

SOCIETY, CHURCH AND LOCAL NEWS

BY MRS. PERCY SPENCER 1628 15TH STREET PHONE 469

Twenty-four Forty-two Club Gives Enjoyable Christmas Party

The Christmas party of the twenty-four forty-two club which was given Monday evening at the home of Senator and Mrs. W. H. Bledsoe was indeed a delightful affair.

Misses Verna and Sylvia Wilson Give Bridge Party

The bridge party given Saturday morning by Misses Verna and Sylvia Wilson was one of the most pleasing among the girls of the college age given during Christmas week.

A delightful salad course was served to Misses Dimple Rhea, Florence Rhea, Kathryn Atkins, Virginia Conley, Mary Louise Middleton, Frances Conley, Maurine Hughes, Marjorie Leland Glynn Honey, Virgie Johnson, Novelle Hemphill, Pearl Hensley, Willette Waters, Mary Alice Johnson, Laura Street, Edith Carter, Julia Johnson, Susan Bryan, Alameda Murray, Alma Spikes, Lula Mae Cravens, Blanche Bacon, Floy Fryer, Edith Wheeler, Mildred Street, Mary Meador, Lois Tubbs, Vernon Brown, Margaret Smith, Evelyn Posey, Mary Alice, Stanton and Mrs. A. M. Justice.

Mr. Parker and Miss Staff Marry at Hamilton

A wedding of much interest to many Lubbock people took place in Hamilton, Texas, December 27, when Mr. Dawson Parker and Miss Norma Staff were married at the home of Mrs. Cora Jenkins, who is an aunt of Miss Staff.

A marriage ceremony of impressive simplicity was read by the Rev. Mr. Campbell of the First Presbyterian church of Hamilton, and only the close relatives of the bride were present to wish them every happiness.

WEDNESDAY NEEDLE CLUB POSTPONED

The Wednesday Needle Club will not meet today as has been previously announced. Because of the illness of one of the hostesses, Mrs. James H. Goodman, the date of meeting has not been set.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mayfield left for their home in Abilene Tuesday after spending the holidays here with Mrs. Mayfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sims. They also visited in the home of her brother, H. W. Sims, and sister, Mrs. J. E. Garrison.

AT THE CHURCHES

W. A. BOWEN UNION OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, JAN. 4, 1925

We are beginning a new year and would like very much to have all the old members and especially any new ones that would wish to join the union, be present. There has been a business meeting of this Union called Friday night at 7:30 for the purpose of electing new officers and a full attendance is desired.

of God—Gladys Cloniger. 4. (3) God's Purpose Continued in Grace—Eula Covey. 5. Reading—Naoma Hawkins. Special music arranged by Mr. A. F. Lindley. 6. God's Plan of Grace to Men—Pearl Hensley. 7. It's Creation—Joe Noah. 8. Reading—C. R. Brock. 9. (21) Has Been Kept Alive by God's Power—Leora Hargett. 10. (3) It's Fellowship—Marie Dodson. 11. (4) Be Faithful and Fruitful—Martha Webber.

Program for Workers' Conference Lubbock Baptist Association Tuesday, January 6th

General Subject—"Sunday School Problems." 9:45 a. m. Devotional—J. T. Clinton. 10 a. m. The Problem of Organization—Its Necessity—How Maintained—J. P. Hardesty. 10:30 a. m. The Problem of Proper Equipment—Nature—Necessity—Advantages T. W. Sawyer. 11:00 a. m. Sermon—J. W. Hembrice. 12:00 p. m. Lunch served at the church. 1:30 p. m. Devotional—C. B. Pendley. 1:45 p. m. The Problem of Attendance—How Secured—How Held—Mrs. W. P. Fillingim. 2:00 p. m. The Problem of Evangelism—Responsibilities—Opportunities—Dangers, J. H. Hunt. 2:30 p. m. The Problem of a Well Qualified Teaching Force—Mrs. W. M. Money. 2:45 p. m. The Problem of Enlisting the Sunday School for Attendance at Preaching Service—J. H. Agee.

FRANCE MUST PAY UNITED STATES SAYS

(Continued from page 1) The United States has firmly resisted any such interpretation of the debt situation, the United States learns that Premier Stanley Baldwin and Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who are drawing the plans for the conference, do not expect the United States to participate although an invitation to do so would be sent, under present plans.

When Churchill meets with other Allied Finance Ministers in Paris on January 5, to consider the allocation of proceeds of the Dawes plan, he will take up the debt problem privately with French officials and will lay the ground work for a debt conference later in the year.

Plans for the proposed conference are in skeleton form, now, Churchill, like his predecessors, is prepared to meet France as not able, and may never be able to pay her debts in full. Unofficially, it is admitted that British statesmen doubt if they ever would be able, to obtain a penny from France. Despite American insistence that they are separate subjects, Britain, like France, is convinced that debts and reparations are inseparable, and that it would be a tremendously difficult, if not impossible matter, to reach a general debt settlement until this connection between debts and reparations is recognized by creditors as well as by debtors.

U. S. May Decline Entry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The United States will decline to join in any war debt conference such as is being promoted by Great Britain if

WE LOAN MONEY

—To build or improve Homes we assume Vendor's and Mechanic' Lien Notes.

