

THE CISCO DAILY NEWS

Phones 80 and 81.

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DAILY BIBLE THOUGHT

PERFECT PEACE—Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee.—Isaiah 26:3.

PRAYER—Father, give us sweet repose in Thee. May love, joy, gentleness and goodness bear flowers and fruit of our lives.

THE MEANING IS CLEAR.

Williamson county citizens, substantial farmers and landowners, did some unusually frank talking among themselves the other day.

They can't sell farm land any more.

Banks won't lend them money on it, to the extent of former times.

The tax assessor is out taking rendition of the land at price levels based on 30 and 40 cent cotton years. In many instances the taxes, state, county and districts, exceed the revenue, per acre.

These farmers reached the conclusion something had to be done about it. They expressed some doubt whether the legislature will do it; but they petitioned the legislature to observe spartan economy, kill off additional tax levies on property, shut down on unrestricted local issuance of warrants though warrants aren't now troubling that county—and shift some of the overload of taxes to productive wealth.

Physical property, including land, gets only 20 cents out of the dollar of the nation's income, yet pays from 75 to 80 per cent of the dollar of the cost of state and local government, those landmen said.

Williamson county's expression is a symptom of a feeling that prevails among many people.

It is a challenge to the wisdom and the capacity of the legislature. It is a call upon the ability and the purpose of the legislature to show results. From one little segment of a big state, it is the crystallized decision that surveys and plans, argument and oratory, promises platitudes are not enough.

Boiled down to its essence, the people of Williamson county said that those enjoying the wealth of Texas should pay proportionally the cost of government.

CITRUS GROWERS TURN DOWN PLAN.

The federal farm board plan of organization of citrus cooperatives in the lower Rio Grande valley has been rejected by the growers and officials of the large exchanges of the Valley. Indeed the growers declared for the Texas Citrus Fruit Exchange as it is now operated. It was a snub for C. C. Teague, a member of the horticultural section of the federal farm board, who was at one time an official of the California Fruit Growers association. This is interesting for the reason that the citrus growers of the lower valley have decided on the policy of "going it alone."

ANOTHER NEW LAW FOR TEXAS.

Governor Sterling has signed a bill by Representative Homer DeWolf of Mills county, making it a felony "to threaten the life of a person, to burn his property and extortion." The penalty is set at no less than five years nor more than 25 years. Another statute should be enacted declaring it a felony to assassinate the character of person or persons with malice aforethought or to gratify political or private vengeance.

SIX NEGROES DIE IN THE CHAIR.

Six negroes died in the electric chair in South Carolina. "No move was made to stop the electrocution of the six." They were convicted of high crimes. When a negro is convicted of a high crime in South Carolina it is a waste of time to think of a move to stop his electrocution. There is no sentiment in South Carolina against capital punishment. There is a sentiment in Texas but it is not sufficiently powerful and far-reaching to inaugurate a successful legislative drive.

ARMED CITIZENS.

A Missouri lawmaker has introduced a bill providing that all adult Missourians or persons who come into the state, would be permitted to carry deadly firearms of not less than .32 nor more than .45 calibre on account of the crime wave. Men with murder in their hearts carry firearms. Bank robbers carry firearms. Footpads carry firearms. Housebreakers carry firearms. Professional killers carry firearms. Why not the law abiding citizen who stands for the protection of life and home?

OTHER OPINIONS

TRUCK AND BUS REGULATION

Committees representing a number of chambers of commerce and other civic organizations from towns throughout Texas are in Austin this week, to support legislation that has been introduced for the purpose of tightening regulations upon the operation of motor truck and bus lines. The sentiment in favor of more adequate regulation of this class of carriers seems to be practically unanimous, in fact, and many of resolutions urging the legislature to amend the laws so as to remedy the present unsatisfactory conditions have been written and delivered to the members of the two houses. Interest in the matter has been especially keen in those

towns like Temple and Brownwood in which railroad payrolls are of considerable economic importance. The Lov-Smith bill, introduced as Senate bill No. 374, seems to have the support of most of the delegations visiting Austin or planning to do so. Some provisions of this measure probably will be changed materially before it is brought up for final passage. In the event it survives the committee examinations, but as a whole it seems to offer a satisfactory amendment of the present statutes. Among other things, the Lov-Smith bill would limit the size and weight of motor trucks operating on the highways, would make it unlawful for trucks to haul cotton past compresses, and would put all other phases of

POPULAR INDOOR SPORT.



In the Political Arena

By HUGH N. FITZGERALD

the hauling of cotton by trucks under the same regulations as those now governing the railroads. As to the driving of trucks on highways, the Lov-Smith bill would provide a maximum speed of 25 miles per hour for trucks and 35 miles per hour for buses, with rigid rules as to observing the right-of-way of other traffic. The maintenance of adequate insurance to protect against property damage or personal injury, and more adequate provision for the licensing of drivers is also included in the bill. It is probable also that an increase of the tax paid by motor trucks and buses operating on the highways will be voted by the legislature, in response to the general complaint that this class of vehicles are not paying a fair share of the cost of highway construction and maintenance. The purpose of the more drastic regulation of trucks and buses, however, is not to put them out of business but to bring about more equitable competitive conditions between them and the railroads and to promote safety on the highways; and it is not likely, therefore, that a very heavy increase in taxation will be attempted. Both the trucks and the buses have rights that should not be ignored, and the problem is to adjust the transportation regulations as to protect these rights and the rights of the railroads and the public. Incidentally, the problem is not one that is peculiar to Texas, but is before the legislatures and people of all the other states because the commercial use of the highways is now general throughout the country.—Brownwood Bulletin.

