

THE BAIRD STAR

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W. E. Gilliland, Editor and Publisher Haynie Gilliland, Asso. Editor

Down In Texas

By EDMUND TRAVIS

Some of the busiest men in Texas are finding time to take active part in the latest drive for funds for the United Service Organizations. A total of \$1,110,000 is to be raised in the State. The National goal is \$32,000,000. Solicitation of funds will not begin until May 11 but meantime an organization is being perfected which will include citizens of every country, city and town in the State.

The USO is a combination of the YMCA, National Catholic Community Service, YWCA, Jewish Welfare Board and National Travelers Aid Association. It provides hospitality, recreation and educational and religious opportunities for the Nation's soldiers, sailors and marines wherever they are located—in training camps, on the march or on the fighting fronts. Of its 419 service clubs, 42 are in Texas, which is the largest number in any state. There are 21 club houses in transoceanic bases and 14 more are to be erected in the near future. In addition to the clubs there are 8 other USO units operating in Texas.

It happens that considerably more than the sum to be raised in this State will be spent in Texas by the USO. But this fact is relatively unimportant. What will count with Texans as with other Americans, is that their gifts will add to the effort and welfare of our fighting men wherever they are.

Governor Coke Stevenson is honorary chairman of the USO campaign in Texas. Active Chairman is Harry C. Wiess of Houston, with John E. Suman of Houston. Regional Chairmen are Jerome McKinney of Paris; E. R. Gregg, Rusk; Fred Staacke, Houston; P. R. Hammill, Bay City; Charles F. O'Donnell, Dallas; M. J. Miller, Fort Worth; E. J. Murray, Waco; James P. Nash, Austin; Walter Taber, Corpus Christi; Claude McCan, Victoria; Clo. E. Tuttle, San Antonio; Judge D. F. Strickland, Mission; Dolph Briscoe, Uvalde; John F. O'Donohue, Wichita Falls; J. D. Sandifer, Abilene; John W. House, Midland; C. N. Bassett, El Paso; C. E. Maedgen, Lubbock, and Jay Taylor, Amarillo.

It will be recalled that resolutions passed at a recent mass meeting at Dallas called for 48 hours a week of work before charging overtime in war industries. Eighteen Texas Congressmen had previously declared for suspension of the 40 hour week and, shortly after the Dallas meeting, Speaker Sam Rayburn took the same position.

At a unity rally at Sulphur Springs last week, Speaker Rayburn said production of all implements of war in this country is now ahead of schedule. Among other things, he said that a rate greater than 3300 planes a month has been established by American aircraft factories. And he repeated his earlier statement in Washington in advocacy of "a 48 hour week without overtime pay"

While Congressman Rayburn and Wright Patman were speaking to a unity meeting at Sulphur Springs last week, other members of the Texas delegation were mingling with constituents in their respective districts. Congressman Charles L. South was particularly active, visiting towns throughout the twenty-first District.

Like Speaker Rayburn, Congressman South spoke of increasing war production and called for unity in the war effort. Also, he reminded constituents that he had supported the Smith amendment to suspend the 40 hour week.

Undaunted by Vice President Wallace's recent scolding, Congressman Martin Dies has taken full responsibility for issuing charges that 35 members of the Post-war Planning Board has been members of the American

League for Peace and Democracy. Public exposure of this group, which "has nothing to do with the war effort," was necessary, according to Congressman Dies, because nothing has been done about it by Attorney General Biddle. "If we don't expose them as they plan a totalitarian economy after the war, we are in a deplorable condition," says the Congressman.

Concerning one of the post-war planners, Maurice Parmelee, the Texas Congressman has gone into some detail. Parmelee, according to Dies, advocated world-wide nihilism as a cure for "war, poverty and snobbery" and asserted that nudist colonies "furnished excellent opportunities for experiments along communistic lines, some of which may be successful."

Meantime, C. Hartley Gratton, another object of attack by Dies has resigned from the Board of Economic Warfare after being charged by Congressman Voorhis of California with writing the foreword to a 1940 German "white paper."

Simply, but with dignity and graciousness, Viscount and Lady Halifax were entertained this week in the historic Governor's Mansion at Austin. They were the first representatives of British nobility to occupy the famous Sam Houston room at the mansion. Another room at the mansion was assigned to Major Leslie B. Dufton, British Consul and Mrs. Dufton, who accompanied the ambassador and his wife to Austin.

Mrs. Coke Stevenson Jr., daughter-in-law of the Governor was hostess to the distinguished visitors, assisted by Mrs. Tom Miller, wife of Austin's mayor, and Mrs. Homer P. Rainey, wife of the President of the University of Texas.

The brief visit of Lord Halifax reminded some Austin observers that he is a former Viceroy of India and as such the nearest to a royal visitor ever entertained in the State capitol. But more observers were impressed by the ambassador's friendliness and the fact that he is "tall enough to be a Texan."

CLYDE NURSERY

The oldest Nursery located in this area solicits the entire Citizenship. Home Owners who may be in the market for any kind of Planting Material to confer with us, relative to their needs.

If we do not have what you want, we are in position to get it for you.

J. H. BURKETT

Political

Announcements

The Star is authorized to make the following announcements, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary to be held Saturday, July 25, 1942:

For Sheriff:

C. R. NORDYKE
LEE IVEY

For County Clerk:

LESLIE BRYANT

For Tax Assessor-Collector:

MRS. T. W. BRISCOE

For District Clerk:

RAYMOND YOUNG

For County Treasurer:

MRS. WILL McCOY

For County Superintendent:

MRS. SIDNEY FOY
B. C. CHRISMAN

For County Judge:

B. H. FREELAND

For Commissioner Pre. No. 1:

H. A. (Hub) WARREN
Baird

For Commissioner Pre. No. 2:

W. R. JOHNSON
H. B. STRALEY

For Justice of the Peace Pre. No. 1:

G. H. CORN



Miss Ellen Steffens, Co. Agent

Putnam Home Demonstration Club Home Food Supply Demonstrator, Mrs. W. W. Everett, reports that in spite of the long continued dry weather that was broken last week, she has a productive garden, stating that for the last Sunday's dinner she gathered green lettuce, radishes and onions from her garden, as well as strawberries for the dessert course.

A portion of Mrs. Everett's garden is to be found in the side yard among the flowers.

Other Putnam home demonstration club women estimate that they have increased their garden acreage as much as 50 per cent in their Garden For Victory program

Demonstrations to be given by Country Home Demonstration Agent, Ellen Steffens, during the week starting April 20th include:

DENTON 4-H CLUB—

April 21 at 9:00 A. M.

CLYDE 4-H CLUB—

April 21 at 3:00 P. M.

BAYOU 4-H CLUB—

April 24 at 9:00 A. M.

DRESSY 4-H CLUB—

April 24 at 10:30 A. M.

4-H clubs will meet at the schools with demonstration on Whole Grain Products in the Daily Diet while the home demonstration club will meet at the club house with demonstration on Slip Covers as a Permanent Part of Home Furnishings and a discussion of the Proper Procedure in Successful Lawn Making.

The home demonstration agent will be in Abilene for a group conference of agents on April 22 and 23.

Victory Demonstrator Pledge cards were signed 100 per cent by Putnam 4-H club girls at their regular monthly meeting held at 10:30 A. M. April 15 in the H. E. cottage of the Putnam school, with the county home demonstration agent, Ellen Steffens, present.

Following business meeting, demonstration given by the agent was one Whole Grain Products in the Daily Diet. With reference to the Texas Food Standard find out that for an adequate diet to build for the best health of the people that one serving of whole grain products is recommended for each person every day, and since four of the grains used for human consumption are produced in Texas, these being corn wheat oats and rice, the practicability of using one of these grains each day was stressed. Illustrating the fundamental principles of mixing muffins, whole wheat muffins, using home ground whole wheat flour, ground with a hand grist mill, were made by the agent and served to the following club girls: Retha Ray Burnam, Norman Jean Ellis, Patsy Rue Parrish, Betty Jo Brown, Janelle Roberson, Jessie Earl Payne, Billy Maxine Harper, Patsy Taylor, Lexa Dean Pruet, Dorothy Sue Williams, Patsy Jean Williams, Wanda Merle Lowry, Billie Jean White, Dorothy Simmons, Jamie Jean Damon, Betty Jean Wood, La Verne Rutherford and La Juan Gunn.

"Making Aprons for Protection" will be the work of the club girls for their next meeting since one of the things pledged in Victory Demonstration work is to take the best care of clothing. Following the discussion of use of aprons, materials, patterns and finishes by the agent, the construction will be under direction of some member of the Home Demonstration Club.

FOOD CONSERVATION CENTERS

Plans for Food Conservation Centers for Callahan County are well under way. The education committee of the County Home Demonstration Council having made these plans the first step being that to determine where the centers should be set up for the 1942 work. In order that the committee might know the communities where canning equipment is lacking, a questionnaire letter was sent from the office of the county home demonstration agent, using the AAA mailing list for names and addresses, there being approximately fifteen hundred of these

letters mailed to rural people. To date the replies received are 177 families reporting that they do not have pressure cookers and 311 families reporting that they do have pressure cookers. The information gained from these letters will determine where the centers will be set up, therefore people who have not returned their letters are urged to do so. Another step forward in Food Conservation work is being done at present by home demonstra-

tion clubs of the county in checking pressure cookers. Cooker clinics are being held by each club and club members and their pressure cookers to the place designated in their community on the day set by the club so that the cookers may be checked. Pressure cookers gauges must be accurate in order that the best products be canned and in order that the cooker may be safe to use.



J. C. SHOCKEY, County Agent

SAVE HOME GROWN LEGUME SEED

A shortage of seed supplies for 1942 winter cover crops seems probable, according to E. A. Miller, agronomist of the A and M College Extension Service. The shortage is most likely to affect vetch, Austrian winter beans and bur clover, as well as pasture grasses and legumes, possibly including lespedeza. The outlook, Miller says, should prompt farmers to harvest at least enough seed for their own plantings and, if possible, have some to relieve the shortage of their neighbors.

The goal for winter cover crop seed for the United States in the Food for Victory program is an increase of 57 per cent over 1941 and an increase of 25 per cent for hay crop seed.

Many Texas farmers have harvested sweet clover, alfalfa and cowpea seed in the past for their own plantings and for marketing but harvesting of vetch, winter beans, bur clover and pasture grasses till is rather limited.

"There is great need for larger acreage of winter legumes for soil improvement," Miller says. "When more seed is grown and saved on the farms it should increase soil fertility, and produce larger yields and greater profits. Yield of seed vary with weather conditions. From 200 to 600 lbs. an acre of hairy vetch seed have been reported in east Texas. In spite of bad weather in the spring

1941, more than 20,000 pounds of this seed was harvested on two farms in Bowie county.

Harvesting methods range from flailing out the seed on wagon sheets to the use of small combines. "The important thing is to leave a seed plot of winter legumes now and harvest the seed when sufficiently mature so it will be on hand when planting starts around next fall," Miller cautions.

VEGETABLE INSECT CONTROL NOT DIFFICULT

Few simple rules and control of vegetable insects is not difficult, according to Cameron Siddall, A and M College Extension Service entomologist.

A duster may be obtained for a dollar up, but one may be made at home with a tin can, a stick and a piece of cheese cloth. Ask the county extension agents how it's done. Next, have ready a supply of insecticides for use at the first sight of insect injury. These are cryolite for control of bean beetles, cucumber beetles, cabbage worms and other insects which feed upon the fruit and foliage of the plants; rotenone and sulphur to control tomato fruit worm, flea beetles, plan lice and leaf hoppers; and concentrated pyrethrum dust for squash bugs, stink bugs, and harlequin cabbage bugs.

Watch the garden for the first sign of injury and use both sides of leaves. Apply poison late in the

afternoon for control of cut worms grasshoppers and adult wingless May beetle, or June bug. Poison bait also will control mole crickets which frequent sandy soils.

A bait made of cryolite, finely chopped carrots or turnips and wheat bran will control the adult vegetable weevil which attacks roots and foliage of carrots, turnips, radishes and beets, together with cabbage, mustard and other leafy vegetables. This pest prevails in 30 or 40 counties adjacent to College Station.

To control the bluish-gray pill bugs or sow bugs, which damage young tomato plants, sprinkle a mixture of two parts flour, two parts sugar and one part paris green throughout the beds. Fleas beetles, also dangerous to these plants, may be controlled by dusting plants with rotenone and sulphur each seven to ten days.

Cantaloupes, now coming up in southern areas, may be protected from the striped cucumber beetle which feeds beneath the first small leaves, by dusting with cube or derris powder of four per cent rotenone content, or with cryolite at ten days intervals as long as beetles are present.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A nice clean stock of groceries, market and fixtures some hard ware and feed; Brick House 25x90 feet, good location doing good business—all for \$3500, or trade for small well improved farm. Must be clear. Deafness, reason for leaving. A Bargain. H. RICHARDSON, Hawley, Texas

NOTICE—I sharpen scissors, saws, butcher knives and hoes at my home in east Baird. I will appreciate your work. R. E. Bounds,

The Quickest, Surest Way YOU Can Help Win This War... Buy Defense BONDS—STAMPS Now!

Rev. H. H. Black of Colorado City will hold services at the Episcopal Chapel of the Lord's Prayer on the First Sunday in each month. All cordially invited to attend.

Federal Land Bank and Commissioners' Loan

If you wish to refinance your loans with 4 and 5 per cent money on long and easy payments, see or communicate with M. H. PERKINS Secretary-Treasurer Citizens National Farm Loan Association Clyde, Texas

To Relieve Misery of COLDS take 666 LIQUID TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

A CHECKING ACCOUNT

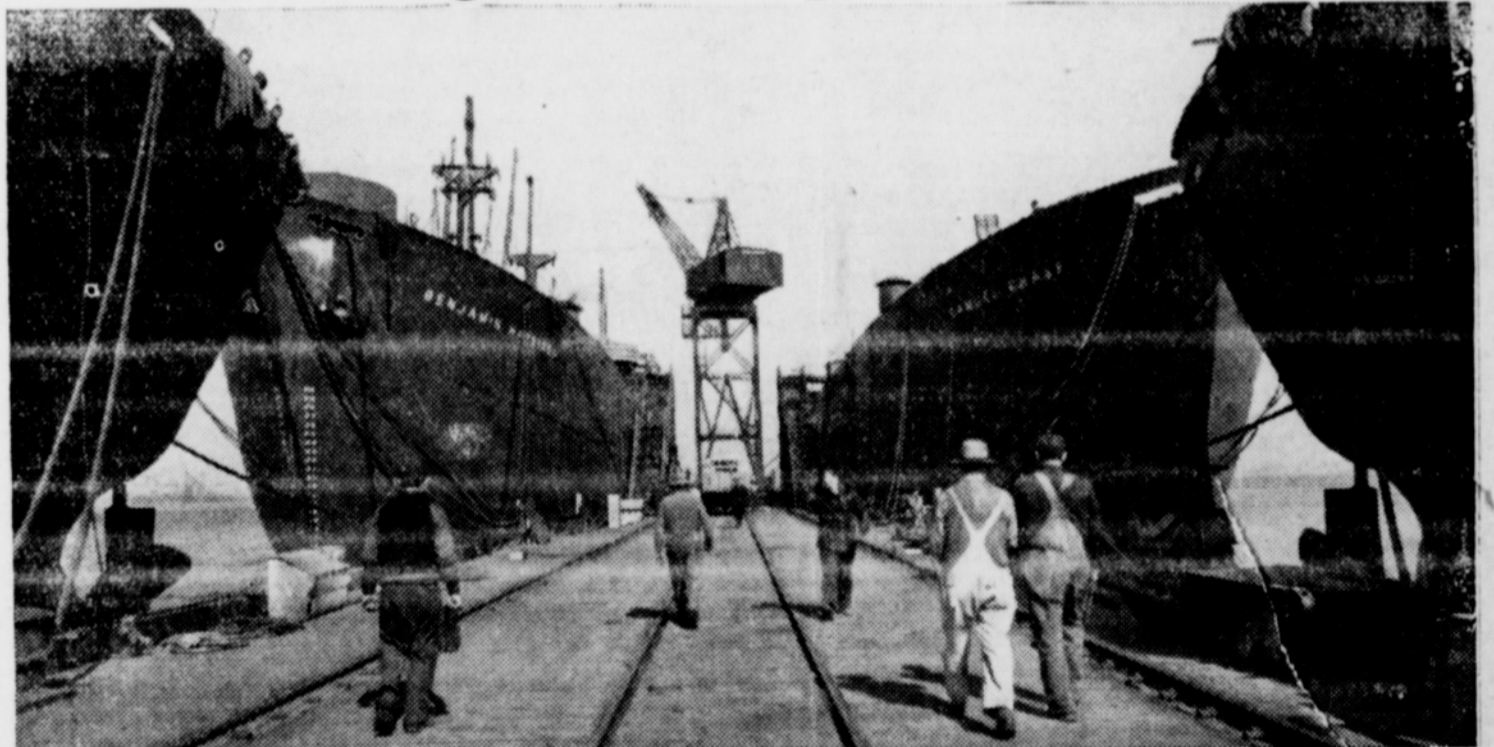
in this Bank Serves You in these five ways:

- 1. It keeps your money safe. 2. It saves you time and effort in paying bills. 3. It gives you accurate control of your finances. 4. It provides receipts for all payments. 5. It furnishes complete records.