JONES INVESTMENT CO. 208 Leader Bldg. Phone 886

THE ARMY STORE

SHOES, O. D. SHIRTS, BLANKETS, OVERCOATS Phone 1117 913 Broadway

TEXAS FURNITURE COMPANY

New and Second-Hand Furniture Repairing and Refinishing 1119 Broadway (11-21) Phone 97

METHODISTS GIVE PULPIT POLITICS ENDORSEMENT

By United News. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—Pulpit politics received the hearty endorsement of superintendents and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church of seven southwestern states in annual meeting here.

The old fashion person who made house to house canvasses with afternoon prayer services is gone and in his place has come the new minister, usually well versed in business, and worldly affairs as in religion. He has come to stay, the delegates agreed.

One of the most emphatic in urging ministerial interest in politics is Theodore H. Osborn, of Chicago, an evangelist who was formerly a "ward heeler" in the "Windy City."

"A minister in politics can do much toward urging others to vote by advocating cleaner and better control of affairs," Osborn said.

Flappers and "cookie pushers" also have a friend in Osborn, who declared that there are so many old Mrs. Flap and old Mr. Cake.

"You can't blame young people if they haven't any religion," he said. "We, their elders, took the Bible out of the schools—where most of us used to study it. It seems we've put our young people of today in the ice box and now we're abusing them because they won't perjure."

More than 150 delegates from Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Illinois are attending the conference.

WALSH PLEA MAY START TEAPOT DOME TO BOILING

(Continued from page 1) Walsh recommended certain legislation in the report he drew up and presented to the committee, but it was stricken out by the committee, on the ground that this should await disposition of the cases in the courts.

"If the leases are affirmed by the court, then there will be no need of legislation," Walsh said Tuesday.

Walsh probably will renew his recommendations for legislation if the government wins the suits and again secure control of the Navy's reserves. These recommendations provide that:

- 1. No lease can be made except upon competitive bids. 2. No lease can be made except for the purpose of protecting the reserves from drainage, unless in case of an emergency proclaimed by the President. 3. Every lease must be approved by the Comptroller General before taking effect. 4. That the authority to exchange oil is restricted to the exchange of crude oil or gas for fuel oil or other products or derivatives of oil or gas.

This latter is aimed at preventing such future transactions as the exchange of royalty oil by the government for such purposes as the construction of tankage, as in the case of tankage construction at Pearl Harbor by E. L. Dohney, who received oil from the reserves in exchange.

Modern Housing Problems Not New Explorer Claims

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Housing troubles in America are not modern problems. They existed in this country 15 centuries before the arrival of Columbus, according to evidence laid before the association of American Geographers, meeting here.

Out in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, the New York of America in 75 B. C., the fashionable Pueblo Bonito apartments had housing troubles, tenant strikes and landlord troubles before the birth of Christ. Dr. Neil M. Judd, leader of the national geographic society expedition, which for five years has been exploring the ruins, declared.

The transients otherwise nomads of the southwest," he said, "seem to have come in sharp conflict with the great communal settlements permanent tenants, and the latter left so

stately that kitchen utensils, rouge pots, and even turquoise necklaces of marvelous beauty were left behind by the fashionable Indian ladies who lived there."

ABOUT THE WEST TEXAS ORPHANS HOME AT LUBBOCK

West Texas Orphans Home is governed by a board of 36 directors. No one is authorized to secure subscriptions or make collections except as appointed by the board. We are now engaged in the erection of a \$40,000 fire-proof building, paying cash as we go, of course the building will go up just as fast as funds come in and no faster. We are now caring for all orphan children (that should have attention) in rented homes, until our permanent home is completed.

H. H. HALSELL, J. K. WESTER, W. A. MYRICK, JR., W. L. CONE. Building committee: (Advt.)

A process has been patented for the economical recovery of copper from oxidized ores.

Member of Texas Abstractors Association.

STANDARD ABSTRACT COMPANY ACCURATE PROMPT SERVICE RELIABLE

GEO. W. BREWER, Manager Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone 944

COTTONSEED HULLS

THE SOUTH'S BEST ROUGHAGE Experiments of Agriculture Stations show that they are the equal of any other roughage for feeding both milk and beef cattle. And their low price makes them the most economical of all.

LUBBOCK COTTON OIL CO. PHONE 12

Property Owners

If your property is for sale list it with us before January 2nd. There's a reason. JIM CARR with BARR-IVEY-HESS COMPANY Security State Bank Bldg. Phone 186

W. H. SEALE AUCTIONEER For Dates Call 879

Radio and Radio Supplies

There's a Radio Department to Sherrrod Brothers' Store

TUBES—BATTERIES ANTENNAS LOUD SPEAKERS HEAD PHONES ETC.

SHERROD BROS. HARDWARE CO. Quality Merchandise at Reasonable Prices

Any Ladies Dress Shoe in Our Stock \$6.85

Memphill-Price Co.

Direct Mattress Co. THE DIRECT WAY

MODERN RENOVATORS and Mattress Manufacturers. SPECIAL! ONE DAY SERVICE Phone 1148 1717 Ave. H.

Resolve to Start the New Year Right

We are going to offer our patrons a New Year of courtesies and service, in connection with quality groceries. Start right and stay right—an account with us will be a great help and convenience to you. Our policy is—

LOW PRICES QUALITY PRODUCTS QUICK TURNOVER

We take this occasion to thank our patrons for their patronage during the year of 1924 and ask that they continue our patrons thru the new year.

