

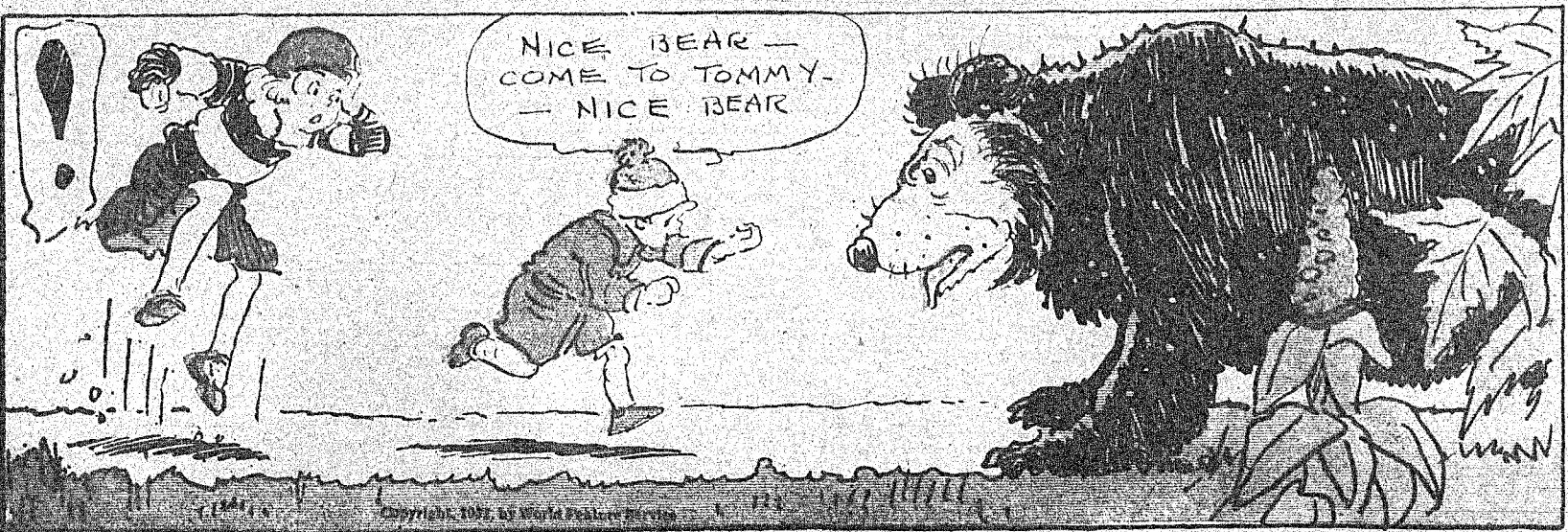
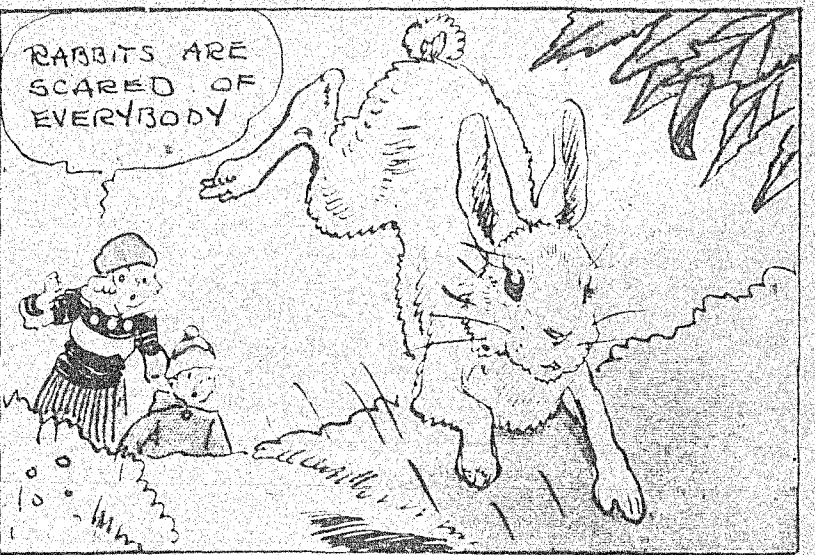
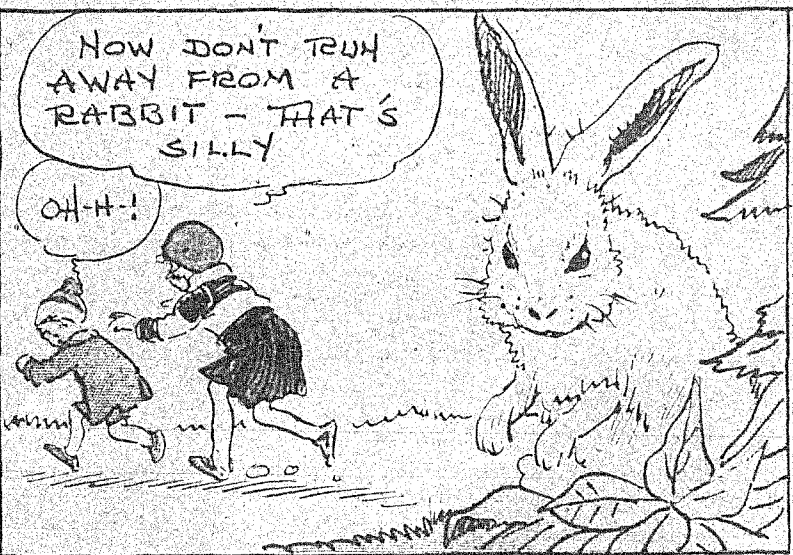
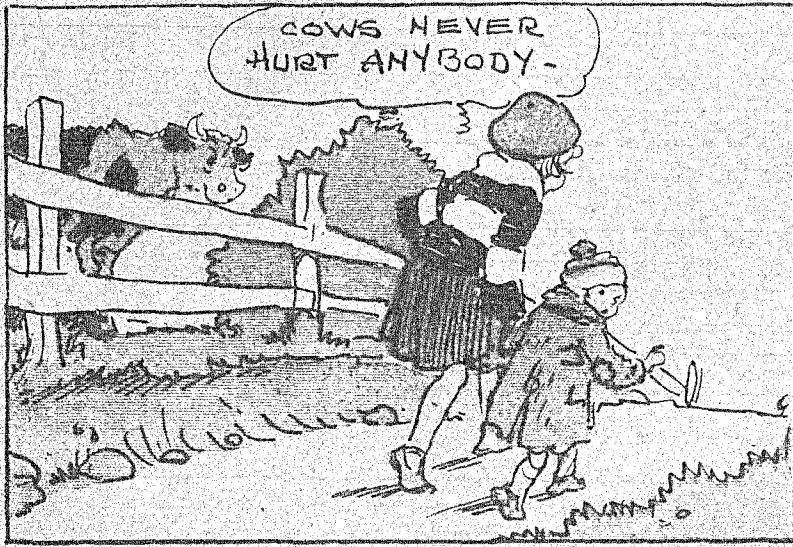
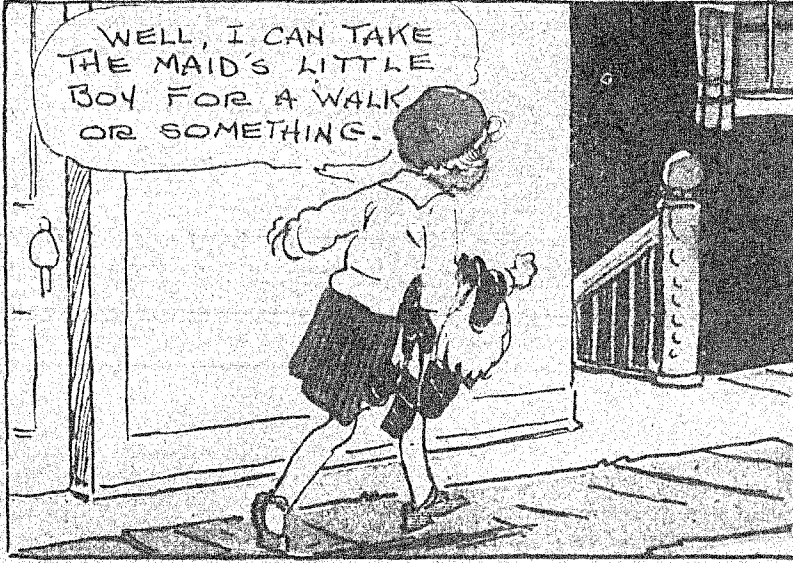
# SANTA ANNA NEWS

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

## LITTLE MARY MIXUP

Trade Mark, 1932. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

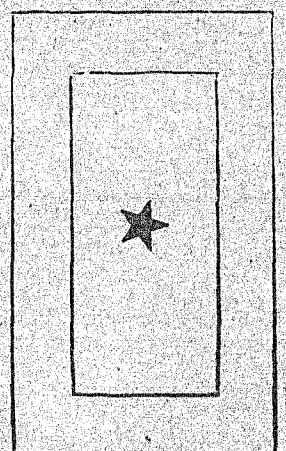
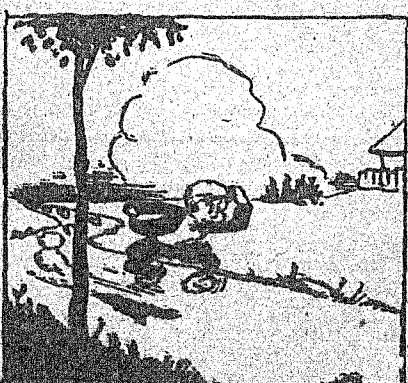
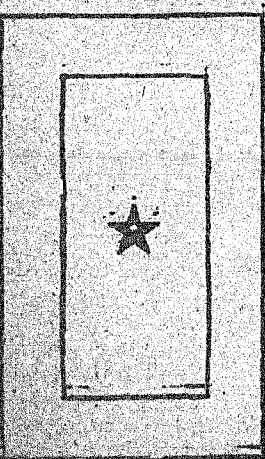
By R. M. Brinkerhoff



## LITTLE DAVE

### An Important Announcement

By Gus Jud





# When Trying Times Beset the Pioneers

By AUSTIN CALLAN  
Calvert, Texas.

(Copyright, 1933, by the Home Color Print Co.)

THE war between the States drew most of the man-power out of Southwest Texas and, as a consequence, Indian depredations, which had been irregular previously to that time, became more frequent and more aggravated. Many of the pioneers were caught off guard and murdered by savages.

The country bordering Nueces river, toward the head draws, though thinly settled was a splendid range with an abundant water supply that made it a sort of paradise for stock raisers. Because of this the more daring ranchmen braved the dangers lurking from savage foe in the fertile hills and valleys of the Nueces. Homes were constantly menaced by Indian attack. When a settler would go to the nearest trading point for supplies, he hardly knew whether he would find his unprotected family alive upon returning home or not. Often the red skins took advantage of such absence to make a raid, sometimes killing the helpless wife and children and stealing the livestock.

Albert Schwandner of Kinney county was a six-year-old boy living near Camp Wood in those perilous days. He cannot erase from his mind the awful tragedy that bereft him of his mother. She was stood up under a tree and shot dead with bow and arrow by savages while he was forced to remain nearby and witness the tragedy.

## Caught Off Guard

Mr. Schwandner says: "When our ranch was raided we were living many miles from the nearest neighbor and depended upon the good rifle aim of my father and mother for protection. They were both splendid shots and neither ventured far from the door at any time without firearms. On this ill-fated day, however, father, who was a sheepman, had taken some ewes and lambs quite a distance from home to feed, and mother was caught off guard by the red devils, who sneaked upon her during father's absence.

The Indians had hid their horses be-

hind a clump of bushes, while they crawled up to our back door through the weeds. My mother was in the kitchen at work and when I heard her scream I ran to her. I had never seen an Indian before, though I had often heard my parents talk of them. I knew enough to go immediately for my father, and started to do so, but I had gone but a few steps from the door when a big buck caught me. I shall never forget the hideous grin on his face when he took hold of my ear and jerked me back to where they held captive my frantic mother."

## Ordered to Travel Afoot

The meager supply of provisions in the house were strapped by the Indians to the only saddle horse then on the ranch. As the chief and his warriors mounted their horses, the command to go forward was given, but the boy and his mother were ordered to travel afoot, to keep in the lead—and not "too far" in the lead.

It was late in the evening when the Indians, with their two captives, entered a cedar brake, many miles away. Deer and turkey were very plentiful in the brakes and Mr. Schwandner says that the Indians stopped to take a shot at a big buck deer which stood defiantly out in an open glade. After the buck was killed there seemed to be disagreement among the Indians as to who killed it. While this dispute was

going on, and the savages were not watching, his mother picked up a rock and hurled it at one of the savages, hitting him squarely on the head. Then she grabbed her boy by the hand and made a break for liberty.