The First National Bank of Baird BAIRD, TEXAS

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

New High in Ship Production



LIBERTY SHIPS BEING FITTED OUT AT A BETHLEHEM YARD PREPARATORY TO SEA SERVICE. THE YARD IS PRODUCING A CONTINUOUS STREAM OF VESSELS OF THIS TYPE.

Bethlehem ship production this year will represent the greatest all-around shipbuilding output by any company in the history of the country.

Speed, speed and more speed is the constant objective; and always speed with quality, for a jerry-built ship is virtually useless in the grim tasks of maritime war.

The first Liberty ship which recently discharged supplies at a Red Sea port was built in a yard that was virtually non-existent a year ago. A tanker was delivered in 100 days from laying of keel. A battleship will be delivered 14 months ahead of schedule.

Cargo ships are being built in less than one-half the time

required in the first World War. Comparable speeding up has been achieved on other types of ships and the schedule is being constantly stepped-up.

Expanding old yards, building new ones, tripling employment in a year's time, training thousands of new men, putting every effective facility to use, adopting pre-assembly and mass production methods—all these spell tonnage and more tonnage, a steadily-mounting output of ships from Bethlehem yards.

All hands are doing their utmost for Victory, working to achieve the maximum for the U. S. Navy and the U. S. Maritime Commission, so that the "bridge of ships" shall be maintained and steadily enlarged.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY



The Baird Star

Our Motto—"Tis Neither Birth, Nor Wealth, Nor State, But The Get-Up-And-Get That Makes Men Great."

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

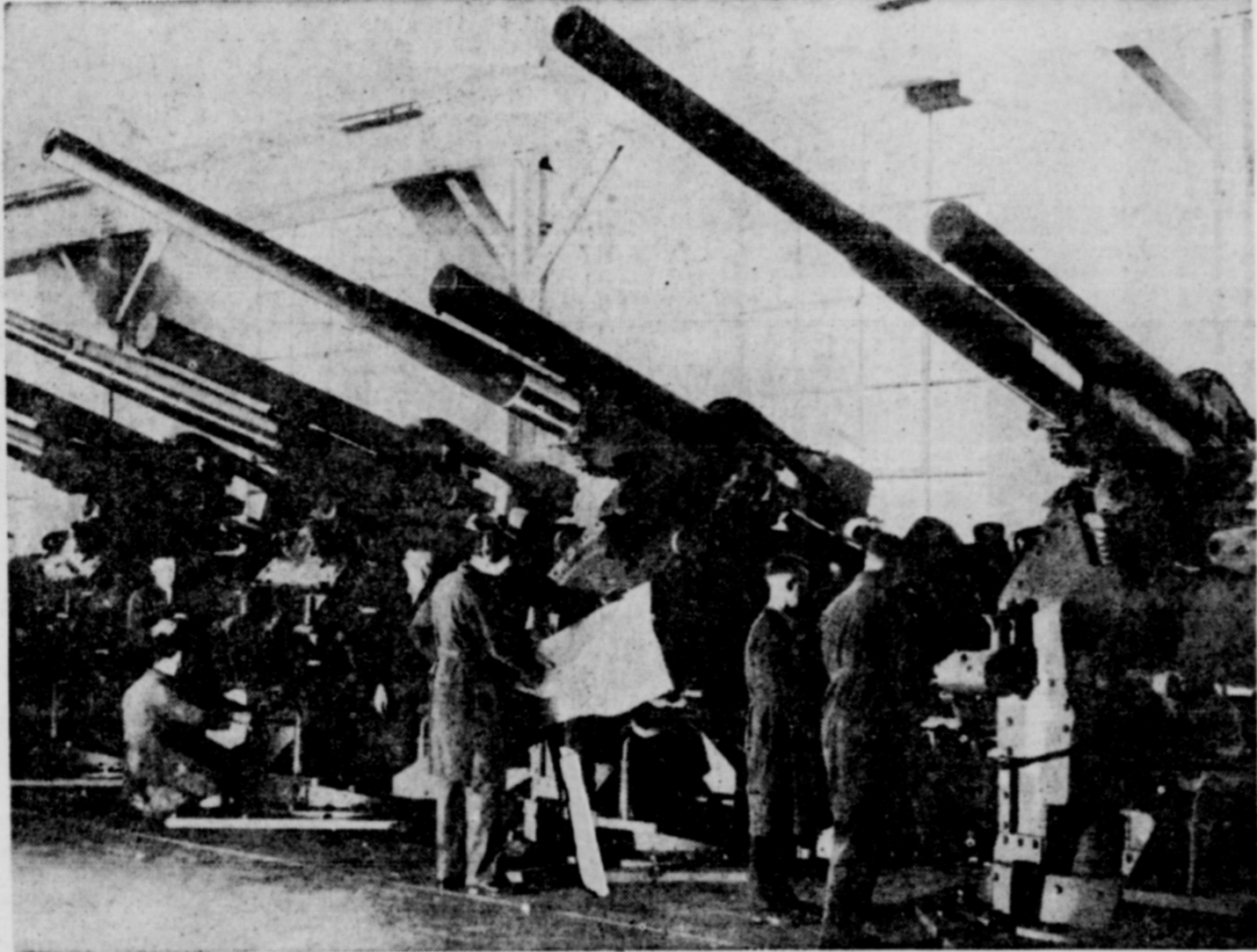
BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1942.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES



BIG PROBLEM, BIG ANSWER—When tire rationing took effect at Randolph, Vt., rural mailman Perkins had his answer ready. Old plane tires, purchased from airline, are bulky but useful.



FOR AUSTRALIA'S DEFENSE—Almost ready to take their places at defense points on Australian soil, these grim-looking 3.7-inch anti-aircraft guns undergo last-minute inspection at an armament plant, "somewhere in Australia."



SUIT FOR SPRING—One of the most popular models this spring will be cardigan styled two-toned wool suits, like this one. Brown skirt is slightly gored and 26-inch length tan jacket is piped with matching brown.



MINIATURE CHURCHILL—Three-year-old Juan Franco went over big with a crowd at San Juan, Puerto Rico, when he appeared as Winston Churchill, during annual Ponce de Leon carnival. He's just 35 inches tall.



ALL SET—That the West Coast is awake to the fact that America is in a war and is daily girding for eventualities is evidenced above as Drew Terramore, 12, gets used to the feel of a gas mask at Menlo Park, California.



FOR SHIPWRECKED SAILORS—Being demonstrated in Los Angeles, this rubberized semi-inflated water-tight suit can keep its occupant warm and afloat indefinitely. Takes two minutes to don.



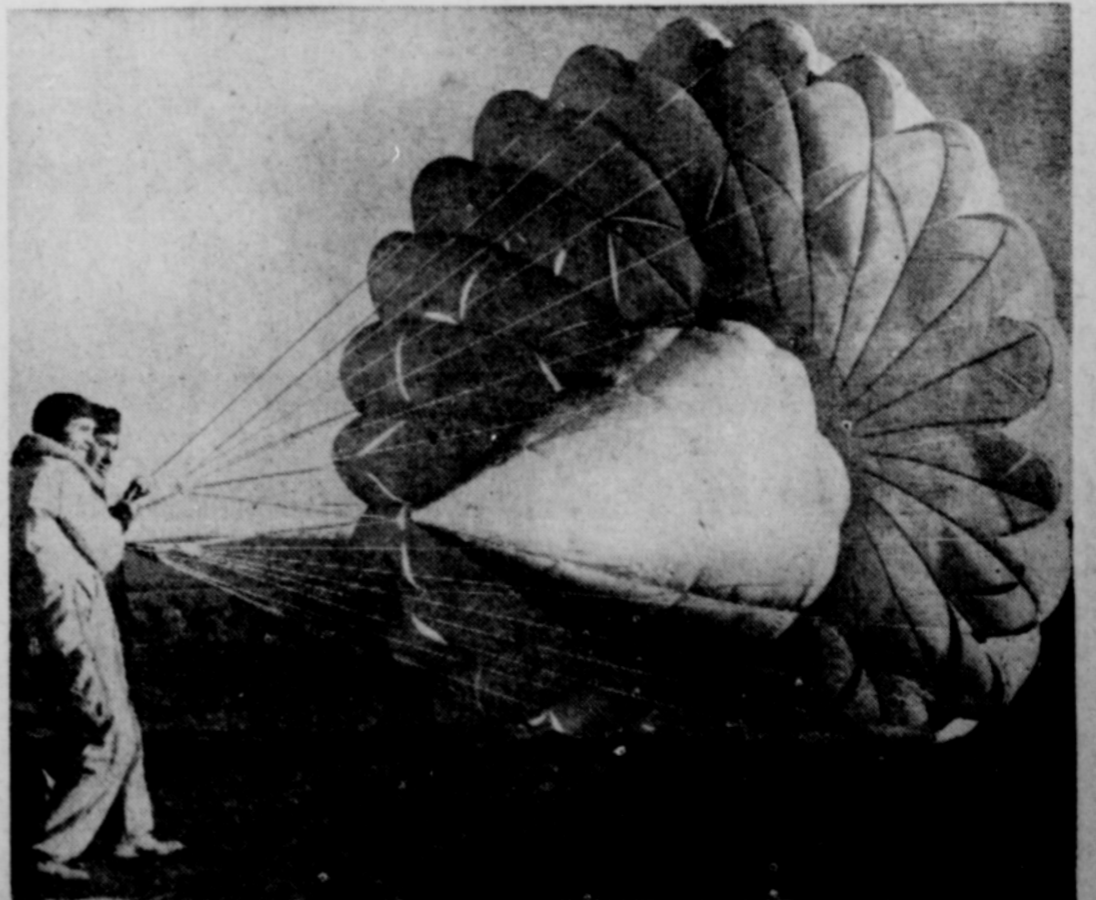
SCOUTS MAKE READY—Trained and ready for emergency service, crack Boy Scout signal units practice transmission of messages from New York skyscraper. They can send 30 letters a minute.



CITED FOR VALOR—U. S. Army Air Corps Major Lewis C. Hobbs, above of Houston, Texas, is one of the American officers decorated by the Philippine government for valor in action.



BURMA'S INDIAN TROOPS—Indian troops with bayoneted rifles, engage in maneuvers near Mandalay, while awaiting Jap assault against Burma. These men are crack jungle fighters. Many others are in action against Japanese.



SOMETHING NEW—The U. S. Army is testing this new type parachute, with an eye toward adopting it for the service. Cone in the middle is designed to lessen the shock of the opening jolt and to slow the speed of descent. It's pictured billowing to the wind in trials at Reno, Nevada.

Notorious Stampedeers of the Longhorn Trails

By J. FRANK DOBIE

(From his book, "The Longhorns").

LONGHORN cattlemen themselves sometimes got hold of a herd that distinguished itself for anything but orderly trailing. In the spring of 1873 Dunn Houston and Major George W. Littlefield sent Jim Towns to Columbus, Texas, on the lower Colorado river, to receive 3,150 steers they had bought from Shanghai Pierce and Stafford Brothers. Some of the steers were notorious trail stampedeers.

After he had received the herd, Bob Stafford said to him, "Young man, you'll never on earth get 'em out of the country. Why, by gracious, we've sold and delivered these old scalawags so many times that we are actually ashamed to look at them. They get away from everybody who tries to drive them off. You never saw such critters for running, and when they hit a thicket they are gone."

"Well," Towns answered, "I've got some mighty good men to handle them. They are contracted to the Indian Agency at Fort Sill, Okla., and I don't see anything else to do but deliver them."

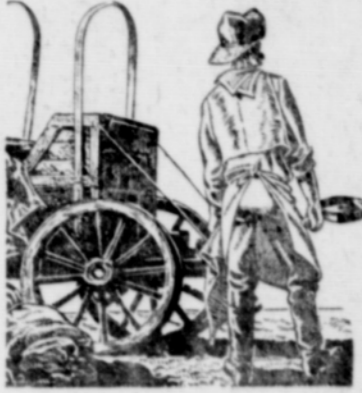
"All right, young man," Stafford said, "go ahead. But you'd better have your life insured and get all you can on your men. These cattle will run over you before you have gone a hundred miles."

"As insurance companies would not risk the lives of cowboys in those days and as no cowboy wanted insurance anyhow," Towns said, "I did not follow

Stafford's advice. We drove the cattle as hard as we could the first day, and that night we milled 'em around and around so as to tire 'em out.

A Barking Dog Stampedes Herd

"It was on a Sunday morning when we neared the Webberville crossing on the Colorado river. Webberville, in Travis county, was just a wide place in the road. A seedy farmer riding an old plow mare wearing a blind bridle offered to pilot us through the bottom. We had to go down a lane made by picket fences that enclosed some fields, and as we got opposite one of the houses a dog rushed out barking. Hell broke loose right there. Those steers all jumped at once, and as the lane was too narrow



The chuck wagon and cook.

for the whole herd to run forward in, a lot of them broke through the fences into the fields. The old farmer was in front. He had a pair of rawhide hobbles that he was using for a quirt and the way he lashed those steers was a sight worth seeing. He finally managed to get out of the way before he was trampled to death. When the run was over, I offered to pay him for his piloting if he would go on across the river. He said no, he ought to have been at church instead of trying to make a dollar on Sunday. He was convinced that our trouble was a kind of judgment on him and us too for breaking the Sabbath day, and he sure wasn't going to invite further visitation."

Irate Citizens Collect Damage

"About the time we got the herd mill-

ing, here came a posse of citizens with a deputy. The deputy said I had simply ruined the fields and that he was going to put me in jail and take charge of the herd. I told him that maybe he could jail me but that before he took charge of the herd he'd have to put up a big bond. He had not thought about that. I finally paid a \$20 gold piece for damages.

"But I was not through with that Webberville bunch. When we counted the cattle, we were sixty or seventy short. I felt confident that some of the citizens had cut them off in the brush. With two hands I went back and struck the trail. We found our steers in a pen. Maybe it was a good thing we saw nobody around. We took the steers.