Did You Ever Stop to Think?

By EDSON E. WAITE
Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Colonel F. S. Breen, publisher of the Flagstaff (Arizona) Sun, says: "Fifty per cent of the money earned in almost any town in the United States would be fifty per cent better off today if they had never invested money in anything they didn't know anything about. "Half the men today who are complaining about times being hard and money scarce are themselves directly to blame if times are hard with them and money scarce. If each had the money now he has invested in far-reduced development projects about which he had almost never heard, except from the high-powered salesmen who got a rich slice of the cash they took from him, he would have far less cause for complaint. I am not referring to listed stocks in which so many men have invested a few months ago—that's another story—but to unlisted stocks in most cases floated for the sole purpose of extracting money from suckers. "Right here in Flagstaff are scores of men who would have looked askance and said 'no' to most requests for investments in home projects that they could have watched and taken a hand in the development of and which in many cases would have succeeded and meant larger pay-rolls, greater population and more prosperity for their town, who were unable to say 'no' to salesmen of fake stocks. The money thus squandered away from home amounts to millions of dollars—that is no exaggeration. Not in one case in twenty has one of these 'investors' ever received a cent in dividends on these 'investments.' Not in one case in fifty could he now sell these stocks for five cents on the dollar he paid. In many cases the man's total investment of this kind total more than the net value of everything he owns today. "Ability to say 'no' to strangers is any man's best business insurance."

Come Johnson was a high player

Eat Everything without Fear of Indigestion

Are there lots of foods you can't eat—for fear of gas, bloating, pains in the stomach and bowels? Do you have to pass up favorite dishes—while the rest enjoy them? That's a sign you need Tanlac! For more than ten years Tanlac has restored to vigorous health thousands who denied themselves their favorite foods just as you have to. Mrs. Arvena Bowers, of 1230 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans., says: "Five years I was troubled with gas, bloating and dizzy spells. But Tanlac toned up my whole system and increased my weight 10 lbs." If you suffer from indigestion, gas, dizziness, headaches, constipation, or torpid liver—give Tanlac a chance to help you! The first bottle often brings the needed relief. Tanlac is a good, pure medicine, made of roots, barks, and herbs that are recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia. Get it from your druggist today. Your money back if it doesn't help you.

of the game in those days. Col. T. N. Jones of Tyler was another while Col. Mike Kelly of Tyler played the political game as a friend of Hogg but never as an office holder or office seeker. As for Rep. Smith he will continue to play the game until he passes out of the living picture; W. W. Turney is "on easy street" but never deserts the law, while former Senator Bailey, lawyer and ranchman, is just about as active today as in the days of old. Then he tipped the scales at 130 pounds. Now he is in the heavyweight class varying all the way from 180 to 200 pounds. All this recalls the fact that Gen. Jacob F. Walters invaded the state political field 36 years ago with the others and his activities are just as great today as when he was prosecuting attorney of Fayette county and after his retirement from local office became one of the leaders of the young democracy.

Hofford—Water rates reduced in this town.

CHICHESTERS PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. **Chichesters Pills** are the most famous and reliable of all pills. They are sold by druggists everywhere.

POLITICAL

City Election, Tuesday, April 7

For Mayor:
J. R. BURNETT
J. T. BERRY

For City Commissioners:
H. S. STUBBLEFIELD
JOE CLEMENTS.
E. P. CRAWFORD
J. T. ELLIOTT

W. P. LEE, M. D.

General Medicine
Emphasizing Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

MISS Rada Sue Garrett

has chosen
The Laguna Hotel
as her hotel and will take her meals at
THE LAGUNA COFFEE SHOP
while conducting the Daily News Cooking School this week.

Laguna Hotel & Coffee Shop

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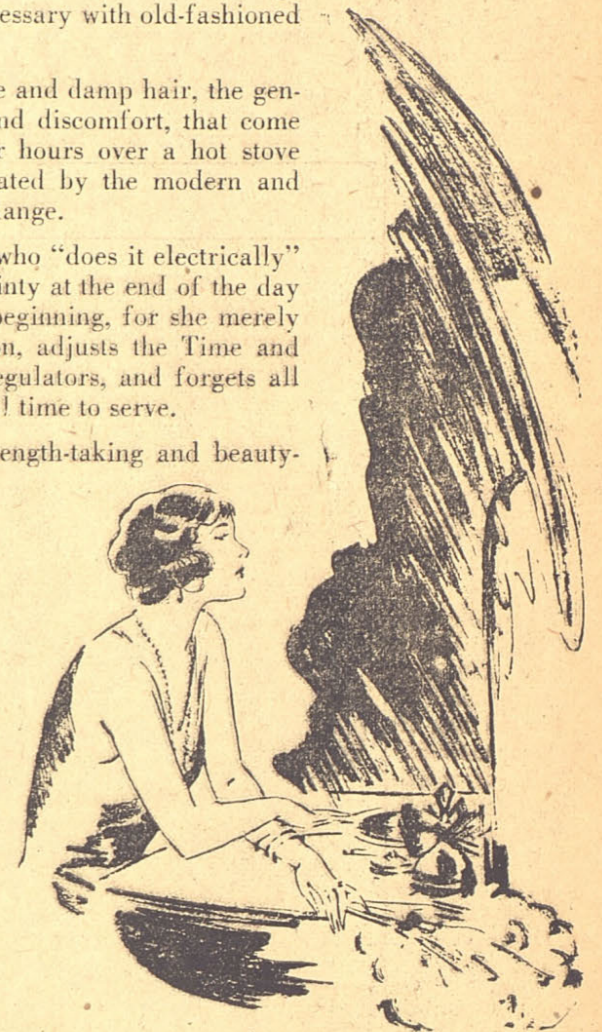
Don't Show the Effects of Arduous Kitchen Tasks

