the purchasing power of the farmer to such a degree as to assist in restoring industrial activity.

Opponents of the Plan

Opponents of the plan, besides declaring that it would be insufficient to bring back prosperity and that it would set up a bureaucracy, object to it on several other grounds. The processors, from whom the excise tax would be collected, fear that they could not pass it on entirely to the consumer, and some assert they would have to make larger investments. The tobacco interests, for example, point out that they cure their tobacco over a long period of years. If the tax were applied when they purchased their tobacco they would become involved in large, long-time, non-productive investments. If, on the other hand, the tax were not imposed until the tobacco finally went to market the grower would have to wait many years to cash his allotment certificates.

Whether the prospect of such increases will bring a protest from the general public, or whether it will be accepted as a necessary factor in ending the depression, can only be determined as the situation develops.

Meantime students of economics are vitally interested in the scheme for two reasons: (1) because it offers inducements to the farmers to limit their production, and (2) because it suggests a method of planned production within the capitalistic system instead of the present method of unrestrained competition.

However, it is realized that the draft now being considered by Congress is purely tentative and is subject to important revisions as arguments for and against it are submitted to the committee.

The consideration of the plan has strengthened the market recently, both by causing farmers to hold more firmly and by inducing some buying of cotton goods by users and distributors who seek to forestall the heavy taxation which the plan would impose on domestically consumed cotton.

133 TO RECEIVE M. A. DEGREES AT UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

One hundred and thirty-two students in the University of Texas have filed applications to receive their Master of Art degrees in June, 1933. This is the largest number ever to apply for the M. A. degree at one session.

CURRENT COMMENT

By J. H. LOWRY

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January—1933

LIKE all other latter-day years, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Three started off with January. It was not always so. At the beginning the Roman calendar carried only ten months, and March was the first one. But bye-and-bye Numa Pompilius reached the throne. Numa was at the head of a big school before he ascended the throne, and he had a reform program that kept the Roman Senate at work in season and out of season. It wasn't a series of special sessions, with mileage to and from home several times a year, but one continuous session often extending far into the night.

After old Numa had reformed everything else, he tackled calendar reform, an undertaking he carried out easily because there was no prohibition question to interfere. He proposed that the number of months be increased to twelve, and by promising each Senator's daughter a job as stenographer in one of the departments he put his scheme through with a huge majority.

To the first month he gave the name of January in honor of Janus. Janus we are told, was the god with two faces, and looked both before and behind. The name is very appropriate to the two-faced custom of sending a person a bill for Christmas purchases and at the same time wishing him a happy New Year. If Numa Pompilius had done nothing worse than changing the calendar, he would have lived in history as a patriot, since he added largely to the sum total of human happiness by adding two more pay days to the year; but unfortunately he invented money, and most of us have been poor ever since.

The H. M. T. Buggies

The depression has turned the hands of the dial of Time backward and called many relics from their hiding places to the stage of action. The other day I saw upon the streets of the town in which I live an ancient buggy of the "Hug-Me-Tight" pattern. The obsolete vehicle was still in running order, though it had enjoyed a Rip Van Winkle sleep in the barn or some other place where it was well protected from the elements. Possibly it was given care and shelter by a grateful fellow who was unwilling to turn his back upon and "high-hat" the friend of his youth that had yielded so much honey in his life-cup in the halcyon days of yore.

And what a flood of hallowed memories are associated with the old H. M. T. buggies. Before their advent the gallant swains of the land were as unsophisticated regarding lovely woman's physique as the Hottentots are of the movements of the planets. They knew that the lovely creatures had faces and hands, but there their knowledge ceased and surmise was enthroned. Woman was something to be looked at but never to be touched. The H. M. T. buggy gave modesty its first shove toward the

dump and flung wide open the golden age of romance.

But what a scandal the H. M. T. was when it first came! Why, the young man actually had to touch his fair lady as they sat side by side in the narrow confines of the seat. It was unavoidable, for the makers of the shameless vehicles made the seats so narrow that two persons had to be crowded into a space that was little larger than was required for one.

And how tongues did wag! The brave young ladies who accepted rides in the shameless vehicles took their reputations in their hands. At first both swain and damsel moved cautiously—the former held the lines with the left hand and grasped the side of the buggy seat with the other in an effort to prevent close contact, while his fair partner clung to her side of the buggy seat with both hands.

And the mothers of the country—how they did carry on! Especially the mothers whose daughters received no invitations for rides. For some years the H. M. T. was the "shame of the age" to the old, and the fairest of Cupid's agents to the young. When one sees half a dozen boys and girls pile into a coupe these days he wonders how the ancient vehicles of the nineties could have given either shocks or thrills. But they did.

Our Friend, The Hog

To my way of thinking, the severest punishment visited by the Creator upon the Jews of old was the inhibition against eating hog meat. The descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were so headstrong and faithless that they were deemed unworthy of the toothsome edibles compounded of the flesh of swine. Possibly in not permitting the Jews to eat the meat of the hog the Creator did them a favor, even though the inhibition was a punitive measure. The Jews of Palestine were raisers of cattle and sheep, and the Creator knew that if the Ikeys and Rachels got a taste of ham, bacon and sausage they would go out of the sheep and cattle business, to which their country was especially adapted, and raise nothing but hogs. But when the Jews had become a better people and showed true signs of repentance, the Lord let a sheet down from Heaven and told them hog meat might be served henceforth. What a glorious reward followed the long season of punishment!

A hogless world would be a dull, insipid and dreary habitation. It would mean no streaked bacon, no aromatic ham or striped gravy, no hog jowl and turnips, no sausage, backbones or spare-ribs; and who would care to live if these delights were taken away? The heavy hand of financial depression still rests upon this land, but in this same land are glories and delights to which the slight financial troubles are not worthy to be compared. This very morning in many of the homes of this goodly land sausage spluttered in the pan, filling the

house with aroma sweeter than the spices of Arabia. And this noon many will feast upon spare-ribs cooked to a delightful brown, and extract from huge chunks of swine back-bone meat so tender that it will melt in the mouth, and so sweet that it will gladden the whole internal economy. Blessings on thee, friend hog. May you feast on the best in the land through spring, summer and fall, and make a happy journey to the smoke house when winter falls.

How Should We Celebrate?

A few weeks ago we observed Armistice Day. In celebrating the anniversary of the day upon which the enemy acknowledged themselves whipped and the cannon's roar was hushed, we sought to bring afresh to the minds of our people the glory of the victory which came to our arms. Cannons boomed, flags fluttered, bands played national airs and the people shouted in response to dramatic recitals of how our boys fought, suffered and died. Truly, it was a glorious and fitting tribute to American valor and American arms.

But I am not sure this is the best way to observe the day. It is true that martial airs and shouts of victory and the glitter of equipage thrill us and cause to rejoice over our country's fortune in war, but I fear such celebrations tend to popularize and glorify war. There is in them entirely too much glee, too much glitter and too much glory. Joining in and observing such celebrations, the young may be incited to seek careers as warriors and military heroes.

I incline to the opinion that scenes showing the horrors of war would serve humanity far better. If the awful miseries of war were placed before our eyes we might be moved to resolve to work and pray that war shall be no more. A pageant headed by the war blind, followed by the cripples in wheel chairs, the disfigured, the armless, the legless and the totally disabled victims of the war would impress us with war's horrors and cause us to seek and study the things that make for peace.

Trouble, Trouble, Everywhere

Well did the writer of old say, "Man born of woman is as prone to trouble as the sparks to fly upward."

If you doubt this statement of the Biblical writer, a short tour of investigation will convince you, as such a tour did me.

The saleslady in the ready-to-wear store was in deep trouble, and feared to face the store owner. After much effort she had succeeded in selling a lady patron a lovely dress, after the store had spent a dollar on alterations for the same. After keeping the dress several days, and as she believed wearing it two or three times, the lady brought it back.

The hardware man was in grief and was slinging gems of profanity into the ozone. He had ordered an expensive part for some machinery, and the man

who gave the order had left the country between suns without leaving any address.

The furniture store man was gruff and touchy. He had sold a fine bill of furniture on the installment plan, and the purchaser had moved to parts unknown, taking the furniture with him.

The young lady teacher was in tears and her voice was choky. She had been unmercifully balled out by an irate mother for not passing little Willie, who had never learned a lesson.

The banker was throwing a fit. One of the clerks had cashed a check for a goodly sum and a blind man should have been able to see that the signature was a forgery.

The doctor felt very bad. He had been up all night with a patient who would never be able to pay him a cent, and because of absence had lost another case that was good for two hundred dollars, spot cash.

The farmer was in grief. His team had run away with and demolished the new wagon, and cholera had broken out among his meat hogs.

The preacher didn't know what to do or say. A big fuss was started at the meeting of the Ladies Aid Society the day before over what color the church building should be painted, and a word in favor of either side would cost him his job.

Great Things in the Southwest

Enough pure hog lard was made and saved in the Southwest last week to fry the sun into a battercake and keep the axes of the earth well greased for a thousand years.

Southwestern people have enough fine bacon middlings stacked away in their smokehouses to pave the roads of the hill countries and the Llano Estacado.

If all the succulent, toothsome sausage that was ground in the Southwest last week were stuffed into one chitling, that chitling would be long enough to encircle the earth with a cable and run a branch line to Mars.

If all the fine hams that were packed away in the Southwest last week were one ham, Pike's Peak would look like a foothill beside it. And the red gravy that ham would make would float the American navy all the way from Cape Cod to Iloilo.

The juicy backbones that have been picked and sucked in every county of the Southwest this week, if grafted on to the politicians and office holders of the country would soon expunge every foolish law from the statutes and give the country an era of law enforcement that would command the respect even of the trusts and murderers.

I have been a chewer and smoker of tobacco most of my days, but if I had my life to live over, never would I touch the weed. True, the quid and the pipe, and even the coffin tack, have been a great solace to me in my lonely hours, and have quieted my nerves many times

when it seemed that my whole nervous system would blow up. But the weed is too expensive. I do not mean to say that the direct expense is heavy, for I usually get by on about two dollars a month, but my use of it affords my wife an excuse for real extravagance. She always insists that my tobacco bill is five dollars a month, even though it is never more than two dollars. And every time I protest against her buying a new rug or curtain, or sending an offering to the heathen, she immediately reminds me that I chew up or burn up more than that every month. My advice to every young man is to either leave off the weed or else steer clear of Hymen's altar.

There are perhaps more laws on the statutes of every State than there should be, yet I wish all the Legislatures would add one more. I would like to see a law enacted requiring all persons who drive automobiles to purchase indemnity bonds, indemnifying other people against injury of persons or destruction of property through their acts. The roads are full of reckless auto drivers who seem to care nothing for the lives or property of other people. Nearly every day some one is killed or injured, and some one's auto is smashed on account of the recklessness and carelessness of such drivers. The drivers should pay for the injury they inflict upon others, but many of them are unable to pay. There should be a law requiring them to purchase an indemnity bond, so those whom they injure could be remunerated.

As I have said many times before, things are fairly well evened up in this world to meet changing conditions. In days gone by a very nice funeral could be conducted at an expense of fifty dollars. It takes a great deal more than that now, but the average span of life has increased nearly twenty years, and so a person has more time to work and earn the money.

A few years ago I made the prediction that there would soon have to be a showdown in the colleges of America to determine whether the college is to be an institution of learning or an institution of athletics. The showdown has taken place. Athletics won by a Rooseveltian majority.

A prominent politician suggests that the newly-elected woman governor of Texas appoint a petticoat cabinet. This genius believes there should be a woman Secretary of State, a woman Adjutant General, a woman Game Inspector, a woman State Physician, and so on down the line. I have no objection to urge against a petticoat government. Petticoats are all right when they stay in their place, but when a petticoat overdoes the thing and tries to outshow everything else in the costume, it's a thing to make men and angels weep.

Prevaricators, Like the Poor, are Always With Us

By JOE SAPPINGTON

522 Sedwick Ave., Waco, Texas.

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RUTH, has ever been regarded as the greatest of Christian virtues, but those who stick to it on all occasions are few and far between. Good breeding, as paradoxical as it may seem, requires more or less lying. How rude and uncivil it would be for Mr. Smith to truthfully greet Mr. Jones in his own home, with: "Come in Jones, you blamed old fraud and make your visit snappy, as I don't want to be bored by you," instead of, "Hello Jonesey, old scout, I'm sure glad to see you. Take this rocker and tell me all you know."

Or, if it were Mrs. Jones, the worst bore in the entire neighborhood calling on Mrs. Smith, how awful it would be for Mrs. Smith to meet her guest at the door with, "So it's you, you old long-nosed pest. What have I done to deserve such an affliction. You are looking just as dowdy as ever and from the looks of that dress I take it you are on your way to, are or just returning from, a tacky party." But conforming to the most approved social custom, she would meet her guest with extended hands and

say: "Why, if it isn't dear Mrs. Smith; I'm so proud to see you. I was just saying to myself not five minutes ago, 'I do wish Mrs. Jones would come over, as she is always so cherry and refreshing.' Oh, what a beautiful dress and how becoming it is to you! But, with your form, anything would look stylish on you, etc."

Why They Do It

Women lie chiefly through kindness and to avoid offense; men lie for the opportunity it gives them to boast.

The following conversation took place in a hotel lobby a few days ago, and is typical of how men will lie when all restraints are removed: "Yes, gentlemen, I have killed my lawful quota of deer for the past ten years without wasting a single cartridge. In fact, I'm one cartridge ahead, as I once killed two deer with one shot."

Of course, we all knew he was a monstrous liar. Then a tall cross-eyed man told this one:

"I never had much luck shooting deer, but have killed more than one hundred panthers with my naked hands." "How did you do it," asked a fellow who was suffering from a severe cold. "Simply by grabbing them by their hind legs and beating their

brains out against trees and rocks. I'd be back in the mountains of Colorado today killing the big cats for the State bounty, instead of trying to peddle life insurance, if I hadn't solemnly promised my wife that I would never tackle another panther."

I was right at the point of telling of the cyclone that struck Cave Creek, when I was a boy—the one that sucked water out of bored wells and blew straws through two-inch planks and the horns off old man Lee's cow, when a small man with a feminine voice volunteered this advice:

Cold Baths for Colds

"I see some of you men are afflicted with colds. No use to suffer from such ailments. An ice-cold bath before breakfast will positively cure the most malignant cold."

I didn't stay to tell about that cyclone, as the man with the feminine voice looked at me all the time he was talking, and thinking he was getting personal I left with considerable haste. To this good day I don't know why I started that cold bath lie, which I assured my friends was a dead shot cure for colds, rheumatism and general debility, offering myself as a sort of exhibit A in proof of its curative powers.

"Say, when did you start taking cold water baths?" asked my wife in a blistering tone of voice, late one afternoon when I came home. "Have you turned into just a cheap liar?"

"Who says I'm a liar," I replied, with a show of injured innocence. "I say so," she blazed. "You have been telling

people that you take ice-cold baths before daylight every morning in the coldest winter weather. At the party this afternoon, Mrs. Sylverton wanted to know about your winter bathing as she had heard you were recommending it as a positive cure for rheumatism and bad colds. Said her husband was a rheumatic sufferer and she wanted him to try your remedy and asked all manner of embarrassing questions, such as how long you stayed in the water, the kind of towels used and if it were necessary to bathe before breakfast. I was never so humiliated in all my life. I didn't want to make you out a liar and hedged by saying that I was afraid you took things too much for granted. I don't think I'll ever have the courage to visit the lady again; but if I do, I'm going to tell her that you bathe only in mid-summer and not even then till I make you."

Grave Injustice

"Madam," I said, sternly, "you have done me a grave injustice by your accusations. I have been taking cold baths every morning this winter while you slept, lest you would try to restrain me. But now that you are on to my secret, I shall go boldly forth in the morning, as is my daily custom, bathe and splash the water around in the most boisterous and noisy manner possible."

"You certainly have my permission," she said, as she left the room.

In order to carry out the program and make good my boast before retiring that night, I filled the tub with cold

water and placed a change of underwear on the back of a chair, trying my dearest to act natural. I went to bed with the firm resolve to take that bath regardless of consequences.

It was sleeting when my wife awakened me the next morning and told me it was time to bathe.

When I started to the bath room cold shivers ran up and down my spine and it seemed I was going to my doom, but it was too late to crawfish.

It was my intention to jump into the water as quickly as I could and be through with it. The mistake I made was sticking a big toe in the water to test its temperature. That settled it. No human could lay down in that liquid ice and come out alive. I was on the point of going to my wife and telling her that I was the biggest liar in the State, when I spied a broom. This gave me a happy thought. I seized the broom and slashed and agitated the water like I was bathing. Unobserved my wife slipped up behind me and threw a bucket of ice water on me.

I am a low, squat man and not much of a high jumper, but I believe I made the highest perpendicular jump when that bucket of ice water hit my spine that was ever made by any mortal man.

I maintain to this good day that there was nothing smart nor funny in what my wife did that morning. Any wife, with a cruel heart, can slip up on her husband and throw a bucket of ice water on him. I am willing to let it go at that, but still insist that ice-cold baths each morning will cure or prevent the worse cold in the world.

FEWER ALIENS IN THIS COUNTRY

Reduction of immigration through restriction laws and increases of immigration, resulting from unfavorable economic conditions, have lightened the task of Americanization and hastened the process of assimilation in this

country greatly during the last decade.

An analysis of the statistics on the nativity of the population of the United States, as found in the 1930 census, shows that the foreign problem isn't so much of a problem for the nation as it was a few years ago. With only about 13,000,000 foreign-born population in a population of 123,000,000, it is clear that the supremacy of the majority is

not threatened. Any remaining fear that the country would be foreignized is shattered by the fact that since 1920 the foreign-born population has been at a standstill, having been only eight-tenths of one per cent larger in 1930 than in 1920. It probably is smaller now, owing to the exodus of aliens during the depression years of 1931, 1932. Many thousands of Mexicans immi-

grants in the Southwest have been repatriated within the last eighteen months. There are actually fewer Europeans in the country than there were a decade ago.

The census report reveals that 88 per cent of the population is native. The native residents numbered 108,570,897, of whom 97,778,374 are white, 11,792,523 are negroes, and 2,000,000

are Mexicans, Filipinos, Japanese and Chinese. Of the 13,368,407 foreign-born 11,748,399 are Europeans.

More than one-third of the foreign-born in our population have been in this country over thirty years, and 80 per cent of them came before 1920. The great majority of the alien born are, therefore, old residents and have become thoroughly acclimated to America.

UNDERWEAR FACTORY AT DENISON

A new undergarment factory at Denison has been started by W. R. Russell, to manufacture underclothing for men, women and children. Five electrically driven machines are the opening installment.

U. S. HAS MORE THAN HALF OF TELEPHONES

The total number of telephones in the world on January 1 was 35,336,467, according to figures furnished by the American Telegraph & Telephone Company. The share of the United States was 20,201,576, and the total for all countries in North America was 21,836,301. Europe contributed 10,589,222; Asia, 1,249,540; Oceania, 794,448; South America, 619,825; and Africa, 247,091.

Of the countries of Europe, Germany has the greatest number of telephones, with Great Britain second and France third. Germany's per cent of total world telephones is 9.19. This country ranks next to the United States in its share of existing telephones.

TO PLACE MARKERS ON CHISHOLM TRAIL

Permission to mark the Longhorn Chisholm Trail across Texas from Red river bridge north of Quanah to the Mexican border has been given P. P. Ackley, of Elk City, Oklahoma, and the trail markers all will soon be in place. The promise of co-operation from the Texas State Highway Commission paved the way for the completion of the Chisholm Trail marking through two States.

The markers will probably be placed on iron posts which will bear Texas highway numbers, to be furnished by the State Highway Department.

TEXAS REVENUE FROM GASOLINE

Texas collected in 1931 a total of \$30,514,558 in gasoline taxes, an increase of \$987,460 over the collections for the year 1930. With a 4-cent a gallon rate, this State stood fourth among the States in the total amount of taxes collected from gasoline.

In those States where the tax has been boosted above four cents per gallon a decline in the revenue from the tax has occurred, indicating that motorists had cut down on driving, and that bootlegging of gasoline had become widespread. Now that the Federal government has levied a one cent per gallon tax on gasoline, and increasing the rate in many States to five, six and even as high as eight cents a gallon, the bootlegging problem will doubtless become more serious.

MONEY IN BLUE BELLS

For the last three years Ben Cluxton, a Montgomery county farmer, has averaged \$1800 a season from an unusual crop—bluebells—which grow wild in the fields like weeds. Despite the fragile appearance of the blossoms, the plants stand shipping well and last in water three weeks. Discovering this peculiarity gave Mr. Cluxton's father the idea of turning the acres of flowers into money. Now the fields of the farmers near Mr. Cluxton's are leased to increase the output. The stems are not cut from the roots, but the whole plant is pulled up, leaving only enough in the field to re-seed. After sorting the plants are tied in clusters, the roots wrapped in wet paper or moss, and the blossoms protected by paper preparatory for shipment.

CLARKSVILLE PLANS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Within a short time a Government inspector will visit Clarksville to inspect eight available tracts that are being offered as a site for an airport. Clarksville is on an airline from Dallas to Little Rock, Arkansas.