It was a fruitless attempt, of course, but the poor woman was frantic with fear. The mother and son were quickly recaptured and brought back into the presence of the chief, who was very cruel and heartless. He had his two

up against a big cedar tree and tantalized for several minutes. Then one of the brutes led the boy near to his mother and told him to stand there. Meanwhile a young savage, with bow in hand, took a position about 30 yards from the doomed woman. He drew an arrow from his quiver, took careful aim, pulling it against the cord and let it fly.

"I saw my mother fall, shot through the heart," Mr. Schwandner said. "She looked at me and tried to smile. The assassins left her there in that cedar brake without attempting to bury her. We continued our journey far into the night, reaching a camp where there were twenty more Indians, all well armed and mounted. The next morning I was tied on a pony behind a young buck and we set out in the direction of Mexico, stopping one night at Beaver Lake, or Devil's river. Several weeks later we crossed the Rio Grande river, where my captors traded me to a Mexican for a pony. I was taken inland and put to work on a ranch in the mountains near Cuatro Ciénegas.

## Walked 45 Miles for Help

"When father returned home and missed mother and I he was fearful that we had been captured or killed by Indians," continued Mr. Schwandner, "so he went to Uvalde for help. He had to walk forty-five miles, for the Indians

had stolen his horses, and it took him a day and night to complete the journey. At Uvalde he enlisted seventeen men to aid in pursuit of the Indians, including John Cook, Dan Davis, Mr. Boles, Mr. Westfall, and Mr. Millifant, all pioneer Indian fighters. The trail was taken up by the seventeen men but they failed to overtake the Indians."

A year or two later John Crawford of Uvalde was prospecting in Northern Mexico. He came upon the stolen boy and recognized him. When Crawford returned to the United States he visited Camp Wood and informed old man Schwandner of his discovery, and related to him for the first time the sad circumstances of the murder of his wife.

## Boy Ransomed

The elder Schwandner immediately set out for Cuatro Cienegas, located sixty miles south of Eagle Pass. The section penetrated by him was wild and lawless at that time, infested by Indians, Mexicans bandits and American renegades, hiding from justice, who would commit murder for a chew of tobacco. At Piedras Negras a friend, learning of the proposed journey, advised Schwandner against it. But the old frontiersman wanted his boy and was willing to take any reasonable chance in an effort to redeem him. It was 12 o'clock at night when he reached the house where his son was forcibly detained. "I heard father speak and immediately recognized his voice," declared Mr. Schwandner, in relating the incident to me sixty-six years after it occurred. "I tell you it was music to my ears, yet I was afraid for him. I thought the Mexicans might kill him rather than give me up."

Old man Schwandner was a trader, however, and he knew that money would go farther than bluff or sentiment with these people, consequently a ransom fee was agreed upon and bright and early the next morning father and son set out for Texas. It was a happy pair that rode northward through the mountains, yet deep in their hearts was a sorrowful memory of the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that was still.



"But the boy and his mother were ordered to travel afoot."

victims tied, made motions to his followers to gather wood and start a fire. The mother pleaded for her boy, trying to make her captors understand that he was not responsible for what had happened: "He is only a baby," she cried, "and no brave would kill a baby."

## Mother Shot Dead

It is doubtful whether the savages understood the mother's pleadings. But after a lot of jabbering on the part of the Indians, Mrs. Schwandner was stood

# Falling Meteorites That Scarred the Earth

By C. F. TALMAN  
New York Times.

THE announcement by Professors Melton and Schriever at the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that they have discovered in the Southeastern United States a large group of depressions in the ground bearing evidence of having been caused by the impact of meteorites would have been more startling and more likely to evoke skepticism in the mind of the average scientific man a generation ago than today. The finding of supposed "meteorite craters" has ceased to be a novelty, though the group just located in the Carolinas is much more extensive than any previously reported.

The classic example of such a formation is the one in North-Central Arizona, near the railway station of Canyon Diablo. This natural curiosity has been variously known as Coon Butte, Crater Mound and Meteorite Mountain, but is now usually called Meteor Crater. It is a nearly circular hole 4,000 feet in diameter, with walls rising 150 feet above the surrounding desert and descending 600 feet precipitously to the floor.

## Evidence of Meteoric Origin

The origin of Meteor Crater has not been settled entirely beyond controversy. The bulk of scientific opinion regards this hole as having been made by a great fall of meteoric material. Thousands of small iron meteorites have been picked up within a few miles of it, and though efforts were made in vain for several years by drilling and shaft-sinking to reach the main mass of meteoric material supposed to be buried in the ground, recent prospecting by geophysical methods has yielded evidence of its presence at a depth of some 700 feet, and fragments of the material

are reported to have recently been obtained from test drills.

Whatever doubt may exist as to the origin of Arizona's famous crater, there is no such uncertainty concerning a group of much smaller pits in the earth—the largest about 150 feet in diameter and twelve feet deep—produced by the sensational Siberian meteor-fall of June 30, 1908. Though the site of the fall, in the heart of a trackless forest, was not visited until many years after the occurrence, the meteoric mass was actually seen in the air, as a brilliant "shooting star," by thousands of people in the surrounding country, while the earth shock and air waves caused by the fall were registered by seismographs and barographs, respectively.

Judging from the discoveries of recent years, it now seems probable that scores if not hundreds of crater-like depressions in the earth's surface, capable of being more or less confidently identified as the scars produced by meteor-fall, exist throughout the world and will be brought to light by future explorations—especially by aerial photography, which was responsible for the discovery just reported to the American association.

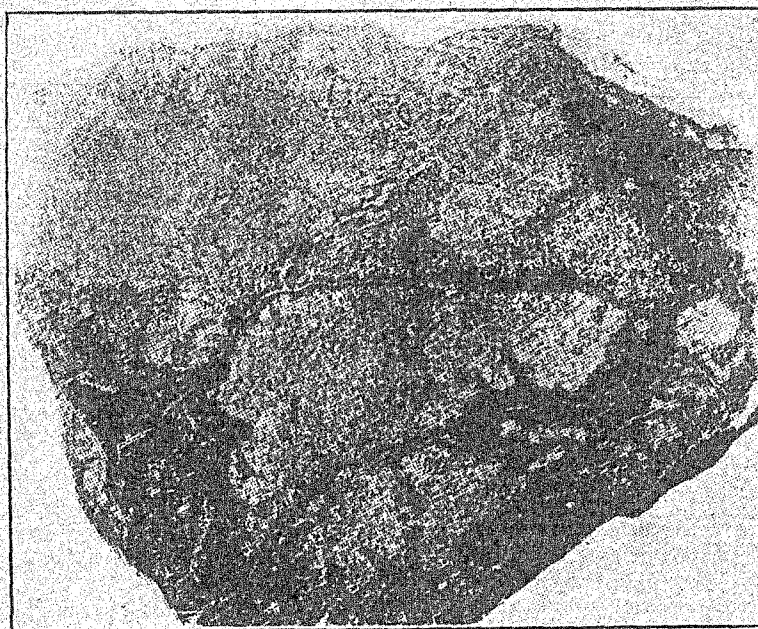
## Large Meteor Crater Near Odessa

A supposed meteorite crater more than 500 feet in diameter, with a mass of meteoric iron lying near it, was discovered in 1921 near Odessa, Texas.

A meteor about 2½ feet long by a foot wide fell 15 or 20 years ago near Comanche, Texas. This meteor was

excavated from a depth of about six feet in the earth and exhibited in the show window of a store on the public square of Comanche. Its contour and mineral content were similar to most meteorites, consisting of metallic iron, with small amounts of cobalt, nickel, manganese, tin, etc.

Among the meteor collections at the



Meteorite found near Cedar, Fayette county, Texas, and described in Bulletin 149, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

University of Texas is a large meteorite found many years ago near old Fort Belnap, on the Brazos river. It weighed 350 pounds. The Comanche Indians, who came into possession of the meteorite, regarded it with awe and veneration, believing it had extraordinary curative power. They gave it the name of Po-a-cat-le-pi-le-car-re, meaning (Medicine Rock) and when passing by it would kneel to deposit upon its surface beads, arrows-heads, tobacco, etc.,

as propitiatory offerings. The surface is marked with irregular, smooth, shallow depressions and for the most part presents a dark, oily appearance, though in places the meteorite is covered with a thin film of oxide of iron.

In May, 1931, A. R. Alderman and F. L. Wincor of the University of Adelaide visited and made known to the scientific world a district, called locally the "Devil's Punch Bowl," near Henbury, in Central Australia, which contains, within an area half a mile square thirteen holes believed to be of meteoric origin, ranging in diameter from 10 to 220 yards. Near them, as in the case of the Arizona crater, hundreds of fragments of meteoric iron lie strewn over the ground.

Another example has been reported from a place in the Pamirs, near the border of Afghanistan, and there is said to be one in a Chilean desert. Not the least interesting result of H. St. John Philby's wonderful journey last year across the Great Southern Desert of Arabia was the discovery of two large supposed meteoric craters at a spot where, according to Bedouin tradition, an ancient city was destroyed by fire from heaven.

## If It Happened Today

Evidence that the earth has been rather frequently hit by meteoric bodies large enough to leave conspicuous scars on its surface raises the question, what would be the consequences of such an event if it happened today in the midst of a populous region? Judging from the observed effects of the

meteor fall of 1908 in the wilds of Siberia, we can hardly doubt that one of the most appalling disasters in human history would thus be brought about.

The lesson to be drawn from the Siberian case is that a fall of meteorites may exert destructive effects over a very much larger area of the earth than the space actually hit by the falling bodies. While small meteorites, weighing a few pounds, do not hit the earth very hard, because their speed is greatly reduced by the resistance of the air, specimens weighing many tons probably retain most of their initial speed, ranging from eight to forty-five miles a second. The force of impact when they strike the ground must be so terrific that a large part of the meteoric mass, as well as the earth and rock at the place of fall, is instantly vaporized, and the effect is that of a gigantic explosion.

The meteorites that fell in Siberia were probably not very large—perhaps little if any larger than the biggest now found in museums—yet the explosion produced by their impact seared and shattered the forest for many miles around, felling big trees by the hundreds. Evidently a much larger mass of material fell in Arizona. Professor F. R. Moulton estimates that it amounted to something like 300,000 tons, and that the resulting explosion was equivalent to setting off 4,000,000,000 tons of TNT.

Far vaster must have been the explosion attending the supposed meteoric catastrophe in the Carolinas. In one like it should occur today in the same region, it would devastate several States and kill thousands of people. Since, however, no serious disaster due to meteorites has been recorded since the beginning of history, the likelihood of such an occurrence may be assumed to be negligibly small.

# A Story of Governor James S. Hogg

(Copyright, 1933, by the Home Color Print Co.)

WHEN James S. Hogg was Governor of Texas there walked into his office one day a stranger who introduced himself and related one of the strangest occurrences that mark the pages of the State's criminal annals. It was, in substance as follows:

When a boy this man had been engaged by a cattle man in one of the far western counties of Texas to assist him with the cattle then on the range. The cattle man had him round up a bunch of cattle in one of the far ranges, telling him they were his, but which proved

to be the property of another, and the cattle man and boy were arrested, tried, both convicted and given a term in the penitentiary for cattle theft. The boy escaped jail, secured a pistol and made his way to New Mexico. While on the road he met a stage with one passenger, whom he commanded to alight and throw up his hands, which was done in proper regulation time. He took from the passenger a purse containing \$180, and after counting the money returned \$75 to the passenger, gave him a receipt for \$75, took his postoffice address, and parted from him with the assurance that as

soon as he could do so he would restore him the money taken, which in due time, as promised, was returned. He then went to one of the northwestern territories, there prospered, was elected sheriff, and subsequently was appointed a United States Marshal, and was held in high esteem by all the neighbors. He had married and at that time had a daughter thirteen years old and had come to the Governor to surrender and serve out his sentence, if he required it.

Governor Hogg, after the man had finished relating the strange tale of adventure, ill fortune and success, said to

him: "I wish to ask you one question. When you were courting your wife and asked her to marry you, did you tell her you were an escaped convict?" This being answered in the affirmative, the big Governor replied: "Well, by gattins, you shall not serve a day in the penitentiary; I will pardon you now." So he did, and a copy of the pardon is now in the Secretary of State's office at Austin, with all the facts set forth in it, as herewith related.

O Lord, rebuke me not in thine anger, neither chasten me in thy hot displeasures. Psal. 6:1.

DEATH RATE OF TEXAS CITIES  
The death rate for Texas cities for 1932 showed that Fort Worth had the lowest death rate.