ELECTRIC COOKERY has made it possible for the modern Home-Manager to be a good cook—and yet not sacrifice the finer things of life, as was necessary with old-fashioned methods.

The flushed face and damp hair, the general air of heat and discomfort, that come from standing for hours over a hot stove have been eliminated by the modern and efficient Electric Range.

The housewife who "does it electrically" is as fresh and dainty at the end of the day as she was at its beginning, for she merely puts her dinner on, adjusts the Time and Temperature Regulators, and forgets all about cooking until time to serve.

Avoid those strength-taking and beauty-destroying hours in a hot kitchen! Investigate the many advantages and economies of the modern Electric Range. More than ever inexpensive under the schedule of the new Home Comfort Rate, you'll find Electric Cookery the finest investment you've ever made.



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DESERT PLANT YIELDS RUBBER FOR INDUSTRY

By COL. ROLIN G. WATKINS
United Press Staff Correspondent
SALINAS, Calif., March 4.—The day of "infant industries" has returned and the national congress has recognized California's newest — the production of rubber from a domesticated form of Mexican desert shrub called Guayule and pronounced "wy-oo-lay."

In the Salinas valley 6,000 acres have been planted to this shrub. Recently the International Rubber company opened its \$150,000 plant here for the production of the shrub into commercial rubber. Daily production runs to 15,000 pounds. This is the first plant of its kind in the United States, although the company has four others (not in operation at present) in Old Mexico.

The next plant here was not placed in operation, however, until the congress, by an amendment to the biennial army supplies bill, removed rubber from the list of specially exempted articles which the secretary of war was not compelled to buy within the confines of the nation.

Not New Plant
Making of rubber from Guayule is nothing new, according to Geo. H. Carnahan, head of International Rubber company and subsidiaries.

For more than a quarter of a century his company has been manufacturing rubber from the shrub taken from its native range in northern Mexico and southern Texas. Revolutions of 1912 and 1920 handicapped production. Then the low price of rubber in the past few years caused the company to close its Mexican factories completely.

Realizing that the growth of the wild shrub for a certain number of years, Carnahan and his aides conceived the idea of domesticating it outside of Mexico. In 1919 they planted an experimental plot here, five acres in extent. This year 2,000 acres of the shrub will be cut from the fields in this valley to be reduced to rubber.

A similar acreage will be planted each year until the price of rubber on the demand for it, will create another plant.

The process of production from the seeding of plant beds will be an immense nursery, to the final delivery of the rubber in 200-pound blocks ready for the market, has been completely mechanized.

Labor Problem
In this way Intercontinental Rubber company, which also owns immense plantations of hevea rubber trees in Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, has been able to solve the labor problem. One American laborer, at the going wage, can produce just as much rubber from the guayule shrub in one year as 16 Sumatran coolies drawing the same amount of money.

Altogether 10 implements, each of which has been especially devised and developed, are used in the process of growth and delivery to the factory. Those include a seed gatherer, topper and cutter in the nursery, a six-row planter setting the plants in rows, six-row cultivator, cutter severing the roots at nine inches underground when ready for harvesting, duster to relieve the shrubs of dirt, windrower and harvester.

Four-Hour Job
This last instrument picks up the shrubs from the ground and reduces them to small bits before they are hauled into the factory. From the time they reach the factory until delivery of the 200-pound block of rubber is exactly four hours.

According to Carnahan, America's normal rubber requirements total 1,000,000,000 pounds. This far exceeds the present possibilities of domestic production. However, his company has made experiments which prove that vast Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas areas will produce the shrub at a profit.

At present America imports 61 per cent of the world's rubber supply, 31 per cent of which is turned into tires and tubes for motor propelled vehicles.

The new product, guayule is not a rubber substitute, is not synthetic, but is of exactly the same chemical content as the hevea rubber from the middle eastern areas.

Dallas — 16 Federal projects under contract in Texas, representing approximately \$7,337,000 in construction work.

Official Government of Russia Is Instrument of Communist Party

By EUGENE LYONS
United Press Staff Correspondent

MOSCOW, March 4.—The ruler of the Soviet Union is the Communist party. The official government is little more than an instrument of the party. The whole elaborate system of Soviets — an election is going on at this writing — is little more than a school of political education for a people which hitherto never governed itself.

The mass of Russians know little and care less about the forms of self-rule. The country has experienced freedom of press for only a single year in all its centuries of history. Their concern has always been with the deeds of their government rather than its personnel, or its methods of wielding power.