"The herd got the habit of running every night about eleven o'clock. A herd will acquire a habit that way, just like a person waking up at a certain hour. As it was a dry year and waterings were scarce, the cattle were often feverish. We could find water for the horses where there wasn't enough for the herd, but our horses suffered just the same.

"As we were approaching Red river, Dunn Houston caught up with us. He had heard about the stampede at Webberville and was mighty uneasy. I had no more than quieted his fears when the thirsty steers sniffed water. They stampeded and scattered for miles up and down the river. Finally we got them together and across into the Indian Nation! Here we struck another dry stretch. The wind was from the south, and after we had gone about twenty miles the cattle either scented the water behind or else remembered it. Anyway they turned back. We simply could not hold them.

Overdose of Paregoric

"Some of them ran that whole twenty miles. They jumped over a bluff that the horses couldn't go down, recrossed Red river, and banked up under the opposite bluff. The men had to pull off their clothes, swim over, and scare the crazy animals back to the north side. The water was strongly impregnated with gyp, or alkali. Dunn Houston swallowed so much of it that by dark he was in agony with cramps. I thought he would die. I made a poultice out of the ashes of buffalo chips and applied it to his abdomen, but it seemed to do no good. Then I remembered a dugout several miles off that I had ridden past during the day. A squaw man lived there. I rode to this place and asked for medicine. The man said he had some paregoric and brought out a bottle about half full. I ran my horse all the way back to camp. I thought that if the directions were right about a little of the stuff doing good, all of it would do better, and Dunn was mighty bad off; so I poured the whole bottle down his throat. Very soon he was asleep and didn't wake up for about 24 hours. The next day he sent a rider to Fort Sill with word that we would deliver the cattle on time.

"Colonel Hunter of the Indian Agency was on hand to receive them. There were a number of three-year-old steers in the herd, and as these brought \$4 a head less than the aged steers, the stuff had to be classified. Colonel Hunter savied cows a bit, and he had a pocket full of cigars that he was liberal with, but he wore a linen duster and did not look like a cowman. Also he was a Northerner and had much to learn about longhorns.

"After the last steer was counted, I rode up to him and said: 'Colonel, I want to tell you something about this herd. They are a bad lot. We received 'em a-running, we have driven 'em clear across Texas a-running, and you can see for yourself that we delivered 'em a-running. Unless you post your men and ring-herd them (keep them going in a circle) tonight, they will be a-running at eleven o'clock.'

Stampeded by the Clock

"Young man,' Colonel Hunter replied, 'I have bought and handled more Texas cattle than you ever saw. My men will take care of them all right. Here are a few more cigars for your good intentions.'

"That night when Dunn Houston went to bed, he said to me: 'Jim, wake me up at eleven o'clock. I want to hear those steers run at some other fellow's expense.'

"Sure enough, exactly at eleven p. m., I shook Dunn and told him that hell was popping. The last we heard of those old mossy-horns, they were still a-running."

There were times when the same mob fear that made a herd rug without reason or letup would make them balk,

refuse to pass. On the plains a black furrow plowed through the sea of grass has been known to turn a herd of lumbering buffaloes and to act as a wing-fence for veering mustangs towards a corral. One trail outfit spent two days trying to get their cattle across a railroad track. The worst obstacles were water and the lack of it.

The sunlight on a river often had to be just so, before cattle would take it. They were averse to entering water with the sun in their eyes. If it was so wide that they could not plainly see the opposite shore, they might refuse to cross under all conditions.

Daylight runs were common, though generally easier to handle than the night runs and less dangerous to man and beast. However, they could be serious.

Afraid of Prairie Chickens

One year a Millet herd, upon crossing the Wichita river of the Indian Territory, found all the grass burned off except that upon a tongue of land protected between two creeks. Apparently all the prairie chickens in the country had come to this unburned sod;

In the seventies some of the north-bound herds of Central Texas passed through Stephenville, in Erath county. It wasn't much of a village, and a few fenced-in fields made going around it inconvenient. There were six or seven log cabins, with shed rooms of rawhide lumber, strung along the trail and out from it. The central and largest structure served as a courthouse. It had a gallery covered with boards made of pin oak. Usually a group of cowboys were congregated here, but the dogs of the village far outnumbered both inhabitants and visitors. Dog fights furnished the chief amusement. The sheriff owned a large parrot that habitually perched on the roof of the courthouse gallery. It had picked up a considerable vocabulary from the cowboys, including profanity. Its favorite expression was "Ye-oh, sic 'em!" which usually started a dog fight.

Herd Wrecks Stephenville

One day a herd was stringing through town, shying but keeping the middle of the road, when the parrot flapped his wings, gave a cowboy yell, and screeched "Ye-oh, sic 'em!" In a second all the dogs in town charged the steers. They stampeded, knocked down all the galleries, including the one the parrot was perched on, rammed through the sheds, and even demolished some of the shacks. Stephenville looked as if a cyclone had struck it.

How far would cattle run if not checked, especially when they got a good start in the night? Generally, not so far as the fiction writers take



"They jumped over a bluff that the horses could not go down."

they were there by the thousands. The three thousand steers got their fill on the grass among the prairie chickens, bedded down and spent the night sleeping. But about daybreak next morning when the birds began to whirl up like quail, the cattle tore out over the rough country in every direction. Several were killed and about a hundred got away.

In 1888 Tex Crose was standing guard on the Pecos river. The advance wind of an approaching storm blew his hat off. It went rolling over the backs of two or three steers. It would have rolled over more if there had been any backs left. After a run that lasted only a few minutes, the whole herd circled back to the exact point of starting.

(Continued on Page 4, column 3)

BIG BEND

The Last Texas Frontier

By WILLIAM ULLMAN

(Copyrighted, New York Times)

THE Big Bend area includes the last great wilderness of Texas. It is a semi-arid plain, verging on desert, through which a group of mountain ranges, principally the Chisos, have been thrust. These are the southernmost spur of the Rockies and attain an altitude of almost 8,000 feet. Some of the landscapes which reward the way-farer into this land of nature in the raw are unforgettably stirring in their wondrous sweep, hundreds of miles being sometimes visible to the naked eye and containing all manner of geological and archaeological curiosities.

The heart of the Big Bend is approximately 260 miles west of San Antonio, 390 miles southwest of Fort Worth and 220 miles southeast of El Paso. Paved highways lead to within a few miles of it.

One of the most dramatic features of the area is the Rio Grande itself which in its tortuous course cuts through three steep-walled canyons—the Santa Helena, the Mariscal and the Boquillas—and meanders over the flat plains between. Exploration of the canyons is high adventure which only the hardiest now may essay with any degree of safety.

The Big Bend country is extremely important from an archaeological standpoint, being one where perishable artifacts have been found preserved in dry caves through the centuries. Collections of ancient sandals, matted wooden implements of various kinds, baskets and cooking utensils gathered from the caverns in the Chisos mountains bear silent witness to civilization of which little else is known and which existed more than a thousand years ago.

Visited by Spanish Adventurers

It is surmised that three or four centuries ago Spanish adventurers seeking the elusive El Dorado, and Spanish friars striving for the salvation of men's souls, found their way into this mysterious land. Certainly, the area was crossed many times after 1700, during the Spanish occupation of Texas. Ninety years ago W. H. Emory invaded the region to establish the Rio Grande boundary between the United States and Mexico, and the principal peak of the Chisos mountains is named in his honor. In the great days of the range cattle industry cattlemen settled along the border and grazed their herds in and near Big Bend.

But the region is still one of the most isolated parts of the Southwest.

The Big Bend is a land of astonishing contrasts. The desert is interrupted

by mountain masses; the streams alternately wander over broad flood plains and plunge through narrow canyons. The present desert area is part of a great ocean. Fragments of fossil trees, millions of years old, are found in its forests today.

The geologic story told by Big Bend does not go back to the remote beginnings of the earth's history, some scientists tell us, but is concerned chiefly with only the last 100,000,000 years, or about one-fifth of the known history of the earth. The tale begins at the time ancient reptiles were leaving the sea to abide on land.

Scientists have compared the physical aspects of the Big Bend to those of a great city built of stone and brick and then wrecked by an earthquake. Perhaps order once prevailed there, they explain, but some mighty force wrecked the area, shook it down, turned it over, blew it up, and set it afire. Evidence that all this happened exists on every hand, making the land an outstanding example of earth-wreckage.

An Isolated Land

The result is that the Big Bend is



Chisos mountain peaks of Big Bend.

isolated not only from the outside world, but from within as well. Though the region has been "known" for centuries it is doubtful whether any single individual—conquistador missionary, cattleman, game warden or bandit—has seen it all. If any one has, the experience left him inarticulate.

It was the earth-wreck in some remote past that made the Rio Grande bend in this region in such an unusual way. The Spaniards called it the Rio Erav del Norte—Brave River of the North. Later it became known as the Rio Grande but it might well have been called the Patient river, for by patience it did something no other big Western stream has ever done—it made its way eastward across or through the Rocky

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Munitions from Sea Water

By PERRY GITBENS

Condensed from Science News Letter

MAGNESIUM, the light weight durable metal, has leaped from insignificance into wartime importance. It is now produced from sea water on the Texas Gulf coast.

In 1918 we produced a paltry 284,000 pounds; this year we will make 125,000,000 pounds. Eventually plants now built or building will yield 400,000,000 pounds annually. No other metal ever reached such heights so quickly. And, strange to say, a large proportion of our magnesium is drawn from the sea.

Once a laboratory curiosity costing \$5 a pound, magnesium owes its new importance in warfare to its hot temper and its lightness of spirit. As powder, chips or shavings, it ignites almost as easily as gasoline and burns with a dazzling blue-white flame that water cannot quench. In solid form, as bars or sheets or castings (which can't be ignited with a blowtorch), it's the world's lightest metal.

In all-out war, millions of pounds of magnesium are needed for "military pyrotechnics"—star shells, signal flares, incendiary bombs, flash bombs for night photographs—as well as for the tracer bullets in every fifth cartridge of machine-gun belts, and for naval, artillery and anti-aircraft tracer shells.

Still more millions of pounds are needed for airplanes. The 180 pounds of magnesium that go into an airplane engine do the work of 270 pounds of aluminum, ex-lightweight champion of metals. In a four-motor bomber the saving is 360 pounds—the weight of two men in the crew, or 360 pounds of extra bomb load, or an extra barrel of gasoline.

Used Mostly in Motors

Magnesium is too scarce yet to use anywhere but in motors. Plane makers are anxious to use it for landing gear, pedals, fuselage and even wing coverings—almost everywhere that aluminum is now used.

The Germans are way ahead of us in the use of magnesium. Before 1914 we bought from them what little we needed, mostly for photographic purposes. After the last war they had plenty of it, a by-product of their big potash industry. They were short of copper and other metals which had to be imported, so they had strong incentive to see what could be done with magnesium. Our observers knew they had achieved some success, but not un-

til the British shot down a couple of Messerschmitts was the full extent of German development appreciated.

Then we got busy. We wanted great quantities of magnesium quickly. There is plenty of it, for it is the third most common element in the earth's crust. But it is never found pure. It is too unstable to live alone.

So pure magnesium has to be divorced, with difficulty, from its affinities. There was only one domestic producer, the Dow Chemical Company, which for years had been extracting such vital chemicals as bromine, chlorine, and calcium and sodium salts from its brine wells in Michigan. When World War I cut off imports of magnesium, Dow undertook to supply our army's needs, and in 1915 produced the first ingot from its salt wells.

Magnesium in Industry

The military fireworks over, Dow patiently experimented and evangelized for the use of magnesium in industry. The nozzle of your vacuum cleaner is probably made of magnesium, though you've supposed it to be aluminum. So is the pressure cooker in your kitchen—surely you have noticed how light it is for all its bulk. And so are parts of your typewriter. But until this war started the Dow Company could make much more than it could sell.

To meet the new demand, Dow kicked up its Michigan production from 7,000,000 pounds to 18,000,000 pounds a year—about all the old wells could stand. As lease-lend needs increased it began prospecting the possibilities of the greatest, the most accessible, the inexhaustible deposit—the sea.

Scientists have calculated that there are 5,700,000 tons of magnesium in every cubic mile of sea water. If such figures make the head swim, think of a bathtub full of sea water. It would produce about a quarter of a pound of metallic magnesium.

Ocean mining was nothing new to Dow. Years ago it started mining bromine (for ethyl gasoline) out of the sea. Cheap fuel, plentiful power, and lots of lime were needed. Also needed was a spot where the ocean water used couldn't flow back again to be used a second time, thus diluting the intake.

After a careful survey Dow found a site on the Gulf Coast of Texas. The plant is an engineer's dream. Sea water—300,000,000 gallons a day—is pumped in from one side of a long

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CURRENT COMMENT

By A STAFF EDITOR
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Average Working Hours

IN the United States the average work week, including overtime, for the entire country, as determined by a survey recently completed by the American Institute of Public Opinion, is approximately 54 hours a week. This is based on a cross-section of all full-time employed persons, including employers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers, farmers, professional men, etc.

The list follows:

	Average Hours Work a Week
Doctors	75
Farmers	62
Lawyers	54
Employers (incl. small business men and shop owners)	61
Household servants	58
Traveling salesmen	55
Janitors	62
Clerks, mostly store clerks	52
Industrial workers in de- fense plants, including overtime, less than	50

Because the survey was conducted in winter months, the average work week shown for farmers is lower than what it would be during the spring, summer and autumn seasons.

General MacArthur's Appointment

"Whatever way you look at it, militarily or psychologically, the appointment of General MacArthur to supreme command in the Southwest Pacific, with headquarters in Australia, is as nearly perfect as things come in this life," said D'Witt McKenzie, war analyst for United Press.

"The appearance of this world's most famous active soldier on the scene already has inspired Australia and the Allies in general with new confidence as regards the operations against the conquering Japanese. He has the military skill and leadership which are so essential at this critical juncture in the Battle of the Pacific.

"MacArthur has the knack of stirring the imaginations of men mightily, and there is small doubt that just as his appointment has given Allied morale a lift, so will it have a depressing effect on the enemy. You will not forget that Gen. Masahara Homma, Japanese commander in the Philippines, committed hara-kiri because MacArthur had him licked at Bataan.

"The great danger is that because of his fame MacArthur will be expected to perform magic, and that when he doesn't there will be disappointment. Therefore we shall do well to recognize that great soldier though he is, he is no magician, and that the task before him is titanic. It would be too much not to expect further Allied reverses in the Battle of the Pacific though while we may look for these, we do have a right to believe that our cause is in grand hands."

Japan Has Worries

While Japan has succeeded thus far in waging a Blitzkrieg in the Pacific, it is considered that she has got herself in a difficult position. Having penetrated Malaya and gone southward as far as New Guinea, she must try to hold the territory she has conquered. This involves maintenance of long supply routes by sea. The British and American navy know from bitter experience how extremely difficult it is to maintain long supply routes.

Scrap

All over the Southwest the drive goes on for gathering scrap. Japan had pretty well cleaned out our junk yards of scrap. But there is yet plenty of scrap if we will gather it from the back yards, the alleys and the farms.

Scrap is useful, a steel man explains, because it is steel, to start with, and because it is cheaper than pig iron. Melt it up with pig iron and you get your new steel quicker. There will be steel as long as the pig-iron supply holds out, but without scrap it will take longer to make and cost more.

Less Sugar, Better Teeth

Sugar rationing may be just what the country needs, the Public Education Department of the American Dental Association said.

Dr. Lon W. Morrey, director of the association, said that if the United States' per capita sugar consumption was "drastically cut over a considerable period of time" there would be a sharp reduction in tooth decay. He pointed out that almost 50 per cent of eligible fighting men rejected by the army were suffering from bad teeth, in many cases decayed.