The sites which have been placed at Government disposal, one to be selected and leased for a term of five years, range in size from 125 to 250 acres. The one nearest Clarksville is one mile west of the corporate limits. The airport is to be municipally owned.

TEXAS HIGHWAY PROJECTS

The Texas Highway Commission recently awarded road and bridge construction projects aggregating nearly two and a half million dollars, a major portion of the work being let under the emergency highway apportionment advanced by the Federal Government to relieve employment. Under the terms of the Federal Highway aid advance, manual labor must be used where practical in preference to machines, and local labor and World War veterans must be given preference on the jobs. The contracts specified a minimum of 30 cents an hour for common labor and 45 cents an hour for skilled labor.

TEXAS LEADS IN NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Texas maintains a greater number of high schools than any other State in the Union. Quite frequently some one points out that the Lone Star State is far down on the list of States in a comparison of some phase of educational progress, but her lead in the number of high schools maintained is a complete answer to any slurs that may be cast at Texas as a laggard in educational interest and progress. This is a distinction that is worth while and one to which residents of the State may call attention to with a pardonable degree of pride.

Texas, as is well known, is exceeded in population by four States, and the larger number of high schools is not accounted for on the basis of larger population. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio each has a larger population than Texas, but each is exceeded by Texas in the number of high schools maintained, notwithstanding the fact that all the States named were old when Texas was settled.

PEDESTRIANS GIVEN RIGHT AT STREET INTERSECTIONS

It is of prime importance to all motorists to know that a pedestrian has the right of way at a crossing, despite traffic signal shifts. This ruling is upheld by the United States Court of Civil Appeals of the District of Columbia.

In effect the court holds that pedestrians have the right of way not only at uncontrolled crossings, but also when they have entered an intersection on a green light, and further holds that the pedestrian has the right of way until he reaches the opposite curb, without regard to the changes of lights during his passage of the crossing. "When a pedestrian steps from a curb to cross the street, having a green signal with him, he does so by way of invitation and cannot be charged with contributory neglect if the signal switches when he is in the street. Caught in this position the obligation rests upon the motorists, not only to observe the situation, but to wait until the crossing is clear," the decision of the high court declares.

MOHAIR VELVET

Woven, rolled and ready for shipment, bolts of mohair velvet made from mohair produced in Texas are being used in the Sanford Mills, Sanford, Maine. Using millions of pounds of Texas mohair each year, these mills provide an outlet for much of this State's annual production. One of the newest uses for Texas mohair is the manufacture of a "Kooongora" coat of furlike material made from mohair fleece. For this and other uses high-quality mohair is produced in the Edwards Plateau area of Texas.

WORKING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF GULF-PACIFIC HIGHWAY

Several weeks since permanent organization of the Gulf-Pacific Highway Association was effected in a meeting held at Mount Pleasant. Officers and directors of the association include several prominent citizens of Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

As now planned, the main object of the Gulf-Pacific Highway Association will be to have a highway constructed from New Orleans to a point on the Pacific coast, at or near Seattle, the highway to be federally designated and federally marked. Tentative plans provide that it shall be routed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Jefferson, Daingerfield, Mount Pleasant and Paris, Texas; Hugo, Antlers, Atoka, Coalgate, Ada, Seminole, Oklahoma City, Calumet, Geary, Watonga, Seiling, and Woodward, Oklahoma; Liberal, Kansas, Colorado Springs, Denver, Seattle and other intermediate points.

It is claimed that the project, if it succeeds, will do much to increase trade relations between the South and West, and that it would be a route of great scenic beauty for tourists coming from the Pacific slope to the South.

TEXAS GARDEN AT WORLD FAIR

The near tropical trees and plants of the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley will blossom and bring forth fruit next summer on the shores of Lake Michigan, it has been announced. The Texas exhibit at the Chicago Century of Progress exposition will include an out-of-door garden developed to show the products of the Lower Rio Grande.

The garden will be located adjacent to the Texas exhibit in the hall of States, the great building in the form of a collection about the Federal government building.

The Lower Rio Grande Garden is expected to prove one of the most attractive features at the exposition. In it will be shown in natural surroundings citrus fruit trees, including the famous Texas grapefruit, papayas, bananas, pecans, poinsettias and unusual plants of the cactus family. The State of Florida already has made extensive plans for a similar garden, but members of the Texas Commission say they are sure Texas can provide an exhibit out rivaling that of Florida. The Commissioners have filed an application on behalf of Texas for 8,000 square feet of space in the Hall of States, which is one of the largest reservations made by a State.

The Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, it is said, is amazingly well advanced and is certain of opening on scheduled time, which is June 1, 1932. It is to be an exposition of processes rather than products. Texas, therefore, will use her many agricultural products to furnish the frame work for the picture she will present to the world.

TEXAS MILK PLANTS

Five million dollars were invested in Texas milk plants in the 1928-1932 period, being the principal reason for the State increasing its milk production 100 per cent. Thirty-nine creameries employ 402 workers and pay them \$456,925 yearly, consuming \$8,635,457 worth of raw materials and containers and increasing the value to \$10,955,921, which is a sizeable contribution to the Texas income.

SCHOOL DESK FACTORY IN TEXAS

Texas has a school desk factory, the product of which may be found in a great many of the States of the Union. The factory was opened, in a small way, in 1927, by two men who had formerly been engaged in selling school room furnishings.

The original investment was only \$26,000. The capital stock is now \$200,000, and the production is more than 70,000 units annually. The first factory occupied only 400 square feet. About sixty skilled mechanics are employed in the factory.

School desks, chairs, teachers' desks, library tables, opera chairs, etc., are manufactured and sold by jobbers in nearly every State of the Union. The factory is housed in two large buildings, each containing about 20,000 square feet. A consignment of 5,000 chair desks was recently made for the United States government for use in some of the Indian schools. Large orders for opera chairs were recently filled for concerns in New York and Kansas City.

EAST TEXAS IRON ORE TRACT LEASED

A news note from Ore City, Upshur county, says: "Lease on 5,000 acres of land, shown by tests to be heavily impregnated with iron ore, have been taken by the Midcontinent Iron & Steel Corporation, offices of which are maintained in Dallas. The acreage is in Upshur, Marion and Cass counties, with 17,000 acres in Upshur county. Some of the land is five miles northeast of Ore City, where Upshur, Cass and Marion counties corner. The same company has leased acreage in Cherokee county, near Rusk.

"It is said that tests made show that land in Upshur, Cass and Marion counties contains strata of iron ore from three to twenty-seven feet in depth, with the top vein almost at the surface of the earth. Prior to the time of the present depression plans were under way for extensive development of the iron ore industry of East Texas. As is well known, during Civil War days a smelter of considerable proportions was operated in Marion county, near Jefferson, and bullets were supplied Confederate soldiers as a result of the operation of this plant.

"It has been estimated by those competent to prepare the data and secure the information that 5,000,000 tons of steel and steel products are shipped each year into the Southwestern trade territory. Texas is ninth in the use of steel and steel products among the States, and in excess of \$100,000,000 are sent annually from Texas to Northern and Eastern markets, all of which might remain within the State with a steel plant capable of supplying but part of the demand of that section which is rightfully Texas trade territory. Freight rate advantage, by reason of a steel mill in Texas, would give such a plant a decided advantage when competing with steel mills that now supply the Southwestern trade area.

STATUES UNVEILED AT CROWELL

On Armistice Day two statues, one erected to the American Doughboy and the other to the American Sailor, were unveiled on the courthouse lawn at Crowell. The statues stand on concrete pedestals. Between them, on an attractive concrete foundation, is a German cannon that was captured by Texas soldiers during the World War. Funds for the erection of the memorials were raised by the Gordon Ford Post, American Legion.

TEXAS COTTONSEED AND PRODUCTS

The value of cottonseed and cottonseed products produced in Texas in 1932 amounted to more than \$50,000,000. It has been estimated that the total ultimate value of all the products manufactured from the cottonseed produced in Texas last year will amount to something like \$135,000,000. This figure takes into consideration the vast array of items made from different parts of the seed, such as rayon, explosives, fertilizers, foods and the like, and cannot be said to represent the value of Texas cottonseed to the State, because of the fact that the major portion of that value is added outside of the State.

SOME TEXAS LAWS

Nearly every day people hear the question asked, "what is the law" concerning various matters, and not many of us are able to answer the questions "right off the reel." Below will be found answers to some of the questions:

How to file a civil suit? To file a civil suit one must either file a cost bond, signed by himself and two securities, one of whom has property subject to execution; or else put up a money deposit to cover the court costs, which is usually five dollars in justice court and ten dollars in county and district courts. One who is unable to make bond can have a suit filed by taking what is known as a "pauper's oath."

How can one engage in the practice of medicine? An application to practice the healing art must have a certificate of graduation from some reputable medical college. He must file his certificate before the Board of Examiners and receive from that body a license to practice, which must be registered with the district court of the county in which he desires to practice.

Which party pays the costs in a civil suit? Usually the one who is unsuccessful in the court trial.

Who may receive a suspended sentence? A person who is tried and receives a sentence to the penitentiary of not over five years, and has not been convicted of a felony before. There are some crimes however, like murder and rape, for which a suspended sentence cannot be granted.

The body of a person executed for crime cannot be used for dissection, unless consent of the criminal be obtained prior to the day of execution.

Can any except graduate nurses charge for nursing? Yes, provided the service performed free, or the person nursing does not represent himself as a graduate nurse.

An executioner receives a fee of \$25.00 for an execution. The body of a person executed for crime is given a decent burial by the county unless the body is claimed by relatives.

An execution may be witnessed by two physicians, a spiritual adviser, the county judge, the sheriff, and not more than five friends and relatives.

Main Points in the Foreign Debt Issue

By CHARLES MERZ
(New York Times.)

FIVE foreign debtors defaulted December 15 on payment on war, relief and supplies debts amounting to \$24,906,511.85, while six countries, from which \$98,685,910.63 was due, paid in full.

France, Belgium, Hungary, Poland and Estonia were the defaulters. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Lithuania and Latvia met their payments.

Country	Defaulted	Amount
Belgium	\$2,125,000.00
France	\$1,500,000.00
Hungary	49,732.35
Poland	\$3,202,960.00
Estonia	266,370.00
Total	\$24,906,511.85
Country	Paid	Amount
Great Britain	\$5,550,000.00
Czechoslovakia	\$1,500,000.00
Finland	186,235.99
Italy	1,245,437.59
Lithuania	82,386.61
Latvia	111,852.12
Total	\$98,685,910.63

The purposes of the American war loans, the amounts involved, the manner in which the loans were used and the agreements made for their repayments—all this is a story retold many times since revision was first suggested in 1926. But a summary of the central facts, a vest-pocket primer of the war debts, is useful in the light of the various proposals from the debtor nations.

During the war and shortly after the armistice twenty different nations borrowed a total of \$10,338,000,000 from

the United States. This borrowing was distributed as follows:

	Pre-Armistice	Post-Armistice	Total
Great Britain	\$3,696	\$581	\$4,277
France	1,970	1,485	3,455
Italy	1,021	617	1,638
Belgium	172	207	379
Russia	188	5	193
Poland	150	160	310
Czechoslovakia	92	92	184
Yugoslavia	19	42	61
Rumania	34	38	72
Austria	24	24	48
Ten others	10	60	70
Total	\$7,077	\$3,261	\$10,338

The "ten others" include certain small States whose borrowings, from our point of view, were wholly nominal: Greece, \$15,000,000; Estonia, \$14,000,000; Armenia, \$11,000,000; Cuba, \$10,000,000; Finland, \$8,000,000; Latvia and Lithuania, \$5,000,000 each; Hungary, \$1,600,000; Nicaragua, \$166,000, and Liberia, \$26,000. It will be seen that far the largest part of the loans went to three nations, Great Britain, France and Italy. Their borrowing accounts, in fact, for 90 per cent of the total. The borrowing of the eight largest debtors—as far down the list as Rumania, with Russia excluded from the count because that country has made no agreement to repay its debt—account for 97 per cent of the total.

How the Loans Were Spent

These were the war loans. How were they spent?

Statements furnished to the United States Treasury Department during the

period when the loans were made showed total expenditures by the borrowing nations in this country for the following purposes:

	(Figures in millions)
Munitions, including remounts	\$2,453
Munitions for other governments	205
Cotton and exchange	2,645
Cereals	1,422
Other foods	1,630
Tobacco	145
Other supplies	613
Transportation	336
Shipping	173
Interest and maturities	1,379
Relief	638
Miscellaneous	489
Total	\$11,863

This table is not entirely satisfactory, though it is the best available. The total figure for expenditure is about 10 per cent larger than the total shown in the preceding table, presumably because the debtor nations used other resources than those provided by the war loans in making their purchases from this country. Purchase of various commodities is included under the heading of "exchange." Some of the miscellaneous expenditures were for silver. But it is clear that the great bulk of the loans was spent in the United States and that it went to buy American munitions, American cotton, American grain, American tobacco and American transportation.

The Debt Agreement

How did the debtor nations agree to repay the sums which they had borrowed?

In 1922 Congress created a World War Foreign Debt Commission. This commission opened communication with all of the debtor governments. After several years of negotiations it arrived at a series of agreements which were subsequently ratified by Congress and by the debtor governments concerned. The first of these agreements (with Finland) was signed in 1923; the last (with Austria) in 1930.

The agreement provided for repayment of the loans over a period of sixty-two years. Interest was charged at rates which varied strikingly in different cases, in accordance with the commission's estimate of probable "capacity to pay." The following table shows the original principal of the debts, together with accrued interest at the time when they were funded; the average rate of interest charged for the sixty-two years covering the period of repayment, and the total amount in principal and interest which the debtor governments agreed to pay by the year 1987:

	Principal at Time of Funding	Interest Charged	Total Principal & Interest to be Paid
Great Britain	\$4,500	2,306	\$11,105
France	4,055	1,640	6,248
Italy	2,042	405	2,408
Belgium	418	1,790	2,208
Poland	179	2,306	4,365
Czechoslovakia	115	3,227	3,342
Yugoslavia	63	1,630	1,693
Rumania	45	3,321	3,366
All others	78	131
Total	\$11,565	\$22,188

The table shows that, if interest is

added to principal, the debtor nations agreed to repay a good deal more than they received in loans. They borrowed \$10,338,000,000. They agreed to repay \$22,188,000,000. For every dollar they borrowed, they agreed to pay two dollars in return.

How much have they actually paid to date? The following table shows the present status of the war debts:

	Principal at Time of Funding	Payments to Date	Present Indebtedness
Great Britain	\$4,500	\$2,098	\$1,302
France	4,025	485	3,540
Italy	2,042	99	1,943
Belgium	418	52	366
Poland	179	23	202
Czechoslovakia	115	19	134
Yugoslavia	63	2	61
Rumania	45	5	40
All others	78	33	45
Total	\$11,565	\$2,727	\$8,838

*Figures now somewhat higher due to deferred payment provided for in funding agreements.
†Payments on principal deducted.

The table shows that the debtor nations have made little progress thus far in reducing their indebtedness; this is because most of the payments made to date have been payments of interest rather than of principal. But the table shows that in principal and interest combined, the debtor nations have paid up \$2,726,685,910. This is about one-fourth of the amount they originally borrowed.

With this sum by way of a summary of the past—how the loans were made, how they were spent, what agreements were made for their repayment

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

SHAFT TO MARK GRAVE OF TEXAS CABINET MEMBER

A monument to David Thomas, the first Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, will be erected over his grave in DeZalla cemetery park, near Houston, by the Texas Historical and Landmarks Association. The date for the unveiling has not yet been announced.

With the formation of a provisional government for the Republic, when David G. Burnet was chosen President he appointed Thomas as his Attorney General. His career, however, was short-lived, as he died as the result of a wound accidentally received about a month after the battle of San Jacinto.

Thomas came to Texas in 1835 and identified himself with the Hewitson-Power Colony in Refugio. He was chosen as a delegate to the "Convention of all Texas" which met at Washington-on-the-Brazos in 1836, and was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. After his appointment to a cabinet post he accompanied Burnet in his flight through New Washington and on to Galveston.

A short time after the battle of San Jacinto, while on his way from Galveston to San Jacinto on the supply boat Cayuga, a gun was accidentally discharged and the bullet entered Thomas' leg. On his arrival at San Jacinto he was carried across Buffalo Bayou to the home of Lorenzo De Zavalla, vice president of the Republic, which had been used as a hospital for the wounded of San Jacinto battle. He died shortly thereafter.

TEXAS' FEDERAL TAXES

Citizens of Texas paid into the Federal Treasury during the last fiscal year ending June 30, a total of \$18,302,288. Of that amount \$17,449,444 was paid in income taxes.

Texas' contributions to the Federal Treasury last year was 1.18 per cent of the amount that was collected from the whole country. North Carolina paid a greater percentage than did Texas, but the great tobacco factories are located in that State, and the taxes on tobacco ran up the total for North Carolina. In New York and some Eastern States where there are great concentrations of wealth, the Texas contribution was exceeded.

During the last fiscal year Texas received about \$8,000,000 from the government at Washington to aid in building highways in this State. That was something less than half what Texans paid into the Federal Treasury.

OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS TO BUY TOLL BRIDGE

According to one of the Texas Highway Commissioners, the Texas and Oklahoma Highway Commissions have agreed to purchase a toll bridge across Red river. The bridge connects Bonham, Texas, and Durant, Oklahoma, and is about fifteen miles from either place. After the purchase the bridge will be operated as a free structure. The tentative agreement, it was announced at the same time, was contingent on satisfactory negotiations between the governors of the two States with the owners of the toll bridge, which was constructed a few years ago. Oklahoma and Texas bridge engineers appraised the bridge at \$44,911. It was stated by them that some repairs would be necessary to place the bridge in first-class condition. The bridge is on an extension of Texas Highway 78.

BIBLE WEIGHS HALF A TON

The largest Bible in the world is now being made by a carpenter in Los Angeles, California, who already has spent two years on the work. Using a hand-stamping machine, he imprinted on the three-foot pages of the giant book every separate letter. The pages are bound with metal, the entire volume being separated into thirty-two sections.

Ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ. I Pet. 1: 18-19.

EARLY START ON CANAL SEEN

An early start of work on that stretch of the Intra-coastal canal extending westward on the mainland from Virginia Point, near Galveston, is forecast by the district engineer.

With sufficient funds available it is expected that the army engineers will authorize bids when right of way papers are approved. The canal will be dredged from Virginia Point to the Galveston-Brazoria county line. The complete section extends from Galveston to Freeport. Work on that end will be delayed, as little progress has been made by the Brazoria county officers in obtaining right of way. The canal will be nine feet deep and 100 feet wide on the bottom. The right of way proper will be 300 feet wide with an additional 1500 feet turned over to the government through easement deeds for the dumping of spoil and other materials dredged from the waterway in future maintenance operations.

DALLAS FAIR MADE MONEY

It is very gratifying to the many friends of the Dallas Fair, the greatest State Fair in the United States, did not sustain losses last year in keeping with the great financial depression existing. Instead of losing money, this great institution earned \$39,000. The attendance was larger than for the previous year, and was far larger than that of any other State Fair in the United States.

The operating income of the Fair was less than that of the previous year, but good business management was manifested in the conduct of the fair and economics were put into effect that enabled the institution to show a small margin of profit. And the savings were made without taking away anything essential to the success of the fair.

A NEW ARSON LAW

One of the tasks facing the Legislature of Texas this year is that of enacting a law that will be more effective in suppressing the crime of arson.

The Forty-Second Legislature attempted to do this. It amended the old law by reducing the penalty from two to seven years to one to five years and put in a definition of attempted arson. But the Court of Criminal Appeals has held the amendatory act of the Forty-Second Legislature unconstitutional and invalid because it found the caption was defective. The caption limited the purpose of the act to a change in the definition of the offense of arson, whereas in the act itself a change in penalty was also incorporated.

43 PER CENT OF FEE CASES UNTRIED

The Texas State Fee Investigating Committee has revealed in its report for presentation to the Legislature that 43 of every 100 persons indicted in Texas are ultimately freed without trial. Of those indicted 21.9 per cent are sentenced to prison, 4.36 per cent are acquitted after trial, and 7.47 per cent receive suspended sentences.

The report revealed that of those accused of chicken theft, 27 out of every 100 escape trial, while 31 out of every 100 indicted for murder never go to trial.

The average cost to the State of each conviction was given as \$500.48. Prohibition law violations accounted for 22.5 per cent of all the indictments reported.

FIRE LOSS EQUALS COST OF GOVERNMENT

Texas' annual fire loss, which is around \$20,000,000, is equal to the cost of the State government, exclusive of highways and education. This alarming and surprising information was given to the press by the East Texas Firemen's Convention at its recent annual session.

The information was also given that in some Texas towns over a period of years the annual fire loss is but \$1 per capita, while in other towns of comparable size the loss is \$5 per capita. This shows clearly that in the second series of towns named there is great indifference to fire loss.

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Where Most Needed

He—"Say, this liniment makes my eyes smart."

She—"Then why not rub some of it on your head?"

Double Chance

Customer—"I see this medicine is good for man or beast."

Druggist—"Yes."