When the Russian armies in 1917 decided that the war was over for them they "voted with their feet," as Lenin put it, by going home. When the peasants disagreed with the system of military communism they "voted" in the most practical fashion by withholding bread from the cities.

Confidence in Kremlin.
It is through action, or merely through passive resistance, that Russians express their viewpoint — they have acquired these tactics in centuries of oppression. The ardor with which the latest portion of the workers are pushing the Five-Year plan is a more definite vote of confidence in the Kremlin than any ballot could be in Russia. The fact that some 25 per cent of the peasantry not only entered but remain in the collective farms is another such vote.

The party is supreme, with tremendous military forces, the G. P. U., concentrated economic control and all channels of opinion in its absolute power. But its chief strength lies in the capacity to win confidence and co-operation from the masses. The Communists do not seek mandates from the people and educate them — that is, propagandize them — to the point of supporting and even demanding, these very things.

The party regards itself as the expression in an organized fighting form of the "dictatorship of the proletariat."
"The power belongs to the proletariat," it declares in effect, "only we hold it in trust."

Amateur Opinion.
No self-respecting trustee will be guided by the amateur opinion of the widow to whom the money belongs; he will use his own expert judgment in investing it. The Communist Party likewise uses its own judgment, but it always convinces the widow of its wisdom with press, radio, schools, everything in its control this is relatively simple.

The party counts nearly 2,000,000 members and candidates, the latter being Communists still on probation. To this number we may add the Communist Youth Auxiliary, 3,000,000 boys between 17 and 21. These 5,000,000 obviously have a direct share in the government of their country. Despite constantly more rigid political dictatorship from above, the views of these 5,000,000 do percolate to the top and influence action.

The party, however, has been wise enough to draw additional millions into direct participation: not in framing policies but in putting them into life. The manual laborers and to some extent the rest of the working class has a direct stake in the success of the Kremlin. No effort is spared to keep them constantly conscious of this fact. The 7,000,000 farmers — a total of some 35,000,000 people — who are in collectives have a similar stake. Then there are millions in "shock brigades," "enthusiast circles," social work of a hundred kinds. Finally the trade-unions with their 11,000,000 members provide an additional contact point.

Direct Participants.
These millions therefore feel themselves direct participants in the Soviet enterprise without democratic ideas to bother them. They feel themselves an intimate daily part of the work of their government. More so than the democratic voter who casts his ballot once a year and forgets it.
This feeling is fortified by what is known here as "self-criticism." This amounts to the right — even the duty — of everyone to call attention to mistakes, dishonesty, inefficiency. Tens of millions do make use of this right.

In one sense self-criticism is an enormous piece of hypocrisy, being limited strictly to criticism of detail rather than fundamentals. In other words, everybody may criticize to their hearts' content how a particular factory is being built or operated, how a lower official misbehaves, but only those seeking vacations in the frozen north will criticize the Five-Year Plan as such or even its rate of speed.

But politically self-criticism serves its purpose in giving additional millions a sense of close personal control over the affairs of the state. It is a most useful illusion. Those who speak off-handedly of the Communist Party as government by a small group may be correct literally. But they have no idea of the elaborate machinery which keeps government and government so closely linked in practical day-to-day tasks that the state has all the impetus of a great mass movement.

Less Flexible.
The party has become less flexible under pressure of the greater exertions of these years. There is less of the internal democracy for which Trotsky clamored. Four or five years ago internal struggles were still being fought out in the public light and in the party cells. Most of that is past. The party cells have been limited to the same sort of self-criticism as the rest of the country. The basic policies and questions of personnel are decided above before the rank and file knows quite what is happening. Criticism beyond narrow limits brings almost instant expulsion. It is of the utmost significance

that "real proletarians," recruited from the factory work-benches, are replacing the intellectuals in the party. The party which made the revolution in November 1917 was predominantly intellectual. Its outstanding leaders were almost all intellectuals. Now men of proletarian origin — Stalin, Voroshilov, Kaganovich, etc. — dominate the scene and the general membership is 70 per cent working class; 50 per cent manual workers and their percentage is being deliberately enlarged.

The new ingredient is drawn from the ranks of worker enthusiasts who lack the love of debate and tendency to spin theories which characterized the intellectuals. Theirs is the creed of action. The party is becoming every day stronger but less resilient; a perfect instrument for leaders who know exactly where they want to go and need no advice from their followers.

Spain Studies African Tunnel
MADRID, March 4.— Investigation to decide whether or not it is feasible to construct a tunnel linking Europe and Africa at Gibraltar will continue. The Gazette de Madrid having recently published a Royal Order providing funds for the investigation committee to continue its studies during the first quarter of 1931.

The appropriation is not a large one—6,000 pesetas for the study of the geological aspects of the problem and 6,500 for investigations relative to the proposed railroad tunnel. Besides there is an appropriation of 1,500 pesetas for the author of the proposed project — Colonel Pedro Jevenoix.

The commission which nearly two years ago was entrusted with the study of the project is composed of Jevenoix, Luis de la Pena, Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Jose Sierra, Nicholas Prat Gonzalez, Torres Polanco, Rafael de Buen and Juan Gavala.

"Poetry Week" To Be Observed May 24-31
Poetry Week will be observed by the club women in the United States, May 24-31 as announced by Mrs. R. D. Mahon, state chairman, poetry, Texas Federation of Women's clubs. The purpose is to pay tribute to contemporary poets and standard poets of the past and to encourage poets of the future.