He called for a campaign of "preventive dentistry" among parents, restricting the child's consumption of sweet foods and nurturing "a generation of teeth that last."

Dr. Morrey based his conclusion on experiments on the diet of orphans and Eskimos. Children in orphanages were observed by University of Michigan researchers, who found that groups receiving a low sugar diet suffered less tooth decay.

Armored Soldiers

Soldiers are carried into battle by motor-driven vehicles. Hence armor, once objected to because of its weight, is now considered more seriously. According to the London correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association, British authorities are testing a new type of body armor made from a new light metal. Plates for the chest and abdomen weigh no more than two pounds. Firing tests have been carried out with rifle, tommy gun, machine-gun and shrapnel splinters. This body armor shows protective resistance against high power rifles.

The Peanut

The peanut has enlisted for the duration. Once it served chiefly as an aid to circus-going. Now it is a many-purpose vegetable. It promises oil for soap, ointments and butter substitute, glycerine for explosive, protein for the diet. If palm oil from overseas is cut off and meat runs short, the peanut will stand by. American farmers raise 750,000 tons of peanuts a year. The government, with a war on its hands, asks them to double that production. The peanut is as much at home in China, India and Senegal as in America. Its name in Africa is "nguba," hence its down-South nickname "goober."

Helium to Weld Planes

Helium, the non-inflammable gas used to keep aloft submarine-spotting blimps, will speed the production of war planes, according to a patent (No. 2,274,631) granted to Russell Meredith of Los Angeles.

Used in a new welding torch and method developed by Northrop Aircraft, Inc., of Hawthorne, Calif., helium welding will, it is claimed, eliminate the more cumbersome and time-consuming riveting procedure to fasten plane parts together. The extent of riveting can be seen in the fact that some large planes require hundreds of thousands of rivets in their construction.

The helium method of welding makes possible the welding of inflammable metals, like magnesium. Magnesium, due to its extreme lightness, is being used more and more in airplane construction. However, when used in the form of sheets, as skins for wings, fuselage and other parts of the plane, the sheets have been riveted together because welding by the ordinary techniques would ignite the metal.

"I have found," said the inventor, "that when the magnesium is blanketed with a covering of helium, the ignitions of the magnesium will not occur." The weld produced is said to be about equal in strength to magnesium metal itself adjacent to the weld.

Japanese Snipers

Equipment taken from captured Japanese snipers has proved surprisingly complete. It enables each man to fight independently for from two weeks to a month behind enemy lines, if he can get a minimum of food and water from the countryside.

Equipment of this type apparently made Japanese infiltration tactics possible in the Malaya Peninsula.

A sniper sent on such a mission carries a gas mask, a green combination mosquito net-camouflage hood covering his helmet, head and shoulders, a green, corded net to camouflage the rest of his body and a black wire eye screen to protect him from sun glare.

He also carries a coil of rope for miscellaneous uses, including climbing trees and tying himself to trunks and

sowbels, washed down with home-churned buttermilk.

Rubber rationing is turning back history. I know a man who has broken a yoke of oxen to the plow and is getting the job done as well as though he had a fine pair of mules or a tractor. The patient and slow-plodding ox played a heroic part in civilizing the West. At one time ox-teams hauled all the freight from Southeastern points to Texas and Oklahoma. Only oxen could pull loaded wagons through swamps and across deep-rutted trails. Unhonored and unsung, somebody should write a great epic about the faithful ox.

Congressmen are being bombarded by letters and telegrams from folks back home. The folks are aroused and demand legislative action to speed up the defense program. The Senate more than the House, the folks say, needs waking up. It seems the Senate has a habit of pigeon-holding bills passed by the House. The Smith anti-strike bill, to stop strikes in defense plants, and passed by the House three months ago, got into a Senate pigeon-hole and was forgotten either accidentally or on purpose. Records of the Department of Labor show 5,328 strikes in the defense period beginning July, 1940, and ending November, 1941, with a loss of at least 26,000,000 man-work days. Those 26,000,000 work days would have built many more thousands of airplanes and tanks.

Rationing of food may soon be followed by rationing of clothes. Already men's spring suits will have but one pair of pants. Most of the flaps and frills that go with sport suits will be banned to save cloth. Same for the belts and pleats in the back of men's coats. Long coat-tails, so stylish in the past, will be cut down. This will make tall men look short and short men look tall. Girls who fall in love with tall, handsome men had better look twice or they might fall for a sawed-off somebody. Double-breasted coats, which heretofore have wasted a lot of perfectly good cloth, are likely to go out for the duration.

branches to prevent the rifle's recoil from dislodging him. Then he has a five-inch-long sack of rice, a small bag of hardtack, a half pound of hard candy, a package of concentrated food, a can of field rations, a small can of coffee and vitamin pills.

Besides those articles he carries a can of chlorine to purify water, a mess kit, a canteen, an antidote for mustard gas, quinine, stomach pills, gauze pads, roll and triangular bandages, spare socks, gloves, a toothbrush and a flashlight.

The medical supplies are packed in a nest of wicker baskets and in the gas mask.

Despite the number of articles, the packs are far from bulky.

Food Shipped to Britain

Total value of all food and other farm products sent to Britain during 1941 was \$367,000,000. Total value of dairy products and eggs was \$114,000,000; meat, fish and fowl, \$90,000,000; fruits, vegetables and nuts, \$39,000,000; lard, fats and oils, \$26,000,000; grain and cereal products \$18,000,000. Non-food-stuffs, including cotton, tobacco, vegetable seeds and naval stores, were valued at \$77,000,000.

The biggest cheese sandwich the world has ever dreamed of could have been made from the amount sent to Britain—91,033,833 pounds.

Nearly 300,000,000 eggs in the shell were shipped. This averages six eggs for every man, woman and child in Britain. Over 85,000,000 pounds of canned fish were shipped, or the equivalent of two pounds for everybody in the island. America sent a little more than a pound of beans for every Briton—53,639,000 pounds in all.

The very fact that so much has been actually landed and delivered to the British authorities shows that the "Battle of the Atlantic" has not gone against the United Nations. The ships have gone through despite all the Nazi submarines, surface raiders and bombing seaplanes could do.

Successful Treasure Hunt

In the first months of World War II the 13,415-ton liner Niagara plied back and forth over a regular route that took her home from Auckland, New Zealand, to Vancouver, B. C. While on the first leg of her northward voyage in June, 1940, she struck a mine and sank, twenty-eight miles off New Zealand's shore. The ship's 203 crew members and 146 passengers were all saved. Not so were 295 pine boxes containing \$2,500,000 (approximately \$10,000,000) in gold bullion bars, held fast in the Niagara's hold as she plunged 438 feet to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean.

The lure of the metal buried under the sea was strong. In December, 1940, salvagers came to the scene of the sinking, equipped with diving bell, grappling hooks and explosives to shatter the submerged hulk and regain its treasure. It took two months of searching in mine-infested waters to find the wreck, two years of diving and blasting to pierce the Niagara's decks and strong room. Recently the salvaging operation was reported a success; 94 per cent of the gold had been recovered. Observers described a triumph of teamwork and courage against tremendous natural obstacles—swirling currents, gales and storms that made diving hazardous.

Plight of France

The mounting agony of France in unoccupied as well as in occupied territory, is revealed in private letters to this country. Conditions in the occupied sections are told by visitors who cross into the unoccupied section, where they are more safely written down.

In Marseille, as well as in Paris, the food situation has grown so much worse than last winter that the French will eat almost anything. Even on a casual stroll during the non-curfew hours the impoverished population invariably carries a rolled-up sack in the hope of picking up something usable to put in it. Some of the food substitutes that have been improvised out of materials never before eaten, have caused much illness and, in some cases, death.

It is not only the food supply that is falling. There is really nothing to be had of the most usual objects—paper, nails, wool, knitting needles, pots, glasses, empty bottles. In a general way, there are no

more containers. Everything is sold in bulk and you must work out some way to carry it home.

Australia Girds

The stretch of flatland that forms the northern part of the continent of Australia is one of the world's most sparsely populated areas. On boundless plains three times the size of Texas live a few thousand people scattered on vast ranches and in small, widely separated towns. The area's chief pre-occupations are cattle-raising and peanut-growing, but there are also plantations of rice, cotton and tobacco, mines of gold, wolframite and mica. The population, 7,000,000, is a conglomerate. There are descendants of English pioneers, immigrants from China, Japan and Malaya, aborigines whose ancestry traces back to the early days of man.

Most of the 7,000,000 population live along the sea coast. They are a patriotic people and will give the Japs a good beating even if they lose. But with General MacArthur at the head of their armed forces the Australians confidently believe they can lick the Japs.

Dried Milk

After making all the butter and ice cream that we need and after we have delivered vast quantities of milk and cream in bottles and cartons at kitchen doors we still have over twenty-two billion quarts of milk to dispose of a day. Most of this surplus is fed to hogs and poultry. Hence, the appeal of Carlos C. Van Leer, Jr., of Washington, D. C., through the American Chemical Society, for a wider and more rational utilization of milk in these days of war. If he had his way he would dry our surplus milk. Reduced to powder it would go far toward meeting the food problem of Great Britain and the United States, he says.

Dried milk is nothing new. Large amounts are used in the tropics and by bakers.

In the drying process, milk is sprayed as a fine mist, whirled in a warm chamber and trapped as a fine powder. There is no doubt that the process destroys some vitamins. These can be added later.

What makes powdered milk so attractive are its concentrated form and its keeping qualities. A quart of separated milk reduced to powder weighs about three ounces, fills three-quarters of a teacup and keeps months in a moisture-proof bag.

Roughly one pound of milk powder makes five quarts of reconstituted milk.

Plastics

The plastics industry, particularly, has made tremendous strides in the last year. Its products have become invaluable as a substitute for vital metals of all types. Nylon bristles have replaced imported pig bristles; imported rattan for furniture and upholstery must now give way to a far superior plastic product; collapsible plastic tubes have been developed to replace tin tubes; plastic-lined cans are due to come on the shelves of the nation in the near future.

The effort to make the United States self-contained has been pressed in all directions; the most menial product has not been overlooked.

The longer the present war lasts, the more intense will be the effort to develop substitutes either in this country or in this hemisphere for products imported from across both oceans and the more self-contained the United States shall become the better for its people.

They profess that they know God; but in works they deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work reprobate. Titus 1.16.

Grass Root Reveries

By JOE GANDY
Winnboro, Texas.

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WE have made it to spring after a long winter of discontent. Nobody likes winter except polar bears and makers of flu remedies. April will cheer us up with its pretty blossoms and singing birds. Birds start the day with song—a good example we might follow—for we need to do a little more singing and a little less sighing. The best song to sing is the Star-Spangled Banner. If we sing it with fervor, have faith in its immortal words, no power on earth can conquer us.

If we ever lick the Japs we gotta stop wrangling over how many hours we shall work and how many extra dollars we shall get for working overtime. Working hours in defense plants are mighty precious at this time—they mean more planes, tanks, guns. Our work week is 40 hours with extra pay for working over 40 hours. The Japs work 60 hours a week, the Germans 70 hours a week, with no pay for overtime and no strikes in defense plants. Victory or defeat depends on how great an effort all of our people—not part of our people—put behind the defense program.

When I studied geography in school such places as Java, Borneo and Burma were as remote as the milky way. Our class in geography believed these countries were inhabited only by cannibal tribes. I remember we used to sing a song about the wild man from Borneo. No one ever dreamed that great land and naval battles would be fought for possession of these isolated countries

that later became rich by growing rubber trees and digging oil wells. The story of rubber development in the Netherlands East Indies reads like a romance. No rubber producing trees had ever grown on these islands. One day an Englishman gathered some wild rubber trees that grew along the banks of the Amazon river, in South America, and transplanted them to Java. The trees thrived, and eventually great rubber plantations covered Java and other Malay Peninsula islands, which for years have supplied the United States with 80 per cent of its rubber. We could have done likewise—could have gathered the wild rubber trees in the Amazon valley and planted them in Brazil and other South American countries. But we "didn't have time for that." So we now are paying the price for short-sightedness and laziness. We muffed a swell chance to lead the world in rubber production.



"If we have faith in its immortal words no power on earth can conquer us."

A man obtained a divorce because his wife fed him too much white loaf bread and crackers. Before marriage the man had been used to eating cornbread and biscuits. In granting the divorce, the judge said no wife should expect a husband to have a good disposition, be healthy, and do without cornbread and biscuits. This is a warning to girls who marry and can't bake good cornbread and biscuits, especially good cornbread. Life would be a delusion without hot cornbread doused in plenty of butter. That man has lived in vain who never ate cornpone, turnip greens and

that later became rich by growing rubber trees and digging oil wells. The story of rubber development in the Netherlands East Indies reads like a romance. No rubber producing trees had ever grown on these islands. One day an Englishman gathered some wild rubber trees that grew along the banks of the Amazon river, in South America, and transplanted them to Java. The trees thrived, and eventually great rubber plantations covered Java and other Malay Peninsula islands, which for years have supplied the United States with 80 per cent of its rubber. We could have done likewise—could have gathered the wild rubber trees in the Amazon valley and planted them in Brazil and other South American countries. But we "didn't have time for that." So we now are paying the price for short-sightedness and laziness. We muffed a swell chance to lead the world in rubber production.

TICKLERS

By Moyer



"Boy, are you lucky! Now you don't have to worry about tire rationing."

BRIEF TEXAS NEWS---from Over the State

TWO DOGS INHERIT \$20,000 ESTATE

E. B. Stuart, a recluse who died near Houston, left his entire estate, \$20,000, to two favorite hunting dogs, "Big Boy" and "Snapper."

SECOND DESTROYER LAUNCHED

The U. S. Ship Charles Ausburne was launched at Consolidated's shipyards, in Orange, the second destroyer to slide into the Sabine river in two weeks.

WATCHMEN ON THE JOB

Rev. Theo. H. Evers, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, El Paso, in announcing Lenten services for Wednesday evenings also announced: "Watchmen will be stationed to protect your tires."

1,800,000 ACRES RESTOCKED WITH GAME

The Texas Game Department has announced that approximately 1,800,000 acres of Texas land soon will have been restocked with deer, turkey, antelope and beaver.

SELLS AUTO, BUYS 5 BIKES

According to L. A. Fultz, Dallas store manager, an autoist drove into Dallas with his wife and three sons, sold the auto and bought five bicycles. Then all five of the family rode back home on the new bicycles.

MONTHLY BILL FOR COSMETICS

Taxes collected for eight months for cosmetics by the State Comptroller Department reveals that Texas women spent \$675,000 each month for beauty preparations—a total of \$5,400,000 for the eight months.

READS OWN OBITUARY

Rebuen Zumwalt, a Kerrville youth at the Pearl Harbor naval base, wrote home that he enjoyed reading his obituary after an official report from Washington informed his parents that he was killed in the December 7th Japanese attack.

PRAYERS FOR NATION'S SAFETY

Hillsboro, (Hill county), will pray officially each day for the nation's safety. The city council has designated 8 a. m., each Monday, beginning March 2, for a moment of silent prayer. The fire siren will inform the citizenship of the time. This custom is being observed in other Texas cities.

MEAT CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

Each Texan eats an average of 72 pounds of meat a year, according to University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. Beef is the largest meat item. Bacon is second, with an average of 12 pounds consumed annually per capita.

FIRST COMMANDO UNIT

The first commando unit to be organized in any United States college is at North Texas Agricultural College, Arlington. The 150-boy-unit expects to get rough with the Japanese for they are studying jujitsu offense and defense.