H. E. Miller Grocery

Phone 867 or 868 Today

WITH OVER ONE MILLION PEOPLE STILL OUT OF EMPLOYMENT BRITAIN FACES THE NEW YEAR HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS

BY CLIFFORD L. DAY
(Copyright, 1924, by United Press)

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Great Britain faces the new year hopeful that 1924 will bring the long-awaited postwar trade revival, wiping out her army of unemployed.

Emerging today from one of the most crucial years in the long history of British social and constitutional progress, the nation is more stabilized than at any other time since the war.

The year 1924 will be indelibly inscribed in British annals because it marked the advent, and the exit, of the first Labor government ever entrusted with the administration of the Empire.

After nine months of experiment in Labor rule, the country at a general election swung back to conservatism more strongly than it had ever done before.

The Tories were returned to power with the biggest parliamentary majority they have had since 1909 and the safest majority of any postwar British administration.

Foreign relations are steadily improving and empire unity is on the mend. Trade is reflecting the general European recuperation effected by the Dawes plan and since 1909 showing the cobwebs from many factory chimneys which had been idle for years. It is believed that the first symptoms of a real boom have appeared, a movement thoroughly sound and general as compared with the isolated and lightning-like occurrence since the armistice.

A little over twelve months ago, a Tory government with an insecure majority was stumbling hopelessly along against the spinning and obstruction of a Labor opposition more numerous and active than ever before entered the Houses of Parliament. Labor clamored for a chance to govern, claiming possession of the sole panacea for the two most vital domestic ailments of the country—unemployment and housing.

The Tariff Issue

Stanley Baldwin, who was then and is now again prime minister, proposed a protective tariff as the only practical remedy for these evils. Defeated on this in the House of Commons by the combined opposition of Labor and the free-trade Liberals, he took the issue to the country, only to suffer an even worse reverse. In the election which followed, Labor staggered the nation by adding 113 parliamentary seats to its previous 89.

Baldwin resigned and Ramsay MacDonald came in February the first Laborite to enter the long and distinguished list of British premiers.

Many leading Laborites, including MacDonald, had previously advocated a capital levy, nationalization of industry and banking, and other Socialistic readjustments of the stand old empire. Labor's assumption of office was therefore the signal for such a thorough propagation of the fear of Socialism that Liberals and Tories watched like hawks, from the benches of parliament, for the slightest governmental attempt to promote radicalism.

The change-over to a Labor administration attracted world-wide attention, largely because of its piecemealness. Here, in many cases, were callous-minded miners and railwaymen, former servants of the millworkers taking over some duties in Whitehall. Downing Street, Buckingham Palace and elsewhere which had for centuries been in the hands of blue-blooded noblemen and aristocrats. It was noteworthy from the beginning that the king and queen attended more workers' functions and mixed more democratically with the masses than before.

Meanwhile, in parliament, MacDonald's cabinet weathered the storms of administrative navigation by carefully steering clear of dangerous reefs.

A defeat finally came on an issue involving the "tinged-with-Bolshevism" idea. Parliament was dissolved at MacDonald's request when the government was defeated in an attempt to assert an inquiry on its withdrawal of a persecution against a communist editor for alleged sedition.

On the eve of the ensuing election it became known that the foreign office had belatedly protested to Moscow against an alleged letter from Zinoviev of the Third International which urged mutiny in the British army and navy. Labor opponents claimed to have forced disclosure of the incident.

The Tory Victory

This and the fact that Tories and Liberals combined in many constituencies to avoid triangular contests cost Labor so many seats that it returned only 152 members to the House of Commons, 41 less than it possessed at dissolution. The Liberals lost 115, coming back with only 43 seats, while the Tories boosted

their membership from 257 to 415. Other parties held five seats, one less than previously. So vitally interested was the public that 3,179,111 ballots were added to the 14,454,035 recorded in 1923.

It was not actual failure to govern which spelled the failure of the first Labor government. MacDonald and his ministers were credited with sincerity and honesty of purpose, but the premier, himself and other officials displayed indifference and lack of political strategy which proved disastrous. Accounting largely for the lack of clearcut policy was the overwhelming nature of the combined opposition, an ever-present sword of Damocles continually hampering the free demonstration of Labor's inclinations. And yet success was partially achieved.

With Socialist governments in France and Germany, MacDonald succeeded in bringing the ex-enemies together in the London conference which adopted the Dawes plan. The idea of such a conference had, however, already received Britain's endorsement under the Baldwin administration. American unofficial participation enabled the Allies themselves to reach an agreement first and then to become reconciled later to the idea of such a conference.

Inauguration thus of the Dawes proposals represented the outstanding achievement of Labor's meteoric span of life in Downing Street.

Encouraged by earlier Liberal advocacy of Russian recognition, MacDonald made a lightning-like proposal to recognize the Soviet de jure government, to Russian stipulations that such action must precede discussion of obligations and other outstanding questions. The Liberals supported Labor in carrying the proposal through parliament. Months of hectic Anglo-Russian negotiations followed and finally were declared successful. The treaties which emerged still lacked parliamentary ratification when Labor resigned from office in November. The new complexion of parliament late this year indicated clearly the form concluded even if they were submitted, and the new government announced that it would never "renounce their ratification. Liberals and Tories alike objected to their inclusion of a government guarantee for a British loan to Russia.