The death rate for Texas cities was as follows: Dallas, 10.7; Fort Worth, 10.4; Houston, 10.9; San Antonio, 13.4; El Paso, 13.7. Eighty-five cities are included in the weekly health index annual summary. The average was 11.2.

The statistics for the United States show that Akron, Ohio, and South Bend, Indiana, had the lowest death rate of American cities. Each had a death rate of 7.4. Detroit, Michigan, was next with a rate of 7.5.



# CURRENT COMMENT

By J. H. LOWRY

(Copyright, 1933, by the Home Color Print Co.)

## And This Is March

**M**ARCH is now the third month of the year, but it was not always so. Rome gave March first place in the list of months, but after a time Rome lost her power to say how things should be, and the hard-headed barons of England took charge; and one of the first things these hard-heads did was to demote March to third place. March took its name from Mars, who seems to have been a pretty good sort of fellow at the beginning, for then he was an agricultural deity. He toiled in the heat and cold; he cut and shocked wheat when the mercury was around the 100 notch; he fed the mule in the blizzard and the sow in the snow, and did all within his power to block the depressions, such as we are now experiencing. But finally the tocsin of war was sounded, and this proved the ruin of Mars. He was a fellow of good physique and showed up well in a uniform. The Roman ladies fell for him, and he became as popular with them as Hobson was after sinking the Spanish ship at Santiago, or General Pershing was at the close of the World War. His love was quickly transferred from the sheep and cows and all pastoral scenes to the Roman dames and damsels, and he never went back to his crops and herds. He became a god of war and helped make taxes so high that Rome soon fell and all other nations are staggering even to this day. March brings us jorquils and red-buds and St. Patrick's Day, but for all that most of us can't think much of March because the fellow for whom it was named deserted the agricultural party and went over to the party of braided uniforms.

## The Brave

Who are the brave? Where shall we find them? You will not find them on the street corners or in the brawling places with chips on their shoulders and six-shooters in their hip-pockets. True such bullies will shoot the life out of a fellow-man, provided he gets the drop and his victim has no chance. Any coward can kill his man, but only the brave man can restrain his passions and heroically meet the duties of life when the way is thorny and all conditions are against him.

But where are the brave? I see them every day; I see them in the great cities or out on the hillsides or in the valleys of the rural districts. They are fighting bravely under adverse conditions—fighting with fate seemingly against them—but never faltering in the conflict. They are braver than many who advance under fire, steeled by the aid and cheers of comrades. They fight an unseen battle against unseen foes, not for wealth or glory or power, but from a sense of duty to those dependent upon them. The coward abandons the field and deserts the dependent ones, or blows

his brains out, but the brave soul smiles grimly under failure, and picking his flints comes again "with a heart for any fate." Adversity drives him back, false friends wound him, but he falls back slowly, firing all the time, and advances at the first opening—or dies game at his post.

Are there others as brave as these? Yes. Perhaps there are some who are braver. In the big stores, in the dirty factories, there are young women struggling for a mere living. They are weary from toil, sore over neglect or complaints, tempted by the glitter or show of sin; but true, and womanly and brave, they toil and keep their loyalty to purity and right. They are true heroines, with hearts braver than Caesar's when he despoiled Gaul, or Napoleon at the bridge of Lodi.

The Texas Humane Society has requested all ministers to set apart one day in the year on which to preach sermons on "Kindness to Animals." I hope all ministers will do so. Mercy and kindness are a big part of Christianity, and no person can establish claim to these attributes who abuses the helpless. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast" is a clear-cut statement of Holy Writ, but unfortunately it is one that has been neglected by preachers of righteousness. The church has neglected its duty along this line and I am glad to see the humane societies stressing this form of righteousness. They should be given all possible aid by pulpit and press. The writer can remember when he delighted to lay the lash on a horse to see it jump, or hit a dog with a stone to hear the poor animal howl, but it's a memory that brings shame and remorse.

Labor leaders and other students of industrial affairs tell us the five-hour work day is coming. It probably is, and as I see it the short work day will not contribute to peace or conduce to law and order. Tired backs and calloused hands as a rule bring peace and content, but hands and brains that swing in hammocks and gaze at the moon usually figure out ways to raise hell in several languages.

The medical scientists are now saying that face powder causes asthma. If I were a young buck I know exactly what I would do if some angelic creature should drop me after I had fed her chocolates and ice cream for a long season. I'd have asthma and let everybody know it.

My idea of a real heaven right here on earth is a paved road to every man's house in the land and the best grade of gasoline selling at one cent a gallon.

A well known publicist says we are spending too much on education. Possibly so. Come to think of it, people

do not need as much education as the old school masters taught us was necessary for a successful life. If we are sufficiently versed in mathematics to correctly figure the interest on our monthly installment notes on the Ford or Chevrolet, and see to it that the man at the filling station doesn't short-change us, we ought to get along fairly well.

I have often wondered what would happen to all if the professed Christians in the world should rise up and attend church service some Sunday. One of the dire catastrophes would be the breaking down of many of the church floors; there are not enough church buildings in all the country to hold the professed Christians. Another sad catastrophe would be the falling dead of many of the preachers; they wouldn't be able to stand the shock. But there's no danger of such a stampede unless the word should be passed out from heaven that the world was coming to an end on a given Sunday. Such a decree would bring every one to the House of God, and all would stay right there until the world was wrapped in flame.

A golfer up in New Jersey struck so hard at a golf ball that he twisted his back out of joint and died a horrible death. Let me remind the golfers that there isn't a case on record of a man injuring his back pitching horse shoes. Down with all new-fangled, dangerous games; back to the delightful democratic game of the daddies.

Advertising is a great thing when intelligently done, but when good judgment is not exercised in the preparation of the ads much time and money are wasted. First an advertisement must catch the eye, and some feature of it must be attractive enough to hold the attention of the reader until the advertiser's points are read and digested. This paragraph was inspired by the advertisement of a corn cure in a newspaper. There was a picture of a man dishabille applying the corn dope just before retiring. The advertisement was worthless, because nobody would look at the picture long enough to read the claims made for the corn remedy. A man with long, twisted hairy shanks applying corn dope to his calloused toes is not a picture upon which people care to gaze. The advertisement might have been embellished with an illustration that would have caught the eye of every man who chanced to glance at the paper, and held his undivided attention until he had read several times all that was said of the virtues of the corn remedy.

The decreased cost of living is the item now that gilds the horizon of hope. When man can get more bacon, more bread, more pants and longer shirttails for the contents of his attenuated purse,

things don't seem quite so bad. If our State and National governments would quit taxing the palpitating liyers and lights out of us, possibly it wouldn't be long until we could once more catch a faint gleam of the lights of prosperity.

Familiarity with history, grammar, and other branches taught in the schools is fine and should be sought by every person in the land, and yet one can do great things and write his name high upon the scroll of fame without such knowledge. No man has made a greater success in the industrial field than Henry Ford, and yet when Henry was a witness in a damage suit some years ago the lawyers made a monkey out of him, so to speak. Among other things he said, while on the witness stand, in answer to the lawyers' interrogatories, that Benedict Arnold was one of the kings of Greece, and Marco Bozarris was a leader in the French revolution. And yet some of us who laughed loudest at Henry's ignorance of history could not make a down payment of twenty-five dollars on one of his flyvers.

I readily admit that I don't know much about the constitution, but for the life of me I can't understand why its unconstitutional for the law to limit the production of cotton and corn, while it doesn't hurt the constitution a bit for the law to say how much oil may be produced. The world needs food and clothing more than it needs oil, for as sure as shooting when the pinch comes it is more important to eat and cover up one's body than to ride.

The question of working hours is now troubling the country. Many seem to think that five hours a day is as long a period as they ought to work. When the five-hour-a-day is finally fastened on the country, look out for a readjustment of the hour. From time immemorial the hour has been composed of sixty minutes, but since this is a progressive age, and nothing is supposed to be permanently fixed, why not cut the hour down to about twenty minutes?

A pastor in the East has "progressed" to the point of having boxing and wrestling matches in his church, and reports a very fine attendance of men and boys at his church. If, after a time, the boxing and wrestling matches grow too tame and the attendance upon church service dwindles, the Eastern pastor might try crap games. Where a large attendance is the great object striven for, it will be found that there are many things that beat the good old Bible stories.

People detest negative characters—those silent figures in a restless, bustling world. We all despise the sort

that is content with the mummy life. Somehow we like the fellow who does something, and does it wrong, far more than we do the fellow who does nothing for fear he will do something wrong. Start something! There's tonic in a dare. Score somebody—antagonize something. Only the dead keep quiet. They are very quiet.

Perhaps it is true that we have painless dentistry and painless surgery, and we should rejoice over these triumphs of science. But what bothers people most about this time of year is that they are at such a great distance from painless taxation.

Sometimes I am inclined to think that the great scarcity of jobs, and the great surplus of all kinds of products was caused by privately-owned automobiles and public buses driving nearly all the passenger trains from the tracks. It used to be, when there were several passenger trains a day each way on all the railroads there was no danger of such a thing as an overproduction of labor, because one-fourth the people of every community gathered at the station when a passenger train was due to arrive, and remained there until the conductor gave the high-ball to depart. In this way so much time was spent that people could not catch up with their work. If you want to see more work in the country than the people can do, enact a law requiring each railroad to run ten passenger trains a day, with stops at every station, no matter how small.

## Let Family Trees Alone

People who undertake to build a family tree engage in a dangerous pastime. Give all attention possible to progeny, but let ancestors alone. Criminal records of the nations have been fairly well kept and preserved, and light thrown on history may show that some of our early kindreds got tangled up with the jails, the penitentiaries and the gallows. And then, our tracing of the family might take us back to Adam, and we can never forgive him for the trouble he has caused us. Adam had a fine opportunity to make something of himself and leave his descendants in splendid condition, but he played the chickens and we are daily reaping the awful consequences. Had Adam stood hitched, man would never have had to work, neither would there have been any bills for him to pay. He was placed in a paradisaical retreat and fed on ambrosial fruits, but for the taste of one apple he forced man to earn bread by the sweat of the brow and be chased by bill collectors forevermore. If you would stay in good humor and avoid profanity, let your early forbears alone, and by all means forget Father Adam and the curses he brought upon his descendants.

# Frolic and Fun Was in the Old-Time Villages

By JOE SAPPINGTON

322 Sedwick Ave., Waco, Texas.

(Copyright, 1933, by the Home Color Print Co.)

**F**EW more years and the little country villages that played such vital parts commercially and socially in this country, before the coming of the automobile, may be but a memory.

This thought came to me during a recent visit to the old village I had known from early childhood up to the time I was a grown man with whiskers. With the exception of a loud smelling filling station, I found the place deserted. Only a few of the old land marks were standing and they were in a sad state of decay. Strange as it may seem the Perkins store, the oldest of all, was the best preserved. Even the sign on its tall plank front advising the public that



"In hot pursuit, armed with a shotgun."

Tom Perkins, (who passed away about the time Dewey sank the Spanish fleet) sold dry goods, boots, shoes, hats and caps and paid the highest market price for hides, wool, tallow, beeswax and country produce, though badly faded was still plainly legible.

## Plenty of Color

To one use to the luxuries and convenience of larger towns and cities of today, he or she may think that life as it existed in the small villages thirty or forty years ago was drab, lacking in color and monotonous. But such was far from the case. Of course, we villagers were not provided with canned entertainment like we have today. We couldn't press a button or turn a dial to hear a musical program full of static, interspersed with talks on the depres-

sion and how to stop it, tooth pastes, mouth washes and a lot more nerve-racking stuff. Neither did we have to depend on the movies for excitement and romance. We had the real thing with the entire public for an audience. For example, take the time Jim Mullins eloped with Sally Woodall in broad daylight and dashed through the village under whip and spur with Sally clinging to his galluses, while in hot pursuit, armed with a shotgun, whiskers trailing behind like the tail of a comet, came Sally's pa astride a mule. Everything was real in that romantic escapade, with no double, false make-ups, blank cartridges or trick photography, and everybody, realizing it was an honest-to-goodness performance, enjoyed it to the limit.

## Jealous Neighbors

I don't say it because I was raised there, but I don't believe another village in the State provided its citizens with such a variety of entertainment as Cave Creek. We had fist fights, political rallies, debating societies, running and jumping contests, baseball, phrenological lectures, magic lantern

shows, sleight-of-hand performances, Punch and Judy and railroad meetings galore. Am sorry to say the progressive spirit manifested by the good citizens of our village was not appreciated by some of our neighbors. Without calling names, I remember a neighboring village almost as large as ours, whose citizens were filled with jealousy and did nothing but sit around in the stores, eat crackers, whittle and cuss the government. They never missed an opportunity to criticize and poke fun at us.