AVIATION CADETS USE POWDER PUFFS

Waco Tribune: "Randolph Field aviation cadets have found that powder puffs, with neat, round holes cut in their centers, make nice padding for radio headsets, relieving pressure on the ears during long hours of flying and excluding noise from plane engines."

OLDEST VETERAN DIES IN CONFEDERATE HOME

George Washington Morris, oldest veteran in the Confederate Home for Men, at Austin, died recently. Mr. Morris celebrated his 100th birthday August 1, 1941, with a dinner for 48 which included "part" of his direct descendants. He served in Company B, 16th Texas Infantry.

11 PLUS 9 EQUALS ONE GOOD SOLDIER

Two boys who appeared before the Wichita Falls draft board were asked by Clerk Wade Starnes if they weren't "kind of young."

"I'm 11, my buddy is 9," said one of the boys. "That makes us 20 years old. We thought that was old enough to make one good soldier."

NO MORE SILK FLAGS

Rayon, wool and cotton largely have replaced the use of silk in the manufacture of fine flags, said Hugh J. Campbell, of Dallas, owner of a local flag business. "It's a good thing, too," declared Campbell, "for rayon, wool and cotton all will outlast silk and we don't have to depend upon Japan for our patriotic banners."

MOST ABSENT-MINDED MAN

Bonham Favorite: "The most absent-minded man of all times is Henry Williams, negro, of Austin. Thieves had been stealing Henry's chickens, so he rigged up a shotgun with trigger attached to a string on his hen-house gate. Forgetting all about the contraption, he opened the gate and was astounded when the gun discharged a load of small shot into both legs. He is expected to recover."

OPERATION REMOVES PENCIL

Surgeons operated successfully to remove a 6-inch pencil from the abdomen of Tillman Jackson, Corpus Christi electrician, swallowed 19 years ago.

BOND-A-MONTH CLUB

Hale county residents launched what they believe to be the first Bond-a-Month Club in the United States with 300 charter members. Each member is committed to buy a defense bond each month.

PECULIAR DIVORCE SUIT

In District Judge McCalla's court, Houston, a wife filed suit for a divorce from her husband on the complaint that he had not taken a bath since they were married, 6 years ago. The judge granted the divorce.

O'HENRY LANDMARK TORN DOWN

Workmen have torn down the old First National Bank building in Austin, where in the early 1890's Will S. Porter later to become one of the world's greatest short story writers under the name of O'Henry, was a teller. The building was cleared to make way for a modern structure.

TWO MOTHERS REPORT 10 SONS EACH REGISTERED

Mrs. E. H. Steed, of Childress, (Childress county), and Mrs. James Ross, of Pecos, (Pecos county), report ten sons each registered for service in the army.

PRODUCES 85 PER CENT OF AVIATION GASOLINE

Texas now is producing between 80 and 90 per cent of all the crude oil in the United States suited for the production of aviation gasoline, a recent press dispatch from Washington said.

750,000 WORK IN CIVILIAN DEFENSE

More than 750,000 Texans are now engaged in some phase of civilian defense work. R. Smith, of San Antonio, regional director for the Office of Civilian Defense, said. "I am happy to say that there are very few blank spots in Texas. The caliber of leadership has been high, in general, and Texans have responded amazingly well," Smith declared.

CHAMPION RED CROSS KNITTER

Grandma Warren, age 77, of Palestine, (Anderson county), completed knitting in March her 101st men's sweater since the local Red Cross started its knitting program for the British in the summer of 1940. "It usually requires three and a half days to completely knit a man's sweater, including the sleeves and neck," she said.

VAGRANT HAD \$3,000 IN LIQUID ASSETS

J. W. Snow, age 69, died in a Fort Worth hospital a charity patient. Salvation Army officials traced \$3,000 in bank deposits and building and loan stock from papers found in the lining of his ragged vest. He had no relatives.

SISTERS REUNITED AFTER 65 YEARS

Mrs. B. B. Askew, age 80, and her sister, Mrs. George W. Myers, age 78, of Gainesville, were reunited after a separation of sixty-five years. During that time neither knew of the other's whereabouts, although they had lived not more than 25 miles apart for 50 years.

WAR HEALTH PROGRAM

A program to make Texans physically fit to work or fight for victory in the war is announced by Dr. George W. Cox, State health officer. Attention will be given school groups, industrial workers and the public in general. Physical fitness clubs will be promoted in schools by the interscholastic league under local supervision, he said.

JEFFERSON WOMAN HONORED BY NAVY

Mrs. Evelyn Sims, of Jefferson, (Marion county), one of the few mothers of the nation who have five sons in the navy, has been notified by Secretary Knox that she has been named sponsor of a naval vessel which will be launched in June in California.

NEED NO URGING

Texans will need no urging to comply with a Presidential request to reduce speeds and conserve automobile tires on highways, said Gov. Coke R. Stevenson.

ONLY 109 CONFEDERATE PENSIONERS

The State is now paying pensions to only 109 Confederate veterans. A few more veterans of the War Between the States may be left in Texas but they are not drawing pensions.

FHA REPORTS RECORD BUSINESS

The Federal Housing Administration's business in Texas for the first seven weeks of 1942 averaged close to \$3,000,000 weekly, according to applications made to the four FHA district insuring offices in the State, P. S. Luttrell, State production manager, said.

14,000 IN INSANE ASYLUMS

"There are 14,000 individuals in insane asylums in the State of Texas, and there are 760 waiting in jails over the State to be sent to institutions for the insane," said Dr. Louis Barbato, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at San Antonio.



"DON'T LET HIM DOWN"—Deserving of the "best we've got," a Doughboy of 1942 is depicted in the above production-drive poster, as depending on home output for survival in the field of action.

ADVOCATES "BLUE-BACKED SPELLER"

The "blue-backed speller" as an accompaniment for school children from the second through the eighth grades is advocated by Dr. Fred C. Ayer, professor of educational administration at the University of Texas.

"Spelling provides the outstanding spot to emphasize word meaning," Dr. Ayer declares. "In high school language classes, where word meanings are studied, spelling lists and spelling exercises should go along with analysis of word meanings."

HEALTH OF TEXAS CHILDREN

The State Department of Health reports the following about the health of Texas children:

- "In 100 average children:
 - 10 have visual difficulties
 - 2 or 3 have impaired hearing
 - 5 to 10 are 'mouth breathers'
 - 20 have poor posture
 - 80 to 90 have decayed teeth
 - 5 show signs of chronic fatigue
 - 50 do not have good diets."
- The Health Department urges Texans to "build for defense by learning to eat the right food and helping others to eat the right food."

SECRETARY OF STATE PIONEERS ASSOCIATION DIES

Mary Frances Norton, secretary of the State Association of Texas Pioneers, died in San Antonio, February 3, at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. O. Saratt.

31,400 AIRCRAFT SPOTTERS

Governor Coke Stevenson's office announced that 31,400 Texans were enrolled as volunteers observers in the aircraft warning service throughout the State. The service is called the "eyes of the army."

DEFENSE MINERAL SURVEY

With a \$220,579 WPA grant, the University of Texas will sponsor a State-wide survey of mineral resources vital to war industries. From 8 to 12 county units, or work projects, each employing a dozer, workers, are expected to operate simultaneously.

STATE TRAFFIC FATALITIES DECREASE

State Police Director Homer Garrison reported that State traffic fatalities dropped 19 per cent during the first two months of 1942 as compared with the same period last year.

\$2,500,000 MAGNESIUM PLANT

A \$2,500,000 plant to extract magnesium from the mineral, dolomite, is being built near Austin. Dolomite is plentiful in the hills of Travis county, west of Austin.

DRIED EGG PLANTS

"Texas dried egg plants are producing one-fourth of all dried eggs sent to the Allies under the lend-lease bill," said Dr. Edward W. Gaumitz, associate administrator of the AMA.

CORK OAK TEST PLANTING

Cork oak acorns and seedlings are being planted by scientists of Texas A. & M. College as part of a long-range program to test suitability of Texas soils to this foreign tree whose shortage is causing concern in parts of the government's rearmament program. Cork is the outer layer of bark obtained from cork oak and is used by the army to make gaskets and washers for engines, in airplanes, motor vehicles and tanks, for cartridge plugs and bomb parts, and for cold storage insulation. The navy also uses it for life preservers and to prevent sweating in submarines.

The richest and most productive cork forests are in Portugal and Spain.

EAST TEXAS IRON MADE CONFEDERATE CANNON

Recent announcement by the War Department that an iron ore smelter would be erected near Daingerfield, (Morris county), for the manufacture of Texas iron into defense armament, recalls that in 1861-4 Confederate cannon were produced in East Texas foundries.

LURE OF LIQUID GOLD

Since advertising 230,000 acres of State land for sale, Land Commissioner Bascom Giles has received scores of letters asking:

"Does the land have oil under it?"
Most of the land is priced at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 an acre.

FOOD STAMP PLAN EXTENDED

The U. S. Agriculture Department extended the food stamp program for distributing surplus agricultural commodities to needy families in Texas to the counties of Washington, Jasper, Upshur and Limestone, effective in about a month.

JOINS NAVY TO AVENGE SON'S DEATH

Claude William Washburn, of Houston, age 39, operator of a Ventian blind company, laid the notice of his son's death on a naval recruiting officer's desk and said, "Here I am. I am going to take his place and get myself a few of those Japs."

ECHO OF WORLD WAR I

Mrs. L. N. Findley, of Mercedes, (Hidalgo county), received the following letter recently from a World War I veteran: "Every year at Christmas time I think of you. I shall never forget the lovely sweater you knitted for me when stationed at Camp Stanley, Texas, during World War I. It looks like we are going to have to do it all over again. I have a son who is just the right age for the army and no doubt will be called. Sincerely,
EDWIN SCHWOEDER."

OLD AGE PENSION EXPENDITURES

State old age pension payments reached a record high of \$3,262,083 in March, with 168,162 recipients to receive an average of \$19.39 each. March added 2,183 to the rolls. Addition of 218 recipients increased assistance to the blind expenditures to a total of \$61,366. The rolls numbered 2,675 and grants averaged \$22.94. Showing the highest percentage of increase, the aid to dependent children program added 2,825 families for a total of 7,381. The average grant was \$20.80 and expenditures totaled \$153,320.

JUST A FIGHTER

Pittsburg Gazette: "Two East Texas boys went to Dallas to enlist in the army. One of them wished to join the navy. A recruiter began interviewing and asked: 'What are your qualifications?'"

"What?" the boy asked.
"What are your qualifications?" the recruiter repeated. "Are you a mechanic, plumber, radio operator, machinist or just what do you want to do?"
"I want to fight," the boy said."

Notorious Stampede of the Longhorn Trails

(Continued from Page 2)

stopped, and bedded down for the night. This return was very unusual. Trail bosses as a rule did not, after a run, want to try the same bed ground again.

Some stampedes took such odd forms that almost any story about the subject is believable. One night, while trailing over a long, dry stretch, Charles Goodnight had half of his herd moving along in sober, orderly manner while the other half raced up one side, around the point, down the other side and through the drags, stampeding around and around until they were quieted. I have heard of a head-on collision between two stampeding herds, one running full-tilt south, the other north. There may be some connection between this event and a toast that an embarrassed cowboy was called upon to give at a city banquet. All he could think of was this poem he had learned in camp:

They met on the bridge at midnight,
They never will meet again.
One was a west-bound heifer,
The other an east-bound train.

10,000,000 Longhorns

The trail herds before the Civil War generally contained only a few hundred head each, those made up for California being larger. When the Kansas market opened in the sixties, a thousand head made a good-sized herd. Later, as trail driving became more systematized and standardized, big operators sent their cattle up in herds numbering from 2,500 to 3,500 head. Occasionally two herds of cattle thoroughly trail-broken were thrown together. After Walter Billingsly, trail boss, reached Dodge City in 1884 with a big string of King Ranch cattle and had another added to it for delivery in Montana, the size of the composite herd, 5,600 head, became the talk of the country.

The figures on drives out of Texas before 1866 have never been compiled, but I am convinced that the aggregate was much larger than is generally supposed. Official figures on the cattle in Texas at the close of the Civil War give their number as between three and four million head. Taking many factors into account, I am confident that the number was nearer six million. Considering such a stock and their increase, the estimate of 10,000,000 cattle and 1,000,000 horses for the drives that followed during the next quarter of a century is conservative, even after taking account of the vast numbers of cattle killed on their own grounds for hides and tallow and other large numbers shipped by boats and cars.

By Boughner

MAC



A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Matter of Faith

Wife: "Oh, John, I'm so nervous. I just feel there's a mouse under the bed."
Husband: "Well, just feel there's a cat under the bed and go back to sleep."

Town Gossip

"Had you heard that Whatchyou-call-it's daughter and Whosit's son—the boy that's in the army—were married the other day?"
"Yes, but this is the first time I've heard their real names."

Power Plant

A professor was trying to demonstrate a simple experiment in the generation of steam.
"What have I in my hand?" he asked.
"A tin can filled with water," was the answer.
"Exactly. Now can any little boy tell me how, with this tin can, it is possible to generate a surprising amount of power?"
One little boy raised his hand.
"You may answer, Jimmie."
"Tie it to a dog's tail."

Change of Pace

A colored preacher, standing before his flock, started in dismay at the red splotch on his white starched bosom, made by an over-ripe tomato tossed by someone in the congregation. He departed from his prepared sermon about the pearly gates.
"Budders and sisters," he said softly, "there is gwine to be jes' about ten mo' minits of dis hebban business. Den you is gwine to see all hell break loose!"

Matter of Multiplication

Sam: "The average woman has a vocabulary of only 500 words."
Joe: "That's not true of the average woman. When the average woman gets wound up talking she has a vocabulary of a million words."

The Uncanny Scot

A Scotsman and his wife were out motoring when their car broke down and it had to be towed to a garage. All the way his wife complained bitterly of the amount it was going to cost them.
"It's scandalous!" she said.
"Fifteen dollars for towing the car a matter of three or four miles."
"Never mind," honey, said the Scotsman, "I'm making him earn it—I've put on the brakes."

Logical

Ma: "Son, don't you know it's Sunday? You mustn't play marbles in the front yard. Go into the back yard if you want to play marbles."
Son: "All right, ma, but it's also Sunday in the back yard!"

Family Discard

Sonny: "Mom, listen to pop snore. What makes him do that?"
Mom: "The doctor says some organ is out of order."
Sonny: "Sounds like an old hand organ playing jaz."

Poultry News Poultry Show Lice and Mites

Houston Poultry Show

The poultry show that was held recently in connection with the Houston Fat Stock Show was one of the most successful ever held in Texas. Among the highlights of this show, was the fact that the grand champion capon, raised by Luther Nygren, of Manor, Texas, was sold for a world record price of \$500.00. The purchaser was Jack Turner, owner of the famous Chicken Ranch, of Houston.

Control Lice and Mites

During the early spring days before the lice and mites appear, is the time to lay the ground work for the control of these pests. Because mites hibernate in cracks and behind incrustations of dirt, it is important to clean all poultry houses thoroughly of dirt and droppings, before scrubbing with hot lye water. After the house is dry, spray walls, cracks, roosts, and floors with a mite repellent spray. Wooden nests and feeders as well as any other wooden equipment should be given this same treatment. A nicotine sulphate preparation applied to the roosts will control the lice.

Use the Sun

The sun, in addition to supplying health giving vitamin D rays to poultry, also is a natural disinfectant. Few, if any, disease germs can stand the direct rays of the sun for any length of time. For

this reason, it is a good practice to expose the interior of the poultry house and cleaned poultry equipment to the sun periodically or whenever the cleaning is done and the days are sunny.