Customer—"Gimme a bottle I believe this is the right combination to help my husband."

Ding-Dong!

Referee—"Hey, that's the bell for the eleventh round."

Boxer (still groggy)—"Aw, let's sit this one out."

Fattening

"Now, Willie, what happens to a man who thinks only of his body and not of his soul?"

"Please, teacher, he gets fat."

True to Form

I'd like a couple of hard boiled eggs to take out," said the young fellow to the girl at the lunch counter.

"O. K.," replied the waitress with a smile. "You'll have to wait. Mamie and I don't get off until 10."

O. K. for Citizenship

Examiner—"Have you read the Constitution of the United States?"

Immigrant—"No."

Examiner—"Well, what have you read?"

Immigrant—"I have red hair and red flannels."

A Musical Family

"Heard the latest, Bill? My sister sang at the opera the other night. Music has always run in our family."

"Why, Tom, that's nothing. Everything in our house is musical. The dog has a brass band around his neck, the tea kettle often sings, and even the sewing machine is a 'Singer'!"

Inspector

Inspector—"Got away, has he? Did you guard the exits?"

Country Constable—"Yes, but we think he must have left by one of the entrances."

The Soft Answer

President Lincoln was remonstrating with General McClellan about the latter's military policy. During the talk McClellan became angry and said: "Sir, do you think I am a fool?"

"Why, no," returned Lincoln. Then with a dry smile he added: "Of course, I may be mistaken."

Circus Days

Zeno was an acrobat with a one-ring circus. The manager always paid off in alphabetical order. On several occasions when it came to Zeno there wasn't any money left. The next season was about to open. Zeno reported on the lot and the manager greeted him so: "Hello, Zeno, I'm glad you are to be with us again." And Zeno replied, "My name isn't Zeno this season, it's Ajax!"

No Sidetracking for Him

When the new member of the legislature from the hinterland arrived at the State capitol he handed his card to the doorkeeper and asked for directions. Without looking at the card but getting an eyeful of the man the doorkeeper said, "You go upstairs."

"Like hell I go upstairs," the new lawmaker retorted. "Say, I was elected to the lower house and that's where I'm going."

More Scotch Thrift

A Scotchman walked into a telegraph office and, picking up a blank, asked the clerk, "How much will a message to Chicago cost?"

"Twenty-five cents," replied the clerk, "for the first ten words and 5 cents for each additional word, and no charge for the signature."

"All right," said the canny Scot, "send my signature."

"I'd be glad to, what is it?"

After a moment's hesitation, the Scot answered, "Well, I may not look it, but I'm an Indian and my name is, 'I-Won't-Be-Home-Till-Friday.'"

Poultry Facts

By F. W. KAZMEIER
Poultry Breeder, Bryan, Texas

Broiler Prices

A good many people are interested to know more about the prices for broilers and fryers this coming season. One man's prediction may be no better than another's. All facts and indications, however, point to better broiler prices than last year, and it will be remembered that last year, broiler prices held up well until late in the season in comparison with other farm products. We probably will not see any abnormally high prices for broilers or fryers this spring, because of low value of other meats and farm products, and because of the further fact, that the people's ability to buy has been greatly reduced. Last year broilers and fryers were one of few meats raised, that could be sold at a profit. A proposition that turns out well and profitable under conditions like last year must be a good proposition. We believe money will be made raising fryers this coming season.

One fact should be remembered, however, broiler growing is a highly specialized business and experience is absolutely necessary for success. If unexperienced do not expect the best results. The following are some interesting figures on the cost of producing broilers, based on last year's operation by an experienced broiler raiser. These figures show a new profit, over all expenses, including labor, of approximately 10 cents per fryer or 5 cents per pound. This is not a big profit, better showings have been made, but for these times, when profits are scarce, I hope these figures will be interesting.

In comparing these figures, it is to be remembered that it was made in a period of about three months time, and that all costs

In Cafe Lingo

Diner—"I'd like some chicken croquettes, please."

Waiter (calling to kitchen)—"Fowl ball!"

Father Misunderstood

Dad—"You're thinner than when you left for college last fall. How much do you weigh?"

Daughter—"Oh, about 125 dressed for gym."

Dad—"Who in thunder is Jim?"

Correction Worse Than Mistake

The following correction appeared in a small town newspaper:

"Our paper carried the notice last week that Mr. John Doe is a defective in the police force. This was a typographical error. Mr. Doe is really a detective in the police force!"

Official Record

Motor Cop—"Miss, you were going 60 miles an hour."

Miss—"Oh, isn't that splendid. And I only learned to drive yesterday."

But It Went Farther

A lamb, a frog, a duck, a skunk. To the market went one day. But of the four, alas, but three had wherewithal to pay.

The lamb it had four quarters, and the frog a greenback had, and the duck a bill, but the only scent the poor skunk had was bad.

He Said No More

Mary Pickford stood watching a parade in New York. Besides her stood a foreign-looking man who snorted with disgust when the American flag was carried by. "That flag makes me sick," he snapped. "Looks like a stick of striped candy."

"Yes, and it makes anyone sick who tries to lick it," retorted Mary.

How the Cat Came Back

"My wife," the man said, "told me to lead the old cat off somewhere and lose it. So I put the cat in a basket and tramped out into the country about five miles."

"Well," said another man, "did you lose the cat?"

"Lose it?" said the first man. "If I hadn't followed it I'd never found my way back home."

Following Instructions

A man arrested for murder bribed an Irishman of the jury with a hundred dollars to hang out for a verdict of manslaughter. The jury was out for a long time but finally came in with the desired verdict. The man rushed up to the Irishman and said:

"I'm much obliged to you, my man. Did you have a hard time?"

"Yes," said the Irishman, "a devil of a time. All the rest wanted to acquit you."

More Scotch Thrift

A Scotchman walked into a telegraph office and, picking up a blank, asked the clerk, "How much will a message to Chicago cost?"

"Twenty-five cents," replied the clerk, "for the first ten words and 5 cents for each additional word, and no charge for the signature."

"All right," said the canny Scot, "send my signature."

"I'd be glad to, what is it?"

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PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

Items	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Cost	Revenue	Profit
Chicks	110,000	\$2.74	\$301,800	\$301,800	0
Mash	8.41	7.28	61.20	61.20	0
Crusts	0.92	1.96	1.80	1.80	0
Cod Liver Oil	0.62	0.94	0.58	0.58	0
Labor	98.75	2.45	242.81	242.81	0
Rent	50.00	0.75	37.50	37.50	0
Coal	60.00	1.49	89.40	89.40	0
Litter	44.00	1.99	87.56	87.56	0
Miscellaneous	4.58	0.11	0.50	0.50	0
Depreciation	14.88	0.87	12.94	12.94	0
Net Profit			212.76	212.76	212.76

SALES

Broilers—1882 weighing 4021 pounds.....\$948.07

Cost of Sales—Direct Costs:

Chicks2050 @ \$0.531.....\$1088.10
Feed17476 pounds @ .01568.....273.19
Labor98.75.....98.75

Indirect Costs:

Coal—6857 pounds @ .0087.....\$59.60
Litter—110 bales @ .40.....44.00
Depreciation—\$4.75 % of \$283.38.....14.88
Miscellaneous Expenses.....4.58
Rent—3 months @ \$10.00.....30.00

Total.....\$1513.46

Net Profit.....\$212.76

VALUABLE ADDITION TO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Several thousand manuscripts, including letters and official documents, were added to the archives of the University of Texas recently when the papers of Dr. James Harper Starr were presented to the institution by the grandchildren of this patriot of early days. The official documents were dated from 1835 to 1890.

Dr. Starr came to Texas during the days of the Revolution and located at Nacogdoches, and resided there until 1870. The last twenty years of his eventful life were spent at Marshall. He was born at Hartford, Conn., but was reared in Ohio.

A year after his arrival at Nacogdoches, Dr. Starr received an appointment to the Board of Land Commissioners, and the following year he was made Secretary of the Treasury in President Lamar's cabinet, which position he held until 1840.

Though he was opposed to secession, after Texas seceded he loyally served the Confederacy until the surrender.

Because he lived through three of the most interesting and important eras in Texas history, his papers, preserved through three generations, have added to the original sources of Texas history very valuable material. Some of the public documents in the collection were signed by Sam Houston, Mirabeau B. Lamar, Thomas J. Rusk, Jefferson Davis, Oran M. Roberts and Andrew Johnson. These include Doctor Starr's appointment as Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Texas, his appointment as Surgeon General of the Army of the Republic of Texas under General Rusk, and his appointment by Jefferson Davis to the office of Postmaster General of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate States. There is an official pardon for participation in the Civil War, signed by Andrew Johnson, and his appointment as one of the first regents of the University of Texas, signed by Gov. Oran M. Roberts. There are three proclamations, written on parchment, signed by Sam Houston, and addressed to East Texas Indians. The proclamations urged the Indians to be peaceful and invited them to attend peace meetings.

BIG SUM FOR CANAL PROJECT

Repair and construction of combined irrigation and power project in which water is diverted from the Rio Grande to the district canal, will be made possible by purchase by the Reconstruction Corporation of \$1,476,000 six per cent bonds of the Maverick County Water Control District No. 1 of Eagle Pass, it has been announced. These bonds have maturity between 1933 and 1970.

Most of the funds will be expended for labor, the corporation has announced, employing 2,700 men for eighteen months, and the purchase of quantities of cement, steel and labor.

WINDOW GLASS PLANT AT WICHITA FALLS

When the work now under way of remodeling the plant of the Wichita Falls Window Glass Company's factory is completed, Wichita Falls can boast one of the most modern and up-to-date window glass factories in the United States.

The plant now being installed by this company is large, but the buildings in which it is housed are large enough to permit the installation of sufficient additional machinery to make this plant one of the largest in the country.

LAREDO AN AIRPORT

The Department of Commerce, after a thorough inspection, has announced that Laredo will be designated as an airport. It will be given its proper classification and rating after facilities for handling air traffic have been provided.

NEW BRIDGE AT WACO

Work on the new bridge across the Brazos river at Waco, to be built out of State funds, is to be begun shortly. The bridge will have a total length of 2,490 feet, with a width of twenty-four feet. The contract awarded to Brown & Abbott and E. L. Martin, of Dallas, at a cost slightly in excess of \$226,000.

TEXAS SECOND IN COLLEGES FOR TEACHER TRAINING

According to a bulletin recently issued by the United States Office of Education, the bulletin dealing with Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, Texas is second in the number of Colleges for Teacher Training.

Though but recently issued, the statistics carried therein are for the school year of 1929-1930, and are the latest to come from that authentic source.

Texas has more Teachers' Colleges than any other State with a single exception, the exception being the State of Pennsylvania; and Pennsylvania has a population nearly double that of Texas.

The bulletin reports that in forty institutions of Texas, private and public, there were in 1929-1930, 15,115 students taking teacher-training courses during the regular sessions. There were but two States for which larger numbers were reported, one New York, with 35,546, and the other Pennsylvania, with 26,437. But in Pennsylvania more than one-half and in New York nearly one-half were getting their training in private institutions, whereas of the 15,115 shown for Texas, 10,842 were in public institutions, 8,028 of them in teachers' colleges and 2,814 in the State University and State Colleges.

In the eight teacher's colleges of Texas 606 instructors, excluding duplicates, were employed in teacher training courses, and in all courses 740. Only the teacher colleges of Pennsylvania and Michigan employed a larger number in either category.

In point of property investment in teachers' colleges, Texas stands pretty near the top of the list. Its investment in 1929-1930 is shown to have amounted to \$7,381,154. There were but four States having larger, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin. But all of Texas' teacher colleges are tax-supported institutions, without endowment, while in the other States some of the institutions have heavy endowment.

Texas institutions stand in the front rank too in the matter of receipts. The bulletin reports the total receipts of the eight Texas teachers' colleges to have been \$3,676,181 for the 1929-1930 year.

The municipal airport site is composed of 368 acres north of the city.

TEXAS FARM NEWS

Miss Alice Lee Bonds, a Delta county 4-H club girl, who developed her garden as a demonstration, reported a profit of \$179.14. From nineteen varieties she gathered 2,000 pounds of vegetables, of which she canned 283 containers. Her expense for seed and fertilizer was \$5.

Records kept by fourteen 4-H club girls of Wharton county on 258 hens showed a profit of \$253.29 in ten months, with 395 pullets on hand. The slogan of these girls was, "eliminate the poor producers from the flock and reduce the feed bill," and to this they attribute their splendid success.

An investment of \$1 in a garden brought \$84 this year to Mrs. C. L. Hurt, Rosewood Home Demonstration Club Woman in Upshur county. Her garden consisted of a three-quarter acre plot. In addition to fresh vegetables used and sold Mrs. Hurt canned 313 containers.

Killing mesquite trees by spraying up two feet on the trunks with kerosene oil resulted in a 50 per cent kill in two weeks, a 75 per cent kill in one month, and indications of a complete kill eventually in some pasture work on the 6666 ranch in King county. The county agent reports, however, that the smaller growth seems unaffected by the spray.

The United States Bureau of Chemistry is authority for the statement that soil erosion uses up more plant food in one year in the United States than twenty-one years of growing crops on the land. The fact is, another generation or two of soil washing, unhindered by terraces, would ruin Texas farming, and all business based on agriculture.

E. H. Childress, of Avoca, Jones county, reported to his county agent that Sudan grass and small grain pasture for his eight dairy cows kept the feed cost of producing one pound of butterfat down to 4 cents per pound during the last eleven months. His profit above feed cost for this period was \$454.77.

Robert Randow of DeWitt county is a recent convert to Huban clover. Five acres of it grazed 20 head of cattle for 30 days in the spring, and then he cut four and one-half tons of hay. Mr. Randow says Huban produces more grazing and lasts longer in the spring than any clover he ever tried.

Growth of the dairying industry in Texas, which has been brought about largely by the development of butter and creamery plants over the State, is indicated in the announcement that Texas dairy herds are now producing 73,565,000 pounds of milk weekly.

When the reports of all the county agents of the State are in for 1932 and the figures are tabulated, they will doubtless show a total of about seven million acres of land in Texas terraced and contoured. According to statements made by many of the farmers who have terraced the increased farm income from these terraced acres ran more than \$10,000,000 last year. Any one item that turns loose that much more money every year in the channels of trade is a tremendous factor in Texas business.

J. T. Roundtree, of the Weaver community of Newton county, is a convert to hairy vetch as a fertilizer, especially where cotton is grown after it. Mr. Roundtree says he made an additional profit of \$7.00 per acre on his cotton where hairy vetch was plowed in to the soil last spring. On the land where vetch had been planted and turned under the yield was 512 pounds of lint cotton per acre, whereas only 327 pounds per acre was produced on the remainder of the field. After deducting the cost of the vetch seed and the picking and ginning of extra cotton, there remained \$7 per acre profit.

The 4-H club girls of the State are not only giving attention to gardening, canning, poultry raising and cattle, in all of which undertakings they have made splendid progress and earned satisfactory sums, but they are devoting some of their time in efforts to reduce the high cost of dressing. To the question, "What does it cost a school girl to dress," ten members of the Central 4-H club in Washington county replied with carefully kept records showing an average of \$24.20 spent for dress in ten months. They made their own garments at a saving of \$325.21, mended 141 garments and did practically all the family sewing besides. Their average expenditure, item by item, shows \$5.77 for shoes, \$8.15 for dresses, \$2.48 for other clothing, \$2.31 for hats, \$2.13 for underwear, and \$3.38 for accessories.

Sam Desterfano, a Brazos county 4-H club boy, reports a net return of \$63.45 for his labor and investment on one acre of pedigreed cotton. His acre produced 800 pounds of lint and 1500 pounds of seed.

Slowly, but constantly, new uses are being found for cotton, and a few years hence the demand will be far greater than now for the fleecy staple, which it appears will always be the South's principal money crop. It is reported that a steadily increasing number of textile mills are using cotton belting, and most of them plan to substitute such belting entirely in their plants as a contribution to new uses of cotton. It has been found satisfactory under every condition except where the belt has to run in oil.

Many Mills county farmers are thoroughly sold on the value of terracing. Ten farmers of that county who have terraced ten years old or older, told their county agent that their terraced land has produced an average of \$2.25 per acre more per year than their unterraced land. The agent in his report says, "This takes into consideration the low prices of farm products the last three years. In dry years the difference was greater, as in 1925 when cotton on terraced land made \$7.50 per acre more than cotton on unterraced land. The cost of terracing, ranging from \$2 to \$4 per acre according to condition of the field, has often been repaid in one year."

Comparative figures gathered from eight scattered counties of the State showed that home canning nearly doubled last year, according to the nutritionist of the Texas A. & M. College Extension Service. In August a check-up was made in these counties and compared with a similar count made at the same period last year. This check-up showed 3,279,244 tin cans and glass jars used up to that time this year and 1,770,850 used for the same period in 1931. This was an increase of about 85 per cent. 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 50,000,000 containers canned in the State as a whole. It is believed that the final reports by demonstration agents for last year for the State passed the one hundred million mark, or about twenty containers to each person in the State.

Hens entered in the sixth annual Tarleton international egg-laying contest at Stephenville produced an average of 206.78 eggs per bird in 357 days, making a 57.92 per cent production for the year. Average in points, given for eggs weighing at least 24 ounces per dozen, was 207.71, slightly higher than average in numbers. The winning pen was that of Erath Egg Farm, with a production of 2,627 eggs and 2,689.5 points. The high hen, which was bred and entered by W. A. Seidel of San Antonio, produced 309 eggs, making 333.9 points. Six hens produced 300 or more eggs, and 300 or more points.

Slowly but surely the farmers of Texas are yielding to the progress contained within the process of terracing land to prevent constant loss by erosion. Statistics available state that the County Agricultural Agents estimate of land value increase of \$5 an acre for terraced land has been increased by the estimate of farmers at least 50 per cent. It is a proven fact that terraced fields produce crop increases ranging between one dollar an acre and double the previous yield. A survey discloses the fact that Texas contains approximately 7,000 terraced acres, and the increased earnings over those acres last year over the previous crop season prior to terracing is not less than \$10,000,000. It is good news to hear that terracing is making progress in spite of existing market conditions. When the market improvement comes the terraced land will be the standard of land values in Texas.

D. C. Russell, a Morris county farmer living near Naples has demonstrated what can be done to make real pasture out of old upland and woods. His demonstration began in the fall of 1929, when in response to advice from his county agent he began to improve a 26-acre pasture, of which twenty acres was woodland. He thinned the trees and sowed burr clover and other clovers and grasses in the Bermuda sod. He has never bought much seed, but has sown in limited amounts and let livestock and rains spread the seed over the entire pasture. The 26 acres, he says, saved him \$156.72 worth of feed in twelve months, which was about six dollars per acre, from a very small investment. He says he has had good grazing throughout the year for three mules, eight dairy cows and their increase of five calves. Now his neighbors are pooling orders for 1,000 pounds of burr clover seed, which they will sow in their pastures.

The farm population of the United States was approximately 32,000,000 people at the beginning of this year, according to the Department of Agriculture's compilations. This total was close to the peak farm population of 32,077,000 people as of January 1, 1910. The net gains in the farm population in 1930, 1931 and 1932 more than offset the decrease of approximately 1,500,000 people from the farm population from the years 1920 to 1930. The farm population of January 1, 1930 was 30,169,000—the low point since 1910 in number of persons living on the farm.

Vegetable growers of the cotton belt who this year met the harlequin cabbage bug for the first time may never see it again in such large numbers. Because of last winter's mild weather, this gaudy colored and destructive insect, a native of the South, which feeds on cauliflower, kale, turnips and radishes, as well as cabbage, over-wintered in large numbers farther north than usual, and has now spread rather widely in Maryland, West Virginia and Southern Ohio. This is the first time in a decade or more that a serious outbreak of this bug has occurred so far North.

L. E. Campbell of Dallas county, is another farmer who found a much more profitable way to sell his corn than taking the low market price of from 15 to 20 cents a bushel. Having produced good crops of corn, oats and hay, the local price of all being far under the cost of production, he fed forty head of yearling Hereford heifers. In this way he received 50 cents a bushel for his corn, 27 cents a bushel for his oats and \$13.50 per ton for cane hay. In computing his costs he included labor, feed, pasture, improvements, and allowances for depreciation.

A large long staple project is under way in West Texas on the old Whiteface Ranch headquarters of the Col. C. C. Slaughter estate. Sixty-five tenants are on the 1400 acres in cultivation. Long staple cotton production was initiated by the manager of the farm despite the belief that long staple cotton would not grow well on the South Plains. Seed blocks on 5 per cent of the cotton acreage were planted to an Tcala type of cotton in 1930, and from these 40 per cent of the acreage in long staple the next year. In 1932, 80 per cent of the cotton area was devoted to the long staple cotton. The manager reports that the yield averaged a half bale to the acre last year, and that some of it produced a bale to the acre. He believes it the best type of cotton for the plateau land of that section.

Four acres of once marshy waste land was reclaimed this year by Frank Parrish, a Houston county farmer, by drainage. Under the direction of the County Agent Mr. Parrish drained the field last year by laying out a drainage ditch which was laid out and the rows so contoured that each middle empties into the ditch. What had theretofore been waste land produced a bumper crop of hegari this year.