MacDonald had a big hand in effecting the League of Nations disarmament and arbitration protocol at Geneva, but it seems clear that this too will be rejected by the new government.

The year ends virtually where it started as far as unemployment and housing are concerned. In November there were still over 1,200,000 unemployed, only some 73,000 less than on the last day of 1923. Meanwhile the cost of living had mounted from 76 per cent above prewar conditions in June to 80 in November. Food alone had increased by six per cent over the previous year's November prices.

Reflecting a seriously adverse trade balance, imports exceeded exports by 123 per cent for October and by 60 per cent for the first ten months of the year.

As 1924 closes, however, there are distinct signs of an improvement in the business and industrial world. Throughout the past twelve months and most of the past ten years, the owners of eighty-six per cent of the spindles in mills using American cotton increased the weekly hours of work from thirty-two to thirty-nine on December 1, and it was expected the cotton industry would be

working full-time, or forty-eight hours a week, at the beginning of the new year. Other industries report a similarly healthy outlook.

One great stimulus to trade is likely to come from the determination of the administration to put effect a scheme adopted last year of granting preference to imports from imperial possessions. It is probable that empire trade will also be considerably enhanced as a result of the gigantic 220-acre exhibition held at Wembley throughout the summer and fall at which traders from all parts of the empire exhibited goods. It was recently decided to hold the exhibition again in 1925. Natural products as well as manufactured goods from all portions of the empire are exhibited at these British "world's fairs," which started this year after more than a year of preparation and the first of which attracted millions of visitors from all parts of the globe.

Not only economically but politically as well, the empire promises to become more solidly fastened to the new administration because imperialism has never before been so strongly entrenched in Whitehall. Unrest has prevailed in various isolated parts of the vast realm during 1924, yet no crisis developed which proved insurmountable.

The Home Rule campaign in India became more violent and blocked the constitutional reforms in some districts, but the movement stands about where it did a year ago.

Ireland passed probably the most peaceful year in its history.

The League of Nations was successfully summoned to avert further Anglo-Turk difficulties, after the Turks forcibly contested the extent of Britain's mandate in Mosul and serious bloodshed appeared imminent.

Toward the end of the year, the English commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army was assassinated in Cairo as the climax to a long list of murdered Englishmen. Britain summarily imposed a fine of a half-million sterling, ousted Egypt from the Sudan, and took other punitive measures. The situation was eased by the immediate accession to power of a more moderate Egyptian government.

Britain's relations with foreign powers in the Western Hemisphere during 1924 were marked only by a complete breach with Mexico following the murder of a British woman and the withdrawal of the British semi-diplomatic representative at Mexico City. There were indications toward the end of the year that the long period of Mexico's non-recognition might soon be ended.

Altogether, in foreign as well as imperial and purely United Kingdom affairs, it appears that 1925 will witness more definite policies on the part of Great Britain than hitherto since the war.

An inventor has designed a book mark of wire connected to a piece of flat metal that serves as a handle to withdraw a book from a shelf without injury to its binding.

The sixteen employees of the Lub-Tex Motor Company will today complete one of the busiest years' work entered into since the business was established, and they will begin their work in 1925 bent on beating the record they are about to complete.

In appreciation of the faithful services rendered by each of the employees during the year and to exhibit the management's appreciation for the co-operation granted by each of them, the employees received suitable and valued Christmas presents.

The Lub-Tex Company is local and wholesale distributor of Overland and Willys-Knight motor cars and is a fast growing institution. F. N. Payne has managed the Lub-Tex Motor Company since it was established in Lubbock.

Kiwanis Plan Good Program at Annual Meeting Thursday

The best entertainment that can be supplied by members of the Lubbock Kiwanis and local talent will be featured at the annual banquet held at the Armory building Thursday evening when the Kiwanians will have as their guests their ladies and friends.

The banquet has been planned by a program committee made up of several members who are recognized for their ability at providing high class entertainment.

Tickets are being sold by the group chairmen, and all members are urged to buy tickets early today.

The following program will be carried out:

Thursday, 8 o'clock p. m., January 1st, 1925.

Chairman: W. C. Rylander.

Entire club sing, "The Eyes of Texas are Upon Us."

Invocation: Dr. E. E. Robinson.

Introduction of Guests:

"PARTAKE"

Violin Solo (Selected): Miss Blanche Fann, accompanied by Miss Willette Waters.

Talk by Dr. E. E. White. Subject: "The New Year Resolutions."

Quartet (Brooks) Accompanist, Mrs. L. M. Brooks.

Reading: Miss Kate Pressly.

"The Spirit of Kiwanis", Speaker, R. A. Underwood of Plainview.

Vocal Solo (Selected): L. M. Brooks.

Piano Solo, Miss Lois Pressly.

"How 'Tis Done" by County Attorney Owen W. McWhorter.

Prize.

Overland Dealer Appreciates All Of His Employees

The sixteen employees of the Lub-Tex Motor Company will today complete one of the busiest years' work entered into since the business was established, and they will begin their work in 1925 bent on beating the record they are about to complete.