Club women are asked to arrange programs for this week, to ask local ministers to include a poem in their Sunday morning discourse, the local papers to publish a poem in each issue during poetry week, conduct contests among the school children.

Any local club sending in a typewritten copy of a program of this type will have same included in the Poetry Week Magazine.

French Wines From American Vines
RENNES, March 4.— Dry America is furnishing the grapevines with which Brittany is being successfully converted into a wine-growing province, it was announced by Professor Lucien Daniel, of the University of Rennes.

In the days of Rebelets, the praises of Breton wines were sung by bards, but the fragile nature of French grapevines, unable to withstand the cold nights of Brittany, eventually caused the industry to disappear.

Ten years ago, Professor Daniel decided to seek a solution. He found it by marrying French to American vines, and the resultant hybrid produces, a satisfactory wine, containing about 10 per cent alcohol.

Professor Daniel visited the United States five years ago to study the American vine. He brought samples with him and started experimenting. He found the American vines immune to phylloxera. The American stalks were rugged enough to resist the Atlantic winds that sweep Brittany and their marriage with French vines produced an excellent wine.

French grape growers now suggest to American vineyard keepers that the same marriage can be made to work in America. Fine plants from the Sauterne, Anjou, Brezons, Margaux and Graves regions could be grafted to American roots in fairly warm regions and America could produce the same high quality wines which have until now been a French monopoly.

WHISKEY IN HEARSE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 4.— A new method of transporting liquor came to light with the arrest of Thomas W. Bryan. Police raided a house and found 300 gallons of whiskey. They found a card giving Bryan's phone number. Upon calling the number, Bryan responded and produced four pints of whiskey from under the seat of a hearse.

Huntsville — East Texas chamber of commerce to hold its fifth annual Farmer's Short Course here March 23-24.

Jefferson — Work completed of constructing office rooms in building occupied by Jefferson Oil and Gas Exchange.

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SOUTH STARTS CAMPAIGN TO AID COTTON

By MERRILL E. COMPTON
United Press Staff Correspondent

MEMPHIS, March 4.— A campaign to increase the consumption of cotton, major crop of the south for more than a century, is underway, aimed toward bettering prices and improving farming conditions.

An educational program carried on in newspapers and magazines and mentioned prominently by radio broadcasters is being carried on. The plan not only is directed towards the consumer, but towards the grower and has a double purpose. Firstly, that of increasing the consumption of cotton, and secondly, that of getting producers to grow less cotton and to grow this at decreased costs.

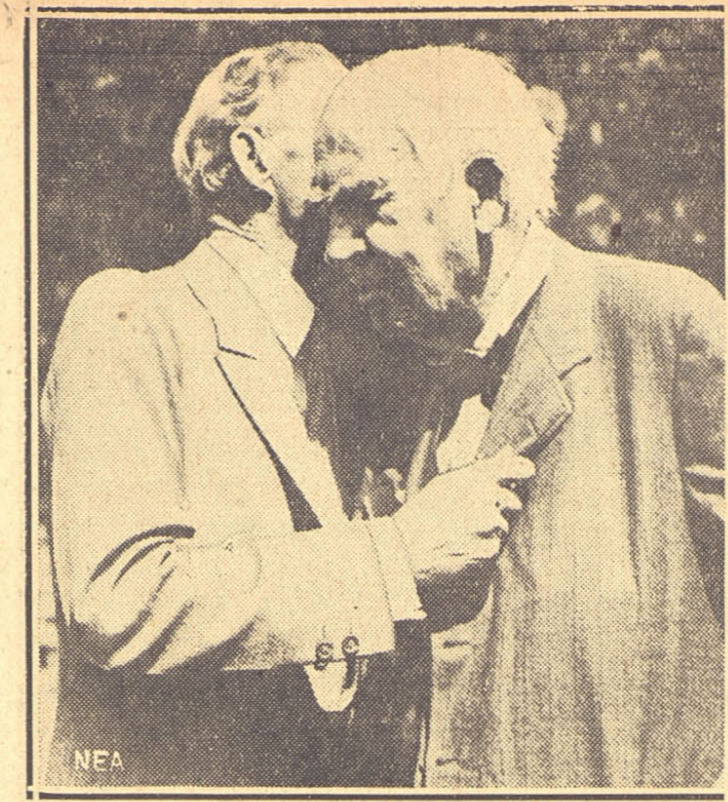
Agricultural speakers and writers point out that salvation of the cotton grower is the planting of other crops which will make the planter and his family self-sustaining should his cotton crop fail, or the market drop and he lose money on the crop.

While this campaign is on, thousands of college men and women and their younger brothers and sisters in private, provincial and grade schools are entering in the spirit of the project.

The youths are aiding in the distribution of cotton information. Cotton dresses are being worn by school girls of all ages as their part of the drive. At Southwestern co-educational college located here, the co-eds agreed to wear cotton dresses to classes and signified their intention of wearing them at parties.

San Angelo — New \$200,000 Masonic Home of Egyptian design will be erected in this city.