Lowest farm wages in thirty years, ranging from 60 cents a day without board in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, and averaging \$1.19 a day for the entire country, are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Wage index on October 1, 1932, was 84 per cent of prewar—a 3 cents drop since July 1, and 29 points under a year before. Wages usually rise during the fall. Demand for farm workers was 60 per cent normal on October 1, as against 62 per cent of July 1, and 68.9 per cent on October 1, 1931. Supply of farm labor was 123.6 per cent of normal, 9 per cent larger than a year before, making the supply 203.3 per cent of the demand.

Pigeon peas, a leguminous crop which was used by the ancient Egyptians of the twelfth dynasty, are found to have a place in Texas agriculture, according to W. H. Friend, Superintendent of the Lower Rio Grande Valley experiment station. Recent experiments show this legume well adapted to conditions in that region. Plants are bushy and upright in growth, attaining a height of five to six feet and a spread of two and one-half to three feet; roots are large, penetrating to a considerable depth, thus improving the physical condition of the subsoil. A native of the tropics, pigeon peas will not withstand frost and should be grown during the late spring and summer. They produced yields of forage at the Valley Station about 100 per cent greater than the best yields obtained from cow peas. Since the forage contains a higher per cent of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash than most legume forage, the plant should be valuable in soil improvement work. In addition pigeon peas make excellent pasturage for cattle, sheep, poultry and bees, and also good temporary windbreaks. In its native habitat it is the principal feed plant of grain-feeding wild fowl and larger birds. It has few enemies, but is not totally immune to root rot, nematodes and certain insects. Planting seed in eighteen-inch rows brings good results, but for pasturage a wider spacing is recommended. Since it is slow to mature seed, planting should be done as soon as the ground is warm and danger of frost is passed.

Last year a number of apple trees of the Delicious variety produced large, well-flavored fruit in Hopkins county. The soil of that county seems well adapted to this fruit, and several farmers are adding this variety to their orchards.

Americans apparently are eating more pork and lamb, but less beef and veal, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Consumption of beef and veal during the first eight months of 1932, was 8 per cent less than the year before, whereas pork was 4.3 per cent greater, lamb 2 per cent greater, and lard 7 per cent larger. Yearly changes of meat consumption are closely related to shifts in number and weight of animals slaughtered, the bureau explains. Decrease in beef and veal consumption this year was due to fewer and lighter animals slaughtered. Lamb slaughter increase was only partly offset by lighter weights. Retail prices of beef, pork and lamb in New York City the first eight months of 1932 were 12.22 and 17 per cent lower, respectively, than for the same period of 1931.

An ice box especially designed to meet the needs of Southern farmers who butchered hogs has been built and tested by engineers of the United States Department of Agriculture, who report that the box is inexpensive, simple of construction and effective in providing safe cold storage for meat that is to be cured on the farm. Meat from thousands of hogs on Southern farms spoil each year because weather is unreliable, and most farmers recognize the desirability of chilling pork quickly after butchering and of holding it at temperatures below 40 degrees Fahrenheit during curing. In many cases they have lacked equipment and have been forced to take chances on cold weather after killing. Interior of the ice box is cribwork of 2x4 lumber. Chief insulation is provided by seven inches of sawdust, and the box has a four-inch layer of cork for floor insulation. Outside is of tongue and groove flooring or ceiling, or ship lap will serve. The box can be made in various dimensions, and does not require skilled labor in construction. It may be built large enough to accommodate thirty-five 200-pound hogs. Tests showed that meat could be cooled to 38 degrees and held at this temperature for at least a week or ten days with one icing. In an outside temperature of 80 to 85 degrees, three or four days were required to cool freshly slaughtered meat to this temperature. Loss of ice in the box was so small that 85 per cent efficiency was obtained in the tests. Practically, it is safer and quicker to chill the hot meat in chipped ice or brine, using the box primarily to store the chilled cuts while curing.

Main Points in the Foreign Debt Issue

(Continued From Page 4)

and how much has been repaid to date—let us now turn to the future and examine the arguments presented on both sides in the debate which has already begun over the proposal for revision.

Post-Armistice Loans

The first point on which there is disagreement concerns the loans made after the armistice. Opponents of any change in the present structure of the debts point out that, as the first table shows, more than \$3,000,000,000 was lent to Europe after November 11, 1918. This \$3,000,000,000 was not used to help win the war. It was used for purposes of domestic reconstruction. Opponents of revision therefore argue that it is inaccurate to describe the loans as a war expenditure made in the interest of the American people. Nearly a third of the loans were made after the war had ended.

There is no questioning the fact that credits amounting to more than \$3,000,000,000 were granted after the armistice. But among the reasons why the United States continued to make loans was a desire not only to assist Europe but to protect certain American interests. On this point it is useful to recall a now-forgotten sequence of events.

When the war ended the British Government withdrew its orders for the purchase of American foodstuffs at prevailing wartime prices. As head of the United States Food Administration Herbert Hoover at once wrote to Presi-

dent Wilson explaining how seriously American interests would be injured by a cancellation of these orders:

The allied food necessities have been outlined from time to time by a series of programs made up by the Inter-Allied Food Council. Our manufacturers have provided the particular types of manufacture required by each of these governments and have enormous stocks of these materials in hand ready for delivery. If there should be no remedy to this situation we shall have a debacle in the American markets, and with the advance of several hundred million dollars now outstanding from the banks to the pork-products industry, we shall not only be precipitated into a financial crisis but shall betray the American farmer who has engaged himself to these ends. The surplus is so large that there can be no absorption of it in the United States, and it, being perishable, will go to waste.

New loans were accordingly advanced to European nations, in part, though not in whole, for the purpose of postponing a post-war price deflation in this country, particularly with respect to prices of agricultural products.

The Amount Canceled

A second point in dispute is the extent to which the United States has already scaled down the debts of the European nations. Those who oppose any change in the existing contracts argue that we have treated our debtors with exceptional generosity and have already canceled most or all of their pre-armistice borrowing.

This argument is based on the fact that in the agreements negotiated by the World War Foreign Debt Commission the United States charged its debtors less than commercial rates of interest. As we have noted, these rates of interest varied from .405 per cent in the case of Italy to 3.327 in the case of Czechoslovakia. The average for all debtors was 2.135. Since this

rate was well below the actual cost of money, some cancellation unquestionably occurred. How much, is a question in dispute.

Assuming that for sixty-two years we could properly have charged our debtors interest at 5 per cent, the rate which their notes originally bore, then 51.3 per cent of their obligations were canceled by our debt agreement. On the assumption that we could have charged interest at 4 1/4 per cent, the average cost of money to the Foreign Government at the time the loans were made, the percentage of cancellation becomes 43.1 per cent. On the assumption that we could have charged interest at 3 per cent, the Treasury's estimate in 1926 of the average cost of money to the United States during the life of the debt agreements, the percentage of cancellation falls to 23.9 per cent.

As a rule, those who oppose any change in the present contracts make the first of these three assumptions, and thereby prove that the United States has canceled more than half of Europe's obligations. Those who favor a change make the third assumption, and thereby prove that the United States has canceled less than a quarter of the war debts.

Both groups are right in their arithmetic. Which is nearer right in fact depends upon the rate of interest which can properly be used as a basis for such calculations. This is a matter of opinion.

Capacity to Pay

However, large or small the percent-

age of cancellation in existing treaties, it is argued by those who approve these contracts that they impose no charges beyond the present capacity of the debtor nations. In support of this argument it is pointed out that the amount allotted for debt service in the budgets of the chief debtor countries is less than 5 per cent of their total governmental expenditures. It is also pointed out that the debtor countries spend much more for armaments than for payment of principal and interest on their war debts. In 1931 our five most important debtors were committed to pay \$228,000,000 to the United States. In the same year they spent \$1,536,000,000 for armaments.

Those who take the other side of the argument necessarily agree that reduction of armaments would save money for the debtor governments. But they insist that it is a mistake to assume that reduction of armaments would automatically increase the ability of these governments to make payments to the United States.

Armaments are purchased and maintained with domestic (home) currency and domestic credit; under the terms of their agreements with the United States, the debtor nations are required to pay their debts in gold. If they lack gold, they cannot acquire it merely by cancelling orders for a thousand cannon being manufactured in domestic factories or by stopping construction of ten battle cruisers being built in domestic shipyards. For no new gold would be created by these economies; and for debtor nations lacking an adequate re-

serve of gold the problem would still be one of paying their debts to the United States by acquiring credits in this country through the sale of goods, despite our tariffs.

Those who oppose revision of the debts insist that if Europe does not pay, the burden on repayment will inevitably be shifted to the shoulders of American taxpayers. It is impossible to dispute this argument successfully. The United States Government has issued bonds which cover the amount loaned to the debtor nations. It must pay interest on these bonds and, when it is not running rapidly into debt itself, amortize the principal. To the extent that European payments are reduced, the slack must be taken up in this country.

Advocates of revision admit that any reduction of the debts must be accompanied by other means of increasing the revenues of the government. But they argue that debt payments are a relatively small item in the Federal budget, amounting to less than 8 per cent of the government's annual expenditures. They believe that reduction of the debts would be followed by an increase of foreign trade, paving the way for a recovery of business which would greatly enlarge the yield of taxes. They point out that if foreign trade were back at its 1929 level, additional receipts from customs would in themselves offset loss of payments on the war debts.

Is it reasonable to assume that foreign trade would improve if the debts were substantially reduced?

TEXAS' GREAT CAVERN

Nature has graciously added a new argument in favor of seeing Texas first, by revealing to the eyes of mankind the great cavern at Burnet, fifty miles northwest of Austin. This newly-discovered realm of underground wonders, named Longhorn Cavern, is definitely designated as the third largest cave in the world. A noted explorer says complete exploration, which has not yet been made, will show it to be the largest.

Longhorn Cavern State Park was opened to the public the first time on Thanksgiving Day with a great celebration.

Last June the exploration and development of the gigantic cavern, which is located on State property between Burnet and Marble Falls, was begun. In excess of eight miles of spectacular subterranean scenery was chartered and mapped. Development consisted of the installation of electric lights, the paving of trails—in fact, every comfort and convenience for the visitor has been provided for.

The giant cavern is located in one of the most picturesque spots of what is known as the Texas "hill country." The State owns 2,124 acres of wooded hills surrounding the entrance. Eight miles of the cave has been explored and charted definitely. Walls, ceiling and floors are literally covered with an amazing abundance of weird formations which nature has constructed. Five rooms are built of transparent crystal, clear as glass—the largest deposit of its kind known to exist. There is a natural underground theatre. Another large room is being utilized as an underground dining room, with floor for dancing and cabaret entertainment.

HEARST TO FEED BIG HERD IN TEXAS

A news note from Midland says William Randolph Hearst will feed out from 4,000 to 10,000 head of cattle in West Texas during the next twelve months. His representative, J. M. Barbee, manager of the Babicora ranch at Madera, Chihuahua, Mexico, closed a contract recently with Leon Goodman, of Midland, to supervise the mammoth feeding operations.

Mr. Goodman is Mayor of Midland and one of the best known cattlemen in the West. He initiated and developed the plans by which the Hearst interests decided to become consumers of West Texas feed.

The cattle will all have the same brand and markings, all having been raised from the herd of 45,000 breeding Hereford cows on the Hearst ranch.

NO DOCTOR BILLS IN 64 YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Denman celebrated their sixty-fourth wedding anniversary recently at the home of their daughter in DeLeon. A remarkable feature of the life of this venerable couple is that during their long wedded life they have not spent as much as \$50 for doctor bills for illness.

They lived on an Alabama farm until ten years ago, when they moved to DeLeon to reside with their daughter. They reared 10 children, have 42 grandchildren, 40 great grandchildren, and one great-great grandchild.

Behold, he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep. Psal. 121:4.

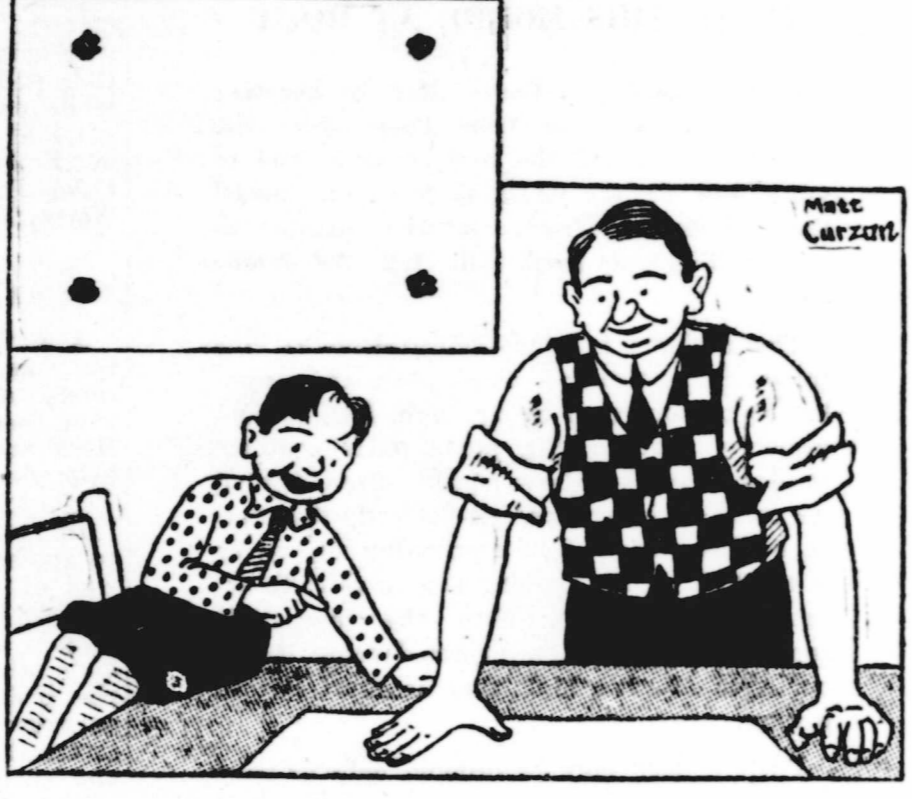
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For Our Boys and Girls
By AUNT MARY
A PUZZLE IN PICTURES

A SHRUB-PLANTING PUZZLE

Landscape artists are often confronted with some very perplexing puzzles in filling the orders of clients. Here, for example, is a sample of the kind of problems they are required to solve.

A client asked that eight shrubs be set in such a way on an oblong plot of ground so that they would form six rows with three shrubs in each row and with one shrub on each of the four corners. The four corner shrubs already have been planted. How are the other four to be placed to fulfill the conditions of the order?



Answer to Last Month's Puzzle
Color Mystery: By coloring the various parts of the drawing according to the directions, the picture of a seal bouncing a big ball up and down on the end of its nose is brought out of the maze of lines.

NEW YEAR THOUGHTS

Among the many letters I receive the majority of the writers say: "I am praying for you and for the club." I am a great believer in prayer, and I feel that if every member will pray for the success of the club, that God will send showers of blessings upon our humble work. Aunt Mary needs your prayers and, let me tell you, I appreciate and am thankful for each and every supplication that ascends to the heavenly Father in my behalf. This New Year I want to thank each and every one for their kind and gracious help—their sweet and loving thoughts—and earnest prayers. Thank you for the help you gave me in 1932; thank you for the help I am sure you are going to give me in 1933. Let me wish all of you a Happy and Prosperous New Year. May the fruits of your labor be sweet to your mouth; may you enjoy the greatest gift to mankind—A sound mind in a sound body.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This is to notify all members and Shut-Ins of a change in address of Club Headquarters. Aunt Mary hasn't moved, but she now has a rural mail box and can get mail direct and oftener. In future please address all your correspondence to: Aunt Mary, Route 5, Box 179B, Fort Worth, Texas. Let me hear from all of you often.

SUNSHINE CLUB NEWS

There is so much club news this month that part of it will have to be extended into next month. To our dear Aunt Susan goes No. 1, as usual. Aunt Susan has labored long and faithful in the work of the club. Harriet M. Emigh, Millerton, N. Y., whom many of you have met in the Shut-In column and whom many have come to love as a member, goes the honor of No. 2 this year. She says: "Although the work I do is small my heart is in it." And that is what makes it great. Ha Kindsfather, Bellevue, Texas, writes that she thinks every boy and girl should belong to the club, as it will help them realize what responsibility is. She enjoys her membership greatly because she has given so much of herself to the club. (What a wonderful mother she must have). Frances Busch, Austin, Texas, is a dear cousin who has given much time to the club and says it means a great deal to her. Miss Bert Thompson, Roysce City, Texas, deserves special mention. She has been a Shut-In member for six years and, while she suffers most of the time, is doing everything she can do to bring happiness to others. She says she shall be glad to answer all who may write her if they can enclose a stamp for reply. She has very little money for stamps. Mrs. H. J. Lorenz, Loyal, Oklahoma, writes such a beautiful letter that I wish I could print it in full. She tells of the many who have answered her letters, some of whom are becoming her fast friends. "I am sure thrilled at the new plan for the club," she writes. Right here Aunt Mary must extend another apology to the club members. In opening the letters for Renewal of Membership I find the wrong letter was sent to some of the members, that is, the letter that was intended for the Shut-Ins were sent to active members and also membership letters were sent to the Shut-Ins. Due to illness in Aunt Mary's home I was forced to have help in sending out the letters and thereby was made the mistake. However, I promise that in the future, if it is at all possible, I shall send them personally and thus try to avoid such mistakes. Please forgive me. There are letters from two very dear sisters—Waldine and Helen Young, of Jonesboro, Texas. These girls have added several members to the club and have been long and faithful members. Waldine has been on the Shut-In list for several years. Louise Adams, Thornton, Texas, says that the Boys' and Girls' Page is not now appearing in the newspaper where she first read about the club. Whenever you do not find the Boys' and Girls' Page in your home newspaper write the editor and ask him about it. Editors of all newspapers like to know the things that their readers want. There is a sweet, loving letter from Sallie Lucille Garth, Hico, Texas, inviting Aunt Mary to share the sausage, ham and backbone from their "fall kill." I think her sweet and generous invitation is kind and thoughtful and I should certainly like to accept. I have often dreamed of making a tour of the country and visiting each town where there are club and Shut-In members. Maybe I can do this some day when times get better. (Note about wrong letter above, Sallie). Clara Petty, Natalia, Texas, says she has enjoyed life more since she joined the club. It has meant to her love for the less fortunate. She is trying to organize a small club in her home-town. Wouldn't it be fine if we had a club like the Sunshine Club in every city of the South? Miss Odie Witcher, Mt. Enterprise, Texas, writes Aunt Mary that although she has been somewhat neglectful of her duty to the club for several reasons, she is going to try to do better this year. Her greatest desire is to do good to others.

Miss Margreath Wallis, Stroud, Oklahoma, one of our chair Shut-Ins, writes such a sweet letter and tells what the club has meant in her life. "At times I get worried and blue and then I get a letter from a Sunshine friend that cheers me up." I answer that sweet letter and that makes me happy, too. Oh, I wish I had joined this club years ago. It has meant so much sunshine in my life that I can not express. The members of the club have done everything they could to make me happy.

Mrs. Nelly B. Wilson, Yarmouth Port, Mass., another Shut-In, says: "You are all greatly to be praised for your efforts to bring a little gladness into the lives of the afflicted ones who so often are sad and lonely."

Mrs. J. F. Dillard, Bigfoot, Texas, who has been on our Shut-In list for 2 years, says that the club has given her the greatest of pleasure. Miss Ethel Hadley, Kopperl, Texas, has been sick almost all of her life, but she is now doing much better. She tells of when she had almost given up hope of good health, she went to a hospital and there saw many worse off than she; so she began to have courage again and said to herself, "I shall try to forget myself and think of others. And above all I received a letter from one of your members that lifted me up." That is our club aim in life—Helping others to be lifted up; helping them to see the sunshine behind the dark clouds of despair, bodily ailments and weary hours.

There is a wonderful soul inspiring letter from Aunt Emma Rothermel, Bay Minnette, Alabama. "Let me say that if there is any way in which I might serve you let me know. . . I have had two letters from Douglas Lee Hinton's mother. She is a wonderful woman. . . I have been busy writing letters of comfort, consolation and cheer; so many deaths, so much sickness, etc. but I am glad that I have a Comforter to lead them to—One so full of love and sympathy, 'I Love to Tell the Story'. . . Silver and gold have I none; but I have something that is more lasting than silver or gold. . . Now you all know why I am an Aunt, but someday I will have Uncles and Aunts to write to who are no older than my figure turned around. (She is 73 years old). . . God bless you all in this wonderful work you have undertaken. I will stand by you as long as God permits." Aunt Emma has given Aunt Mary a great many fine ideas for the club. There are many more wonderful letters that I want all of you to read. But because there is no more space for them this month we will hold them over until next month. Watch for them.

Honor Roll of 1932

I told you sometime ago that I was going to print the names of the members and Shut-Ins who were entitled to the Honor Certificate and Diploma of Merit. Here are the names of the ones who have, up to the time of going to press, sent in their renewals and were on the Honor Roll. As you all should remember, to be on the Honor Roll you must serve the club three years and then you will be given the Honor Certificate. When you have served five years you are given a Diploma of Merit and a gift from the club.