In appreciation of the faithful services rendered by each of the employees during the year and to exhibit the management's appreciation for the co-operation granted by each of them, the employees received suitable and valued Christmas presents.

The Lub-Tex Company is local and wholesale distributor of Overland and Willys-Knight motor cars and is a fast growing institution. F. N. Payne has managed the Lub-Tex Motor Company since it was established in Lubbock.

Lubbock Banks Will Be Closed To-Morrow

NEW YEAR'S BEGINNING!

Transact your business at the bank today, make preparations so that Thursday's usual banking can be done in advance or carried over until Friday.

This note published for the benefit of the general public.

FLOYD COUNTY SHERIFF HAD PLEASANT VISIT FROM SANTA

FLOYDADA, December 30.—Sheriff J. A. Grigsby of Floyd county who retires from office after an eight years service to Floyd county, was well remembered by some of his friends at Floydada Christmas. An elegant watch presented by the Woody Drug Company, a pair of bench-made shoes from C. R. Houston Company, a suit of clothes and a hat from the First State Bank at Floydada all convinced Grigsby that Santa Claus is no mythical personage.

Grigsby, who has one of the most

envisable records behind him of any sheriff that ever served in Texas, has announced that he has formed a connection with the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway Company and will be located in the company's yards at Lubbock as a special officer. Floyd county's record for strict law enforcement including a very rigid adherence to the prohibition laws of the State and Nation is largely attributable to the untiring efforts of Sheriff Grigsby during the past eight years.

J. R. Maddox, for six years a deputy under Grigsby, will succeed his chief as sheriff of Floyd county.

YOUNG BOY FOUND ASLEEP WITH DOGS SENT TO GAINESVILLE

FORT WORTH, Dec. 30.—County probation officers here broke up a complex group of bedfellows when they sent a thirteen-year-old waif to the state training school at Gainesville for a five year period. The boy was found sleeping on a pallet with several dogs and cats in a deserted house, according to officers.

HOUSE CLEANING --OF-- LADIES' DRESSES

And now comes the event you have been waiting for—our Clean-up on Ladies' Dresses offered at a saving which tell their own story to the thrifty shopper.

Womens Dresses of Wool Material-- One-Half Original Plus \$1.00

\$50.00 Dresses Reduced to	\$26.00
\$45.00 Dresses Reduced to	\$23.50
\$40.00 Dresses Reduced to	\$21.00
\$35.00 Dresses Reduced to	\$18.50
\$30.00 Dresses Reduced to	\$16.00
\$25.00 Dresses Reduced to	\$13.50



Others that will cost you less than a gingham dress.

All Silk Dresses Reduced 33 1-3%

This House Cleaning Reduction will bring the prices down in reach of every pocketbook.



Note the Saving

\$50.00 Silk Dresses	\$33.25
\$45.00 Silk Dresses	\$30.00
\$40.00 Silk Dresses	\$26.65
\$35.00 Silk Dresses	\$21.21
\$30.00 Silk Dresses	\$20.00
\$27.50 Silk Dresses	\$18.35

Others are Lower!

Choice of our entire stock of furs at a saving of 20 per cent

Spring Showing of Peggy-Paige Dresses

Come, be the first to view the new smart Spring Apparel

THE A. B. Conley, Jr. Store

Your Dry Goods Store

Kodak THE CLOSING EVENTS OF THE OLD YEAR

Come to the City Drug Store and get your Kodak. There is one here the size and type you wish and can afford to buy. Films, too!

City Drug Store

The Rexall Store

Lubbock Clearing House Association

Composed of the Banks of The City of Lubbock

By W
(Written
NEW Y
momentum
the price
was asked
whether it
slackening
govern the
ditions were
outset their
that a pr
interve
solvent
may have
at unexpe
it all over
the outside
over five
Several
momentum
cause fun
sound and
steadily in
bile trades
that they
as not to
delivered
was at re
But bus
of moving
and it
place one
point of
occurs. Se
hand in
pected w
by allowin
lap of Sp
Summer.
poses over
country, I
in the fore
costs were
straw hat
This mi
had an et
tions that
mean the
retail trad
you take
where you
your spiri
hats and c
clothes st
of a perm
materialize
many, ma
stores all c
city of me
amount of
rather hug
unsold sto
to know w
into new
supplies, i
them. If
there were
the countr
er than a
days.
Now the
ching upon
delicately
it slips a
to sure to
of adjust
to find th
down and
with man
The cotton
to go ahea
and this h
to other in
to feel it
although t
ly upon th
rectly, and
slowed do
T
Psycholo
part in b
ditions we
supply and
interfere
balanced tr
employed.
job to pro
requirements
in former
sufficient,
to produce
cent, in e
requirements
find a fore
ed for the
found pe
American
abroad the
ever, with
tion laws,
more stapl
ural way,
production
business a
But one
lay was i
itally the
No southe
ed and reb
when the
were held,
cipal partic
tion of the
pairs alle
not that t
would elec
might poll
balance of
election to
moll and
low. Hence
held in a
producing
by the mid
than they
There w
placing or
ments, fir
know what
further be
ish at any
ings as to
throughout
basis and
what is c
to mouth
keep pace
men.
But by
gan to cha
the farmer
good year
and a good
the part
to heat pri

BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 1925 IS BRIGHT ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL CENTERS OF NATION

By WALTER B. BROWN (Written for the United Press.) NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—With the momentum for active business of the preceding year the question was asked at 1924 got under way whether the old time tradition of slackening of general business would govern this presidential year. Conditions were so satisfactory at the outset that it seemed unfortunate that a presidential election had to intervene with the chance of spoiling them. In Great Britain they may have elections offener and at unexpected times, but the same is not true of the United States at the outside, whereas our spreads over five or six months.