The only thing they ever did organize was a baseball team and, knowing how mean they were, for a long time our team refused to play their team. They told it all over the country that we were afraid to match a game with them. Finally we agreed to play, if they would meet us in Bill Todd's pasture, half way between the two villages. Both villages closed up for the occasion and everybody and his dog went to the game.

## Ball Game Caused a Feud

It was the last half of the seventh inning, the score standing 19 to 37 in favor of our boys, that the trouble started. They began hurrahing us

about our railroad meetings and the various social functions we had been sponsoring. The older heads from both towns, tried to avert the impending conflict. But things came to a head when one of their partisans struck the umpire, just after our boys had made four home runs in one inning.

The fight that followed furnished pleasant gossip for the people of both villages for at least a year and caused a feud that lasted for almost a decade.

I would travel a thousand miles in a model T Ford to see and smell another old-time village store like Tom Perkins run when I was a little boy. I want to buy a pair of brogan shoes and have the proprietor cut the pegs out with his rasp. I want to see the tin buckets, hames, halters, horse collars and side-saddles hanging from the walls as in days of yore, and above all I want to smell the sweet odor of red apples, tobacco, onion sets, wool hats, cheese and new leather that I enjoyed so much as a boy. If it is not asking too much I would like the store to have a style block out in front for the convenience of lady customers who come on horseback and a hitching rack near by.

## TEXAS TRUCK LAWS

Two of the most important phases of present truck laws of Texas, according to the chief of the Highway Patrol, are protection of private users of the highways and preservation of the highways for use of the public. The provision of the laws in Texas covering these subjects are essentially as follows:

The six limits on trucks are: Height, 12 feet, six inches width, 96 inches; length, 35 feet; length of truck and trailer, 45 feet; except where a 14,000-pound load is permitted, as explained below, in which case an overall length of 55 feet is permitted.

Loads must not extend more than three feet in front or four feet behind the body of the truck, and must not extend over the side more than three inches beyond the fenders on the left

and six inches beyond the fenders on the right side. For loads extending beyond the truck bed or body, warning flags must be attached to the end of the load in the day time and a red light at the back of the load at night.

The weight of truck loads is limited to 7,000 pounds between two common carrier loading points, or 14,000 pounds between a common carrier loading point and point of origin and destination, provided a common carrier loading point is passed in the course of the trip. The load must not exceed a weight of 600 pounds per inch width of tire on any wheel. Affidavits as to the weight of the truck must be presented when the truck is registered. The weight shown by the affidavit is written on the license receipt and the receipt, or copy thereof, must be carried at all times while the vehicle is on the highway.

In case a State highway patrolman suspects a truck of being overloaded, he may weigh the vehicle or require it to be driven to the nearest scales if such scales are within two miles, and if the load is overweight, the patrolman may require the driver to unload immediately such portion of the load as may be necessary to decrease the gross weight to the proper limit.

Only one trailer is permitted by law, and it must come within the overall length of 45 feet for both truck and trailer. Special permits for the use of oversize equipment in hauling articles weighing more than 7,000 pounds which cannot reasonably be dismantled for hauling may be granted if the truck owner posts a bond to pay for damage to the highways.

Every truck more than 70 inches wide must carry two clearance lamps

on the extreme left side of the vehicle, the front light being white and the rear light being yellow or red. Adequate reflectors that have been approved by the State Highway Department may be substituted for the clearance light if desired. Ordinary headlights and tail-lights must also be provided and kept lighted at night whether the truck is moving or not.

Two separate means of applying brakes in such a way as to bring the truck to a stop in 45 feet, under normal conditions, when traveling at a speed of twenty miles an hour must be provided and kept in good working order at all times. Brakes must be tested daily.

Suitable horns are required. Sirens and unduly loud signals are prohibited. Reflectors or rear view mirrors are also required. Violation of any of these

safety measures subjects the offender to a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000 for each offense and imprisonment for sixty days to six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Trucks of less than 6,000 pounds gross weight may operate at not to exceed forty miles per hour. Trucks having a gross weight of more than 6,000 pounds are restricted to 25 miles per hour on the highways and 18 miles per hour in municipalities.

## NEW HIGHWAY OPENED

The work of paving Highway No. 21 east from Kuren to the Navasota river has been completed and the road opened to traffic. The highway had already been paved from Bryan to Kurten, and this new completion gives an unbroken pavement from Bryan to Madisonville and beyond.



# BRIEF TEXAS NEWS

FROM OVER  
THE STATE

## TWINS NINETY-FIVE YEARS OLD

Mrs. Letha J. Effer of Nocona and Mrs. Margaret M. White of Springfield, Mo., twins, celebrated their ninety-fifth birthday recently. They were born in Johnson county, Mo. Both twins are crippled and blind but are in reasonably good health for persons of their age.

## NEW MAYOR OF ANTON JUST 24 YEARS OLD

Paul Whitefield, recently appointed mayor of Anton to succeed L. L. Reese, resigned, is only 24 years old. Whitefield is well known throughout West Texas for his advancement activities not only in his home city but throughout that section of the State. It is claimed for Whitefield that he is the youngest mayor in Texas.

## NEW P. O. BUILDING FOR TYLER

The contract for the erection of the new postoffice building for Tyler was recently awarded by the Treasury Department to the Ralph Solitt & Sons Construction Company of Chicago. The bid of this company was \$237,400, the lowest of thirty-eight proposals submitted. Date of completion was fixed at 400 calendar days from receipt of notice to proceed.

## HAS ORIGINAL OF LEE'S FAREWELL

The original of General Robert E. Lee's farewell address to his army is the priceless possession of Dr. Pritchard Von David, of San Antonio. The address is a model of brevity and restraint. It was written by General Lee on April 10, 1865, as a general order to the Army of Virginia.

General Lee was once a young army officer stationed at San Antonio, then a frontier army post.

## ARLINGTON DENTIST RECEIVES MEDAL

Dr. Jack Maxwell, Arlington dentist, has been awarded the Eichelberger gold medal because of his kindly deed of fitting gold bridgework into the mouth of a stray dog.

The medal, given by Mrs. C. C. Eichelberger, Seattle, Washington, is presented annually for outstanding achievements in the field of humane endeavor or for outstanding humane work over a period of years.

Dr. Maxwell was appreciative of the award, but there had been reward enough for him in the twelve years of companionship with Blackie, the little pup whose life he saved by the unusual feat of the bridgework in the dumb animal's mouth.

## VALUE OF TEXAS LIVESTOCK

According to an estimate made by a State agricultural journal, after a careful consideration of all available statistics, the total gross farm value of all the livestock and livestock products produced in Texas during 1932 amounted to \$194,198,000. Added to the \$244,858,650, which represents the total value of all farm crops produced in the State in 1932, this estimate of livestock value places the total value of all farm and ranch products in the State last year at \$439,056,650.

Using these amounts as a basis, we find that crops accounted for 56 per cent of the gross value of all products of Texas farms and ranches in 1932, and that livestock and livestock products accounted for 44 per cent of the total value. Comparing the 1932 estimates with the figures compiled by the same authority for 1930 shows that the total value of all the products of Texas farms and ranches was 35 per cent less in 1932 than in 1930; that the value of crops produced was 47 per cent less; and that the value of livestock and livestock products was 20 per cent less.

## DALLAS MAN LOW BIDDER ON PAMPA POSTOFFICE

Nathan Wohlfield of Dallas submitted the low bid for the construction of the Pampa postoffice building. In the bids opened Mr. Wohlfield offered to do the work for \$128,844. Other close bidders were the Stibbard Construction Company of Detroit, whose bid was \$128,900, and Charles Weitz & Sons of Des Moines, Iowa, \$132,447.

## HOUSTON HAD 28 VIOLENT DEATHS IN DECEMBER

Twenty-eight violent deaths were recorded in Houston during the closing month of 1932, according to a tabulation of vital statistics filed by the City Health Officer.

There were six deaths by murder during the month and three by suicide. Automobile and railroad accidents claimed eight victims during that period.

There were 419 births in the city during December, and 332 deaths.

## WOMAN 91 YEARS OLD

Mrs. Adelaide Mings, of Big Sandy, is believed to be the oldest person in Upshur county. She celebrated the ninety-fourth anniversary of her birth on New Year's Day.

Mrs. Mings has nine children living, the oldest being 76 years old and the youngest 55. There are 53 grandchildren, 100 great grandchildren, and nearly as many great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Mings was born in Dixon county, Tennessee, in 1839, and came to Texas with her parents in 1856. She was married the same year to W. C. Mings. Since her husband's death she has resided with her daughters at Big Sandy.

## MORE PREDATORY ANIMALS TRAPPED IN 1932

Destroying 20,379 injurious predatory animals in Texas during 1932, or 7,244 more than in the previous year, cost the Federal-State predatory control work during last year was reduced by \$36,885.85 and average cost per animal was cut in half, the annual report of C. D. Landon, the leader in the work, shows.

Federal-State trappers, who received local financial co-operation totaling \$34,753.00, trapped 14,602 coyotes, 2,660 bob cats, 599 red wolves, 45 mountain lions and 5 ocelots in 1932, and 2,468 poisoned animals were found.

Eighty-one trappers during December accounted for 1,097 coyotes, 244 bob cats, 59 red wolves and one mountain lion. Excellent catches during the month included that of twenty red wolves in Refugio county and 373 coyotes, 85 bobcats and one mountain lion in Webb county.

## WORLD'S OLDEST LIVING THING

The oldest living things in the world are the famous big trees of California. They are also by far the largest of living things.

It is easy to determine the age of these giant trees by counting the rings of their annual growth, each ring representing a year. Thus it is ascertained that some of these trees are more than four hundred years old. Several may be pointed out that were saplings when the Pyramid of Cheops was built. They were many centuries old when the Greeks laid siege to Troy. And they had not passed their youth when Rome was founded nearly 400 years later.

These giant trees lived through Babylon's greatest glory and power. They had not attained full status when Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar 588 B. C. When Christ was born they were already more than two thousand years old.

The largest of the trees attain a height of 330 feet and a diameter of 31 feet.

## GROWING SLASH PINE

The Texas Forest Service has just finished the job of setting out 60,000 slash pine seedlings on the Kirby gift forest near Warren, in Taylor county.

The larger significance of this action by the Texas Forest Service lies in the fact that it has been demonstrated that a good grade of newsprint paper can be made from slash pine, and it is probably only a question of a short time until manufacturing of newsprint from this wood will be proceeding on an extensive scale. Should that happen, we shall see paper manufacturing plants moving South, just as cotton textile mills have been doing, in order to be near the source of supply of the raw material they consume.

The deed to the Kirby Gift Forest specifies that the forest shall be used for demonstration and research purposes.

## TEXAN WHO FOUGHT UNDER 4 FLAGS DEAD

William Henry Campbell died recently at Bryan, at the advanced age of 91 years.

Mr. Campbell had the distinction of fighting under four flags.

At the age of 15 Mr. Campbell participated in the capture of John Brown at Harpers Ferry. A year later he enlisted in the Confederate army under General Sterling Price. After one year's service he joined Quantrell's band and was commissioned a captain by Jefferson Davis. He served with Quantrell until the close of the war, being at one time seriously wounded.

After the fall of the Confederacy Campbell went to Mexico and enlisted under the ill-fated Maximilian. He was present when Maximilian was shot.

Making his escape back to the United States, Campbell joined the band of Ex-Confederate soldiers who took part in the Cuban revolution of 1876. Again he was seriously wounded. Returning to New York, he abandoned arms for the paint brush and became one of the noted artists of the time.

## TOLL BRIDGES MADE FREE ONES

Two more toll bridges across Red river, the boundary line between Texas and Oklahoma, have been purchased by the two States and free passage over them given to traffic. The two structures were known as the Bonham bridge and the "Charlie" bridge. The former lies between Bonham, Texas, and Durant, Oklahoma, and the latter connecting the two States between Temple, Oklahoma, and Henrietta, Texas.

There are now eleven free bridges across Red river, connecting Oklahoma and Texas. Besides the two mentioned above the others are located as follows:

On Highway 51, connecting Hardeeman county, Texas, and Tillman county, Oklahoma.

On Highway 23, connecting Wilbarger county, Texas, and Tillman county, Oklahoma.

On Highway 28, connecting Wilbarger county, Texas and Tillman county, Oklahoma.

On Highway 30, connecting Wichita county, Texas, and Cotton county, Oklahoma.

On Highway 2, connecting Montague county, Texas, and Love county, Oklahoma.

On Highway 40, connecting Cooke county, Texas, and Jefferson county, Oklahoma.

On Highway 91, connecting Grayson county, Texas, and Bryan county, Oklahoma.

On Highway 6, connecting Grayson county, Texas, and Bryan county, Oklahoma.

On Highway 24, connecting Lamar county, Texas, and Choctaw county, Oklahoma.