"I Said, I'm Glad to See You"

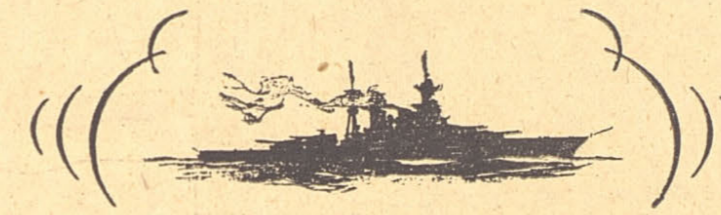


This embrace marked the meeting of Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison when the two old cronies got together again at Fort Meyers, Florida, the other day. The automobile magnate arrived unheralded to begin his winter vacation. Edison has been busy engaged in a continuation of his experiments to derive rubber from goldenrod.

STRAWS IN BEER STEINS.
CHICAGO, March 4.— Steins for drinking Tibetan beer are equipped with permanent straws, or have mouthpieces in their handles, a collection of drinking vessels put on display at the Field Museum of Natural History revealed. Other cups are made from the horns of wild yaks. Tibetians use them for drinking arak, a liquor similar to beer.

STORY OF WATERLOO.
NORFOLK, Va., March 4.— A copy of the London Times, dated June 22, 1815, and containing the first authentic story of the battle of Waterloo, is owned by F. P. Harris. The paper presents an account of the struggle signed by the Duke of Wellington who defeated Napoleon.

Rosenberg — This place to have new lumber yard.



"I've circled the globe with the Fleet" — says Chesterfield



Yet you'll find me at the crossroads store"

When Jack's ashore he's liable to be going several places at once! But there's one thing Navy men can get together on—whether in Hong Kong, Seattle, or Newtown Center: Taste is what they want in their cigarettes—the taste that comes from milder and better tobaccos, and from nothing else! They know their cigarettes, these men of the fleet. That's why Chesterfield is the Navy's choice!

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FOR NINETEEN years, our Research Department has kept intimate touch with every new development of Science that could be applied to the manufacture of cigarettes. During this period there has been no development of tested value or importance to the smoker which we have not incorporated into the making of Chesterfield cigarettes.

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SAME PRICE for ever **40 years**

It's double acting **25 OUNCES FOR 25¢**

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

Kittens Advance Two Paces in All-Southern Meet

DEFEAT TULSA SIX TUESDAY BY 35 TO 19

Scheduled to Meet Mississippi Champs at 6:30 Today

The Randolph college Kittens, playing without the services of their two outstanding forwards advanced two paces in the Southern A. A. U. open basket ball tournament at Shreveport, La., Monday and Tuesday when they drew a bye Monday evening and then defeated the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Business college scxtet 35 to 19 yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Beth Delma and Irene Fulford were unable to accompany the team to Shreveport for the tournament, Delma was prevented by illness and Delma by her duties at the Parks Camp public school where she is teaching.

This evening at 6:30 the Kittens are scheduled to meet the champions of Mississippi.

Chinese Using New Strike Plan

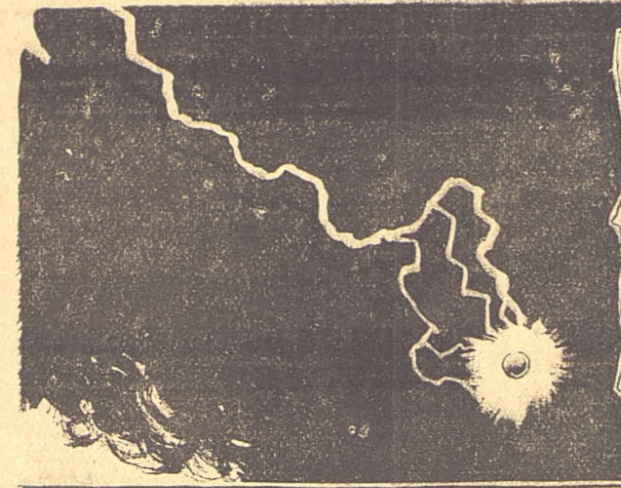
SHANGHAI, China, March 4. — Factory workers in China have a trick method of staging a strike without resorting entirely to sabotage, without losing their pay envelopes and without stopping production completely. It consists of a "tai kung" or "go slow" strike.

Especially have weavers and spinners in textile mills found "tai kung" an effective means of getting prompt action when they have grievances. They appear for work as usual and remain at their looms the required number of hours — which are many. But exasperated foremen and mill owners discover that the production of every worker has decreased.

By agreement the "tai kung" strike becomes effective when every worker in the course of a working day does just as little as he possibly can. There is no picketing, no parading and no speeches by organizers or agitators. The factory overhead goes on just the same and the workers would make splendid subjects for a slow motion picture.

By temperament the Chinese, like most Orientals, is patient. He can "go slow" very patiently.