Nevertheless it seemed as if the momentum must carry through, because fundamental conditions were sound and economic conditions were steadily improving. The automobile trades were so confident of this that they speeded up their output so as not to be behind in their spring deliveries, while building activity was at record breaking.

But business curves have a way of moving up and down all their own and it is not always possible to place one's finger on the turning point or to account for it as it occurs. Sometimes nature takes a hand in things in a most unexpected way. She did this year by allowing winter to linger on the map of Spring or even into that of Summer. To all intents and purposes over a large section of the country, there was no Spring and in the more Northern sections overcoats were worn right up to the straw hat time.

This might seem to be a matter of merely casual interest, but it had an effect on economic conditions that was far reaching. It meant that there was practically no retail trade of Spring goods. When you take the ordinary retail store where you are accustomed to buy your spring apparel, your spring hats and shoes and your spring sport clothes stocked up in anticipation of a normal demand that does not materialize, and multiply this by the many, many thousands of retail stores all over the country, the quantity of merchandise involved and the amount of capital locked up assumed rather huge proportions. With this unsold stock, it was rather difficult to know what to do about entering into new commitments for summer supplies, to say nothing of financing them. Hence in the apparel lines there were bargain sales all over the country and clothes were cheaper than at any time since prewar days.

Now this wonderful economic machine upon which we depend, is a delicately adjusted machine and it slips a cog in one place it is pretty sure to throw the whole outfit out of adjustment. Wholesalers began to find their collections slowing down and hesitated to place orders with manufacturers for fall goods. The bottom and woolen mills refused to go ahead without advance orders and this hesitancy began to spread to other industries. One of the first to feel it was the automotive trade, although the late spring acted directly upon their sales as well as indirectly, and production had to be slowed down accordingly.

The Labor Supply Psychology plays a tremendous part in business. Underlying conditions were sound; that is, ordinary supply and demand conditions if uninterfered with were well enough balanced to keep industry pretty well employed. It is a pretty sizeable job to provide for the normal requirements of 110 million people. In former days our labor supply was sufficient, if kept fully employed, to produce something like ten per cent, in excess of normal domestic requirements, and the surplus had to find a foreign outlet, which accounted for the fact that it was sometimes found possible to buy articles of American manufacture cheaper abroad than at home. Now, however, with our restrictive immigration laws, the labor supply is on a more stable basis so that in a general way, this problem of surplus production is less acute and in many instances has disappeared altogether.

But orderly operation of economic law was interfered with and inevitably there had to be a reckoning. No sooner had warm weather arrived and retail trade begun to pick up, when the nominating conventions were held. As between the two principal parties, the country did not feel particularly nervous, but the injection of the third party into the campaign altered things considerably, not that there was any fear that it would elect its candidate, but that it might poll enough votes to hold the balance of power and throw the election to Congress with the turmoil and confusion that would follow. Hence important projects were held in abeyance. Iron and steel production began to slump badly and by the middle of the year were lower than they had been in years.

There was no use of consumers placing orders for future requirements, first because they didn't know what they would be, and further because they could replenish at any time without any misgivings as to price or delivery. This throughout the year in almost all basic and productive lines there was what is commonly known as hand-to-mouth buying—buying simply to keep pace with current requirements.

But by midsummer conditions began to change. It was evident that the farmers were going to have a good year with fairly large crops and a good demand for them, owing to the partial failure of crops abroad. Wheat prices advanced sharply and

are now living upon a new level and that industry must expand to meet its requirements. Yet there is nothing really new in this process. When the United States Steel Corporation was formed in 1901, it was looked upon as the climax of audacity in industrial consolidation. Today we accept this billion dollar corporation as a matter of course. It ushered in a new era of big business and enlightened business management. Its shares which sold as low as \$8 in those early days have recently sold close to \$120. Twenty-three years ago there were those who held that the limit of industrial expansion had been reached. Has anybody the temerity in this day to say that this new level is the top. There has never been any top in the nation's history, and never has there been a backward step. It is possible that but for the stimulation of the war, we might have been longer in arriving at where we are now, but we would have reached this point in due time.

The advance in sterling exchange and in all the exchanges means something. It is never possible to match cause and effect in the fluctuations of foreign exchange with the promptness nor exactness which market students are usually able to apply to the stock market in general. As a matter of fact figures of trade balances, commercial bills and like factors cannot be made to harmonize simply because with fundamental conditions sound, with relatively little unemployment, with huge savings bank deposits and with a good European outlook, all the elements were there for good business. All that was needed was confidence, the assurance that political demagogues would not be allowed to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery.

This assurance was forthcoming. By all the signs we were entering upon a period of prosperity the like of which we had never known and there was a rush into the stock market to anticipate it. Wall Street was no longer the crooked thoroughfare with Trinity Church at its head. Its boundaries were the boundaries of the Nation itself and then some, for buying orders came from across the borders and under the seas.