Honor Certificate Candidates

- Mrs. Sallie Martin, Troup, Texas—3 years in the club.
- Beulah E. Lamb, Hazel, Kentucky—3 years in the club.
- Eliza E. Hill, Ravenden, Arkansas—3 years in the club.
- Mrs. W. R. Stevens, Cost, Texas—3 years in the club.
- Waldine Young, Jonesboro, Texas—3 years in the club.
- Ha Kindsfather, Bellevue, Texas—3 years in the club.
- Mrs. Jessie L. Brown, Troup, Texas—3 years in the club.
- Velma Ziese, Kenedy, Texas—4 years in the club.

Diploma of Merits

- Miss Bert Thompson, Roysce City, Texas—6 years in the club.
- Mrs. Susan F. Hughes, Galveston, Texas—5 years in the club.
- Should you have been entitled to an Honor Certificate or a Diploma of Merit and your name is not here enrolled, it may be because your letter did not reach me until after this was written for the press. Should you not receive your certificate by January 15, 1933, please notify me, for it is possible your letter was lost in the mail.

Shut-In List for January

- 1-3—Mrs. H. D. King, Raleigh Hotel, Waco, Texas. Age 70.
- 4-6—Waldine Young, Jonesboro, Texas. Age 13.
- 7-9—Mrs. Martha Borcharding, Highmore, South Dakota. Age 50.
- 10-12—Lois Autrey Welch, W. Bridge St., Gatesville, Texas. Age 17.
- 13-15—Jerrene Inches, Pearl Texas. Age 24.
- 16-18—Miss Bert Thompson, Roysce City, Texas. Age 65.
- 19-21—Miss Lena Minica, care of Mrs. H. C. Burrier, Floresville, Texas. Age 13.
- 22-24—Mrs. W. R. Stevens, Cost, Texas. Age 85.
- 25-27—Eliza E. Hill, Ravenden, Arkansas. Age 70.

(Continued at Top of Column)

- 28-29—Nara Ethel Hadley, Kopperl, Texas. Age 25.
- 30-31—Mrs. J. F. Dillard, Bigfoot, Texas. Age 65.
- 32-33—Mrs. Nelly B. Wilson, Yarmouth Port, Mass. Age 85.
- 34-35—Miss Margreath Wallis, Route 1, Stroud, Okla. Age 27.
- 36-37—Mrs. Emma Rothermel, Bay Minnette, Alabama. Age 73.
- 38-39—Miss Beulah E. Lamb, Route 1, Box 9, Hazel Kentucky. Age 39.
- 40-41—Mrs. Sallie Martin, Troup, Texas. Age 73.
- 42-43—Mr. J. W. Walker, Bee House, Texas. Age 62.

Where is your number? Remember the work is great and must go on.

Are You a Member?

If you are not now a member of the Sunshine for Shut-Ins Club, consider this a personal invitation to YOU to join our happy band. There are no fees, dues or assessments of any kind. We do not ask for any donations. The only aim and purpose of this club is to bring cheer and happiness to the world's unfortunate. We want to try to lift the burden from the heart of those that are shut away from God's beautiful sunshine and out-of-doors. We want to carry that sunshine in-doors with letters, poems, stories and words of comfort and encouragement. We have the names and addresses of many Shut-Ins which we print on this page each month. These Shut-Ins are persons who are either confined to the bed, a wheel chair, or are on crutches—people who are not able to take part in the busy work-a-day world and thus are sad and lonely. Also we have a membership group who write each month to a Shut-In. Each member is given a number when they join the club and before the Shut-In names are printed these numbers. Whenever your number is printed before the name of a Shut-In you are to write to that Shut-In at once, sending them some form of sunshine like that mentioned above. Now, we need a great many members to carry on this work, as our list extends into many States and one foreign country. We need YOUR help if you are not now a member. Won't you join us? Fill in the membership coupon and mail at once to: Aunt Mary, Route 5, Box 179B, Fort Worth, Texas.

MEMBERSHIP COUPON

Name.....
City.....
State.....
Birthday..... Age.....

TYLER A ROSE PLANT CENTER

Tyler, Texas, is the center of a rose plant industry valued at about \$500,000 annually. Many carloads of plants are shipped annually from there to leading distributors in the East, North and Middle West. There are something like one hundred commercial rare plant growers in the Tyler area. The largest of these growers has about 800,000 budded rose plants ready for distribution, the same being produced on 154 acres. This season about 1,200,000 rose plants were budded by this nursery for next year's shipments. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that Texas people can obtain the finest roses, much better adapted to our climatic conditions, right here in Texas. The rose plant crop of the Tyler area this season is the largest on record. This winter's shipments are expected to reach 6,000,000 rose plants.

SHIPPING CANNED CITRUS TO ENGLAND

The first commercial shipment of canned citrus fruit from the Lower Rio Grande Valley to European markets moved in December. The first shipment was to London and consisted of 500 cases of canned fruits especially packed in small cans for the English trade. Since then another shipment has been made. A wide market for canned citrus in Europe is foreseen. Previously quantities of fresh fruits had been made from the Valley to Europe but high cost of the fruit, due to refrigeration charges on the ocean made the price to European customers almost prohibitive.

FEDERAL BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT JACKSONVILLE

A new Federal building is under construction at Jacksonville. An appropriation for \$135,000 was made by Congress for the project. The structure will consist of two stories and a basement and will be built of brick and West Texas stone, trimmed in marble.

Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee. Psal. 119:11.

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READ THEM--You May Find What You Want

FARMS AND RANCHES

TEXAS
SACRIFICE SALE—Fine farm, Dustin, Okla. Two good brick stores, Waukichi, Okla. Easy terms. A. Sitten, Cleburne, Texas.
TRADE—Sell split 4 sections wheat belt land. Rail, highway; take good cutover land, grass. PAT. BOOKER, Texas.
OREGON
HOMESTEADS—Oregon (Last Opening). Alaska (Last Frontier). Map, details of either \$1.00. F. J. Thompson, Sheridan, Oregon.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TWO CLEAR lots in Long Island, N. Y., trade for car, truck, food stuffs, food, lumber or what have you? Gracia, Wild Cherry, Ark.
TRADE—Stock farm, 800 acres, 300 cultivated, near Hamilton, none better, well equipped feed mill, good condition, proposition us on all kinds Real Estate. Gathney-Koen Land Co., Hamilton, Texas.
SALE OR TRADE—San Angelo Poultry Farm. Write 705 Ninth Street, Ballinger, Texas.

IN HONOR OF A "RED HEADED" HERO

December 10th there was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies a granite marker in memory of Col. Henry Wax Karnes, who was the captain of a company in the battle of San Jacinto, and who saw much service for his country in the early days of the Republic and State of Texas. Col. Karnes is credited with firing the first shots both at Gonzales and Concepcion, the two battles that opened the Texas revolution. It is said that he recognized and came near capturing General Santa Anna upon the field of San Jacinto. After the revolution he re-entered the service of the Republic; later he served as an Indian agent and was distinguished as a member of the first Texas Ranger force. Henry W. Karnes was born in Tennessee on September 12, 1812, but when he was a small child his parents moved to Northeastern Arkansas and engaged in the business of trapping. A few years later Karnes moved to Texas, locating near the head of the Trinity. At one time he was captured by the Indians. The chief was fascinated with Karnes' bright red hair, the first he had ever seen, and the two became friends; after a time Karnes was released. Karnes died August 16, 1840, of yellow fever in San Antonio. His burial place is not definitely known. The State of Texas honored Henry W. Karnes by naming Karnes county for him when it was created in 1854.

SAN ANTONIAN SERVED UNDER NAPOLEON III

Dominic Schott, who resides in San Antonio, who has fought Indians in West Texas and Arabs in North Africa, was at the time this was written enjoying fair health, in spite of his cherished career and advanced age. He spends most of his time visiting his six children, his 333 grandchildren, his 149 great grandchildren and his three great-great grandchildren. Mr. Schott was born in the Alsatian village of Weitelshelm, September 29, 1835. On his twentieth birthday he was inducted into the French army. France at that time was having trouble with the Arab tribes in North Africa, and he was sent there. After three years service there he was transferred to Italy. In 1868 he came to America. He landed in New York and came to Texas by boat, landing in Indianola, from which place he traveled to San Antonio in an ox cart. In 1870 he joined the Texas rangers and served three years.

MAN AND WIFE BURIED TOGETHER

Mr. and Mrs. Zebulon Jenkins, pioneer residents of Grapevine, Tarrant county, were buried in the same grave on the 18th of December. Their deaths occurred from paralytic strokes at the home of their daughter within a few hours of each other. Both were stricken the same day. Mr. Jenkins was 76 years old and Mrs. Jenkins 78.

HORNS 8 FEET 3 INCHES

Newt Prince, of Sweetwater, has a set of horns, from a longhorn Texas steer that are 8 feet and 3 inches long. Mr. Prince has a large collection of West Texas and cow country relics. Among other curios, he has 8,628 rattlesnake rattles, ranging from one and a button to thirty-five.

POULTRY AND EGGS

DIXIE CERTIFIED CHICKS
Sired by selected cockerels from 200-egg trapnest and Official Record Hens. Our flocks have been bloodtested for years. We are the South's largest producers of 200-egg strain chicks. The 200-egg quality of our chicks has been definitely established by the records of our birds at the Official Egg Laying Contests. All leading varieties. 100% live delivery. Write for free catalog. Dixie Poultry Farms, Brenham, Texas.
AUSTRALORPS are the world's best layers. We are first to select hatching eggs at popular prices. Burns Strain. LAMORE POULTRY FARM, Coffeyville, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

Old Age Pension Information
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WE PLATE anything. Gold Nickel, Silver, Brass, Chromium Plating Supplies, Donald Wick Plating Plants, San Antonio, Texas.
CASH FOR GOLD Teeth, crowns, bridges, watches, jewelry. 100% full value paid, day shipment received. Information free. MISSOURI GOLD REFINING CO., 6635 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

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CERTIFIED Sericea Lepesdraya seed. The farmer's friend. Write Wayne Meacham, Fulton, Ky.
HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$5.00, Grimm Alfalfa \$7.00, Sweet Clover \$2.50. Red Clover \$5.00, Alsike \$6.00. All 60-lb. bushel. Track orders. Seed guaranteed. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kas.
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The Rules is played best, enjoyed most and won by those who know the rules most thoroughly. Learn Law and live safely. G. O. Somerville, Law School, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Tyler, Wichita Falls.

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SLIGHTLY used Melotte cream separator for sale. See 1933 Yellow Pages, 556-90. O. L. Purche, Route 1, Otto, Texas.
TYPEWRITER ribbons for all makes of typewriter, carbon paper and full line of office supplies. Order from The Typewriter Supply Company, 808 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.
FOR SALE—New Crosby battery 100-amp. Screen Grid, seven tube speaker; fine tone; handsome carved cabinet, 40 inches high, 23 1/2 inches wide, 16 1/2 inches deep; ample space in the cabinet for all batteries. This Radio, the brand new, never been used, and the retail price is \$88.50, but for quick sale owner will sell cheap. Write Box 1012, Fort Worth, Texas.
THE ONLY PRACTICAL PICK MADE FOR SHELLING PEACANS—\$3.50 per doz. - 6, \$1.00; sample 3c. W. V. DICKEY, 214 Camp St., San Antonio, Texas.
NEW 9x13 Kelsey Hand Press. Just the thing for school, church or private business. H. O. Hearn, Bogalusa, La.

LIVESTOCK

Herefords, range bulls, cows or heifers from one of the largest and highest quality registered Hereford herds in America. Carloads or singles. Prices in keeping with the times. Your inspection invited. Elgin O. Kothmann, Mason, Texas.
15 YOUNG saddle mares and two gelded horses for \$15 a head; 3 pintos, 2 yearling jack for trade for heavy stallion or car. ROY MOREMAN, Plains, Texas.
WANTED—One to fifteen cars good, young, clean cows. State class and price. WALLIS BROS., Donna, Texas.

MACHINERY

WELL MACHINERY—SAMSON WINDMILLS—STOVER FEED MILLS
FORT WORTH SPIDDERS
Pump Jacks, Stover Good Engines, Belts, Cypress Tanks, Cables and Ropes, Mill, Gin, Water Works Supplies.
WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
FOR SALE—Factory rebuilt DeAl Tractor with new machine guarantee, \$800 cash. Box 5035, Young Street Station, Dallas, Texas.
FARMALL TRACTORS—To reduce stock we offer this Farmall tractor for \$500 cash. BEN ROSENBERG & SON, Corsicana, Texas.
MOTORS, welding outfits, drills, air compressors, rectifiers, constant potential battery charger, greasing equipment; one 1/2 2 k. w. steam turbines. HARGETT ELECTRIC CO., 2623 Jackson, Dallas, Texas.

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FOR SALE—Dry Cleaning Plants, repositioners, all sizes. Low bargain prices. Cash, also terms. Stolley Corporation, Austin, Texas.
WILL pay cash for good used modern filling station equipment, pumps, tanks, air compressor, jack, etc. Must be a bargain. THE CAVITT OIL CO., McGregor, Texas.

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PATENTS secured. Promptness and skill assured. Examination and advice free. Book sent free. L. F. Randolph, 358 Victor Building, Washington, D. C.
DOGS
TWO cat dog wanted. Red Bone or Blue Tick. H. C. ELLIOTT, Glenflora, Texas.
Airedale puppies; females five dollars each. Sire by international champion. Wm. Hermes, LaGrange, Texas.

TEACHERS

EXPERIENCED teacher, permanent certificate, desires position in primary grades. Miss S. 1101 N. Madison, Dallas, Texas.

SALESMEN WANTED

BROOM salesmen wanted for largest and oldest broom manufacturers in the South; commission basis, car necessary. State age, references and experience in full. PORTUNA BROOM CO., Beville, Texas.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted for sure-kill weed gun. No stooping or bending. No mow or cleaning. Use cheap gasoline. A fast seller guaranteed to do the work. Send \$1.25 for sample and get the agency. Write SURE-KILL DANIELSON GUN CO., 121 E. Third Street, Davenport, Iowa.

TEXAS LEADS IN GAS

Texas maintained its lead last year in natural gas, with a total of 464,580,000 cubic feet, of which over two billion went to Mexico. Possession of the greatest natural gas fields in the world is one of the largest industrial assets Texas has. Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth. Psal. 124:8.

If you bought
TEA by the
cupful . . . you would marvel
at the low cost of
LIPTON'S
TEA for your
money's worth

NEW AIRPORTS IN TEXAS

Nine cities of Texas are now taking steps to provide themselves new aerial terminals. Longview, Beeville, Henderson, Clarksville, Coleman, Cuero, Goose Creek, Jacksonville and Laredo are soon to have well-equipped ports for use of planes.

Beaumont, Mineral Wells, Corpus Christi and McCamey are preparing to improve their airport facilities and numerous other communities are providing landing fields.

The larger cities of Texas, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio and others, have well-established and modernly equipped ports, and are served regularly by commercial carriers. Aerial traffic will grow as the more important communities develop their facilities for handling plane service. In the near future, no doubt, all the larger communities in the State will be readily accessible by plane, and an extra rapid transportation service for passenger and lighter freight will be available.

\$125,000 WILLED S. W. UNIVERSITY

Enrichment of the endowment of Southwestern University at Georgetown by approximately \$125,000 through a bequest by the late Miss Jennie Tapps of New Boston was recently announced by Dr. King Vivion, President of the University.

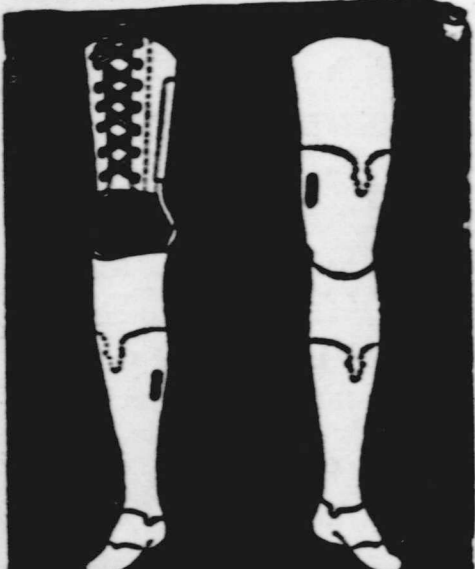
The will of Miss Tapps, an elderly lady, who died a short time ago at her home in New Boston, Bowie county, contained a number of bequests to churches and to religious institutions, the largest being to Southwestern University. Lon Morris College at Jacksonville, received about \$45,000.

QUICK DIVORCES IN ARKANSAS NOW

Arkansas' aspiration to rival Nevada as the State of easy divorces was brought perceptibly nearer when the Supreme Court of that State recently upheld the new Arkansas divorce law. The Supreme Court, among other things, held that it is not necessary to have an intention to become a permanent resident of Arkansas in order to obtain a divorce under the State's 90-day residence law.

CELEBRATED 65TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Niblack, of Grand Saline, Van Zandt county, recently celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Niblack were born in Jackson county, Georgia, in 1844, and moved to Smith county, Texas, a few years later. They have resided in Grand Saline since 1902.



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

CHILD LABOR IN TEXAS

The Bureau of Census reports that in the ten years between 1920 and 1930 the decrease of Texas child labor between the ages of 10 and 15 years was about 75 per cent, although the percentage of those gainfully employed was still higher than the national average.

In 1930, 10.1 per cent of the 363,058 boys of the given age were at work and 4.4 per cent of the 354,773 girls. There is small likelihood that there has been a subsequent increase, since economic conditions have tended to put adult labor in the small wage earning classes occupied by immature youngsters. However, even in 1930, a percentage of older girls and boys at 16 and 17 were toiling; 34 per cent of the boys of these ages had jobs, 15.1 per cent of the girls.

THE WORLD'S FIRST NEWSPAPER

It was from China that the world's first newspaper was ever issued. That was in 713, and the paper appeared without missing an issue for more than fourteen hundred years. Many copies of old numbers are still preserved in the museums of the larger Chinese cities, as well as in the cities of Europe. In some of the copies may be found interesting accounts of the discovery of America by Columbus.

The first English paper, which was called the "London Gazette," dates back to November, 1685. In 1690 the first paper in the United States was published in Boston. The title of this first American paper was "Public Occurrence." In 1729 Benjamin Franklin sent out to the public from Philadelphia the first number of the Philadelphia Gazette.

SODIUM SULPHATE PLANT PLANNED

Construction is scheduled to start right away on a sodium sulphate plant to cost about \$350,000 on the shores of Soda Lake in Ward county, about thirteen miles south of Monahans. The plant will be built by the Ozark Chemical Company of Tulsa to supply sodium sulphate as a "digestor" for the manufacture of wrapping paper. Months of experiment at the lake have been concluded.

The sodium sulphate is obtained by freezing the heavily impregnated waters of Soda Lake and the mineral is precipitated as a practically pure deposit. The sodium sulphate will be trucked to Monahans for loading on cars.

NEW BRIDGE ACROSS SAN SABA

A new bridge across the San Saba river on Highway No. 9, between Brady and Mason, was recently opened to traffic. In connection with the opening of the bridge a free barbecue was given by the citizens.

DOUBLE FUNERAL FOR VENERABLE COUPLE

A double funeral was held at Nelta, Hopkins county, December 16th, for Mr. and Mrs. V. Robertson, pioneers of the county who died within twenty-four hours of each other. Mr. Robertson was 97 years old and Mrs. Robertson 80.

He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him. Psal. 126:6.

Woman's Page

By MRS. MARGARET STUTE

HOME PROBLEMS

MAKE THIS MODEL AT HOME

Pattern 2490 . . . We're literally bursting with the great news from Paris about the new silhouette and the new season. And to whet your desires we've sketched a model that follows the fresh couturier dictates so closely, this one frock will tell the whole story.

The neckline is high—tying close to the throat is particularly chic—while the waistline is to your own liking, high, low, or conveniently normal. Big puffy puffs continue to dominate the sleeve mode, often joining the cuff in tricky ways, one perfectly illustrated in this model. Too captivating for words is the light bodice topping a dark skirt to accent slim, trim hips. With the irresistible rough crepes and new prints dancing before our eyes . . . it's high time to start Spring sewing.

Pattern 2490 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32. Size 16 requires 2 3/8 yards 39-inch fabric and 1 1/2 yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with pattern.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred), for this pattern. Write plainly your name, address, and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE WANTED.

The choice of a smart, sensible and economical wardrobe becomes very simple with the aid of THE ANNE ADAMS PATTERN CATALOG. This beautiful book contains 32 pages of select Anne Adams models and many delightful embroidery and accessory suggestions. SEND FOR YOUR COPY. PRICE OF CATALOG FIFTEEN CENTS. CATALOG AND PATTERN TOGETHER TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address all mail orders to Southwest Magazine Company, Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th Street, New York City.