## BROTHER AND SISTER REUNITED AFTER 20 YEARS

Friday, January 13th, did not prove an unlucky day for Mrs. W. M. Shepherd, of Commerce, and her brother, Wallace Holmes, of Houston. On the contrary, it proved the luckiest and perhaps the happiest day they have ever known, for on that day they were brought together after being lost from each other twenty years.

The two were separated twenty years ago when their mother died. The boy was adopted by a Houston family, while the little girl made her home with a family near Conroe. The two were united through information given Mrs. Shepherd by a fortune teller.

## WOMAN 75 DIVORCED

Probably the oldest woman to be granted a divorce in Texas, and possibly the oldest in the United States to seek a dissolution of the marriage tie, was granted a divorce in San Antonio a few weeks ago. The woman, who is 75, was granted a divorce from her former husband, who is 34. The couple lived together only three days, and the woman was granted a divorce on the grounds that she had been subjected to cruel treatment.

In her petition the woman alleged that her husband was a fortune teller and that he persuaded her to marry him. She also alleged that the difference in their ages made them unsuited.

## NEWSPAPERS IN TEXAS

In Texas when the count was made last year, there were 722 daily and weekly newspapers. There were 116 dailies in 87 cities and towns. The dailies had a combined circulation of 1,327,839. There were 606 weeklies, which had a circulation of 788,591. The average circulation of the daily papers was 11,447; the average circulation of the weekly papers was 1,301.

The first newspaper to make its appearance in Texas was published in Nacogdoches. The first issue of the paper made its appearance in 1819. This paper was established by General James Long and was edited by Horatio Bigelow. Only a few issues were printed.

The next paper to be printed in Texas was the Texas Gazette, which appeared at San Felipe de Austin in 1829. The Gazette was published and edited by Godwin Brown Cotton.

About the same time that the Gazette made its appearance at San Felipe, the first issue of the Mexican Advocate was printed at Nacogdoches.

## U. T. GOT MILLION FROM OIL LANDS IN 1932

The University of Texas received a total of \$1,201,402.46 of royalties from production during 1932, an increase of \$202,293 over its income from that source the preceding year, despite the fact that there was very little new oil development on its lands in Reagan and Crane counties during the year. At the close of the year the University had received a total of \$19,046,254.59 of royalties, lease rentals and bonuses. The discovery well on University land was completed April 21, 1923.

All of the money derived from oil has been placed to the credit of the University's permanent fund, and is invested in United States and municipal bonds. The constitution of the State provides that only the income from the permanent fund may be spent and that such expenditures must be for the erection of buildings and improvements to the institution's physical plant.

At this time nine new buildings, costing a total of more than \$4,000,000 are being constructed on the campus with money derived from this income.

## HALL COUNTY COUPLE MARRIED 67 YEARS

Few indeed are the couples that are permitted to live together as long a period as Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wells, of Hall county. These venerable people celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their marriage in January, and at the time both were enjoying health and were happy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells were married in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, January 17, 1866. They continued their residence in Mississippi until 1885, when they moved to Texas, locating first in Wise county; they moved to Collingsworth county in 1901, and three years later located at Memphis, Hall county. Their five children attended the anniversary celebration. Mr. Wells is one of the three Ex-Confederate veterans left in Hall county. He and his father, who was a Methodist preacher, and four brothers served in the Confederate cause. Two of his brothers died in army prisons.

## FIRST TRAIN ROBBERY IN TEXAS

The first train robbery in Texas was at Allen, in Collin county, about twenty-five miles from Dallas, in the year 1878. In the early spring of that year a Houston & Texas Central southbound passenger train was held up by what was known as Sam Bass' gang. Bass had with him a band of three men. The job was easily accomplished, for such a thing as a hold-up had never happened in Texas, hence the crew and passengers alike were utterly surprised and defenseless. The gang immediately fled into Denton county, where Bass rendezvoused and added several members to his gang.

The next robbery was at Hutchins, on the same road, ten miles south of Dallas, and the third followed in a short time at Mesquite. At the last named place a newsboy shot and wounded one of the robbers, and from him it was learned who the other robbers were. Some months later Bass was killed at Round Rock, also a number of his band.

## LAWSUIT FOR NOTED PISTOL

A weapon becomes famous when it kills a noted character. The pistol which snuffed out the life of "Billy the Kid" gives promise of becoming quite a theme for litigation.

A dispatch from El Paso to one of the Texas daily papers says: "Mrs. Pat Garrett, widow of the Dona Ana, New Mexico sheriff who killed Billy the Kid, has filed a petition in Probate Court asking that Dr. J. B. Brady, of El Paso, Texas, be ordered to return to her the revolver with which the notorious slayer was killed in 1881.

"Mrs. Garrett, who lives in Las Cruces, New Mexico, is represented by Judge U. S. Goen, of El Paso.

"Dr. Brady is administrator of the estate of Tom Power, former El Paso saloonkeeper, who died two years ago. A revolver, a 44-40 frontier type, was lent by Garrett to Powers in 1903 for exhibit in his Coney Island saloon here. Mrs. Garrett sets forth it was never returned. Dr. Brady said he had the weapon which he believed to be a part of the Power's estate.

"The Garrett-Powers litigation followed announcement by Sheriff Jesus M. Baca, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, that he had the revolver, which, he said, was surrendered by Garrett after the slaying of the Kid in Pete Maxwell's bedroom at Old Fort Sumner, New Mexico, in 1881. The revolver, Baca said, was never claimed by the sheriff and finally came into possession of the Baca family.

"Miss Elizabeth Garrett, blind Roswell musician and daughter of the noted officer, took issue with Baca's statement and declared that the pearl-handled pistol was in possession of the Powers' estate."

# Rapid Decline of Osage Indian Wealth

By GEORGE OVIE HOPKINS  
Norman, Oklahoma.

(Copyright, 1933, by the Home Color Print Co.)

THEIR quondam oil royalties of thousands of dollars a year now greatly reduced, the Osage Indians, of Oklahoma, who once boasted of being the "richest nation per capita in the world," are going back to their farms or seeking other means of livelihood.

Sudden wealth in the form of oil discovered on their lands made it possible for the Osages to live in brick and stone mansions instead of teepees and shacks; it gave them \$5,000 automobiles in place of horses and mules; it permitted them to spend their winters in Florida or California and their summers in Colorado or Minnesota; it enabled them to send their children to expensive private schools to be educated. But today such luxuries are unavailable for most members of the tribe.

## History of Osage Romance

The history of the Osage Indians is a romantic one. It contains elements that can be found in no other tribe. By

chance, they became wealthy almost overnight, as it were, and their adaptation to the ways of the white man brought on unique difficulties. Their unsophisticated use of new wealth gave rise to many fantastic stories, some based on fact and others being merely the fabrication or exaggeration of writers. Thus it is that whenever any one wants to illustrate some of the striking and colorful events of Oklahoma he mentions the Osages.

What some writers speak of as "the westward movement in American history" pushed the Osages into Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. The Osage, Ponca, Omaha, Quapaw, and Kaw Indians were all the descendants of one great tribe of Indians whose first dwelling place was in the region of the Ohio and Wabash rivers. With the coming of the white people, the tribe broke up, some going down the Mississippi and some ascending it. Other separations took place, the group known as the Osages and Kaws finally settling in Missouri and Kansas. Many of them married with French traders and explorers, from whom they took the names that distinguish some of the prominent Osage families of today.

## Agency Established

In 1868 the Osage completed a treaty with the United States government by which they agreed to remove to Indian Territory. The following year they migrated to their new lands, and an agency was established at Silver Lake, near Bartlesville, Oklahoma. A later survey was made, and it was found that the agency was located on Cherokee lands. It was moved to the present site of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, in 1872. This name is derived from "Pafhu," meaning "hair," and "Skah," meaning "white." "White Hair" was the name of one of the Osages' greatest and wisest chiefs. As with other Indian tribes, Congress passed an allotment bill, which provided for the division of all tribal lands among the individual members of the tribe. There were 2,328 Osages in the original allotment, each of whom received one headright.

What distinguished the Osage allotment from that of other Indians was the oil, gas and mineral rights reserved to the tribe instead of to individual Indians. This article was inserted in the allotment bill at the suggestion of a blind white settler who had been adopted into the tribe. At the time the al-

lotment bill was passed, 1906, the oil industry was in its infancy, and no one had any conception of the enormous oil pool that underlay a portion of the Osage land, nor its great value. Had not the mineral rights been reserved to the tribe, they would have been conveyed with the allotted lands, and comparatively few of the tribe would have attained great wealth, while the majority would have received little or nothing.

## Public Auction of Oil Lands

When oil was discovered on the Osage lands, leases were disposed of at public auctions. These public sales, held at first under the famous Million Dollar Elm on the agency grounds at Pawhuska, were exciting events. Only 100,000 acres were offered each year at public sale, consequently bidding for desired lands was lively and bids ran high.

Representatives of the largest oil companies in the world were bidders, armed with reports of their geologists, with blue print maps of the acreage offered for lease, and with instructions as to just what financial limit they might go in bidding for the coveted tracts. There, also were men of com-

paratively small means, hoping to secure an inexpensive lease in wildcat territory which might prove the basis of a private fortune. Osages attended the sale, dressed in brilliant blankets and sitting in their shiny automobiles. At the sale also were curiosity seekers and newspaper men and women intent upon catching every bit of local color for the readers of their respective publications.

The story of how the Osages, for the most part, ran through their money is one of the legends of Oklahoma, though many of the stories about them have been gross misrepresentations. Since they were not taught to save, few of the Indians had money when the rich pools of the Osage played out. A year or two before the big checks of the Osages dwindled, the agency held part of the funds of the Indians in reserve, but this policy was put in effect too late to save much of the money which the Indians had already spent.

Today, with the quarterly payments amounting to only \$125 for each headright (that is, each individual Indian) as compared with the \$3,000 and \$5,000 quarterly payments in palmy days, the Osages are turning their thoughts to other ways of making a living.



**IT'S A SABIN** GLOVES for every purpose — Oil Field, Linemen, Bridgemen, Railroaders and Farm Work.  
SABIN COMPANY, GLOVES  
428 Belmont Ave. Youngstown, O.

**TEXAS MOTHERS AND WIDOWS TO VISIT WAR GRAVES**

During the last three years 5,985 mothers and widows of American soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War have visited the graves of their sons and husbands in the cemeteries of Europe as guests of the Government. This year there will be another pilgrimage of American women to the American cemeteries of Europe, enabling mothers and widows of American soldiers to visit the sacred spots where the remains of their loved ones sleep, at the expense of the American Government.

The pilgrimage this year will be the last under the law making this provision. The women will be taken on fine steamers, the sailing dates of which are as follows:  
President Harding, sailing from New York May 17; George Washington, sailing June 7; American Banker, sailing June 23; President Harding, sailing July 12; President Roosevelt, sailing July 26.

Those invited from Texas this year and the cemetery where their kin are buried.  
Meuse-Argonne Cemetery, France — Mrs. Tamsey M. Booher, Dallas; Mrs. Lizzy Davis, Lancaster; Mrs. Maggie M. Ferguson, Dallas; Mrs. Izora E. Newton, Dallas; Mrs. Frankie Pierce, Dallas; Mrs. Lula E. Gilliland, Hereford; Mrs. Zorah M. Robison, Lake Creek; Mrs. Cynthia K. Lawton, El Paso; Mrs. Priscilla C. Seamon, El Paso; Mrs. Ethel Bird, Dublin; Mrs. Veronica Jurck, Beasley; Mrs. Linnie Williams, Nixon; Mrs. Maggie Graves, Memphis; Mrs. Panagioti Vlachos, Houston; Mrs. Mary Satter Ryan, Marshall; Mrs. Sallie Davenport, O'Brien; Mrs. Dora Bickley, Commerce.

Mrs. Lizzie N. Akers, Whittensburg; Mrs. E. A. Seale, Jasper; Mrs. Ollie Cranshaw, Port Arthur; Mrs. Callie Lail, Beeton; Mrs. Mamie Jackson, Pinehurst; Mrs. Lucy Ledford, Cushing; Mrs. Frankie McDermott, Amarillo; Mrs. Betsy Ford, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Anna Long, Mobeetie; Mrs. Mary Dixon, West Columbia; Mrs. Sarah J. Baird, Childress.

St. Mihiel Cemetery, France — Mrs. Mary Skrabanek, Danbury; Mrs. Seraldia Whaley, Bonham; Mrs. Florence Chenoweth, Houston; Mrs. R. F. Toler, Houston; Mrs. Mary P. Abernathy, Lubbock; Mrs. Lillian V. Beavers, Milano; Mrs. Suddie B. Blackshear, Chireno.

Suresnus Cemetery, France — Mrs. M. F. Wallace, Mullin; Mrs. Susette Grafmeyer, Austin.