For full six weeks after the election, the Stock Exchange was a seething cauldron before the edge began to wear off the speculative enthusiasm and even then prices held and activity continued but with trading more discriminating in character. There may be some inflation as to individual issues of securities, but this will duly correct itself. There is no fear of inflation in general industry for months to come, because the hand-to-mouth buying kept inventories down and it will take a long time, with not excess labor supply to build up normal reserves. Inflation comes when there is speculation in anticipation of an abnormal demand, but for the present we are busy catching up from a subnormal.

What of the outlook for 1925? In this country we are operating on a basis of high wages, higher than the world has ever known. It is true that it increases production costs and until there is a proper adjustment, there will, in a number of instances be a question of adequate profits. But there need be no great fear on this score. It is not that there is merely a necessity for increasing the selling prices of the products affected; it is a far broader proposition than that. These higher wages have brought forth a higher standard of living, have augmented the wants of the wage earners, so that their buying power is spread over a much wider field.

The automobile industry is the second largest in the country, but for all practical purposes it has come into its own since the Armistice. Where has the buying power come from to support it? The moving picture and the radio industries are latter day developments, involving millions upon millions of new capital invested. Where has it all come from—The answer is that we

HERRIOT WINS FIRST SKIRMISH IN WAR ON EDITOR

By United Press PARIS, Dec. 29.—By an overwhelming vote of 303 to 0, Premier Herriot's parliamentary majority has carried him through the dangerous crisis arising from the government order for the prosecution of the editor of a French newspaper in which had been printed a secret state document.

Despite the lopsided nature of the vote, in which the opposition refused to participate, the Herriot government is belittled by many political observers to be wavering under the combined assaults of groups ranging from communists to monarchists.

Trouble has come to Herriot in bargains since Ramsay MacDonald, his friend and ally in restoring peace to Europe, was decisively defeated in the British elections. Debts, French communists, the cost of living and relations with Germany are plaguing the fat little socialist from Lyons.

And now Herriot has drawn upon his government the condemnation and rebuke of almost the entire French press by his order for the prosecution of the editor of the *Leclair*, who published an official document dealing with the state of German armed forces. The report stated that Germany was flagrantly violating the spirit and letter of the Versailles disarmament clauses.

French editors are unanimous in their campaign against Herriot, charging him with attempting to prevent criticism of the government and with interfering with the freedom of press in a manner worthy of a Bourbon. It was on a motion to bar debate on the prosecution that Herriot obtained his vote of confidence in the chamber. The opposition, realizing that the premier had a majority of the deputies with him, refrained from voting, but the trouble incident will cause the government is not ended.

From his sick chamber where he has been confined for several weeks, Herriot is trying to bolster his government by meeting the opposition drive which is sure to come within a few weeks. The repression of Finance Minister Clemente's capitulation of the debt situation has been ill received in London and Washington. French communists have been active since the recognition of the Soviet Union by Herriot, the cost of living is mounting and there are symptoms of popular disapproval of the government's friendly attitude toward Germany.

"EXILED" SENATORS OF RHODE ISLAND NAME LEADER

By United Press REHOBOTH, Mass., Dec. 29.—An incident believed without parallel in the history of American state government occurred here late Monday afternoon. Thirty-three Rhode Island State Senators, including eleven of the old Senators who fled from Providence to Rutland, Mass., following the "gas bomb" incident in the Senate chambers last June, congregated here at the Agawam Club, beyond the possible reach of Rhode Island warrants for the arrest of the present "exiles," and elected Senator Arthur Sherman, as President of the new Senate, which comes on January 6.

The meeting was held here because of the fear of arrest at the hands of Lieutenant-Governor Felix Toupin, Democrat, who has threatened to hold a regular session of the present Senate if he can take into custody the Senators who have been at Rutland since June 23.

The meeting, therefore, was the first Republican caucus of the new Senate, which was elected in November. At that election eleven of the 21 "exiles," and 22 other Republicans were elected to office, while only six Democrats were successful. The composition of the old Senate, which broke in a riot on June 19, bromine gas was loosed and several Senators had to be carried out on stretchers, was 20 Republicans and 18 Democrats.

Senator Sherman, the new President of the Senate, is the present leader of the "exiles," who have been at Rutland in protest against the efforts of their Democratic friends to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of re-apportioning the senatorial election districts along population lines, instead of the present system whereby every city and town, regardless of population, is represented by one Senator.

The "out of state" meeting in addition to unanimously electing Senator Sherman president of the incoming Senate, also unanimously

selected Judge James E. Dooley as reading clerk. When the new legislature comes in on January 5, following the inauguration of Governor-elect A. J. Pottery, Republican, the "exiles" will be on hand to participate in the festivities, after an absence of 200 days.

LITTLEFIELD HAVE TRADES DAY ON FIRST MONDAY LITTLEFIELD, Dec. 29.—Beginning with the first Monday of January, Littlefield is planning on having a trades day for the first Monday of each month, during the coming year, which will be an occasion to be looked forward to by all patrons of Littlefield business circles.