2490

WE FIND JUST WHAT WE LOOK FOR

When I was a girl I knew a very pessimistic old lady. She daily "enjoyed" her aches and pains. On one occasion she was asked how she felt. The day was unusually beautiful, and all was right with the world, but this was her answer, "I feel bad because if I feel good I know I am going to feel worse." That is the way so many of us look on life. When things go smoothly we begin to worry about the bad things we "are sure" are just around the corner. When times are hard with us we wonder why good never comes.

I once knew a comparatively wealthy man who went around telling people that he was "broke." This was done chiefly to keep people from asking him for a share. He said this over and over again. Today times are really "very hard" for him. No doubt he brought part of this condition on himself because he was broke so often it finally became a fact.

I know another man who often said, "I consider every person crooked until he proves to me that he is otherwise." You can be sure that he found many "crooked" persons—not because so many existed but because he was looking for them, expecting to find them—and he did.

Haven't you known people who on even the most beautiful day were mournful of tomorrow because they were sure it would be bad weather?

On the other hand haven't you known persons who were always seeking to find the beauty and light in life? Didn't they find great joy and beauty?

It is true we do not find ALWAYS what we are looking for in this old world. Often as we are trying our dead-level best the serpent creeps in and changes our Eden into a world of sorrow and pain. No matter how hard we try to make our lives useful and worthy we cannot escape the influence of others. Often those that are dearest and nearest to us throw shadows across our path, either through selfishness or self conceit. Many times we must look for the sunshine through our tears; many times a broken heart must go singing through the rain. But it is true—as true as life itself—that in the end we will find the rainbow after the rain is over. Just keep on trying to see things as God intended them to be. Keep on trying to get the best in your fellowman. Keep on trying to find the good, the pure things in life. "Give to the world the best that you have and the best will come back to you."

The above thoughts suggested themselves to me when I read the letter printed below. Mrs. O. E. Russell, Keota, Oklahoma, wrote me a most interesting paper on, "Do Mothers Have Thrills?"

I am printing it here because I feel that perhaps it will help some mother to look up and find in her every day work the way to be happy and content. It will help her to look for the beautiful and satisfying things in life.

DO MOTHERS HAVE THRILLS?

Yes, I have eight children and get more thrills out of life than I did at eighteen.

To an outsider I suppose my life seems common place. I don't drive a high powered car at a flying rate. I don't live in a castle or mansion. I don't lead my town in dress. But just the same I get a lot of thrills out of life.

It takes a bit to dress eight children, five of them in school. We manage to do it on very little money.

There is not a place in a small town where second-hand or cheap goods of any kind can be bought. My relatives sometimes send a box from which I can make things for my two girls and the little boys.

From the big boys' clothes (he is 19) I make things for the younger ones.

Here are some of the thrills I have had along the clothes line.

When I worked for several days ripping up, washing, pressing, cutting, turning and remaking two of the big boys out-of-town suits for the next two boys.

When they were finished and pressed and everyone thought they were real store-bought. What a thrill!

When I took my sister's old all-wool velvet coat, ripped it up, cleaned, pressed, recut and made it into a coat, using a new lining and making a fur collar from an old muff. My twelve-year-old daughter was glad to be seen wearing it. Of course that was thrilling.

When the girls needed warm school dresses, from one worn woolen dress I made a dress for the little six-year-old. From an ensemble I was able to get dresses for each of my two girls. They were not only warm and serviceable but pretty. The girls felt dressed up. Just another thrill for mother.

When some one remarks to the children, "Your button holes are pretty. Did you buy this dress ready made? Your shirt looks good. How much did it cost?" I sure wish I had a book satchel like yours." Well I made all those and many other things and saved half on every one. Why shouldn't I get a thrill?

I make my children's coveralls. There is nothing better for hard play—denim or khaki is best. I always get two suits for the price of one ready made. It is all in the day's work, but you know it is thrilling.

There is the matter of food; always an interesting subject.

It is hard work to raise a garden and chickens.

It takes time and work to milk cows and to can fruit and vegetables.

Fruit and vegetables are healthful and my six boys and two girls like them.

Was there ever a person that didn't like fried chicken? Not in my family.

What a lot of milk, butter and cream add to the nourishment and goodness of food. When my boy says, "Mother, you make the best doughnuts on earth," when little daughter says, "Mother the girls at school like your butter roll," I get a thrill.

When my husband says, "Old lady, the grocer says our bill is no more than half that of other families the size of ours," I feel triumphant with delight.

School is another thing that inspires me and is the cause of many thrills.

Daughter is to speak a piece she practices at home. Her dress must be just right, but there is very little money for it. Through the excitement of it all a pretty little organdie dress is made; it fits, the seams are well finished. The very night is here. I'm seated in the audience. Songs are sung, other numbers are given. Then daughter's name is called. I hardly breathe. She comes forth radiant, beautiful, fairy like—(Mother speaking).

She begins. I didn't know her voice was so beautiful. The house is a roar with applause. I seem to be dreaming; no it is real; she reappears. My! My! It almost took my breath but she did well. What a thrill!

The big boy is on the ball team. He is a star player. I know nothing of the rules but I must see the game. Here they are. How strong they look, but son stands out from the rest. Now he is at the bat. The ball goes flying through the air. Son is off first, second, third, home. All the while players running and shouting wildly. "Put him out! Put him out! Run! Run! Run." All very thrilling, but I'm afraid some one will be hurt.

Then lessons for every day must be studied at home. The nine-year-old boy just learning the use of a dictionary. His brother who is eleven is able to look up important persons and events in the encyclopedia. Reads the news and talks it over with me. Mother in the school library. We have this, that and the other. "Did you ever read them?" When I say yes, "Well, why don't you teach school? I'm sure you know everything Miss Murphy does and you are almost as pretty." What praise is sweeter than that of one's own children. It surely thrills me.

When my darling six-year-old daughter calls, "Mother come tuck me in," and I must have one more kiss before you go. When the nine-year-old boy sidles up bashfully for a kiss when the big boy playfully punches my nose with his big fist. When hubby looks straight at me and kisses baby. When the three and five-year-old boys give me a bear hug and tell me they are most starved; when baby's dear little arms are around my neck—I am thrilled, thrilled and filled with love, hope and gladness.

For are not my children my eight other selves? Isn't it just possible that many of the good things I have missed may come to them? Yes, all things are possible.

Oh! it's nice to be their mother.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Perhaps you too have found the thrill and joy of life in the common and lowly walks of life. Won't you share them with us? Per-

(Continued top of next column)

haps you have learned how to find the rainbow through the tears. Perhaps you have a problem which you would like to have us help you solve. We are willing to pay for all interesting letters on life. Until further notice we will pay one (\$1.00) dollar for every letter used on this page. If you do not care to have your full name used with the letter please say so when sending in contribution. However, all material must be signed in full with name and address, only initials will be used when requested. Write on one side of paper and write as plainly as possible. Send to Problem Department, Home Color Print Co., Box 1440, Fort Worth, Texas.

GOOD RECIPES

A recipe to be good must be tasty and good to look at. Arrange your food attractively. Cook your food according to directions. Here are some recipes that will help you every day.

Apple Custard Pie

Into a cup of stewed and strained apples, stir the juice and grated rind of 1/2 lemon and 1 cup of sugar. Half a teaspoon of grated nutmeg or 1 teaspoon of cinnamon may take the place of the lemon rind if desired. Mix 1 cup of milk, or better still, of sweet or sour cream thoroughly with the apples, and then the beaten yolk of an egg; and lastly stir in gently the well whipped white. This filling will make one pie. The pie may be made with a lattice top in tart fashion; or, if the pastry is very rich and light, a solid top may be used.

Corn Mush

To obtain the most food value out of corn try to get freshly ground corn where the germ is retained. All too often we are feeding the best of our food products to the livestock in some form of "leaving." We remove the bran from the wheat—the kernel from the corn and many other processes of milling waste the best food values.

Corn meal mush is usually made by gradually sprinkling 1 pint of corn meal into 3 pints of boiling water, stirring constantly, adding 2 teaspoons salt, and boiling slowly for 3 hours. Keep the kettle covered during the boiling and add more water if the mush becomes too thick. Serve with milk and sugar. Another method of cooking corn mush is as follows: Put a quart of water to boil. Stir a pint of cold milk with a pint of corn meal and a teaspoon of salt. When water boils pour this mixture gradually into it, stirring all the time. There is less likelihood of the mush being lumpy when mixed in this way.

Buckwheat Cake

Mix thoroughly 2 cups of buckwheat flour, 1 cup of wheat flour, 1/2 cup Indian meal; a little salt, and 4 teaspoons of baking powder; then add equal parts of milk and water till the batter is of the right consistency and stir free from lumps. A little molasses will help to brown them.

Johnny Cake

This is an old-fashioned New England supper dish, but is equally attractive for luncheon or breakfast. Mix 1 pint of corn meal with a scanty 1/2 cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and 1 teaspoon cream of tartar. Dissolve 1/2 teaspoon of soda in a little milk, and stir it into the meal with more milk, mixing thoroughly until a dough as thick as pancake batter is produced. Then add to the dough 3 thinly-sliced sour or sweet apples, and bake for 35 minutes if the apples are sour, or 50 minutes if sweet. The oven should not be very hot. A wide pan should be used in baking, that the cake may be thin and be thoroughly cooked. If the crust seems likely to become too thick, set the pan upon a trivet and cover the cake with brown paper.

NEARING THE CENTURY MARK

Mrs. C. C. Coley, of Naples, who is one of the oldest women in Texas, observed her ninety-ninth birthday on the 20th of November. This venerable woman makes her home with her daughter at Naples, Tennessee, but moved to Texas in early life with her parents and settled in Marion county. Her husband, Charles C. Coley, was a Baptist minister.

SKIN SOFT in harshest weather



Mrs. Lawrence Coolidge

Who says—"Pond's Two Creams give you just the things your skin needs to stay nice."

DON'T let harsh weather roughen your skin. Keep it constantly protected with Pond's Vanishing Cream during exposure. The pure, silky consistency of this cream not only protects against irritation, but it gives the skin a soft transparent finish to which powder clings for hours.

The many beautiful women who rely on Pond's Vanishing Cream for protection rely also on Pond's Cold Cream for cleansing and lubrication. Its rich ingredients relieve pore tension and its perfect texture cleanses the skin thoroughly.

A simple way to keep your skin youthful and alluring! Begin today!



POND'S TWO FAMOUS CREAMS Copyright, 1937, Pond's Extract Company

PAVING HIGHWAY FROM EAST TEXAS OIL FIELDS TO HOUSTON

Construction of the first link of what may become a paved highway connection between the East Texas oil area and Houston and the Gulf. The Highway Department's order is for grading and drainage work on eleven miles of new road from Troup to Summerfield. The Department also ordered its engineering department to make an immediate survey for a continuation of the new highway from Summerfield to Rusk, in Cherokee county. Most of the deeds to a right of way on the new stretch have been secured.

The proposed highway connection between the East Texas oil area and Houston would be provided by paving gaps and intersecting them with highways already constructed between East Texas and Houston. The route by the intersected highway is fifteen miles shorter than any present route.

NINE SHOE FACTORIES IN TEXAS

There are only nine establishments in Texas manufacturing boots and shoes. Most of the factories are small, and all of them combined employ only 168 wage-earners and salaried workers. The remuneration of these workers is higher than the average wage paid factory employes, the total being \$185,548. These factories consume \$256,393 worth of materials and produce \$676,650 worth of finished products, thus adding \$414,405 to the value of the materials and containers used.

When the fact that Texans buy something like \$50,000,000 worth of boots and shoes annually, it must be admitted that the State makes a very poor showing in the production of that which her citizens consume so largely.

THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES PREFER

OUR MOTHER'S

Pure "All Occasion"

COCOA

because of its high quality and low price.



Always keep a can of OUR MOTHER'S COCOA in your pantry. You will enjoy its rich chocolate flavor as a nourishing, healthful drink. Use it generously in cakes, puddings, custards, chocolate desserts, fudges, syrups, icings, chocolate pies, etc.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR OUR MOTHER'S COCOA. HE HAS IT IN 1/2 LB., 1 LB. and 2-LB. SIZES.

E. & A. OPLER, Inc.

CHICAGO, ILL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OUR 23 YEAR COLUMN

Taken from the Herald of Jan. 8 and 15, 1909.

In our issue of Saturday, January 10, 1910, we note that we had taken a week off, and had visited in the home of our old friend, J. E. Bryant of the Groves Chapel neighborhood (now Union) and reported a most wonderful time with huntings in the daylight hours and talking or taking in parties and dances in the evenings. We remember that we attended a dance at the home of the father of Sheriff Mon Telford during that week, although we did not dance then or now. Still we had a great time and seem to have been fed extra well while down there.

In the Pride Dots, we note that farmers were beginning to break their land for the 1910 crop. School was out for the holidays. They had about 40 pupils. W. T. Epperson of Seminole had come in to visit his father, J. K. who was ill. A nice Christmas tree was had at the Grandview school house. Whit Stafford and Clarence Martin were Lamesa visitors. Hume Martin had sold his steers.

In the announcement column, Geo. W. Neill, T. J. Price and Geo. E. Tiernan had each announced for reelection to the offices of County Judge, County and District Clerk, and Sheriff and Tax-Collector, respectively, and Uncle Mose Dumas and Jim Burnett were asking the voters for the office of Assessor. We note that returning from our vacation, we found a placard hanging on our door together with a blue ribbon, and the following wording: "I called at your office to deliver this blue ribbon to you as the champion liar of Terry county. Yours, 'Cussin' Shepherd. Also on page 2, we find that Mr. Jessie Hamilton had gone to Chickasha, Okla., a week before Christmas and claimed Miss Irene Powell as his bride. Miss Powell was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. S. Powell, and Jessie was the

eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hamilton. Miss Powell was teaching school in Chickasha. In the Meadow locals we note that school had resumed after the holiday. Bro. Trammell had filled his regular appointment. The young people had enjoyed a fruit supper at the home of W. P. Brown. J. W. Peeler the local merchant was in Lubbock. It took one day to go and one to return in those good old days, instead of an hour to go and one to return as per 1933. Whit Robinson of Canyon, was visiting his parents. The youngsters had enjoyed a Christmas party at the home of T. E. Campbell. W. H. Long and family were visiting in Erath county. The Meadow writer reported that he had a nice visit with relatives in New Mexico, where he "Shot at" some "goats." But as it was against the law to kill "goats" (antelope) at that time, and he reported that he just "shot at 'em."

A statement of the financial condition of the Brownfield State Bank showed that their resources were \$107,427.92; something like \$30,000.00 cash and exchange; deposits of about \$64,000.00. A. M. Brownfield signed as vice-president; Will Alf Bell as cashier; A. M. Brownfield and W. J. A. Parker as directors.

Well, let's see what we had on the local page following the holidays: J. R. Hill sold Sug Randal \$1000 worth of mules. W. J. Luna of Plains, was over. Mrs. Almada Dial had resigned her position with the Merc. Mrs. H. H. Longbrake had been carried to Lubbock for treatment. Harry Braidfoot of Loop, was up on business. Miss Florence Birdwell of Wichita Falls visited Miss Bough, during the holidays. Miss Dolores Daugherty had accepted position with the Merc. McAdams Lumber Co. had their sheds about ready for the stock. J. J. Lane of Gomez had taken

H. H. Longbrake's place in the hardware while the later was away with Mrs. Longbrake. Miss Irene Copeland had resumed her studies at Simmons college. Dee Brownfield had returned to Southwestern University at Georgetown, and his sister, to Kidd-Key Sherman, to pursue their studies following the holidays. Billie Bryant received a painful wound in the eye while cutting wood.

A. J. Wenham, of Cincinnati, was here visiting his friend, Sam Rather. The Smith boys had bought the grocery fixtures of J. F. Holden, and were opening a grocery in the Burnett building on the north side. Harrison Holden and Alvin Duke had opened a market and restaurant in the building vacated by the Holden grocery. J. M. Johnston had bought the harness shop from W. G. Meyers. The new quarantine rule had run the line north of the Scurry county line, as it was free of ticks. There was one Sheriff sale running in the Herald at that time.

On the back page, the whole page was devoted to 40 odd Lubbock business establishments, which was headed, LUBBOCK, the trade center of the Plains. Of these firms, only seven now exists as they were named at that time, so far as we know, as follows: Lubbock Avalanche, Davidson Feed Store, Lubbock Iron Works, Lubbock Drug Co., Lubbock Coal & Grain Co., Citizens National and First National Banks. There are business men however, composing some of the old firms who are still in business in Lubbock under other names. The following was our comment about the ad, which is literally prophesy: "We wish to call attention to the ad of the Lubbock Business Men's Protective Association on the back page." (Now note the last paragraph carefully.) "A town that uses printers ink like Lubbock will soon count their population with five figures." They surely did do it o. k. All for this week.

On the front page of our issue of January 15, 1910, the Pride Dots tell us about an oyster supper at T. G. Mark's. There was a party the past Monday night at the J. C. Turner home. Melton Groves returned from the east where he went after his mother. A. R. Haley was snow bound at Big Spring. J. H. Cathy was a Gail visitor. C. H. Martin went to Lamesa after supper. (Boy! he was Juning around.) Someone had stolen Mr. Leatherwood's dog. J. F. Stokes had returned from Big Spring with a load of freight. C. H. Martin and Miss Fannie Fortenberry were married the Monday before.

In another front page article we told the readers how Judge Copeland was having vegetables in winter by making a hot bed on the south side of his house. They were covered with an old wagon sheet at night and uncovered on all sunny days. He kept tomato vines bearing until Christmas that way. And another front page article gave some information as to who could qualify as census enumerators, for you know that Uncle Sam was preparing to take the 13th census that year.

On the editorial page, we note that we had three more candidates for office. H. L. Ware of Gomez was out for Assessor; J. T. Gainer for County Judge, and L. C. Penry of Plainview for re-election as our District Attorney. We were advising the payment of poll taxes as that was election year. We also note that the Lynn County News was pouring it on us about one Terry county farmer that brought his one bale of cotton over there to be gined. We answered that he was offered only 13c for it there and hauled it to a railroad where he got 14 1/2c for it. We also

Red Goose-The Ojibwa

(Synopsis)

Red Goose and Betty are trapped on the edge of a prairie fire. Red Goose is the fourteen-year old son of the good Ojibwa Chief, Red Eagle, and Betty is the pretty little daughter of Captain Roberts, Commander of Fort Ridgley. The brave Indian lad has covered the "little pale face squaw" with a wet blanket, and was about to crawl under, himself, when Betty screamed, "Red Goose! There is a big snake under the blanket with me!"

As Betty screamed, Red Goose looked around for a loose rock, and picking one up in his right hand, he brought it down smartly on the head of the big snake that had crawled under the blanket to get away from the smoke.

Then, completely exhausted, he fell face downward to the ground; and as Betty covered them both with the wet blanket, the prairie fire swept on and over them.

Back at the Fort, Betty's father, Captain Roberts, was pacing up and down, his face wrinkled with worry and fear.

"I tell you, Red Eagle," he said, "those two youngsters have been trapped by the fire. Spot-on-Tail has come back alone, and there's no way for them to get back here."

"Dry season," grunted Red Eagle. "No rain two moons—grass and trees dry—fire travel fast. Better start back-fire now."

"But what about my daughter

told them that one of their farmers didn't have money enough to buy our corn and brought a load of mesquite wood to pay for it. Some quarrels, them days. The Maids and Matron Club met with the Misses Harris and studied the war of 1812 Mr. Wess Key and Miss Ruth Rodgers of Gomez had driven to Plains where they were married on Sunday, Jan. 9th.

On the local news page, we find that Jake Johnson wanted to repair your shoes and boots; that W. S. Williams and J. R. Lanier of the Gomez section were in town; that J. E. Bryant of the Groves community and M. B. Sawyer were both in after supplies. L. B. Minor and mother of Gomez were visiting here. J. C. Whisenant had a new cylinder put in his car and was ready for travel. Don't know whether that made three or five in his car. Rev. Victor Trammell had returned from a visit with relatives at Floydada. Judge Neill was out among the rural school. Harrison Holden sold his interest in the market to Allen Keeter of Meadow. J. T. Gainer and son, Will, of Gomez, had gone to Big Spring. We reported that Judge M. L. French was suffering from a throat trouble from much speaking. Henry George was over from Gomez. The Odd Fellows had closed a deal for the J. H. Moore lot on the north side of the square. Mr. and Mrs. Baugh were in shopping. We reported that Geo. E. Tiernan was very busy collecting taxes, and they paid 'em those days. Miss Mixson was a new teacher employed after the holidays.

Joe Lane and W. J. A. Parker were taking some higher degrees in Masonry at Plainview. J. F. Holden and family had left for Big Spring, where they were to take train for Old Mexico to look for a new home. The family of C. V. Young came down from Lubbock. He was the local manager of the new McAdams Lumber Co. here. G. A. Pyron had moved down from Lubbock and opened a garage. Jack Head was employed as mechanic.

In the Meadow News we find that Dewey Farris, Lester Lindsey and Rena Peeler were on the honor roll. The young folks enjoyed a fruit supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Timmons. Hog killing was the order of the day at Meadow.