Market Eggs Twice a Week

With the warm weather coming on, eggs should be collected often, cooled, stored in a low temperature egg room, and taken to market twice a week for top egg prices on a quality basis. It obviously doesn't pay to produce a good egg and then neglect to carry through with a sound merchandising program by neglecting to care for the eggs properly after they are produced.

How Long to Keep Them?

The length of time you keep hens for laying depends upon what they do in their pullet year, says the American Poultry Journal. The flock should be culled when they stop laying and if they laid well during their pullet year, the best should be kept over. They will lay approximately 20% less in their second year than they did in their first. If you didn't get very good results in their first or pullet year, then it would be best not to keep any over for the second year. Usually two years are all that they will prove profitable, in most cases. In breeding flocks exceptionally good birds are kept as long as they live.

For Sale Ad

One of Uncle Sam's selectees put the following for sale ad in a Beaumont, Texas, newspaper:

"Five tires, equipped with radio, heater and 1941 convertible deluxe coupe. Car is A-1, owner is 1-A. Asking \$1,200 for the tires—nothing for the car."

A Delicate Situation

The church service was proceeding successfully when a woman in the gallery got so interested that she leaned out too far and fell over the railing. Her dress caught in a chandelier, and she was suspended in mid-air. The minister noticed her undignified position and thundered at the congregation: "Budders Johnson will now lead us in prayer while de congregation bows its head and shuts its eyes as Deacon Jackson rescues Sistah Smith!"

Dizzy Speed

Bill: "I had a little balance in the bank, but got married two months ago, and now—"
Sam: "Ah, love makes the world go round."
Bill: "I know it does, but I didn't think it would go around so fast as to cause me to lose my balance."

Better Educated

A farmer and a professor were sharing a seat on a train. It was getting lonesome so the farmer started a conversation and they soon became friendly.
"Let's have a game of riddles to pass the time," said the professor. "If I have a riddle you can't guess, you give me one dollar or vice versa."
"All right," replied the farmer, "but as you are better educated than I am, do you mind if I only give 50 cents?"
"O. K.," replied the professor. "You go first."
"Well, what animal has three legs walking and two legs flying?"
"I don't know," replied the professor. "Here's a dollar. What's the answer?"
"I don't know either," replied the farmer. "Here's your fifty cents."

"War Correspondent" Way

If the "war correspondents" in Washington were reporting the completion of Joe Dunk's five-barrel pumper at Slippery Hollow, we suspect that the story would run something like this:

"A terrific blow for national defense was struck on the bleak hillsides of Slippery Hollow yesterday when the crack drilling crew of Veteran Oilman Joe Dunk smashed their way through unbelievable difficulties to a depth of 731 feet and made a brilliant contribution to the country's oil supply by bringing in a five-barrel pumper."

Life-Like

"Do you think you can make a good portrait of my wife?"
"My friend, I can make it so life-like you'll dodge every time you see it."

Big Bend, the Last Texas Frontier

(Continued from Page 2)

mountains. How many millions of years it took only the geologist can guess, but to comprehend the Big Bend at all one must keep in mind that journey of the river through the Rockies.

The Rio Grande rises in southern Colorado, on about the same meridian as the Colorado river. Both streams start on the west side of the Rockies and the natural thing for the Rio Grande to do would have been to flow westward to the Pacific. Instead, however, it turned south and for some 700 miles followed the western base of the range, passed entirely through New Mexico and at the gap of El Paso started to cross the mountains.

Below El Paso the mountain chain swings a little east but continues generally southward into Mexico. For this entire distance there seemed remote chance the river could ever get through to the east. But at some distance day the mountains apparently cracked open, letting the river come through to the eastern side of the watershed. Where it turned to continue southeast to the Gulf of Mexico constitutes the Big Bend.

To say the mountains cracked open merely explains how the river got through, but something far more interesting happened. They not only cracked but a whole section, some fifteen or twenty miles wide, crashed down to a lower level, making not just a canyon of splendid proportions but a huge fallen block. On the Texas side this block seems to have fallen to three thousand feet and in Mexico the fall was six thousand feet or more.

Volcanic Debris

The whole country within the fallen block, is a jumbled mass of marine and volcanic deposits and of desert weathering which emphasizes the grotesque. In the gigantic debris have been found bones of the dinosaur and giant turtles, fossilized oysters three feet in diameter and petrified trees, showing that vegetation and extinct forms of animal life must have abounded there.

The flora and fauna of the Big Bend region are appropriate to its unusual geographical characteristics and are more closely allied to the flowers and animals of old

Mexico than to those found elsewhere in the United States. Although it has never been completely explored botanically, more than 800 species of plant life have been identified.

Among the wild animals of Big Bend are beaver, peccary, deer, kit fox, jaguars and ocelots. There will be a lesson for all mankind when the Big Bend of Texas and the wild region opposite it in Mexico shall be converted into an international park area devoted to the recreation and enlightenment of men, and to the promotion of peace and understanding between neighbor nations.

Munitions From Sea Water

(Continued from Page 2)

neck of land. (Not all of this is for magnesium; some of it is for bromine, some for cooling purposes). The waste water emerges at the other side, seven miles away. Oyster shells, dredged nearby, supply lime. There's plenty of salt. There's abundant electric power, and natural gas in that region sells for next to nothing.

The process sounds simple. The shells are burned to make slaked lime. Ocean water mixed with this lime forms magnesium hydrate—known in the medicine chest as "milk of magnesia." Treated with hydrochloric acid produced from the salt, the milk of magnesia is changed into magnesium chloride, which is dried and melted in a gas-fired furnace. An electric current divorces the chlorine (which is piped off as a gas for its own uses) from the magnesium. The resultant metal is drawn off in molten state and cast into ingots.

Capacity 54,000,000 Pounds a Year

The Gulf Coast plant was blueprinted to produce 18,000,000 pounds a year. Before construction began Dow was asked by the government to double its capacity. Before it was completed the order came to double again. The plant produced its first magnesium—the first bar of solid metal ever made from sea water—January 21, 1941. From the sea and from its Michigan brine wells the Dow Company this year will extract 14 times as much magnesium as this country used in 1940.

Even this won't be as much as we want. To get more the government has financed the construc-


tion of several plants which are to mine magnesium from various rich deposits of ores. When they get going their output is expected to exceed Dow's.

At long last, magnesium has won recognition as a metal to make things with. After the war, magnesium will effect sweeping changes in our everyday life. Plentiful and low-priced (it's 22½ cents a pound now, should go lower), it will become a household metal. It will make a baby carriage light enough to be carried up the front steps—baby and all. It will be in kitchen pots and pans, thick and strong but light enough for a woman's wrist. Perhaps it will go into pianos, into furniture that a girl can move with ease, into lawn mowers, shovels, farm tools, bicycles, household appliances. Its greatest use is likely to be in transportation. It will mean cheaper planes—cheaper to build, cheaper to fly. It has already been used successfully in truck and bus bodies; it will be used in streamlined trains and automobiles.

Wherever lightness and strength are needed, magnesium—light as wood and strong as iron—will play a new part in the machinery of our living.

GREATER TEXAS CLUB

The Greater Texas Club, with headquarters at 209 Jefferson Hotel, Dallas, was recently organized for the purpose of increasing food production in Texas as an aid to winning the war. Frank Reedy, secretary-treasurer of the club, said: "The objective of the club is to arouse our citizens to the need of greater efforts in every line of production, whether it is airplanes, ships, bombs, cattle, sheep, hogs, milk, baby chicks, eggs, chickens, turkeys, field crops, fruit crops, vegetable crops, etc. It takes food as well as guns to win a war and the nation with the greatest food reserve will win. We want that nation to be America. Through our Greater Texas Club we want to awaken every man, woman and child to the vital neces-

Anthrax bacilli? Phooey!
We're protected with CUTTER
CHARBONOL
It's fortified with aluminum hydroxide.

If not available locally order direct from
CUTTER Laboratories
SAN ANTONIO AND FORT WORTH

ty of co-ordinating the vast resources of Texas in an all-out effort to beat the Axis. We also want to assist cooperative marketing among our farmers and encourage them not only to produce more but to sell more.

"Ours is a State-wide institution. We plan to organize the State into districts with a Greater Texas Club of 100,000 members in each district. These clubs will consolidate our resources for local food production and for local and national consumption. Texas has the soil and climate for a tremendous output of foods of all kinds. If we can keep our boys at the front well supplied with food there'll be no doubt as to the outcome of the war. It will be the Allies who will be victorious and we Texans want to say we had a big hand in bringing about the victory."

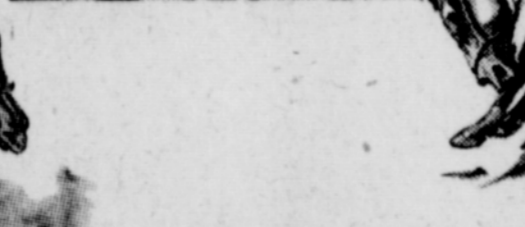
The honeybee has eleven kinds of tools on its legs. These include different kinds of rakes, brushes, combs, spurs, presses and baskets, each designed for a special useful purpose in the busy life of the bee.

But Satan hindered us. I Thess. 2:18.

"Let'er ride!"

RODEO OR RANGE—
TOP-HANDS AGREE:
"THERE'S NOTHING
LIKE A CAMEL"

GRAND CHAMPION ALL-ROUND COWBOY FRITZ TRUAN also has a Saddle Bronc title to his credit. Cheyenne... Pendleton... wherever the riding is the roughest... you'll find Fritz in action—either on a sun-fishing saddle or enjoying a Camel (right). "Yes, mildness counts plenty in my game," says Fritz. "And Camels are extra mild. I've smoked 'em for 10 years."



"AFTER A REAL TOUGH RIDE, believe me, nothing hits the spot like a Camel," says Steer-Riding Champion Gene Rambo (right). "That full, rich flavor is great—and no matter how much I smoke, Camels always taste swell. What's more, the extra spoking in Camels is mighty welcome economy."



"LESS NICOTINE in the smoke makes good horse sense to me," explains Bareback Bronc ace Hank Mills (left). "Camels have the mildness that counts. They've got the flavor, too." Everywhere you go, it's the same—for extra mildness, coolness, and flavor, there's nothing like a Camel—America's favorite.



The smoke of slower-burning
Camels contains

28% LESS NICOTINE

than the average of the 4 other
largest-selling cigarettes tested—
less than any of them—according
to independent scientific tests
of the smoke itself!



Camel

THE CIGARETTE OF COSTLIER TOBACCOS

B. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

FEED TEXO ALL MASH CHICK STARTER

—for fast growth and healthy development. Write for scientifically prepared IODINE BOOKLET AND FEEDING GUIDE. Department B. W.

BURRUS FEED MILLS
DALLAS

SAN BENITO

FORT WORTH



TEXAS FARM NEWS REPORTS

The vaccinating needle and dipping vat are two important essentials on a cattle ranch now being put back into use to combat diseases.

"Because of the extended drouth, the small grain outlook throughout Central Texas is not good," J. D. Prewitt, district farm agent, admitted.

Texas farmers pay more than \$56,000,000 a year for hired help, and their annual expenditures for feed for animals and poultry are in excess of \$39,000,000, according to U. S. Department of Commerce census bureau.

C. C. Brogotti, farmer living near Sulphur Springs, (Hopkins county), grew a yam which measured 19 inches in length and has a firm, well-developed body.

Jim Womack, of Halesboro, (Red River county), exhibited a giant egg that measured 7 1/2 inches around from end to end, and 6 1/2 inches around the other way. It was of the Rhode Island Red variety.

There are between 200,000 and 400,000 more cattle on Texas farms than a year ago, and leading cattlemen say this figure can be boosted even higher should the country's war needs demand it.

Four bales from an acre of cotton—this is the almost unbelievable record of the Von Roeder farms in the Knapp community, (Borden county). The cotton patch is non-irrigated.

Premiums of eight cents per dozen on graded, infertile eggs have been received for several months by Mr. and Mrs. Donovan Meisch, of Red River county. The eggs were sold in special cartons containing the producer's guarantee.

With favorable spring range prospects and cattle in excellent condition as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Texas ranchmen and farmers have high hopes of 1942 surpassing the banner year of 1941 as a profitable livestock period.

A red winged monoplane, hedge-hopping the cactus and rugged hills of the Big Bend country along the Rio Grande, is carrying the fight in their own element to eagles preying on lambs and goats in the ranch lands. J. O. Casparis, of Alpine, (Brewster county), takes his plane up loaded with expert marksmen who bring down the predators.

"The modern truck-driving cattle thief has become a major problem on the western range," Jay Taylor, president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, reports. "The situation is serious," Taylor told association members at its annual convention. "We have hopes that our new inspection bill now before Congress will be approved."

TEXAS LARGEST U. S. APPROVED HATCHERY 70,000 CHICKS WEEKLY

Barned Rocks, White Rocks, B. I. Reds, N. H. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Large English, Leghorns and other leading breeds. Many from B. O. P. sired flocks. Hatching as low as \$4.50 per 100.

Write for complete price list and information now and SAVE.

WESTERN HATCHERIES
DEPT. B
705 ELM STREET DALLAS, TEXAS

LITTLE RONNIE



The number of all goats on Texas ranges was estimated at 3,500,000 compared with 3,397,000 a year ago, and a 10-year average of 3,016,000.

A. & M. College entomologists warn farmers that the available supply of calcium arsenate, No. 1 insecticide for cotton insect control, will be 25 to 40 per cent less this year than in 1941.

The Texas lower valley tomato acreage for fresh shipments was estimated as of March 1 at 21,000 acres, or 43 per cent above the harvest acreage last year, the U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service has reported.

It is estimated that about 10,000 acres of safflower will be planted in Texas this year with seed available. The crop yields from 15 to 60 bushels an acre, a bushel weighing 45 pounds.

Collin is one of twenty-four Texas counties asked to plant 3,000 acres of castor beans in 1942. Under the plan, the AAA will supply seed free, provided 1 per cent of the crop is returned this fall.

Mrs. R. L. Duke, Panhandle pioneer and XIT ranch personality, has arranged for experimental culture of 250 guayule rubber plants on her ranch near Dalhart. The plants were secured from a large rubber company at Salinas, California.

Dr. E. B. Reynolds, chief of the agronomy division of A. & M. College, has written a circular of instructions on raising peanuts, which he says yield from 900 to 1,800 pounds of nuts per acre on different soils. The circular gives full directions how to grow them on different soil types and how to harvest and cure them.

Texas State Department of Agriculture has announced, after a long series of tests, that sufficient good seed are available for Texas to join New Mexico and Arizona in efforts to raise at least 75,000 bales of "S. X. P." type long-staple cotton for use in balloon cloth and other war products requiring a light, strong fabric.

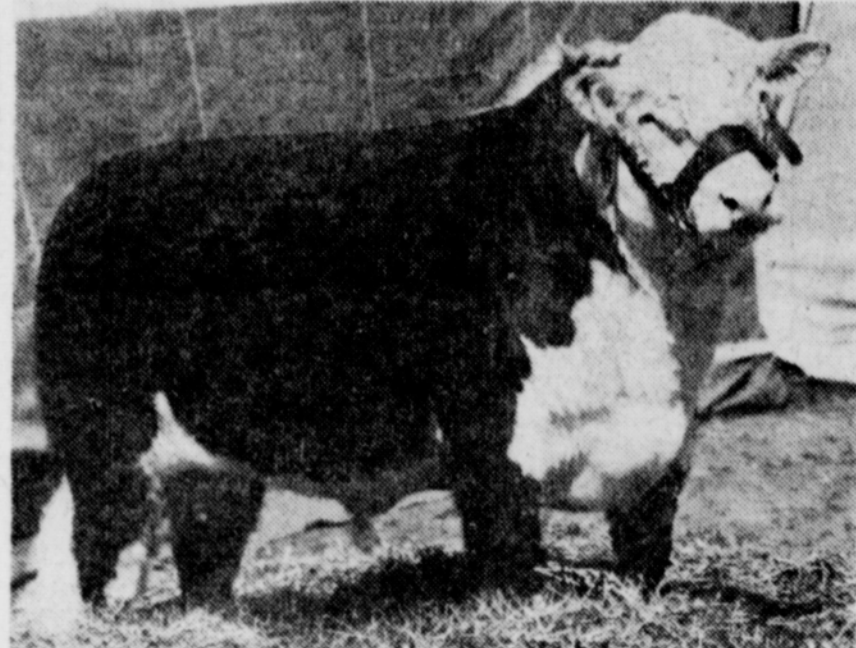
Highway patrolmen stationed near Waco, (McLennan county), have decided to give up herding cattle in patrol cars. The reason: A dented radiator grill. Patrolmen tried to run cattle off the highway near Lorena by easing up behind them and yelling. They eased up on a young heifer that objected to the disturbance. Hind legs flew out and almost kicked out the radiator grill.