Oies-Marne Cemetery, France — Mrs. Martha L. Ruth, Beaumont; Mrs. Dovie Griffin, Joaquin.  
Brookwood Cemetery, England — Mrs. Annie M. McCauley, San Antonio.  
Kin of Soldiers Buried at Sea — Ina C. Gibson, Hughes Springs; Mrs. Vera G. Riney, Pilot Point; Mrs. Victoria J. Ver Gara, Laredo.  
Kin Lost in Waters Outside War Zones — Mrs. Alice A. Hamilton, Texline; Mrs. Gwen M. Peters, Dallas; Mrs. Sallie Williamson, Spur; Mrs. Susie Mathias, Houston; Mrs. Stella J. Burgess, Rockdale.

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord. Job 1:21.

**TENANTS FARM BIG PER CENT OF TEXAS LAND**

The increase of tenantry on Texas farms is one of the great problems confronting the agricultural future of the State, according to leading agricultural writers and journalists.

At the annual session of the Texas Agricultural Workers' Association, held in Dallas, recently, Dean E. J. Kyle, of the Texas A. & M. College, presented an alarming set of statistics, not only for Texas, but for the entire South.

Back in 1880, Dean Kyle said, Texas had a percentage of thirty-seven out of every 100 farms farmed by tenants, as against an average of sixty-one according to the census of 1930. Out of 495,489 Texas farms, 301,660 are operated now by tenants, some of whom are cash tenants and the rest share croppers. That compares with 281,225 tenants in 1925 and 232,309 in 1920. The rate of increase and the evident neglect of the land under these conditions are bothering agricultural thinkers.

The Southern States, Dean Kyle showed, lead the Nation in tenantry. A large part of the Cotton Belt shows from 60 to 80 per cent tenants. These regions in which the evils of tenantry are mostly accentuated, occupy the famous delta of the Mississippi in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, containing some of the world's richest soil; a strip of the Piedmont area and coastal plains embracing almost the whole of Georgia and parts of North and South Carolina, Southern Alabama, Southern and Northern Louisiana and the hills of Mississippi; the famous black prairies of North and Central Texas; East Texas from the Oklahoma-Arkansas line to the piney woods on the South and along the Gulf Coast, also along the Red river on the North into the South Plains.

**HORSE AND MULE PULLING CONTEST**

Two-horse and mule pulling contests—something new to Texas—will be held during the Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth this month. The purpose of the events will be to determine the maximum pulling capacity of each pair of horses or mules entered. A member of the faculty of Texas A. & M. College will be in charge, and the College's dynamometer will be used to test the pulling power of the animals.

The team will be hitched to the dynamometer, an apparatus which measures any predetermined load desired. Each team will be required to pull a specified load over a distance of 27½ feet. The first test will be with a load that any good pulling team should move easily. After the initial load the weight will be increased as the judges may require. Each team will be given a five-minute rest for each team between pulls. Whipping will be forbidden, and what the judges will determine "excessive shouting" will not be allowed. The driver may ride the machine or walk, but will not be permitted to ride a horse or mule.

**LINCOLN'S TOY PISTOL OWNED BY COMANCHE MAN**

S. P. Smith, of Comanche, a business man of that city, owns a wonderful collection of curios. This collection of curios and relics, which many have journeyed far to see, includes a toy pistol which was made for Abraham Lincoln, the war President.

There are also bullrushes from the banks of the Nile. Mr. Smith has been gathering the collection for fifty years. There are in the collection more than 1,500 specimens of money, including two tokens of the Alaska gold rush. There is a coin which was made by Pancho Villa in his mint, also a coin made by the Portuguese and said to be one of the first ever circulated in America. A prize relic is a medal issued by the King of England in honor of William Pitt; another is a medal of an ancient Caesar.

**A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh**

**Such a Letdown**  
Village Cutup—"Anybody lost a roll of bills with a rubber band around them?"  
Chorus of Voices (in crowded bus)—"Yes, I have."  
Village Cutup—"Well, I just found the rubber band."

**A Safe Bull**  
A city chap out on a hunting trip was crossing a large pasture. "Say, there, Corntassels," he shouted to the farmer in an adjoining field, "is that bull coming there safe?"  
"Wa-al," drawled the farmer, "I reckon he's a dang sight safer than you are just now."

**Where the Bonus Went**  
First Sailor—What did you do with your bonus?  
Second Hard Worker—Well, I spent a hundred shooting crap, fifty in a poker game, fifty on likker, twenty-five on taxi fare, and seventy-five on a girl.

**True to Form**  
"Miss Hunt, I love you, but now I dare not dream of calling you mine. Yesterday I was worth ten thousand dollars, but to-day, by a turn of fortune's wheel, I have but one hundred dollars to call my own. I would not ask you to accept me in my reduced circumstances. Farewell forever."  
"Good gracious! Reduced from ten thousand dollars to one hundred dollars! What a bargain! Of course I'll take you!"

**Capital Punishment**  
Among the jurors summoned was a woman who wished to be excused.  
"Well, madam, why don't you want to serve on this jury?" asked the judge.  
"I'm opposed to capital punishment."  
"But this is merely a case in which a wife is suing her husband for an accounting. It seems she gave him \$250 to pay down on a handsome fur coat and he is alleged to have lost the money at poker."  
The woman juror spoke up promptly, "I'll serve. Maybe I'm wrong about capital punishment."

**No Puzzle to the Mountaineer**  
The automobile was a thing unheard of to a mountaineer in one community, and he was very much astonished one day when he saw one go by without any visible means of locomotion. His eyes bulged, however, when a motorcycle followed closely in its wake and disappeared like a flash around a bend in the road.  
"Gee whiz!" he said, turning to his son, "who'd 'a' s'posed that thing had a colt?"

**Bobby's Answer**  
The teacher was hearing the youthful class in mathematics.  
"No," she said, "in order to subtract things have to be in the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three pears from four peaches, nor eight horses from ten cats. Do you understand?"  
There was assent from the majority of pupils. One little boy in the rear raised a timid hand.  
"Well, Bobby, what is it?" asked the teacher.  
"Please, teacher," said Bobby, "couldn't you take three quarts of milk from two cows?"

**Follows Instructions**  
"Children," said the teacher, instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy; simply be yourselves and write what is in you. Do not imitate any other person's writing nor draw inspiration from outside sources."  
As a result of this advice one bright lad turned in the following: "We should not attempt any flights of fancy, but write what is in us. In me there is my stomach, lungs, hart, liver, two apples, one piece of pie, one stick of lemon candy and my dinner."

**When Mr. Bryan Substituted**  
Mr. William Jennings Bryan greatly enjoyed telling this story on himself:  
A widely admired campaign speaker in Nebraska, who had been billed to make the principal address at a political gathering in Lincoln, was obliged, at the last moment, on account of illness, to send word that he could not keep the appointment. It chanced that Mr. Bryan was selected to fill his place. At the time Mr. Bryan was little known and just a young struggling lawyer. Naturally, he felt some nervousness, knowing that he was to act as substitute for an older, and much better known speaker, and his apprehension was thus lessened when he heard himself thus announced by the chairman:  
"Feller citizens, this here's the substitute for our gallant an' admired leader, unfortunately sick. I don't know what this gent can do; but time was short an' we had to take what we could git."

**His Sentence**  
"What dey do to dat Jones boy for sellin' dat booze?"  
"What dey do? Lawd, chille, dey done give him two years in de house of representatives!"

**Not Speaking**  
Pincus hadn't seen Ginsberg for five years, but deliberately passed him on the street, as usual. And rushed into his office and yelled to his stenographer:  
"Mollie, look in the files under 'G' and see why I'm sore at Ginsberg."

**The Silent Partner**  
"Does yo' take this woman for thy lawfully wedded wife?" asked the colored parson, glancing at the diminutive, watery-eyed bowlegged groom, who stood beside 210 pounds of feminine assurance.  
"Ah takes nothin'," gloomily responded the bridegroom. "Ah's de one dots been tooked."

**Youthful Strategy**  
"Here, Alfred, is an apple. Divide it politely with your little sister."  
"How shall I divide it politely, Mamma?"  
"Why, always give the larger part to the other person, my child."  
Alfred thought a moment, then handed the apples to his little sister, saying: "Here, Sis, you divide it."

**Nor Any Other Place**  
A fat woman elbowed her way through the crowd, jabbing first one person and then another. Finally she gave one nearby man an unusually hard thump, and said:  
"Say, does it makes any difference which car I take to Greenwood Cemetery?"  
"Not to me, madam," he said.

**He Had Been Misquoted**  
When John Burns, the English labor leader, was making a speech in a Chicago auditorium a man got up and, interrupting him said, "Mr. Burns, I am the chief of police of this city. You are quoted in the newspapers as saying that 'Chicago is a pocket edition of hell.' If you made that remark you must withdraw it, or you cannot continue your speech."  
"I ask fair play!" cried John, in a voice of thunder. "I have not been correctly quoted. What I said was that hell is a pocket edition of Chicago!" There was a burst of laughter, and after that no further interruptions.

**Reactions**  
Trying to test the mental ability of children the inspector wrote upon the blackboard:  
"Do not play with matches; remember the fire of London," and asked the children to invent similar pearls of wisdom of the same type. On returning to the class after inspecting other standards, he found that only one boy had genius enough to fulfill the demand, and his effort was:  
"Do not spit; remember the flood!"

**Meant Just What She Said**  
"Now, these two boys are sister's," said the housewife to the census taker.  
"You mean brothers, don't you?" the census taker asked.  
"No, the girls out in the yard are brother's, but the boys are sister's."  
"Boys sisters and girls bro—"  
"Now, I mean just what I say. These two boys belong to my sister, who lives down the street, and the girls are my brother's daughters who are visiting me."

**How He Lost the Girl**  
A young man was deeply in love with a beautiful girl. One day she told him that the next day would be her birthday, and he laughingly said that he would send her a bunch of roses, one for each year of her life.  
That evening he wrote to his florist, ordering twenty-four roses to be sent the young woman on the first delivery the next day.  
The proprietor of the flower shop, looking over the mail in the morning, saw the order and said to the foreman:  
"John, here's an order from young Mr. Flint for twenty-four roses. He's a mighty good customer, so put in a dozen extra ones."  
And the young man never knew what made the girl so angry with him.

They were giving a big dinner, and the waiter, a foreigner, who had been in America but a few months knew very little about dining table etiquette. Several persons had suffered from his lack of experience, and in serving peas he approached a very deaf old lady and inquired:  
"Peas, mum?"  
No answer.  
"Peas, mum?" (Louder).  
The old lady saw that some one was speaking to her, and she lifted her ear trumpet to the questioner. The waiter seeing the large end of the trumpet directed toward him, thought:  
"It must be a new way o' takin' 'em, but I s'pose she likes 'em that way."  
And down the trumpet went the peas.

**LOST DEPOSITS GIVEN THE STATE**

Recently the State Treasury of Texas turned into the general revenue fund \$31,000 received from banks that had quit business but could never locate the depositors. This fund had been accumulating for several years. Under the statutes, when a bank liquidates it is required to pay off its depositors, but often the bank officials cannot locate every one of them, in which case the money is sent to Austin as a sort of trust fund.  
When a claimant shows up with proof of his deposit the State stands ready to pay, but it is seldom that any claimant puts in appearance. Many of them are dead or out of the country. Most of the amounts thus received are small, some as low as 50 cents, while the largest is about \$2,000.  
A bank is given six months in which to locate and pay depositors when it liquidates, and because this turns out to be a job taking more than six months, the money left over is turned over to the State government. At present there is about \$4,600 on hand of such money, the \$31,000 having been transferred to the general revenue August 30th of last year.

Books in the Treasurer's office show lost depositor's money was being turned over to the State as early as 1874. There was one case where \$800 came in with a list of seventy-five heirs, but none of the heirs ever put in a claim. In several instances the State Treasurer reports a depositor refused to accept money from a liquidating bank, declaring his funds already had been checked out.  
The State Treasury has been advised that a fund of \$1,000 belonging to "lost depositors" is soon to come from El Paso, but official notice has not been received. When it arrives it will constitute the largest escheated estate fund ever turned in.

**TEXAS SECOND IN AIRPORTS**

With 148 airports and landing fields of record on January 1, 1933, Texas ranked second among States in number of such facilities. Figures prepared by the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce show California with 175 airports and landing fields was the only State exceeding Texas in number. Pennsylvania ranked third with 110.  
In Texas fifty-six airports were partially or fully lighted on the first of the year. The 148 airports and landing fields in the State January 1, 1933, were classified as follows: Forty-seven municipal, eleven commercial, forty auxiliary and eleven army.  
In addition to having the largest number of airports and landing fields, California also had the largest number of municipal airports, fifty-three. Texas followed second, with forty-seven.