There was a long article on the back page about "intensive farming," a word that was coming into general use in those days. This one was told on Squire Frank Aiken, of the Pride community, when a young couple approached to get married. It was his first, and after pleading with them to get a minister, the ceremony took place as follows: 'Join hands! Do you take her to hold—warrant—defend—to—er—er—Gread God, kids, hold on. We made a mistake and must start over. Do you take each other for sure keeps? Both answered yes, and the Squire concluded: "I pronounce you man and wife, and whoever me and God join together, let no man monkey with. Congratulations—applause and refreshments."

The City and Trinity National banks of Dallas had been consolidated with resources of \$12,000,000. Small to what it is today. The Postmaster of Dallas had also been given a raise in salary to \$6,000 per year. All for this week.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We have bought of Mr. J. E. Michie, his stock of groceries and fixtures, and will operate the business in the same location.

We invite you to call on us, we are anxious to meet you and be your friends.

We have moved here to make this our home and assure you we are ready to assist in any way we can to make our town a better place to live.

We will do our best to carry a complete stock at all time and assure you our prices will be in line with market condition.

The Meat Market will be operated as usual and under same management.

YOUR BUSINESS WILL BE APPRECIATED

Call And See Us.

E. A. JEANES — S. H. DAUGHERTY

Betty?"

"Red Goose save little pale face squaw if he can. If not—we can do nothing."

Just then a sentry approached and, turning to him the Captain said:

"Were you on duty an hour ago when Red Goose and my daughter Betty left the Fort?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Where did they say they were going?"

"Down to the river, Sir. They headed Westup and over yonder rise, Sir."

"Good Heavens!—the fire has reached there already!"

"Red Eagle tell White Chief—Red Goose will save Betty if he can," re-



Captain Roberts Paced Up And Down

peated the hopeful Indian Chief.

"I know he will, Red Eagle,—Sentry tell Lieutenant Forbes to start the back-fires immediately."

"Yes, Sir—At once, Sir."

As the sentry left to obey orders, Captain Roberts sat down and buried his face in his hands.

"Back-fires good—save Fort and many people," Red Eagle volunteered.

Captain Roberts looked up, trying to smile and show his appreciation of the courage in the heart of Red Eagle, whom he knew must be suffering too at the thought of Red Goose somewhere out in the path of the prairie fire. Then, rising slowly and putting his hand on the Chief's shoulder, he said:

"As soon as things cool down a bit, we'll ride out after our children. God grant we find them safe."

(To be Continued)

Mrs. Daulton Lewis is at Glenrose for treatment.

Retail Sales Tax Is Urged By Duggan

Dallas, Jan. 2.—A state sales tax as one means of remedying public financial difficulties was commented on favorably today at the opening session of the joint agricultural and livestock conference sponsored here by the Texas cooperative council and the Texas Farm Federation.

A. P. Duggan of Littlefield, state senator-elect, spoke in advocacy of a one per cent retail tax, estimating that it would net about \$10,000,000 annually in Texas and would displace the advalorem tax.

Is Easy On Public

"The sales tax is an easy way to tax the public," he said. "It is a stable tax because its broad base does not contract in years of depression, as, for instance, the income tax. It reaches everyone."

Duggan declared that Texas needs a new, "well correlated taxation system."

"The first duty of the legislature is to cut cost of government," he added. "Public expenditures must be reduced all down the line. There must be no taxes unless these displace already existing taxes."

THEODORE H. PRICE AS A PROPHET

Theodore H. Price is well known to the cotton growers of the South. He is internationally known where ever the cotton industry has a toe-hold. This is his latest: "Even the pessimist must admit that civilization is not going to be destroyed and most of the markets show a resiliency which confirms this statement." Col. Price is a very positive man. Speaking of the English pound sterling and the American gold standard he returns this verdict: "To America it does not make much difference whether the pound is worth \$3.15 or \$4.85. What we all want is a monetary standard that has stability." Yes, and what we all want is a market for cotton, a return of the purchasing power of the tiller of the soil and jobs for the jobless.—Cleburne Times.

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.

LIGHT TESTING IS IN ORDER

Before you are permitted to put on a new license plate the law requires that you have your lights tested. We are equipped to do this, in our shop in rear of Spear Filling Station.

FLEM McSPADDEN

THE POLISH IS THE THING

We not only clean your car inside and out, but we make all metal as well as wood parts shine like new when we take your job washing.

When it comes to greasing, we have the plan of your car and know and grease every place where greases is supposed to go.

TRY US NEXT TIME.

FITZGERALD SERVICE STATION

When the Railroad Commission Reduced Oil Output



Here's an exclusive picture of the Texas Railroad commission at work. General J. F. Wolters is standing at the left, testifying in regard to martial law in East Texas. Seated at the table, facing left, from left to right are E. O. Thompson, C. V. Terrell and Lon A. Smith, the Texas Railroad commission. Words, Subpenas and new rulings flew thick and fast last week at this meeting. A new allowable, reducing the Texas oil output by 31,850 barrels resulted, plus a promise of more investigation.

SOCIETY NEWS



METHODIST LADIES MEET

The Woman's Missionary Society met at the church Monday at 3 P. M. Mrs. Webber had charge of "World Outlook" program; also presided at the business meeting. A little playlet was presented by the Society at the first part of the program. Mesdames Elliott, Cook, Longbrake and Linville were named as chairman of four different zones. There were 43 visits, 23 trays; 3 bouquets and \$12.00 charity reported. Committees were appointed to plan entertaining for the Federated Society the Fifth Monday in this month, at which time Methodist ladies will be hostess at the church. There were eleven present.

Dr. and Mrs. Treadaway left last Thursday for Galveston to attend lectures for three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. James King made a business trip to Austin Wednesday, returning Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Decker Magee and little daughter, Ada Jane, from Crowell, visited Mrs. Magee's parents, Rev. and Mrs. Tharp Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Beasley from Levelland visited Bessie Thompson Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. W. H. Collins visited relatives in Lamesa Tuesday.

Mrs. McGuire will be hostess to the Kolonial Kard Klub today (Friday) at 3 p. m.

There will be a banquet at the Methodist church Thursday evening at 7:30 for the young people's organization. Mesdames Dennis, J. C. and Boone Hunter are sponsoring it.

Mr. Simon Holgate is quite sick in his home with appendicitis.

Mrs. L. E. McClish was hostess to the Priscilla Embroidery club last Wednesday. The members quilted a quilt for the hostess. Sandwiches, cake and tea were served to about ten ladies.

Geo. Lane from Mexico, visited H. H. Longbrake and family last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Collins returned Tuesday from Antlers, Okla., where he had been at the bedside of his mother several days, who is seriously ill. She wasn't much improved when he left.

The funeral of Little Jack Miller, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Terrell Miller, was conducted at the first Christian church Friday afternoon. Bro. Mitchell officiating.

City Marshal, C. E. Fitzgeralds home is quarantined on account of dyptheria.

Some hundred or more children attended the Shakespeare play at Lubbock Tuesday night.

MRS. BYNUM HOSTESS

Mrs. Arnett Bynum was hostess to the Jubilee Society last Friday. A "World Outlook" lesson was held. Refreshments were served to some ten members.

MUSIC AND EXPRESSION RECITAL TUESDAY NIGHT

On Tuesday night of next week at seven-thirty the junior pupils of Miss Gertrude Rasco and Mrs. M. L. Penn will be presented in recital at the high school auditorium. The recital was planned for December but had to be postponed on account of the closing of the schools before the holidays. At a later date the high school pupils and advanced pupils will be presented in recital. The program Tuesday evening will consist of numbers given by grade school and junior high pupils, and will include numbers by several tiny tots who are not in the public school as yet. All those who are interested are cordially invited to attend.

The Music numbers will be as follows:

Pearls, (duet)—Irma Smith and Evelyn Alewine.

Roughish Little Sunbeams—Elizabeth Anne Smith.

(a) Andante, (b) Trotting Ponies—Mary Barrier.

The Bullfrog's Serenade—Marguerite Hale.

The Scissors Grinder—Virginia Alewine.

Priscilla on Thursday—Dorothy Harred.

Flying Leaf—Catherine Barrier.

Circling Round Waltz—Baylor Hale.

Good Night—Valmoyce Burnette; Bobbie Virginia Bowers at the piano.

Two Finger Tommy—Sammy Jean Legg.

Dancing Eyes—Mary Nell Adams.

Waltz (duet)—Baylor and Marguerite Hale.

Little March—Irma Smith.

Pirates—Gene Green.

Let's March—Evelyn Alewine.

Elves at Play—Billie Schroeder.

Restless Galop—Vondée Lewis.

Over Hill and Dale—Lucille McSpadden and Betty Jo Savage.

The Juggles—Ruth Tinkler.

Fairy Harp Song—Jane Brownfield.

Meditation—Mildred Adams.

Scherzino—Mary Louise Tinkler.

In Procession (Quartette)—Mildred Adams, Lucille McSpadden, Olivia Barrier, Betty Jo Savage.

The numbers in expression will be as follows:

Welcome—Twilla Graham.

My Brother Will—Patsy Frank Ballard.

The Cowboy—Mon Jr. Telford.

The 'Lopement—Gladys LaFaye Green.

(a) Good Form. (b) Hush-a-Bye—Mary Louise Sanders.

(a) That Bad Boy. (b) The Middlein' child—Harold Jones.

Boys—Dorothy Graham.

(a) Teachers. (b) Teacher's Pet—Charlie Enderesen.

How they Found the Real Princess—Mary Lena Winston.

What the Circus Did For Bobby—Jackie Holt.

Ted's Inventive Genius—Catherine Barrier.

A Small Sister's Reflections—Mary Jean Legg.

Old Mother Worry—Theresa Mae Lane.

A Boy's Opinion of Cats—Mayetta Murphy.

How I Tended the Baby—Katherine Graham.

When Jimmy Goes to Bed—Twilla Graham.

Thanksgiving Without Dinner—

CLASS PARTY

(Delayed)
The Amoma class had a party Friday night at the home of our teacher, Mrs. Savage. After playing many enjoyable games, cake and cocoa were served to about twenty young people. Everyone present reported a real nice time. Was sorry that the other members of the class could not be with us.

MISS MAURETA BELL HOSTESS

Miss Maureta Bell entertained at her home Wednesday afternoon with a bridge party from 3:30 till 6:00 o'clock. Table prizes and high prizes were hand painted pictures. Miss Lou Ellen Brown won high. The afternoon was enjoyed by all. Cream pie and coffee were served to the following: Lenore Brownfield, Dora Dean Neill, Vivian Winston, Mary Handley Enderesen, Ruth Gore, Ella Mae Butler, Lillie Mae Bailey, Lucille Oliver, Lou Ellen Brown and Mrs. Bob Knott.

TAHOKA MAN MARRIES BROWNFIELD YOUNG LADY

It's hard to keep up with all these weddings these days. One Tahoka young man went away and brought back a bride almost three weeks ago without our knowing anything about it. The parties to this marriage contract were Joe Davis of the Help Your Self Store, who recently came to Tahoka, and Miss Jo Lee of Brownfield, the marriage occurring in Lovington, New Mexico, on Sunday, December 18.—Tahoka News.

MACK NOBLE MARRIES LAMESA YOUNG LADY

J. Mack Noble of O'Donnell, Ford dealer for that city, and Miss Margaret Garland of Lamesa were married in that city Sunday.

Mr. Noble is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Noble and was reared in this county and has many friends in Tahoka. The bride is the daughter of Judge J. E. Garland of Lamesa.

The marriage license was procured here.—Tahoka News.

Marlin Hayhurst was a Lubbock visitor Sunday to view the movie version of the Notre Dame-Southern California game.

Greetings to All

With confidence and welcome we greet the New Year, 1933; also, with new courage, new strength, new hope and faith, we extend our heartiest greetings to all; together with our sincere appreciation of the patronage of our good friends, and wish you, one and all, a joyous and prosperous New Year. When in need of Flowers, PHONE 69

Mrs. W. B. Downing

Odell McLeod.
Mistah Jonsing's Defense—Thelma Fern Farris.
An Unfortunate Malady—Doy Murphy.
Good-bye—Catherine Barrier.

NEEDMORE NEWS

There was a large crowd out at singing Sunday night. Everybody enjoyed the good singing of the Meadow singers and hope they will come back soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Nolan of Lamesa visited Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hix and family last week.

Mr. Orville and Donald Lee Watkins have moved to Lubbock where they will attend Tech.

Mr. Pete Robinson and family are moving this week to Monroe, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Nolan and daughter, Reba, left Monday for Wichita Falls, where they will make their home another year.

Miss Faye Huckleberry spent Sunday with Miss Mabel McCutchen.

Mr. Bill Lyons and family also Mr. Bob Nolan and family are visiting Mr. W. J. Hix and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Redford Smith journeyed to the Jim Smith ranch near Tatum, N. M., to spend the week end. These Smiths are no kin that we know of—just friends.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Banks have returned to their home in Dallas, after spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Banks and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Waddell, of Gomez.

Professional



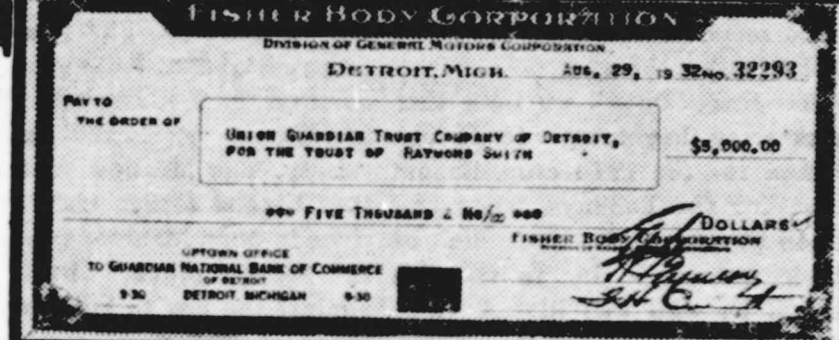
Here's a brand new portrait of Texas' own Babe Didrikson, the world's greatest woman athlete who has just told the A. A. U. a few things in no uncertain terms and has gone professional with three jobs. Lucky girl!

Fair Candidate



It is likely that Mabel Berry (above) of Austin will be chief clerk of the House of Representatives. Fourteen years of legislative experience gives her the inside track for the position. She has the pledged support of many statesmen.

Guild Scholarships Finance Four Boys' Educations.



CHAMPION COACH-BUILDERS AND AWARD THEY WON

These four boys, members of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild, are all set for four years in any universities they select. They built the four scholarship-winning Napoleonic coach models in the second annual competition of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild. Four checks like the one pictured have been turned over by the Guild to the Union Guardian Trust Company of Detroit, which will invest the \$5,000 for each boy pending completion of any unfinished high school work, furnish him with funds for his university education as they are needed, and when he receives his diploma, hand him the unspent balance. The boys, from left to right, are Gordon Drummond, 19, of Washington, D. C., Franz Ibsich, 19, of Columbus, Wis., Fred Friedrich, 16, of Rochester, N. Y., and Raymond Smith, 16, of Lawton, Okla.

J. L. Sims of Lou was in this week to renew. Said that he had not run over anything lately, but had pitched a child through a wind shield.

John Cadenhead dropped down on us from Meadow this week and reported everything quiet and lovely in his city. Besides the Herald, he wanted the Pathfinder magazine.

James King is now a regular reader of the Herald.

FLOWERS For All Occasions.

Phone 48
Mrs. W. H. Dallas

FEAST WELL- AND CHEAPLY

There's no end to the good things you can get here at money-sting prices. We have fruits and unusual foods from every clime... all the things you need to make old-fashioned Dinners. Everything first quality—our prices are low, but our quality is maintained!

MARKET DEPARTMENT

Good, choice cuts of meat never was so low as today at our place. We strive to please every customer.

Murphy Bros.

HOW SAVINGS DO GROW!

Have you ever watched the sands in an hour-glass trickle through—a few grains at a time, slowly, until all at once there is a high mound of sand in the bottom? That's what your dollars do in a savings account. One at a time they seem as a grain of sand—but let them pour steadily, slowly, and all at once you'll find a pleasant pile of them ready to do things for you!

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BROWNFIELD, TEXAS

M. M. KENDRICK, President
W. E. McDUFFIE, Cashier
JAKE WALL, Asst. Cashier

BEWARE OF HEAD COLDS

THE DAILY USE OF

NAVAP

is a Safe Protection against infection. Will quickly relieve the discomforts due to head colds and nasal irritation.

WHY SUFFER

ENJOY INSTANT RELIEF

NAVAP ----- 50c

Palace Drug Store

Old Texas

STICKS STAHALA

THE DEFENDERS OF THE ALAMO

FOUGHT UNDER A MEXICAN FLAG!

TEXAS HAD NOT YET DECLARED HERSELF INDEPENDENT OF MEXICO. THE TEXANS DEFENDING THE ALAMO AGAINST THE MEXICANS STILL FOUGHT UNDER THE MEXICAN FLAG!

CACTUS IN A TREE TOP!
NEAR BURNET, TEXAS, A PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS GROWS FROM THE CROTCH OF A TREE 30 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND!

EVERY BUILDING IN NEW BROWNFIELD, TEXAS HAS A TIN ROOF! GERMAN SETTLERS THERE PUT ON TIN ROOFS TO GET LOWER INSURANCE RATES.

CUB REPORTER

Published in the interest of the student body.

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

Basketball Tournament

The basket ball tournament held in Brownfield, Jan. 6-7, went over with a big success. The boys basketball club is doing fine and we will soon be winning everything. The first game which Brownfield played was with Seagraves. The next game we played was with Wolfarth. We beat them and we were then in the finals with Shallowater. We lost this game by a few points but we are very proud for the fine showing which they made.

The games came out as follows:

Friday Evening
Meadow 21, Lamesa 31.
Lubbock 30, Andrews 3.
Shallowater 39, Levelland 14.
Brownfield 31, Seagraves 16.

Saturday Consolation
Andrews 5, Meadow 49.
Levelland 16, Seagraves 28.
Meadow 28, Seagraves 22.

Saturday
Brownfield 31, Wolfarth 19.
Lamesa 26, Shallowater 38.
Brownfield 24, Shallowater 33.

Girls Basketball

The girls basketball club went to Lamesa last Wednesday to play the Tornado Queens. The game started off slowly but ended up with both sides playing a very snappy game. The game ended at the half with score 9 to 11 in favor of Lamesa.

The final score was 11 to 17 in Lamesa's favor. Although our girls were defeated, they stayed right in there and fought to the finish.

The county institute met in Brownfield January 5 and 6. They decided that the county meet will again be in Brownfield.

One Act Play. Christmas in Old Woman's Home—Maids and Matrons Club.

Pope Dance—First Grade.
Folk Dance—Second Grade.
"Mary Joe to the Shoe Shop"—Mayetta Murphy.

Piano Duet—Margaret Hale, Baylor Hale.

"Old Fashioned Home," "Drifting and Dreaming"—Glee Club.

Papa was Stumped—O'Dell McLeod.

Quartette—Mildred Adams, Lucille McSpadden, Oliver Barrier and Betty Jo Savage.

"Bye Bye Blues," "O! Monah"—Girls Quartet.

"Just Like A Boy"—Irene Adams.

"The Toy Makers Dreams"—Jimmy Green, Clyde Green.

"Lazy Mary," "Billie Boy"—Fourth Grade.

"Congenial Spirits"—Wanda Graham.

"Brand New Year," "Kitchen Band"—Seventh Grade.

"Shanty in Old Shansy Town," "Out Where the West Begins"—Glee Club.

School Exhibit

The exhibit was held in the Home Economics and Chemistry laboratories. The primary grades brought some very interesting things for the display. The kindergarten had some very good things that they had made, some being very artistic. Among one

of the most interesting things was a quilt made by Laverne Collier. It was a small animal quilt. If all of the children of past generations had had as good training in writing as these pupils are having, everyone could and would have been able to write a neat hand. There were some very good improvements in writing on display.

The Junior High school also had some very interesting things on display. Some very pretty silhouettes were made in the art class. There are some real artists in that class. A very nice Indian rug or mat was made by Jane Brownfield.

The Geography classes in Junior High had a collection of things sent to them from at least twelve states and a few things sent to them from foreign countries.

The parents and other people were served in the Home Economics food laboratory Thursday afternoon. They were served by pupils by the Home Economic class, hot tea and ice box cookies.

The High school English classes had a great variety of themes and contracts, and English IV had two Theatres made by Elewene Sleight and Juanita Murphy and Sawyer Graham and Louise White.

The Math classes of High school had test papers and the Solid Geometry class made figures that they had studied about.

The science classes had some very interesting note books on display. The Biology class had some cat brains on display.

The History classes had some very nice themes, maps, notebooks and city plans on display.

Thursday night a program was given to a filled auditorium. Over 500 parents registered in the primary grades.

Senior Class Entertained With Party

Wednesday night, Dec. 21, Lee Brownfield entertained the Seniors with a party. After football and other games had been played, refreshments were served to Misses Perkins, the sponsor, Ruth Adams, Frankie Rickles, Elwene Sleight, Annie Letha Hamilton, Eva Mae Wooldridge and Louise White; Wayne Tipton, Charles Barret, Jim Neill, R. L. Bandy, Sawyer Graham, Menard Smith, Murphy May, Ray Brownfield and the host. The class had as their guests the former students Murphy May and Ray Brownfield. After the refreshments each person received a gift from a miniature Christmas tree.