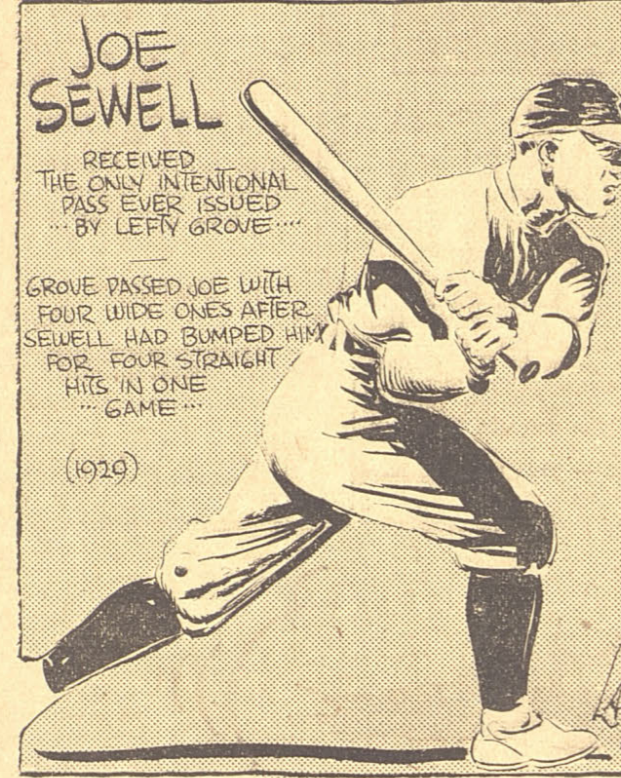
BRUSHING UP ON SPORTS By Laufer.



A LIGHTNING HOMER!

The Bumble Bees and the Wasell Bees of Captain Nutt's Sixth Street ball tossers, played a game at Norwood Inn yesterday before dinner. The game went 12 innings before either team scored, and that is going some for a bunch of old-timers. In the 13th inning Briggs Collins, pitcher for the Bumble Bees, slung one to right field for a homer. The hit would not have gone for a home run had not lightning favored the Bumble Bees. As the ball was flying toward the right fielder, who was about to make a play on it, the ball was struck by lightning.

A CLIPPING FROM THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER AUG. 16, 1909



JOE SEWELL

RECEIVED THE ONLY INTENTIONAL PASS EVER ISSUED BY LEFFY GROVE

GROVE PASSED JOE WITH FOUR WIDE ONES AFTER SEWELL HAD BUMPED HIM FOR FOUR STRAIGHT HITS IN ONE GAME

(1929)

Declares Closed Season on Clergy

CATERICK, Yorkshire, March 4. —The Rev. J. F. Spink, Vicar of Caterick, has declared a closed season for the clergy. He recently issued this message to his parishioners: "It is ordained that the closed season for clergy shall extend from January 1 to December 31. This notice is meant to be taken seriously by the young sportsman

Subscription Is Paid in Beans

TUCUMCARI, N. M., March 4. —The days of accepting produce in payment of the subscription price has come back for the Tucumcari News. The newspaper is accepting

beans, at the current market price, in payment of delinquent subscriptions.

The action of the News is done to aid the farmers in this vicinity, and the beans are being turned over to the chamber of commerce for distribution among the needy. Jefferson — Humble Oil Co., installed new pumps at service station on Polk street. Goldthwaite — Plans being made for 1931 Fair.

HIGH SCHOOL NEWSPAPER HANDBOOK OUT

AUSTIN, March 4. — Prepared especially for members of the Interscholastic League Press Conference, the "High School Newspaper Handbook," prepared by Dewitt Reddick, adjunct professor of journalism at The University of Texas and sponsor of the conference, has just been published by the University Press. In this booklet, Mr. Reddick embodies the results of three years' study of high school publications and of three years of consultation with sponsors of high school papers of the Interscholastic League.

In the first chapter, he treats of covering the news, giving detailed suggestions about the future book, study of other papers, runs, observation, old assignment sheets and future books, the morgue and bulletin boards; specific news sources, such as the administrative offices, department news, sports, club news, class news, society stories; publication news, the R. O. T. C. news, dramatics, public speaking news, musical organizations, cafeteria news, and community news of interest to the school; the conduct of the reporter; general instructions to the reporter; and references to books on the news story.

In his second chapter, he discusses copy reading and lists standard copy reading marks. In chapter three, he takes up headlines and make-up, and in chapter four, proofreading. "It is the policy of the Interscholastic League to stimulate by means of organized contests desirable extra-curricular activities in the public schools," Roy Bedichek, chief of the University League Bureau said in his foreword to the bulletin. "Not only does the organization attempt to arouse the interest of patrons, teachers and pupils in such activities, but it attempts to supply sound information in the field in which these activities lie. This year we are extending this service to journalism. Through the active cooperation of the department of journalism at the university, a fine interest in the journalism conference and the journalism contests has been built up. The League is now attempting to supply, in accordance with its general policy, sound information in this comparatively new field of endeavor. Not only is this bulletin, prepared by Mr. Reddick, offered, but various mimeographed circulars containing valuable suggestions for high school editors have been made available from time to time."

"The Handbook" is not intended to serve as a textbook in high school journalism," Mr. Reddick declared. "It may furnish some material that will aid high school journalism teachers with their lectures, but it is intended primarily as a manual for high school editors and their helpers. Every effort has been made to avoid the theoretical and to deal with the practical, to give preference to the specific rather than to the general."

TEXAS TOPICS

By RAYMOND BROOKS AUSTIN, March 4.—The house is in the final 10 days of introducing bills outside the emergency class. The senate already has finished its 45-day bill period.

The Texas legislature will get along more smoothly from this mid-week, without the competition of competition of congress, and without a congress in session to be memorialized.

Sen. Tom DeBerry, fighting senator refuted a lobbyist's argument that the plan of abolishing the ad valorem taxes for state purposes had "proven a failure in California."