**HARRIS COUNTY GAME PRESERVE TO PROTECT DEER**

A game preserve of 4,400 acres located on the John R. Rhea league on Lugo Bayou, five miles from Huffman in Harris county has been created to protect deer, wild turkey and quail, according to Frank Hamper, State Game Warden. All game in the tract will be protected by a State warden and no hunting with any kind will be allowed. Will A. Cramer has been named to the warden's position.

**AMAZING LIQUID REMOVES CORNS**  
FIRST DROP  
STOPS PAIN INSTANTLY

Drop FREEZONE on that aching corn. Instantly it stops hurting; then shortly you lift the corn right off with the fingers. You'll laugh, really! It is so easy and doesn't hurt one bit. Works like a charm, every time.  
A tiny bottle of FREEZONE costs only a few cents at any drug store, and is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, and calluses. Try it!

**TEXAS' OUTPUT OF COAL**

Coal mining operations in the State of Texas were conducted during the calendar year 1931 with a volume of labor equal to 1,363,582 man hours. One man was killed and 192 men were injured, thus indicating a fatality rate of .07 and a nonfatal injury rate of 13.81 for each million man hours of work performed. These facts were revealed by reports received by the United States Bureau of Mines from the operating companies and the State Mine Inspector.

Bassett county produced 46,280 tons and 665,640 tons also was mined in the following twelve counties: Anderson, Bexar, Henderson, Houston, Leon, Milam, Palo Pinto, Ramon, Titus, Webb, Wise and Wood. Of the total production in Texas 655,640 tons was lignite and 60,407 bituminous.

**TEXAS SECOND IN AIRPORTS**

With 148 airports and landing fields of record on January 1, 1933, Texas ranked second among States in number of such facilities. Figures prepared by the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce show California with 175 airports and landing fields was the only State exceeding Texas in number. Pennsylvania ranked third with 110.  
In Texas fifty-six airports were partially or fully lighted on the first of the year. The 148 airports and landing fields in the State January 1, 1933, were classified as follows: Forty-seven municipal, eleven commercial, forty auxiliary and eleven army.  
In addition to having the largest number of airports and landing fields, California also had the largest number of municipal airports, fifty-three. Texas followed second, with forty-seven.

I'VE FOUND THE BEST HOTEL VALUE IN NEW YORK CITY

Just think... a modern, new hotel in the heart of New York—200 feet from Broadway and 45th Street. A room and bath for one, \$2.50; for two, \$3.50.

It's the **PICCADILLY**  
Piccadilly at 415 St. New York  
WILLIAM MADLUNG, Mgr., Dir.

**Come to Chicago**

Chicago's most interesting hotel offers you every luxury at New low rates in the heart of Chicago's Riata with its brilliant night life close to stores, offices and railroad stations.

UNEQUALLED CONVENIENT LOCATION and YOU CAN DRIVE YOUR CAR RIGHT INTO HOTEL SHERMAN GARAGE

1700 ROOMS 1700 BATHS  
\$2.50 From

**HOTEL SHERMAN**  
HOME OF THE COLLEGE INN  
CHICAGO'S BRIGHTEST SPOT

**Rock Island**  
**ONE FARE PLUS 25c**  
Round Trip Week-End TICKETS  
On Sale Every Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Limit to Reach Starting Point Before Midnight Tuesday.  
Write **T. H. WILHELM** General Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.



# TEXAS FARM NEWS

The home demonstration clubs of Gonzales county conduct a bi-weekly farm market and exchange in Gonzales, and the same is proving successful.

Before starting sheep on winter feeding in Menard county last year, ranchers treated 50,000 head for stomach worms by drenches recommended by the So. Experiment Sub-Station and supervised by the county agent. The saving was estimated at \$1575.

The dairymen of the Edna section of Jackson county shipped to a creamery at Wharton a little over two million pounds of milk in the year 1932, according to the report of the county agent. This brought an income of something over \$27,000 into the section, produced almost altogether on home-grown feeds and pastures.

Three years ago R. A. Cruise, of Woodville, Tyler county, started a five-acre pasture as a demonstration. The pasture brought him a greater net profit per acre than any cultivated land. And it had further results: Thirty-two farmers were enrolled to sow from one to twenty acres each last fall of clovers and rye grass, all of which came up to a perfect stand.

Everywhere good reports are made of terracing. Martin Stiles, of Annona, Red River county, reported to his county agent that the land terraced in the fall and winter of 1930 produced one-fourth bale more cotton per acre on forty acres than unterraced land of the same nature and kind. This meant an increase of ten bales of cotton on the forty acres, and at \$25 per bale meant an advance of \$250 on the forty acres.

Perfection of a pressure machine which forces sap from common woods, including resin from pines, and supplants it with any color or combination of colors before the whole log is cut into lumber, has been developed by Dr. Joseph A. Hartig, chemical engineer and furniture manufacturer of South Carolina. In four and one-half minutes the sap can be removed from a six-foot beech log 13 1/2 inches in diameter, and coloring substance forced into it to replace the sap. The coloring removes the annular rings. Removed sap may be used for chemicals and pigments which form the base of varnishes and paints. Fireproof and waterproof chemicals can also be forced into logs or wax providing lumber for waxed floors. The process not only colors the wood, but does away with the necessity of air-drying for veneer. Dr. Hartig believes the greatest possibility lies in the veneer field, since timber now worthless as lumber, such as beech, blackgum and sweet bay, may be made into colored veneers at small cost.

The 1933 clip of wool in West Texas promises to be one of the best in the history of that section, due to regular rains and good feed. Shearing began in March, but the bulk of it will be done in April and May.

Plans for systematic dipping of cattle in thirteen Southeast Texas counties, to complete eradication of fever ticks in Texas, are being made by Roger Davis, agricultural manager of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce.

One of the home demonstration agents of the State says five pounds of excellent American cheese may be made at the actual cost of five cents, if you have five gallons of excellent milk to start with. Six weeks time is needed for the cheese to cure properly. However, she says that all of the 10,000 pounds made last year all she tested was so good the demonstrator could not keep it long enough to entirely cure before eating it.

Fertilizer tax sales in Southern States during 1932 were only 64 per cent of those of 1929, reports the National Fertilizer Association. Total sales from these States amounted to 2,643,796 tons last year, as against 4,100,351 in 1931 and 5,611,500 in 1930. Fertilizer sales the last year were better, in comparison with 1931, in Florida than any other State, as they were 90 per cent of those for the previous year. In Virginia and the Carolinas sales ranged from 69 to 74 per cent of 1931, but none of the other Southern States reported sales as high as 55 per cent of 1931. In Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee and Missouri, however, sales last year were about 50 per cent of the 1931 total.

Cheaper gains in hogs can be made by feeding whole kaffir and milo rather than ground grain, according to the three-year tests completed by Fred Hale, Texas Experiment Station. Tests consistently show it does not pay to grind these grains when fed in self-feeders. Pigs fed on ground and whole kaffir and one-half milo made average daily gains of 1.73 and 1.72 pounds respectively, showing no significant effect of grinding coloring substance forced into it to replace the sap. The coloring removes the annular rings. Removed sap may be used for chemicals and pigments which form the base of varnishes and paints. Fireproof and waterproof chemicals can also be forced into logs or wax providing lumber for waxed floors. The process not only colors the wood, but does away with the necessity of air-drying for veneer. Dr. Hartig believes the greatest possibility lies in the veneer field, since timber now worthless as lumber, such as beech, blackgum and sweet bay, may be made into colored veneers at small cost.

Delinting cotton seed permits thinner planting, thus doing away with chopping, says the county agent of Tillman county, Oklahoma. Several Tillman county cotton raisers delinted seed last spring, chopping was dispensed with to a large extent, and the cotton was all good. One farmer planted only four pounds of seed to the acre. This stand thin, but, according to the county agent, the cotton was as good or better than surrounding fields where stands were thick.

With only 200,000 sheep and lambs on feed in Texas on January 1, 1933, as compared with 260,000 at the same date a year before, the United States Department of Agriculture reports show 23 per cent decrease in sheep feeding in this State from that at the beginning of 1932. In the chief feeding States a total of 5,239,000 sheep and lambs are estimated on feed this year, a 15 per cent decrease from the 6,135,000 head a year ago.

Reports from Western Texas say the comeback of the horse and mule has been widespread in the last two years in that section, but no shortage of work animals has developed. Cheapness of all kinds of feeds this year has caused many farmers to store their tractors in sheds and hitch up mules that have been idling unworked in the pastures since the 1920s. The farmers are finding it cheaper to feed livestock than to buy fuel and pay repair bills on tractors. In addition, many banks have refused to make loans to farmers who use tractors.

Poor germination and uncertain stands of cotton can be largely overcome, according to D. T. Killough of Texas Agricultural Station, who reports market increase in stands were obtained in 1930 and 1931 by treating cotton with a fungicidal dust known as Coretan. Seed was treated at the rate of three ounces of dust to one bushel of seed, at a cost of about 10 cents an acre. Mixing was done in a discarded oil drum mounted on a wooden frame and rotated in the manner of a barrel churn. After cotton was planted and thinned, treated rows in 1930 showed a full stand of plants of the spacing desired, while untreated rows had only 59.9 per cent of a stand. In 1931 untreated rows had 87.3 per cent of a stand, while treated rows showed a full stand. As a result of the increase in stand, there was a corresponding yield increase. These tests indicate the opportunity of increasing cotton yields by getting better stands through seed treatment. Cost of treatment is small, and saving of seed alone may cover the cost, but the better stand obtained often may mean a large increase in yield and profit from the crop.

Crotalaria, a new soil-building legume, is being tried out by a few Anderson county farmers with promising results.

Net profits averaging more than \$14 per boy have been turned in to the county agent by nearly 100 of the 254 boys enrolled in 4-H club work in Van Zandt county.

Sixty Denton county 4-H club boys made an average of 33.8 bushels of corn per acre last year. The county average was between 20 and 25 bushels per acre.

Seventy-three beeves were farmed on Van Zandt county farms in October following seven demonstrations attended by 300 people from twenty-one communities. Valued on foot at \$12 each, the beeves filled 7227 cans, valued at \$1445.40.

More than a million pounds of dried vegetables and one-third of a million containers of canned food on 1100 farm home pantry shelves in Palo Pinto county represents from \$40 to \$250 worth of food per family, says the county agent. She adds that many families will be able to get by on \$3 per month for food this year.

Sudan grass yielded \$9 per acre in grazing furnished beef calves in a demonstration by John Decker, King county 4-H club boy, who reports a gain of 180 pounds in 128 days on each of two senior calves. It took one acre of Sudan grass per calf, and the calves could not be induced to eat any other feed during the period.

The number of hogs in the State increased from 1,673,000 on January 1, 1930, to 2,088,000 on the same date in 1932. Due to the large feed crop of 1931 and 1932 more hogs were fattened and finished in the State than for many years, but the exceedingly low prices that prevailed during 1932 brought the value of production down. The figures for the number of hogs on farms at the end of the year are not yet available, but the indications are that the number will be larger than the number at the beginning.

On January 1, 1930, there were 5,580,000 cattle and calves in Texas, exclusive of milk and calves kept for milk, and on the same date in 1932 there were 4,339,000. At first glance it would seem from these figures that the value of the production of this class of livestock would have been much less for 1932 in comparison with that of 1930 than it actually was. In 1930, however, practically all of the feeder stock produced in the State was fattened and finished outside the State, whereas in 1932 many of these animals were fattened in Texas, and thus the value which was added by finishing was added to the value of livestock production in the State. The Breeder-Feeder Association reports that 300,000 cattle were put through Texas feed lots in the season of 1931-32, and that this number has been increased to 600,000 for the 1932-33 season.

Since going on feed last June, the thirty Menard county 4-H club baby beeves have averaged 2 1/2 pounds of gain daily.

Ensilage from a trench silo doubled the milk production of twelve cows in ten days for Mrs. C. L. Good, a dairy herd demonstrator of Jackson county. It was a silo dug late in the summer, and filled with late fed at a filling cost of \$1 per ton.

In an effort to have every home demonstration club member help three other women not club members last year, 190 additional farm families in Orange county were assisted in canning 16,251 containers of fruit, meat and vegetables.

Beatrice Catchcart, a member of the Carroll 4-H club in Tarrant county, made a litter of ten pigs weigh 2360 pounds in five months and seven days at a fed cost of 1.32 cents per pound. On a ration of ground wheat, corn, corn meal, protein supplement and skim milk fed for 85 days the pigs made a profit of \$2.59 each.