Senior Class Meeting

The Senior class had a class meeting at 12:45 Tuesday, P. M. The class is sending for a copy of the play "No Football For Pa." If the play meets our standards we are going to put it on, and trust that each and everyone who read this will come to see it. It is a comedy drama, giving you laughs at all times.

Mrs. Davis: "James Parker, did you do anything besides eat at the picnic?"

James Parker: "Yes, mummie, we sang a hymn called, 'We can sing, though full we are'."

Inquires revealed that the title of the hymn was "Weak and sinful, Though we be."

Burt Elliott—"This salad dressing has a button in it."

James Parker Davis—"Well, it must have got there while dressing."

Kathleen—"And will you love me if I am fat."

Wilburn—"No! Not through thick are thin are for better or worse."

Salesman—"Is your mother at home. James P. Davis—"You don't think I would be mowing the grass if she wasn't do you?"

Electrocuted



This is Johnye Hendricks, 14 year-old Fabens, (Texas) girl, who was electrocuted while taking a bath. A floor lamp fell toward her while she was standing in the water. She caught it. An hour and a half later she was found still standing, the electricity still coursing through her body.

Chamber of Commerce

—By J. E. Shelton, Secretary

The status of the highway construction between Brownfield and the Hockley County line, or rather the time of beginning the work and the method of hiring labor by the contractor is one activity that we have tried to get lined up on, but it is just about as hard as anything that we ever tackled.

The work was supposed to start last Monday and was then advanced to January 16th and now our latest information that it may be two or three weeks before anything is done.

It appears that contractor is awaiting on a sub-contractor who has a job in Childress county and it not going to commence until this man is ready to get on the job. Further, it is said that they are going to put men and teams all along the route and that no preference will be given to any one, but it will be first come, first served. None of the above is official but is obtained from a man who drove to Crosbyton and talked to the contractor in person.

It appears that Reconstruction Finance Corporation has not been able to loan as much money as they expected or desired, under the regional office plan, so they are now going to try for small loans under the County Committee plan of three bankers, one merchant and one farmer, which will closely follow the Feed and Seed Loan plan of 1931-32, except that the security will probably be a livestock mortgage.

The emergency relief plan, which is before Congress for passage, will probably be on crop mortgage and it looks to us as if it would be a duplication of service, but will provide more "paid jobs." The only fellow who will work free, is the members of the county committee and a secretary. It is not known at this time, whether any county committee for this county will be created to work under the first of the above plans or not, but in the event that the emergency legislation passes, which will continue the Feed and Seed Loan, it is expected that the same committee as acted last year will be continued in their places.

The Emergency labor plan, in which we joined and made application for funds, with which to provide a little work for those who were in destitute circumstances, will be administered by County Judge Barret, it being the opinion of the relief committee that he was in a better position to administer the fund than any one else by reason of the fact that people who could qualify under its provisions were to some extent known to him. The secretary does not know what program of work is to be followed, but does know that any person making application for assistance will be required to work for whatever they receive, on some project that will be beneficial to the county as a whole.

It is semi-officially reported that a contract for construction of the highway between Brownfield and Seagraves, will be let within the next few weeks. It is to be hoped that this is true and further that the contractor will be able to get on the job without delay, as if our own people are to get any benefit from these construction projects, the actual work will have to commence pretty soon, as a lot of them will be obliged to prepare their land for another crop and unless work is started soon, our own people will just look on and see some outsider get the benefit of what we should have for ourselves. However, I am expecting some "cockeyed liar" to start the story that the chamber of commerce, has advised the contractor to pay as small wages as possible, that is what was started when the city paving was in progress and again when the Hearst Feeding project was started. Don't look like people would swallow stories of that kind; but they do. Isn't it more reasonable to suppose that we would be for "high wages" for the reason that the more a man makes, the more he will have to spend?

The Baptist people report an unusually good Workers Council meet at O'Donnell last week.

In Hot Water

Babe Didrikson Texas girl and the world's greatest woman athlete, is in trouble. Without per mission an auto mobile company has run an ad in which Babe is quoted as saying they put out a swell car. She has lost her amateur standing but will probably be reinstated.



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YOU SAVE \$3.05

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SEE

THE HERALD

Tragedy Takes Two Lives Near Orange

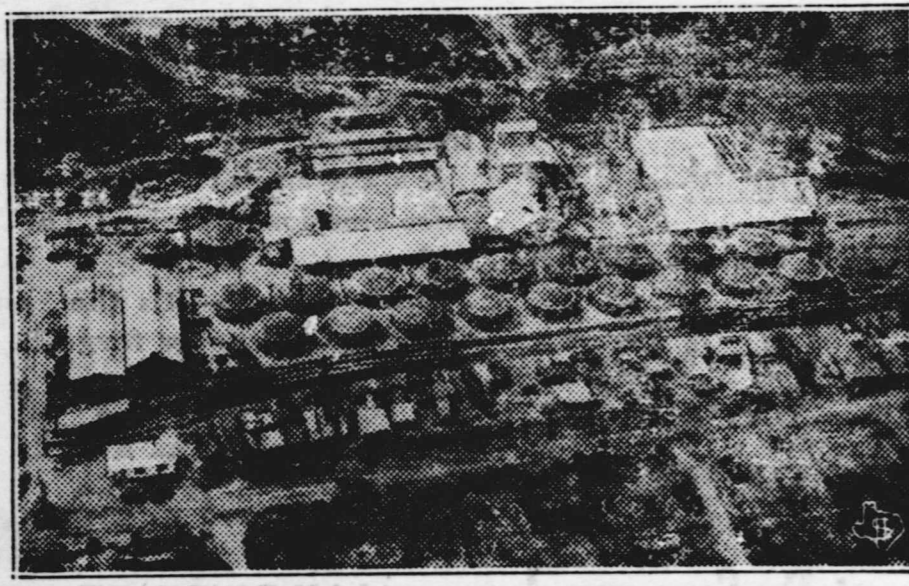


MISS LILY GHOLSON

HENRY J. PACHAR

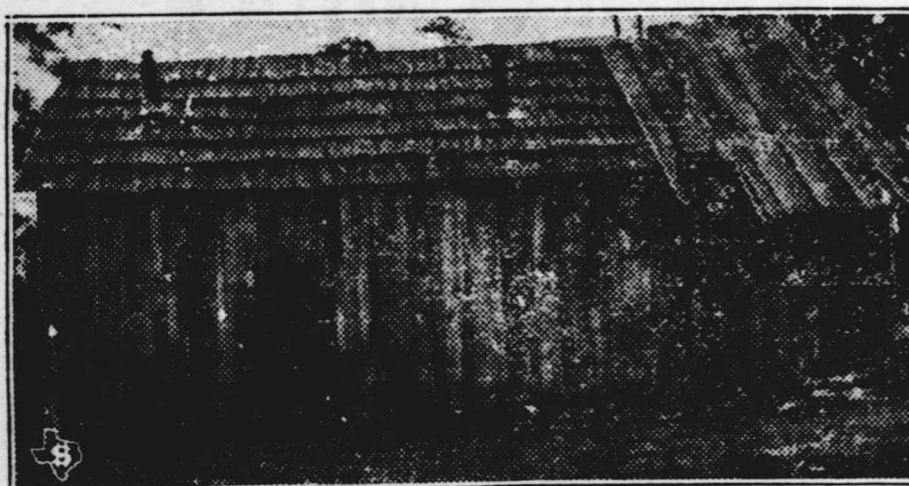
The dead bodies of Miss Lily Gholson, 29, and Henry J. Pachar, 36, were found last week 12 miles north of Orange, Texas. The girl's body was in a sitting position in the back seat of their automobile. The man's body was hanging over the front bumper. In his hand was an engagement ring he gave her three years before. An inquest determined the deaths to have resulted from a murder and suicide. The gun was found near Pachar, lying on the ground.

Texas Business Wheels Are Revolving



New orders just received by this brick plant in Mineral Wells, Texas, will keep it running full time for several months. A large shipment of building tile and 1,500,000 paving bricks are included in the orders. This plant employs nearly 100 men and is the largest of its kind in the Southwest.

Child Victim and Farm Home



At left is Bernice Clayton, the little crippled child who was strangled to death by Paul and Coy Oakley, two self-styled "faith healers" who claim they were trying to drive the devil from her. The little girl was born May 25, 1929, in this humble home, which can be reached only by a footpath. It is near Linden, in East Texas.

NEW FARM RELIEF PLAN IS ARRANGED BY MARVIN JONES

Washington, Dec.—Here are the principle provisions of the farm relief plan submitted to the House agriculture committee by Representative Jones, the democratic chairman as the basis for hearings for emergency aid to agriculture.

It applies the domestic allotment plan to the 1933 crops of wheat, cotton, tobacco and hogs and to such of these in '34 as the President shall proclaim necessary by reason of inequalities "between the price for any such commodity and other commodities."

It says that for 1933, the secretary of agriculture shall estimate the domestic consumption of the four commodities and that every producer then is entitled to an adjustment certificate covering his share of the consumption.

These certificates shall bear the following values: 42 cents a bushel for wheat, 5 cents a pound on cotton; and 4 cents a pound on tobacco, all less administrative costs.

They are redeemable from money paid into adjustment fund through a tax of these amounts levied on the first domestic processing. The adjustment charges on the four commodities are declared to be the tariff rate during the term of its operation, and an adjustment charge of five cents a pound is also levied on the first processing of silk and rayon to protect the processors of cotton against disadvantageous competition.

For those commodities on which the president shall proclaim application of the plan in 1934, the secretary of agriculture is authorized to enter into contracts with producers so desiring.

The producer shall agree in this contract not to exceed his production quota, which shall be fixed according to his average acreage of average sales figures in an immediate preceding period fixed by the secretary.

He also shall agree to reduce his production quota as much as 20 percent upon notice from the secretary. All powers in fixing allotments and quotas are given to the secretary and such agencies as he may select.

The adjustments certificates are negotiable obligations of the United States and the contracts are made security of loans not to exceed 75 percent of the probable benefits.

Stabilization powers of the farm board are repealed.

Aim At Better Food of Greater Variety in 1933

College Station—Texas farm pantries this year may contain no more food than in 1932, but it will be better food and of greater variety if the 1933 pantry styles are adopted as outlined by Miss Lola Blair, nutritionist in the Extension Service at Texas A. and M. College. "Last year it was a matter of raising and canning and storing food by budgets that gave health and plenty," she explains. "Led by county home demonstration councils nearly 75 percent of all farm families in 120 counties were helped in doing this."

"Next year home demonstration agents plan to continue this but to lay increased stress on better production and preservation methods to give food of improved quality and of wider variety. The famous '4-H Pantry Demonstration' which stands for well planned living at home is to be called in 1933 the 'Farm or Ranch Food Supply Demonstration.'

"As in 1932, a family of five can provide its yearly food with the expenditure of less than \$100 in cash if demonstration methods are followed," declares Miss Blair. "This requires two dairy cows, a half-acre garden, a half-acre fruit plot, 40 chickens, one 500-pound beef, three hogs and limited quantities of such cereals as corn, wheat, oats, rice and grain sorghums."

"Yearly food requirements for such a family consists of 364 gallons of milk; about 3000 pounds of vegetables equally divided between leafy, starchy, other vegetables (potatoes, corn, etc.) and garden fruits (tomatoes, melons, etc.) at least 1000 pounds of fruit; 1086 pounds of cereals; 234 pounds of fats; and 334 pounds of sweets. How to meet these requirements with an abundant variety of choice quality foods obtained with the least effort and the least cash is the object of the Farm or Ranch Food Supply Demonstration."

Jack Stricklin Jr., and sister, Sallie T., accompanied by Miss Martha McClish, were visitors in Lamesa, Sunday.

We note that D. Elliott and family and family have returned from Ardmore, Okla., where they visited friends.

THANKS SANTA

Dear Santa Claus: If our kind Editor through his paper will grant me space, I want to thank you Dear Santa Claus for your grace; You know I ask of you nothing for myself, Unless you found that you had something left.

You remember how I did for the older boys plead, While many of thy blessings, I felt also in need.

This I believe, you surely must have known, For your many favors to me that was shown.

Dear Santa, it must have been because of the meek spirit, That caused you to come to see me, first on your visit.

For a day or so before Christmas came around, In my mail box a well filled package I found;

Filled with candy, nuts, fruit and things of need to wear, Surely they were selected with the greatest of care.

Dear Santa I'm writing this too, that little girls and boys may see, I'm asking you for toys, 'tis great to think of others as well as just me. We know if they think of each other, when they try to write,

You will fill their stockings with good things and stuff them tight.

Dear Santa this brings an appreciative letter I must cut it short,

But I want to say from the clear voices we hear some of the old boys got their quart;

For they are as clear as the ringing of the church bells chime, And we do hope, they won't get so gruff any more for a long time.

It too seems that the lump in their throat has melted away, Now if the dog-gone thing will just forever, out stay.

Then when again they do celebrate our Saviors birth,

They wont have a frog in their throats, nor such a thrist.

Then you could bring them things of need and of wear, And their dear ones could with them these blessings share.

Again thanking you for the well filled package I received, I reluctantly say good-bye until next Christmas Eve.

Lovingly yours, W. J. Sullivan.

Well, the renewals keep rolling in. Since the last report, we have the following: J. D. McDonald, city; A. R. Smith, city; G. W. Hicks, route 1; H. L. Bridge, Tokio; E. R. Woodbridge, city; Otis Draper, city for himself and dad out on route 5; Mrs. Eldora White, city; Jim Webb, Lacey; R. C. Castleberry, Meadow; N. R. Butcher, route 3; J. A. Carruth, route 2; John Cadenhead, Meadow.

District Court will convene here Monday for the winter term. Only the grand jury is called for next week.

We're not hankering for too much prosperity—wouldn't know how to spend it.

And still, there are some wives who do not blame their husbands for the depression.

Read the Ads in the Herald

Wife Killer



F. J. Agnew, pictured here, wealthy broker of Houston, is charged with killing his wife by butting her head against the gas meter in their home. He is 41, his wife was 20 years older.

Alive—Dead



Jack Harper Jack Harper Jack Harper, left, well known to every Texas newspaper editor, has had an awful time convincing his friends that he is still alive. In fact he had to pinch himself to find out for sure, when papers carried big headlines about the death of Jack Harper, right, who was shot in a gun fight over a cargo of liquor near Corsicana. Jack Harper, left, owns Harper Standard Engraving Co., which issues a Texas picture service used by this paper. Both men lived in Dallas.

SWEETWATER HAS 63.78 INCHES OF RAIN

Sweetwater.—In 1924 Dorothy Scarborough, Texas writer, seeking a location for her story "The Wind," settled on Sweetwater as being the best spot to portray as a rainless, windswept area, not withstanding the fact that Sweetwater had, up until that time, an average rain fall of 24 inches.

There was much ado and criticism of Miss Scarborough's selection, but the story must have had an effect, for the 3.42 inch rain falling the past week has brought Sweetwater's rain fall for the year 1932 to the amazing total of 63.78 inches, or as Sweetwater citizens are referring to it, "5 feet, 3.78 inches."

The rain fall has been fairly well with the exception of one 13 inch rain in June. None of the rains have been damaging or accompanied by wind or hail, with no crop or material damage.

MAN FINISHING 225 CALVES ON FEED CONTRACT

Levelland.—W. D. Davidson, a farmer living seven miles south of town, is finishing 225 calves on a contract with a Cochran county rancher. Weight will be discounted three per cent and Mr. Davidson will receive credit for all weight put on during the feeding season.

Mr. Davidson is running the calves on stubble before he puts them in the feeding pens. He has pens and a feed mill at his farm and is using home grown feed.

TOTAL OF 86,183 BALES IN LUBBOCK COUNTY

A total of 86,183 bales of cotton was ginned in Lubbock county this season prior to December 13, a department of commerce tabulation shows. C. M. Oagley, a special agent, has reported. Last year's total to the same date was 59,579, he said. Round bales were counted as half bales in the tabulation.—South Plains Farmer.

The Brownfield Sanitarium will be closed February 1st, according to Mrs. M. E. Jacobson. Both Drs. Graves and Jacobson have large private practice, and in view of the fact that we have the Treadaway Hospital, the closing of this one will not inconvenience the general public.

Paul Robertson and family have moved back to the old home at Denton, Texas. Mr. Robertson was the manager of the Jones Dry Goods store here for the past two years, and made many friends. The Jones store was closed here in December.

Our old friend J. J. Gaston of the west side dropped in Saturday afternoon to talk and get us order up his Star-Telegram for another year.

Open the door. Prosperity wants to come in.

Not in Accord



FERGUSON PURL When invited to attend a Dallas Chamber of Commerce banquet at which Jim Ferguson will speak Tuesday night, State Senator George Purl told Chamber President A. L. Kramer, and all the newspapers that his attendance would give approval to Jim Ferguson's record, and that he wouldnt be there.

Liquor Kills Lad



Clarence (Dick) DeShazer, 13 year-old Dallas youth who died after a drinking bout. Whiskey freely given to Dick and other grade school boys, plus exposure to rain and cold, were blamed for his death.

CHALLIS CHATS

(Last Week) We hope the New Year ends the depression, as it seems everyone is anxious for it to end.

We haven't had much weather fit to pull bolls the past week, and so many sick folks that every farm still has a few bolls.

Mr. Tobe Howze has ben on the sick list the past week. James Lewis is also very sick at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Oats and children and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Oats of near Southland visited Mr. and Mrs. W. J. George and family last Tuesday.

Mrs. Ada Howze spent the day with Mrs. J. H. Howell, last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Rouse of near Seagraves were the guest of his sister, Mrs. Albert Logan and family Sunday.

(This Week) We are glad that Mr. and Mrs. Edd Evans and family are moving back to our community.

Our teachers attended the institute at Brownfield last week.

Miss Golda Malcolm visited with her home folks at Johnson over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hall visited with Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Ticer of Center Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Neely and daughters, Misses Bertha and Lucille, visited with Mrs. Jimmie Clampett and daughter, Miss Irene, Sunday.

Miss Orvalene Price who has been spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lence Price, returned to Baylor Belton College Monday where she is attending this year.

Miss Pauline Lagow spent the week end with Miss Bernice Hall.

Mrs. W. M. Howard returned home Tuesday from Haskell county, after spending the holidays there.

Miss Hazel Lagow who has been on the sick list for several days is improving.

Mrs. George Henson and sister and Mrs. Jim Jones visited with Mrs. Alton Jones Sunday.

Mr. Tobe and Roy Howze and Miss Hallie Howze are visiting their brother, Mr. Boyd Howze and family at Texon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell Hall spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jess Lewis and family.

On last Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock, Mr. James Lewis, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Lewis, died of pneumonia. After funeral services, in the home at 3 P. M., by Bro. Horn of Meadow, he was laid to rest in the Meadow cemetery. Beside his parents he leaves one brother and three sisters to mourn his passing.

C. W. Gaston was in one day last week, and handed in a dollar and said if he did not get back on the mailing list his wife would quit him. We stopped the separation by starting the Herald again.

CLUB CAFE

When In Doubt—

of a GOOD PLACE TO EAT

TRY US

OPEN — DAY & NIGHT

OUR SERVICE

Cannot Be Surpassed

QUALITY — SERVICE

The South Plains Boy Scouts are to have their annual banquet at the Hilton Hotel, Lubbock, Jan. 24th. A good program by Lubbock scouts and visiting scouts is promised. A. B. Sanders of this city will have tickets for the banquet, and will cost only 50c per plate.

Mr. L. E. Bryant, Lynn county farmer, and Mr. Goad, gin man from New Home, were visitors here this week.

RIALTO

Fri. & Sat.

January 13—14th

KEN MAYNARD

—in—

BRANDED MEN

It's a good Western with plenty of action.

Usual Short Subjects

Sun., Mon., Tues.

January 15—16—17

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LEE TRACY

Constance Cummings

ALAN DINEHART—

WALTER CONNOLLY

Directed by James Cruze

FARMERS NOTICE

I am in market for your corn. Will open yard at Welman, Tokio, and Brownfield next week.

Will Pay Market Price.

T. I. BROWN

GET READY FOR COLD WEATHER

Drain and Fill with the new—**MOBIL OIL**

and use the new—**MOBIL GAS** THROUGH THE WINTER

MILLER & GORE

HATCHERY STARTS

We will start our Hatchery on the 23rd of January. Bring your Custom Hatch and figure with us on Chix. A full line of Harness and Feed.

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MAGNOLIA PRODUCTS

TOM MAY, Agent

Phone 10 Brownfield, Texas

If house or barn you wish to build, Shed, kitchen, porch or even a mill; It will always pay you to figure close, And trade at the place that saves you most. It pays to trade at a first class yard, And we wish to say in this regard, That Cicero Smith Lumber Co. will figure you bill, With honest lumber from roof to sill.

LET US PUT YOUR GLASSES

IN YOUR DOORS OF YOUR CAR.

We Have A Good Stock of Parts

CRAIG & McCLISH

WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR BUSINESS