There is hybrid corn that will produce big yields in Texas. That is proved by the production of 102 bushels to the acre on a Trinity river farm within 1 1/4 miles of the Tarrant county courthouse. George H. Kiosseff is the farmer, and the seed were of the new variety originated for Texas by the Texas Experiment Station.

The cool spring and frequent rains during the spring and summer of 1941 in Texas were unfavorable for turkeys and death losses among pouls were very heavy, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. Estimated number of turkeys on Texas farms January 1, 1942, was 875,000 birds compared with 983,000 birds a year earlier.

Valley citrus growers during the last of March received the highest prices ever received for juice fruit in the history of the citrus canning industry, averaging from \$15 to \$17 per ton, according to J. A. Burch, of Weslaco, (Hidalgo county), executive secretary of the South Texas Canners' Association.

Elmor Proctor, farmer near Bells, (Grayson county), recently celebrated the ninetieth year in which the farm where he lives has been in his family. Proctor's maternal great grandfather bought 576 acres of land, paying \$2 an acre, and the part that Mr. Proctor now owns has been in the family ever since.



Above photo shows Gem Blanchard, the Reserve Champion Polled Hereford bull at the recent Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show in Fort Worth. Johnson Brothers, of Jacksboro, Texas, are owners of the Polled Hereford.

Expansion of the pink bollworm control program to all of the seven cotton-producing areas of Mexico and transfer of the Valley control office to San Antonio, have been announced by D. M. McEachern, chief of the Valley office.

On the average East Texas farm, an ample supply of peaches of fair to excellent quality for home use may be produced from May through August. This statement is based on the results secured from the study of two-hundred-and-sixty-two varieties of peaches at Substation No. 11, Nacogdoches, (Nacogdoches county).



SPARING "BOSSY"—Artificial udders are introduced in New Hamburg, N. Y., for instruction of city lads in farming methods. Milking a cow is the first step in the course, but this device spares "bossy" from serving as a classroom.

Horses and mules should escape the sleeping sickness if they are treated in May with two shots of chick embryo vaccine. It is thought that immunity developed will last until frost kills the biting insects that spread the disease. As fly time approaches, remember that a good fly spray can be used to advantage as a protection for your horse power.—Dairy-Grams.

The soils of East Texas as a general rule respond well to fertilizers, and many of them are sandy and low in phosphoric acid and nitrogen; they are usually better supplied with potash. The heavier soils and the bottom lands are much better supplied with plant food than the upland soils, according to A. & M. College, division of chemistry.

Milk production in Texas was about 6 per cent greater in 1941 than in either of the two preceding years, according to estimates by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This increase was due partly to an increase of about 3 per cent in the number of milk cows on farms, partly to increased production per cow.

Increased acreages of all major food and feed crops, especially those for which larger goals have been set

in the war effort, are in prospect on Texas farms in 1942. The increase will be about 9 per cent over the large acreage planted in 1941, according to the analysis of individual farm reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Some of the Valley's choicest citrus trees soon will be growing in the gardens of the country home of

President Manuel Avila Comacho of Mexico, his foreign secretary, Ezequiel Padilla, and his Secretary of Interior, General Aleman, said. Maj. Lloyd M. Bentsen, commander of the 31st battalion Texas Defense Guard, provided 25 grapefruit trees and 50 orange trees from near McAllen, (Hidalgo county).

A green egg, 6 inches long was laid in Hermann Park Zoo, Houston, by a cassowary, a large bird resembling an ostrich, and native of Australia.

There is a visible trend among farmers and ranchmen toward more feeding of beef cattle, both on pastures and in the feed lot, according to G. W. Barnes, animal husbandman of A. & M. College Extension Service. This trend is apparent notwithstanding the fact that stockmen continue to rely very largely upon the range for maintenance of breeding herds, growing cattle, and in some areas for fattening of animals.

Farmers can render immediate service to our country by turning in whatever scrap metal is lying around the farm. Scrap metal is desperately needed by our armed forces, says the War Department. Perhaps the average person doesn't appreciate how important scrap is in ammunitions and war equipment, nor how much is available for this purpose on farms. A 3-inch anti-aircraft gun, for example, requires 3 tons of scrap metals, a 50-calibre machine gun requires 50 pounds of scrap metals, and a 2,000-pound aerial bomb requires 500 pounds of scrap metals. We have plenty of scrap available—the thing is to get it where it can be used. According to the estimates of the O. P. M., there are one and a quarter million tons of scrap on farms that can be collected.

For the **BEST SALES and SERVICE**
Send Your **CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP** to
DAGGETT-KEEN COMMISSION CO. FORT WORTH, TEXAS
ESTABLISHED 1909
CHAS. DAGGETT Cattle Salesman
FRANK LISLE Hog Salesman
BOB BRAMLETT Sheep Salesman

The first bag of onions in the United States for the year 1942 was marketed in Raymondville, (Willacy county), March 13. The onions were grown by Melebor De Leon, who received a \$10 premium on the sale.

Immediate organization of 200-egg-marketing associations in Texas to help the government utilize increased production, and aid farmers in obtaining fair prices, was urged recently by State Agriculture Commissioner J. E. McDonald.

Gregg county farmers are being urged to plant a minimum of 3,565 acres to peanuts this year to help fill the nation's wartime need for oil. J. M. Bullock, of the Gregg AAA, has announced. Threshing equipment will be available this fall, he said.

George Greenwell, farmer in the piney wood, sandy-land section of Southeast Texas, has been successful in increasing production on his 64-acre farm. Greenwell raised \$1,600 worth of food in a year. Hogs are Greenwell's specialty.

Twenty-four Texas counties are being asked to plant 3,000 acres of castor beans this year, according to B. F. Vance, administrative officer in charge of the AAA in Texas. Primary motives for increased acreage is to produce sufficient seed for planting in 1943.

The pride of Pierce ranch, two miles from Luling, (Caldwell county), are twin colts, a rare occurrence in farm livestock. An old sorrel mare is the mother of the awkward-looking 3-week-old pair. The father is a high-bred albino show horse.

Grand Champion Barrow of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show swine division earned its way into the finals by winning the grand championships of the boys' pig show and the Hampshire class championship. The proud exhibitor was Vernon Edwards, of Rotan, (Fisher county).

Evidence that Hunt county is coming into its own as a cattle breeding center is found in the purchase of the \$10,000 Hereford bull, Master Mixture, by Naud Burnett for his farm near Greenville. The purchase is expected not only to enhance the value of Mr. Burnett's herd, but provide other stockmen in that section with the opportunity to develop their stock.

The beginning of a long-range program to improve the quality and quantity of East Texas swine has been announced in Tyler, (Smith county), by County Agent W. M. Young. The program, to be launched immediately, will involve Smith, Van Zandt, Hopkins, Wood, Cherokee, Rains and Franklin counties, and will be modeled after programs already followed in some other sections of the State.

Forsaking her duties as an office employe in Fort Worth, 21-year-old Miss Ethel Aline Malone has assumed complete responsibility for the 225-acre farm owned by her father. She thus becomes one of the first women in Wichita and Clay counties to fill a man's job on a farm as a result of the rapid drafting of men power for the armed forces.

With the exception of turkeys, Texas' gigantic livestock producing industry is operating this year with an increase in food animals. Horses and mules joined turkeys in a decline from 1941, the U. S. agricultural marketing service has reported. Cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and chickens increased, and the entire inventory of January 1, 1942, showed an increase of 34 per cent over January 1, 1941.

"WHICH DO I LIKE BEST?
THE WONDERFUL
RICH TASTE
—OR THE
MILDNESS?
It's a stand-off," says
W.M. Smith
WIRE CHIEF

MAN! WHAT
GRAND TASTE
WITH SUCH COOL,
REFRESHING
MILDNESS—SWELL
AROMA! AND
DON'T OVERLOOK
PRINCE ALBERT'S
CRIMP CUT FOR
QUICK, EASY
ROLLIN'. PACKS
BETTER IN
PIPES, TOO!

70
fine roll-your-own
cigarettes
in every handy
pocket can of
Prince Albert

We're not too young for a shot of CUTTER
BLACKLEGOL
If not available locally order direct from
CUTTER LABORATORIES - Beckley, West
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SEXED—POP SIBED CHICKS
232-312 Egg Official R.O.P.
Males added to fine official
Egg Laying Contest and
trapnet-pedigree blood al-
ready in Dixie Matings. Prices no higher
than for common chicks. B.W.D. Tested.
PULLETS OR MALE CHICKS if desired.
Catalog Free - Big discounts Early Orders
DIXIE POULTRY FARM
BRENNHAM, TEXAS
FREE

In recent laboratory
"smoking bowl" tests,
Prince Albert burned
**86 DEGREES
COOLER**
than the average of the 30
other of the largest-selling
brands tested...coolest of all!

PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE
R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

MEN OF WAR

General Electric men and women—thousands of them! Four typical scenes show the spirit with which they are tackling the grim job of producing for war!



1. Thousands of employees, only ten days after war declaration, gathered in mass meetings in most major G-E plants to pledge all-out war effort!



2. Almost 85 per cent of all General Electric employees signed up to buy U. S. Defense Savings Bonds totalling more than \$20,000,000 a year!



3. A sign chalked by a G-E workman on a big machine being built for war. The sign carried this challenge to fellow workers: "Remember Wake Island!"



4. And day and night—around the clock—G-E workmen keep steadily at the most important job of building weapons and supplies for U. S. fighting men!

General Electric believes that its first duty as a good citizen is to be a good soldier.
General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC



DRESS UP
YOUR HAIR
FOR
Spring

MAKE YOUR
APPOINTMENT EARLY!

Short For Style

Short For Comfort

Short For Curls

that spring back into place at a
flash of the comb

MODERN BEAUTY SHOP

MANCHE ESTES, Manager

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

DELICIOUS FOOD, a genial, friendly service. Meet Your Friends here for breakfast, lunch or dinner. We specialize in fine Pan-Fried Steaks and Good Coffee.

QUALITY CAFE

Fred Estes, Manager.

MONUMENTS



The fitting tribute to one whom you have loved is a monument of permanence and grace; a stone that will go down through the years marking the last resting place of one whose name you respect and honor.

We have a beautiful line of the very latest designs in grave markers from which to make selections. Our prices are reasonable and our work guaranteed. Come in and look over our line—we will take pleasure in showing you our stock and our workmanship.

At your need, we shall be pleased to serve you.

Sam L. Dryden

752 Walnut Street ABBILENE Phone 4176

PERSONAL

Sgt. Parker Coppinger, with the U. S. Cavalry at Fort Clark, Bracketville, is at home for a few days visit.

Don C. Carter, Jr. of Lamesa, spent Tuesday with his aunt Eliza Gilliland and family. He was enroute home from Dallas.

Tech. Sgt. Russell Warren of Fort Blanding, left this morning after a ten-day furlough with his parents Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Warren

Raymond Foy of Dallas, spent the past week end with his mother Mrs. H. F. Foy. Mrs. Foy was painfully hurt by a fall some days ago.

Rufus Brown has opened a Radio Shop at Sam Gilliland's Plumbing shop and is prepared to give the public the best radio service.

Mr. and Mrs. Terrell Williams and mother, Mrs. Lee Williams, were called to Overton Saturday night by the death of their sister-in-law and daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Williams who was buried at Old London Monday.

St. Sgt. J. C. (Buddy) Hart of Sheppard Field, Wichita Falls spent several days the past week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hart. While here accompanied by his parents and little

brother, Billie he visited his sister, Mrs. R. H. Garner and Mr. Garner at Ozona.

Mrs. Henry Lambert was taken seriously ill Wednesday morning. Mrs. R. Q. Evans and son Leonard and Miss Donna Carter of Denison; Mr and Mrs. Jack Lambert of Houston, were summoned to her bedside. She was thought to be some better at last report.

Mrs. W. A. Fetterly attended the annual Conference of Womens Christian Service Societies of the Methodist Church held at Midland Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. The next conference will be held at Lubbock.

Mrs. Mary Kehrer returned a few days ago from Big Springs where she visited her sons Albert Kehrer and Ernest Kehrer and wife during the Easter holidays. The Kehrer brothers who are twins also celebrated a birthday while their mother was there.

"The Story of My Life"

By Rev. T. H. DAVIS
Reminiscences and Reflections of more than a half-century as a Methodist Preacher.

In an 80-page Book
50-Cents

(For Sale at The Star office)

Charter No. 3286 Reserve District No. 11

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BAIRD

IN THE STATE OF TEXAS,
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON APRIL 4th, 1942
PUBLISHED IN RESPONSE TO CALL MADE BY COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, UNDER SECTION 5211, U. S. REVISED STATUTES

ASSETS

Loans and discounts (including \$726.69 overdrafts)	\$285,220.24
United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	497,487.82
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	92,332.75
Corporate stocks (including \$2,050.00 stock of Federal Reserve bank)	2,050.00
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balance, and cash items in process of collection	480,778.33
Bank premises owned \$11,860.43, furniture and fixtures \$7,786.99	19,647.42
(Bank premises owned are subject to NO liens not assumed by bank)	
Real estate owned other than bank premises	2,364.00
Other assets	254.31
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,380,134.87

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	\$929,834.34
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	151,835.90
Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings)	20,065.11
Deposits of State and political subdivisions	159,256.45
Other deposits (certified and cashier's checks, etc.)	1,448.49
TOTAL DEPOSITS	\$1,262,440.29

TOTAL LIABILITIES \$1,262,440.29

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Capital Stock:	
(a) Class A preferred total par \$18,000.00, retirable value \$18,000.00 (Rate of dividends on retirable value is 3 %)	50,000.00
(c) Common stock, total par \$2,900.00	
Surplus	17,100.00
Undivided profits	44,175.08
Reserves (and retirement account for preferred stock)	6,419.50
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	117,694.58
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	1,380,134.87

MEMORANDA

Pledged assets (and securities loaned) (book value):
(a) United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities 218,789.07
(b) Other assets pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities (including notes and bills rediscounted and securities sold under repurchase agreement) 3,165.83
(c) **TOTAL** 221,954.90

Secured liabilities:
(a) Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law 166,605.84
(d) **TOTAL** 166,605.84

State of Texas, County of Callahan, ss:
I, BOB NORRELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BOB NORRELL, Cashier.

(SEAL)
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of April, 1942.
L. B. Lewis, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: *
Henry James
Ace Hickman
A. R. Kelton
Directors,

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

A. A. Davis, Pastor

We appreciate the many visits paid us and every remembrance sent us during our recent illness. The thoughtful remembrance on the part of your friends when things are not going so well with you—will never fail to register in the memory of those capable of gratitude and appreciation. We know the Bible is true in every point and is thoroughly trustworthy in every experience of life. You neighbor was first at the cradle and will be last at the grave. It was your neighbor who put the first clothes on your body—a neighbor will put the last ones on your body. A neighbor placed your body in the cradle—neighbors will put your body in the grave. They are with you in Birth, in Life and in Death. No wonder Jesus said—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself". Let us think on these things.