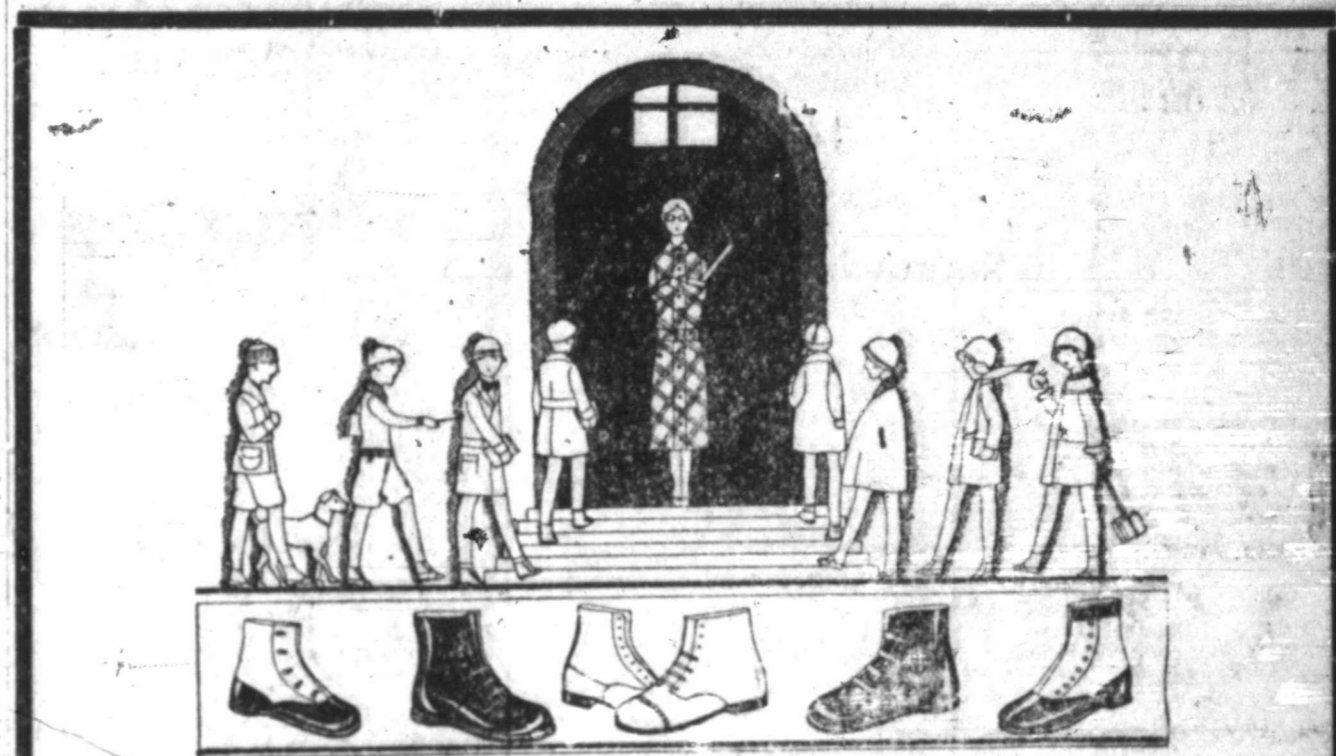
It is the desire of the Littlefield Chamber of Commerce and of the business men in general that there may be one day of each month set aside which the general public may call their own. About \$100 worth of prizes have been already subscribed by the business men, special prizes will be in vogue for the event and there will be a special program of interest and merriment for the occasion.

STILL IS FOUND IN RANDALL COUNTY CANYON, Texas, Dec. 29.—A still was found in the northwest part of the county by Deputy Sheriff Jno. Egan, and one man has been put in jail. Information of the man's identity was withheld awaiting developments as it is certain others will be arrested soon.

The still was located in a plowed field, where a dugout had been built, and was very hard to locate.

The back of a recently patented dressing chair for men consists of a press for trousers.

PALACE THEATRE TODAY ONLY! The first natural picture to combine natural colors and undersea photography. Shipwrecked in the South Seas! The first undersea picture in natural colors. J. E. Williamson presents The UNINVITED GUEST Metro Picture Directed by Ralph Ince Written by CURTIS BENTON Produced by SUBMARINE FILM CORPORATION under WILLIAMSON patents. Natural color scenes by TECHNICOLOR MOTION PICTURE CORPORATION The Cast Maurice Flynn Jean Tolley Louis Wolheim Mary McLaren William Bailey A Girl Castaway—and two men fought for her. One for himself, and the one to save him from the other.



All Shoes Reduced During Our General Sale If the child needs play, school or dress shoes see our "Billikins" at reduced prices. Sizes 3 to 5 \$1.95; 5 1-2 to 8, \$2.65; 8 1-2 to 11 \$2.95; 11 1-2 to 2, \$3.95, other makes for less. Make table of several hundred pairs of real good shoes "Children's and Ladies" at \$1.85 up to \$3.95. Most Florsheims for men \$8.95; All Nettletons for men \$8.85; other makes for less. Barrier Bros. DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE Save Gold Bond Stamps

Palace Theatre New Year Presentation Marion Davies in YOLANDA Adapted by Arthur Hoop From Charles Alphonse novel Directed by Robert G. Vignola Settings by Joseph Urban Distributed by Metro Pictures 3 Days—Starting Thursday

LINDSEY THEATRE Featuring a Big Vaudeville Musical Comedy Company —and— The Feature Picture: "The Signal Tower" A GREAT PROGRAM!