Sen. DeBerry presented to his colleagues a telegram from R. A. Vandergift, director of finance of California that the plan in California "cannot be proven a failure. It raises sufficient revenue without state's levying on local property. Local tax burden on real estate too high, due largely to excessive expenditures. No bills in legislature in session to abandon the plan. Bills passed yesterday strengthening the corporation franchise tax and increasing revenue \$1,000,000 annually.

It isn't merely an issue between ad valorem and state income taxes in Texas. Senator DeBerry pointed out, "That is not the issue." He said, "The issue is shall the \$25,000,000 decrease from abolishing the ad valorem tax be met by fair taxes levied in the name of gross receipts, occupation, intangible assets, severance, franchise, inheritance taxes, etc., and an income tax if necessary. I believe if all fields of taxation were intelligently explored and proper levies made, that this \$25,000,000 could easily be made up by such levies. The legislature will never go into this field until the state ad valorem tax is done away with."

A constitutional amendment has been reported favorably to the house that would require a property qualification to vote in a bond election. Another by Rep. T. H. McGregor of Austin, would abolish the poll tax levy upon the right to vote. The McGregor amendment would provide that you couldn't bar a citizen of the state from the

polls because he had not paid, within a specified time, the amount fixed as the price of his ballot.

If the short ballot amendment is submitted to the people—and they have a right to pass on the question—and is approved by them, legislators will have no excuse later for refusing to submit the county consolidation plan. That plan logically will embrace the reduction of the unwieldy legislative membership from the present 181 to not much more than half the present total.

Every legislator is here as the exponent of the theory that the people pick out the best lawmakers available—therefore none could refuse to support the legislative short ballot on the theory that it should deal him out himself.

Sentiments have been expressed in the senate that under the theory of government and particularly of the short ballot system that has recently been urged in many quarters, that the state auditor should be elected by the legislature or by some agency that would make him wholly independent of the executive administration.

That would follow the theory of county auditors selection. They are named by the district judges, and are not at all accountable or removable by the county commissioners court or any of the departments subject to their scrutiny.

The auditor of the state prison system is selected by a board not connected with prison affairs.

"Judge, you city folks know nothing of life on the farm—why, when my little children are put to bed at night they are dressed in scraps from old flour sacks."

This was quoted in a tax reduction meeting as being the declaration of a young German-American farmer who had saved money, bought his own farm and built his own house.

The narrator left the moral to speak for itself.

Canadian — Additional jetties in Canadian river above Sante Fe bridge will be erected at once by Sante Fe railroad.

Publisher's Prize for Best Article on U. S. to Be Awarded on May Sixth

By STEWART BROWN United Press Staff Correspondent PARIS, March 4. — Among the hundreds of French authors who have "discovered" America in the past year, one will be selected on May 6 to receive a prize of \$1,000 from Ralph Beaver Strassburger, of Norristown, Pa., New York and Paris.

Strassburger, publisher of the Norristown Times Herald and raiser of thoroughbred racing and hunting horses, has created a foundation in Paris which annually will award \$1,000 to the French newspaperman or author, who writes the best article, or series of articles on the United States.

This year's selection will be made on May 6, anniversary of the signing of the alliance treaty between France and the army of George Washington.

The jury includes M. Andre Francis Poincaré, many times minister of fine art; M. Leon Bailly, owner of the afternoon newspaper L'Intransigent; M. Emile Henriot, editor of Le Temps; M. Georges Lechartier, Andre Maurois, Pierre Milie and Paul Reboux, all noted authors.

Never in the history of French journalism has there been so much written about the United States as during the past 12 months. Every popular newspaper has carried a series of lurid or sober articles about life in America, written by special correspondents after two or three weeks visit to New York or Chicago.

Geo. London of Le Journal, went to Chicago and returned with a series of ten articles on American gang life which thrilled and astounded French readers. He "exposed" racketeering to France. Maurice Dekobra, popular and racy French novelist, made two trips to the United States last year. Three series flowed from his facile pen.

Le Matin, not to be outdone by Le Journal, sent its best reporter, M. J. Joseph-Renaud, to New

York to expose the speakeasies and gang life.

The more stately Flaro, owned by the perfumer-publisher, Francis Coty, carried a series on American civilization written by a dozen or more Frenchmen who had visited the United States. This series was more critical and attempted to evaluate America's contributions to science, art and literature.

Old Indian School Site Is Subdivided

SEMINOLE, Okla., March 4. — McKuskey, for more than a half century a landmark and school of the Seminole Indians, has been scattered to the winds.

Recently it was divided within the tribe in small lots of \$25 dollars to each tribesman.

With scores of the Seminoles scattered about the front of the crumbling old building of the school that had served them for 50 years, the red men saw the pale face overseers who had given them the school, take it away. Thus ended the dream of a far-seeing man who long ago planned a model Indian school.

Through interpreters, the Indians, sticilly heard that their school could not be kept in operation by the government. Silently, with their meager savings, they departed for their homes. Now they must either attend the white man's school, join other tribes outside the state for their scholastic education or remain in ignorance of white man's learning.

Hunt county receives \$52,000 from auto tax collection for use on lateral roads and bridges. — Wolfe City Sun.

Wolfe City — County superintendent received \$14,000 from state for distribution among rural schools of county.

The Cisco Daily News

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