We enjoyed preaching to that fine crowd last Sunday morning on "Why Is God So Silent Now" God has been silent for the past 1900 years. But one day God will speak again. Now-next Sunday morning we plan to bring a message on that subject, "When God Speaks Again".

We invite you to the services,

DELPHIAN CLUB MEETS WITH MRS. SIADOUS

Mrs. C. H. Siadous was hostess to the Delphian Club Tuesday afternoon. The members were delighted to meet with Mrs. Siadous in her beautiful new country home.

Twelve members answered roll call. In the business session it was voted to change the hour of meeting from 3 p. m. to 4 p. m. for the benefit of members of the club who are attending the Home Nursing Classes.

The beautification committee took charge of judging the art-craft in the ward school.

Mrs. Haynie Gilliland, leader of the program, gave a talk on CCC Camps. Mrs. Briscoe, on NY A and Mrs. Fulton on Preparing Today's Youth for the Post War Period.

The club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Steffen, Tuesday, April 4th

Child Health Day—1942

By The

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
—A Proclamation—

WHEREAS the Congress by joint resolution of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 617), has authorized and requested the President of the United States to issue annually a proclamation setting apart May 1, as Child Health Day:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, in recognition of the vital importance of the health of children to the strength of the Nation, do hereby designate the first day of May of this year as Child Health Day.

And I call upon the people in each of our communities to contribute to the conservation of child health and the reduction of illness among children by exerting every effort to the end that before May Day, Child Health Day children over nine months of age be immunized against diphtheria and smallpox, the two diseases for which we have the surest means of prevention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed. DONE at the City of Washington this 6th day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

By the President:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State,
(SEAL)

Pyorrhea May Follow Neglect

Are your gums unsightly? Do they itch? Do they burn? Drug-gest return money if first bottle of "LETO'S" fails to satisfy.
City Pharmacy

may get their clothing at the Commodity Ware House in Baird, Texas between 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. war saving time
W. P. STEPHENS,
County Commodity Foreman

COME CHICKS LET'S HURRY TO THAT NEW PURINA STORE

THERE they have Purina Starters feed to get you off to a flying start, Purina Growers to do an outstanding pullet growing job, and Purina Laying Mash to produce lots of eggs all year 'round. You'll see the difference Purina makes!



MORGAN'S Food Store
BAIRD, TEXAS.—PHONE 133

BABY CHICKS—We are now hatching chicks and will appreciate your business this season. Higher quality than ever before. Unsexed in all breeds \$8.00 per 100. Leghorns and Minorca pullets \$14. Leghorn Cockrels, \$3. Place orders early to be sure of getting chicks when desired. **STAR HATCHERY, Baird, Texas. 4c.**

Fort Worth Star-Telegram
DELIVERED AT YOUR DOOR
Morning, Evening and Sunday
See-or-Call
LEE LOPER
Phone 21
Baird, Texas, Phone, 231

Yes Sir— YOU CAN DEPEND ON US TO DELIVER THE GOODS!

OUR COORDINATED TRAIN-TRUCK SERVICE PRESENTS 7 OUTSTANDING FEATURES

1. Free Pick-up and Delivery
2. Frequent, Dependable Schedules
3. Popular Early Morning Delivery
4. Express Service at Freight Rates
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6. Extra Prompt C. O. D.'s
7. Courteous Employees

For Further Information, Please Call

J. A. STOVER, Agent Phone 284

or ask any Texas & Pacific Employee



Apply NOW for training as a U. S. Army or Naval Aviation Cadet. Keep 'em Flying



COORDINATED TRAIN-TRUCK SERVICE — It's Tops!

Baird Public Schools Will Close May 22

Baird Public Schools will close May 22 when 85 Seniors, 20 boys and 15 girls will receive their diplomas.

This is the smallest senior class to graduate from Baird High School in several years. This is due to several students leaving school to go into the army, navy and marine service and others going into defense work.

The following is the Senior roll:

- Ashabrammer, I. B.
- Benson, Mar
- Buchanan, Aubrey
- Brumback, Betty
- Brown, Jessie Merle
- Burks, James
- Cummins, Truman
- Cook, Raymond
- Crow, Frankie
- Chatham, Jimmie
- Davis, Alva
- Denny, Jim Bob
- Earp, James
- Earp, J. C.
- Estes, bettye
- Estes, Patsy
- Ford, Catherine
- Fraxier, George
- Freeland, Estelle
- Gorman, Tommy
- Gibson, Nola Van

- Hatley, Aaron
- Hill, Ellen Marie
- Hughes, Laura Louise
- Hatchett, Bill
- Ingram, Margie
- Meridith, Tommie
- Mitchell, Ivadel
- McClendon, Marguerite
- Russell, Eddie
- Swinson, Gene
- Schrrube, Maxine
- Warren, Robert
- White, Johnny
- Wheeler, John Emery

CARD OF THANKS

We sincerely thank all who were so kind and thoughtful of our loved one, C. C. Andrews in his long illness and for your kind expressions of sympathy and the many kindnesses shown us in his death. We will always cherish your kindness to us in this hour of sorrow.

Sincerely,
Mrs. C. C. Andrews
and family.

DO YOUR EARS RING?

Maybe somebody's talking about you! They noticed your bad breath. Sour, gassy stomach often accompanies occasional constipation. ADLERIKA blends 3 laxatives for quick bowel action and 8 carminatives to relieve gas. Try ADLERIKA today.

HOLMES DRUG COMPANY.

Students Entertain Parents With Chili Supper

The Homemaking Girls and Future Farmers were hosts to their parents at a chili supper Friday, April 3. Preceding the chili supper, the program was held at the Auditorium.

The program began with the opening ceremony of the FFA led by Henry Settle, president. Mrs. Lee Ivey led the group in several songs, and Kaye Gillit, Mistress of Ceremonies, introduced the following speakers in a panel discussion: Betty Gay Lidia, who spoke on "Nutrition for Defense", T. A. White, Jr., "Food for Defense", Colonel Dyer "Livestock for Defense", Weona Meridith, "Red Cross and Defense", Tommy Meridith "The Soldier and His Housekeeping", Irma Lois Young "Conservation for Defense", and Charles Walker "Editorials on Defense".

Miss Dortha Faulkner, accompanied by Johnnie Swinson sang "White Cliffs of Dover" and "Yankee Doodle."

Mr. Roe Curtis, the FFA sponsor introduced the guest speaker Mr. Hammons of Tye, president of the Texas Farm Bureau, whose educational and entertaining address was as beneficial to the parents as to the students. The program ended with the closing ceremony of the FFA.

Following the program, every one went to the gym where chili, beans, and coffee were served by the Homemaking Girls under the direction of Miss Helen Willard, their sponsor.

Tow sack races and games played by the boys and girls after the supper were as entertaining to those watching as to the participants.

NOTICE, ADMIRAL H. D. CLUB MEMBERS

The Admiral H. D. Club will meet with Mrs. J. H. Higgins Wednesday, April 22 from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. to test Pressure Cookers.

All who have cookers are urged to bring them to be tested.

GARDEN CLUB HELD MEETING

The Old Fashioned Garden Club met Tuesday, April 7th in the home of Mrs. L. L. Blackburn.

Mrs. Hubert Ross was leader of the program to discuss The Flower Show. Mrs. L. W. Hollis Jr., of Abilene, was guest speaker, she spoke on rules for flower show, also gave several good ideas for our coming show.

Mrs. Corrie Driskill gave a brief account of her visit to the flower show in Dallas.

Music by Mrs. V. E. Hill and Mrs. Olaf South.

Refreshments were served from the dining table by Mrs. Johnson assisted by Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Freeland and Mrs. Stiffler. Flowers were Bridal Wreath and Iris.

Those present were: Mesdames T. P. Bearden, Corrie Driskill, E. C. Fulton, E. Hughes, Lee Ivey, Clifford Jones, Virgil Jonsfi, A. R. Kelton, John Mc. Gowen Carroll McGowen, Felix Mitchell, Hubert Ross, Olaf South, Oscar Stiffler, Clyde White, Terrell Williams, and Mrs. Hollid and Dan Danielson of Abilene.

Hostesses were: Mrs. L. L. Blackburn, Mrs. C. V. Stephens, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Mrs. Bob Freeland

Midway News

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Griffin recently received a letter from their son Joe Wayne of the U. S. Air Corps. He has sailed from San Francisco, Calif., but his destination is not known. Joe Wayne enlisted January 15.

Mr. H. M. Redding has been sick for several days.

Attending the Texas Home Demonstration Association meeting of District 7 at Baird April 7, were, Mrs. Joel Griffin, Mrs. Carl Cook, Mrs. B. F. McCaw, Mrs. G. B. Jones and Misses Edna Cook and Floy McCaw.

Mrs. Harold Pyeatt and son, Sonny Deryle of Bennett, N. M. have been visiting Mrs. Pyeatt, Mrs. W. L. Parish and relatives at Clyde. Mrs. Parish left Tuesday with her daughter for a visit at Bennett.

Doris Hollowell of Sweetwater, visited Mr and Mrs. C. P. Burklow and Willie Sunday.

Congressman Charles L. South of Washington D. C. and Coleman visited his father, C. E. South recently.

TARVER-CRAGHEAD WEDDING

Miss Inez Tarver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tarver of Midway, and David Craghead of Tulsa, Oklahoma, were married recently in Abilene.

Immediately following their ceremony was the wedding of the brides room mate and a close friend of the groom. Both brides

wore patriotic colors, red, white and blue.

Mrs. Craghead is a graduate of Baird High School, with the class of 1941. At present she is attending Draughon's Business College at Abilene.

Mr. Craghead, now stationed at Camp Berkeley, Abilene, is a native of Tulsa, receiving his education there. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Craghead of Tulsa.

The couple are making their home in Abilene. Mr. Craghead expects to be transferred soon.

MRS. R. W. COOK HOSTESS TO H-D CLUB

Mrs. R. W. Cook was hostess when the Midway Home Demonstration club met at her home in a regular session April 10. The President, Mrs. Carl Cook presided.

Roll Call was answered with "My Favorite Color Scheme" The club members sang "God Bless America" as the opening exercise.

Floy McCaw gave a report on the District meeting held April 7 at Baird.

Edna Cook, chairman of the social committee reported the plans for the Amature show to be held Saturday evening, April 11 at community Center.

Mrs. Joel Griffin was appointed Recreational Leader. The President gave a short parliamentary drill.

Refreshments were served to six members and one visitor.



WINNIE WINKLE by BRANNER



WANTED

All the CREAM, POULTRY and EGGS that you can possibly put on the market. We will pay you Highest Prices —FOOD FOR VICTORY—

BAIRD PRODUCE COMPANY

F. L. Wristen, Manager

JACKSON ABSTRACT COMPANY

Prompt and Efficient Service
STELLA GILLILAND, Manager

Baird, Texas—Phone 59

HERE'S YOUR CHOICE READING AT NEW LOW PRICES



THIS NEWSPAPER, 1 Yr., And Any Magazine Listed

BOTH FOR PRICE SHOWN
ALL MAGAZINES ARE FOR ONE YEAR

- American Fruit Grower...\$1.75
- American Girl...2.25
- American Magazine...2.95
- American Poultry Journal...1.65
- Breeder's Gazette...1.65
- Capper's Farmer...1.75
- Child Life...8.00
- Christian Herald...2.50
- Click...2.00
- Collier's Weekly...2.50
- Column Digest...2.95
- Fact Digest...2.00
- Farm Journal & Farmer's Wife...1.65
- Flower Grower...2.50
- Household Magazine...1.75
- Hunting and Fishing...2.00
- Liberty (Weekly)...2.50
- Look (Bi-Weekly)...2.50
- Magazine Digest...5.45
- Modern Romances...2.00
- Modern Screen...2.00
- Nature (10 Iss. in 14 Mos.)...5.45
- Official Detective Stories...2.90
- Open Road (Boys) (12 Iss. in 14 Mos.)...2.00
- Outdoors (12 Iss. in 14 Mos.)...2.00
- Parents' Magazine (Weekly)...2.00
- Pathfinder (Weekly)...2.50
- Physical Culture...2.50
- Popular Mechanics...2.50
- Redbook Magazine...2.50
- Science & Discovery...2.00
- Screen Guide...2.00
- Screenland...2.00
- Silver Screen...2.00
- Sports Afield...2.00
- Successful Farming...1.75
- True Confessions...2.00
- True Story...2.25
- World Digest...5.45
- You (Bi-Monthly)...2.95
- Your Life...5.45

Through special arrangements with the magazine publishers we offer America's finest farm and fiction magazines—in combination with our newspaper — at prices that simply cannot be duplicated elsewhere! Look over this long list of favorites and make YOUR selection today!

THIS NEWSPAPER, 1 YEAR, AND FIVE FAMOUS MAGAZINES For both newspaper \$2.50 and magazines . . . \$2.50

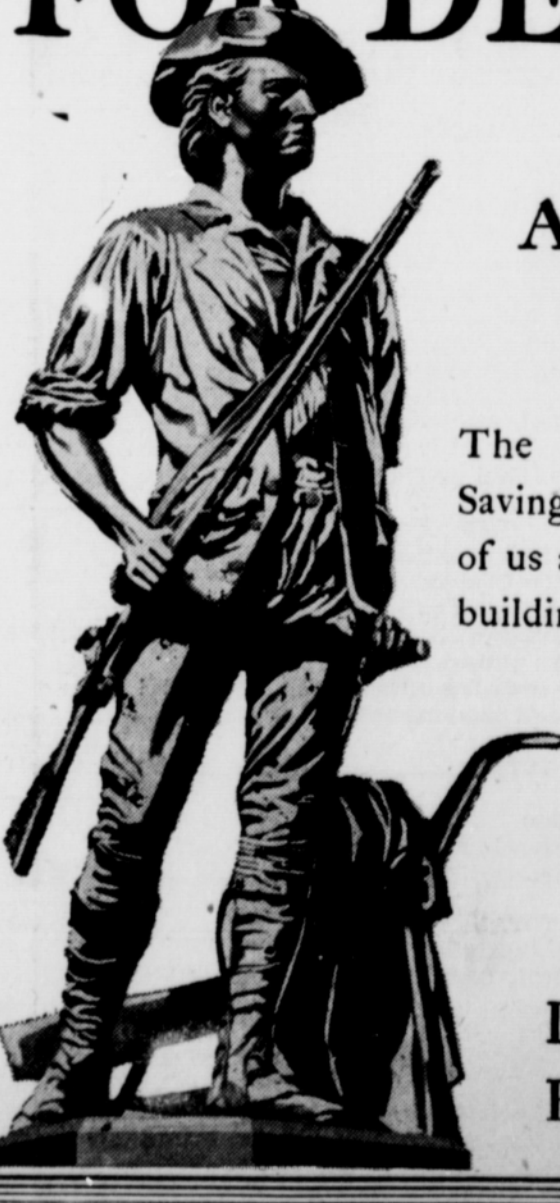
- GROUP A — SELECT 2 MAGAZINES**
- Fact Digest...1 Yr.
- Screenland...1 Yr.
- Click...1 Yr.
- Screen Guide...1 Yr.
- American Girl...8 Mo.
- Parents' Magazine...8 Mo.
- Christian Herald...6 Mo.
- Outdoors (12 Iss.)...14 Mo.
- Pathfinder (Weekly)...1 Yr.
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