Mr. and Mrs. June Taylor proved conclusively last year that truck farming in Donley county was more profitable than cotton growing. They purchased canning equipment consisting of a sealer, 25-quart and 18-quart pressure cookers, sieves, a food chopper, a pair of scales, knives and pans. They canned last year 5502 containers of home-raised foods, which was sold to thirty-nine cash customers in five Panhandle towns, and to twenty-four other customers have asked to have their orders filled again next year. The canning receipts paid for the equipment, paid two bank notes, doctor, drug, drygoods and gasoline bills, and there was some left for other purposes. Eighteen varieties of fruits, vegetables, pickles and meats were put up, and all were either raised on the Taylor farm or were traded for by exchanging home-raised products.

According to the county agent of Lamar county more terracing has been done in that county the past year than ever before. His annual report shows this to be true. Over four hundred farms, all told, were terraced, 87 of them being done under the direct supervision of the county agent, and all in cooperation with him, or supervised by men who had been trained by county agents. Twenty-six 4-H club boys ran lines on farms including 1400 acres. These boys received their training in the use of a farm level in 1932 and all have successfully run lines for terraces, contours or ditches. In the blackland section of the county terraced lands made an average of 182 pounds of seed cotton more per acre than unterraced land. This information was obtained by a careful survey. The increased amount of cotton per acre increased the income from the land \$3.44 per acre. Farmers of the county terracing at \$5 per acre in increasing yields of corn and cotton. According to the county agent's report, the terraced lands showed a marked increase in yields last year over the unterraced lands, due to conservation of moisture during the drouth.

Members of the newly-organized Uvalde county Livestock Shippers Association figure they netted 60 cents additional profit per hundred pounds of hogs, or \$100 on a car sold cooperatively last fall; so the county agent reports.

Four hundred beeves went into cans to be used on farm tables in Cass county during a series of meat-cutting, curing and canning meetings held by the farm and home demonstration agents of the county. These meetings were held in twenty-three communities, and at them many farmers and home-makers were trained to cut, cure and can the meat according to the latest methods.

Seven years ago a Jersey bull Circle was organized in Deaf Smith county—the first one in the county. Other circles followed, and then the Farmers Creamery Association was organized, giving a market to all producers of cream and furnishing a place where cream was made into butter locally. This is now one of the most complete butter-making establishments in the State. Last year more than a million pounds of butter was manufactured, and \$30,000 more was paid the farmers for their cream.

An acre and a half vineyard produced 11,280 pounds of Carman grapes last year for W. P. Austin, of the Whaley Chapel community, Cooke county. Mr. Austin set out these grapes in 1926, being one of fourteen Cooke county farmers who put out sixteen acres after consultation with specialists in grape production who were brought to the county by the farm demonstration agent. Mr. Austin's vineyard has produced a good crop every year since the first one in 1927. The vines are set about eight feet apart and are pruned rather severely each winter during the dormant season. They are trellised according to the Munson system, that is, they run on wires stretched between posts with cross arms. The vineyard is kept well-filled.

Nearly a million American boys and girls were enrolled in the 4-H clubs during 1932. These boys and girls specialize in various farm activities. A 4-H boy, for example, raises blooded pigs. Another raises pure-bred calves. Another grows corn, or alfalfa, or other feed crops. The girls practice household work. They study how to bake the best bread or the best pies. They vie in seeking to do the best sewing, the best fancy work, how to make the home beautiful, and how to keep the costs of the home at the lowest level. Under club instructions many girls also engage in poultry raising, and in raising pigs and calves. It is a work that teaches boys and girls the science and the better methods of farm life. It leads them on to splendid endeavor, to extraordinary efficiency and farm production. Four-H club work is raising up a new and skilled generation on the farms. It makes the farm and farm life attractive to the boys and girls who have been breaking away from the old homestead to become hired men and hired girls in the already overcrowded cities.

Forty owners have told the county agent of Hopkins county that their heifers sired by "circle bulls" are better producers than their mothers. The bull circles were organized by the county agent several years ago.

Hill county farmers have come to know that their pecan crop is about as safe to depend on as any crop on a farm, and a movement has been steadily gaining ground in that county to give pecan culture more serious thought. Under the direction of the county farm agent and others there has been a great deal of pecan budding done in Hill county within the last few years, with the result that a much larger and thinner-shelled, and one which finds a ready market, has been produced.

Morris Williamson, now a freshman in A. & M. College, started 4-H Club work in 1926 with hogs, with which he developed a large business in a few years. To supply skim milk for the hogs he began dairying, and that business has grown so rapidly that it has completely overshadowed the hog enterprise. He is owner of a dairy of twenty-six animals, and sole proprietor of a retail milk business in Bryan, from which in 1932 he made \$1,417.45 on his labor and investment. His start in the dairy business began with a nine-year old register of merit cow and a three-year-old grade heifer loaned him by his grandfather. In the last three years he has made a total of \$1,952.58 for labor and investment.

Herbert Rittiman, of Converse, and Morris Williamson, of Bryan, are the two 4-H Club boys named as Texas representatives to the National 4-H Club camp to be held in Washington, D. C., next June. The agricultural committee of the Texas Bankers' Association, will finance the trip, as has been the case every year since these awards were first offered. The boys have made more than \$5,000 in returns on labor and investments during the past three years in a variety of farm enterprises that have established both with substantial business interests. Rittiman has distinguished himself for his ability as a poultryman, having made a net profit during the past year of \$1.48 a hen on a flock averaging 180 hens and a total net profit of \$893.81 from all sources, including large sales of fryers, hatching eggs and breeding stock. He has been conducting demonstrations in better farming for six years, during which time he has earned on his labor and investment a total of \$3,341.31. His other demonstrations other than poultry include raising eleven hogs, twelve dairy cows, a beef calf, 45 acres of corn, five acres of cotton, one acre of milo maize, two acres of hegarl, 374 rabbits and a garden. He attributes his success to the use of pure-bred animals, growing his own feed and balancing his livestock rations with purchased protein supplements. He has led his home community to better ways of poultry raising, especially by supplying standard bred fowls, vaccinating birds against disease, and acting as host to the neighbors who rely on him for advice and help.

## A Buffalo Hunt on the Driftwood in 1873

(Copyright, 1933, by the Home Color Print Co.)  
WE didn't take anything to eat of buffalo we killed but the side humps, 100 pounds on each side, and the hind quarters," said Jim Smith, describing a buffalo hunt in 1873 in the Indian Territory.  
"It was the autumn of '69 when I first saw this western country, but it is the year of '73 I want to tell you about," Smith said, in an interview in the Cherokee (Okla.) Republican. Having just married, my wife and I left old Virginia in a covered wagon and headed west for our honeymoon. We never stopped for long until we reached the little settlement on Drouse Creek, 20 miles east of the present site of Winfield, Kansas.  
Leaving Lazette, our little settlement on the Drouse, (now Cambridge, Kansas), in early October, we camped

for the first night at Oxford, 30 miles distant. In the absence of wood we gathered cow chips, built a fire, and killed a den of seven diamond rattlers, about four feet long. Austin Fickle and I slept in one wagon that was covered, the other boys—Perry Cummings, M. McGee, Pat Noland and my younger brother, Thomas, slept on the ground.  
"Deep Creek, just west of Wellington, served as our second night's camp, and old Kiowa on the Medicine, for the third night.  
"The sun was already setting when next night we reached Driftwood river, but there in front of our eyes a surging black file of a hundred buffalo moved slowly toward the setting sun, making it seem as if a million savory meals were vanishing forever.  
A Hunter's Paradise  
"There was little water in the creek and deer were dashing out of the cottonwoods along the bank. Whole families

of squirrels were busily running to and fro. Overhead a bevy of at least a thousand prairie chickens flew past and not far to the left a cluster of antelope, slick and sprightly, scampered across the prairie. An old crow called to a distant mate, listened and called again. It was Indian summer in the Indian country.  
"But the unexpected always happens, even with experienced hunters. In this instance all aimed at the same animal, so only one buffalo died that night.  
"Moving father up the creek next day we got three more, then camped for three days, killing more buffalo. Our wagon piled high with choice, fresh meat, we could only gaze in wonderment at the sight awaiting us on the banks of the Medicine. It was the close of the first day on the homeward trip; camp was set. Out of the east came thousands of turkeys, not one thousand, thousands of them, just walking along on the verdant turf, headed toward our

camp. The turkeys had been feeding in the sandhills and were coming home to roost.  
"Black Ribbon On Field of Green  
"Talk about your nerve," chuckled the old buffalo hunter, "those turkeys had plenty of it; they were positively careless in the way they sauntered along. I reckon you would say them birds were a ribbon of black on a field of green—a hundred yards abreast and a quarter of a mile in length.  
"Mind you, I don't say those birds came into the camp, but they walked right up to it, and weren't a bit afraid. Slowly, they raised themselves into the tops of the cottonwoods, where they roosted all night beside our camp.  
"The next morning, shortly after breakfast, I shot seven of them while leaning against a tree. I don't know how many the other boys got. But even after we began firing into them, hundreds continued to light within 50

feet of us—'putt-putt-putt'—I can hear them yet.  
Man Chased Buffalo With Sixshooter  
"No sooner were we started on our homeward trail than here came 10 or 15 buffalo headed toward us. They were being followed by a lone man with a sixshooter. I picked out a big fat cow that looked like a good one and plugged in. That animal was 300 yards away when I took the shot and she just turned head over heels. I had hit her above a front forelock. When I followed her she turned to fight—hopping on three legs—but a bullet through her heart settled that.  
"Of course it made the man with the sixshooter awfully sore, but I knew she would have gotten away from him. We skinned the buffalo and divided the meat amongst us, though we hadn't much room on our wagons for any more buffalo meat. The cow weighed 1500 pounds."







for **Lasting Beauty**—  
Two Creams used by famous women



Lady Violet Astor

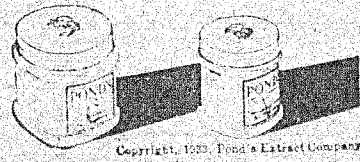
"Pond's Two Creams keep my skin perfectly."

BEAUTIFUL and distinguished women all over the world have found that Pond's Two Creams keep their skins youthful. They praise the simplicity of Pond's Method.

Use Pond's Cold Cream for thorough cleansing. Leave on a bit after the nightly cleansing to relieve tenderness and prevent flaking. It does not clog the pores or dry the skin.

Use Pond's Vanishing Cream for protection. It prevents wind, heat or cold from causing irritation. It gives a soft finish to the skin and is an excellent powder base.

Try these marvelous creams. You will find they are actually all you need to keep an alluring skin.



Copyright, 1933, Pond's Extract Company

**RETIRED ENGINEER AND WIFE PLAN TO VISIT EVERY STATE**

With nearly fifty-one years of continuous service to his credit with the Texas & Pacific Railway, R. R. Ramsay of Fort Worth, who retired July 1, 1931, as the senior employ of that company, expects with his wife to visit every State in the Union and every Province of Canada.

Mr. Ramsay has been at the throttle of a locomotive for 2,060,014 miles, according to a carefully kept log of his runs—recorded in thirteen ledgers by Mrs. Ramsay. Counting the three years and nine months when he was a fireman, and the time he put in as a traveling engineer, he has been on duty over some 2,500,000 rail miles on the T. & P. lines.

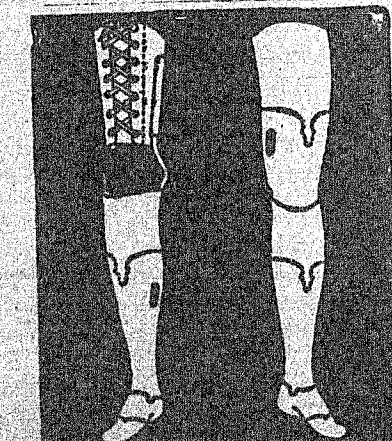
The trip they plan will take them North into Canada, then West to Vancouver and down the Pacific Coast to Lower California from where they head East for Texas.

**FIFTY-NINE SPECIES OF WOOD IN ONE GAVEL**

E. C. Lancaster, prominent Waxahachie farmer and dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, has made a most unusual gavel, which was presented to Speaker John N. Garner.

All the work on the beautifully finished order-rapper was done by Mr. Lancaster, with the exception of the lathe turning, which was performed by Pickens Keplinger. There are forty-four pieces of wood in the barrel, all different, each to represent a State that Mr. Garner carried in the election. In the entire gavel there are fifty-nine pieces, all so skillfully put together that the mallet looks like one piece of vari-colored wood. Every piece of wood in the gavel is from Texas trees and shrubs.

Seek the Lord and his strength, seek his face continually. I Chron. 16:1.



**HEDGECOCK ARTIFICIAL LIMS AND BRACE CO.**  
106 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TEXAS  
WRITE FOR CATALOG

**Woman's Page**

By MRS. MARGARET STUTE

**HOME PROBLEMS**

MAKE THIS MODEL AT HOME

Pattern 2521... Demureness, bringing with it all the feminine charm and grace we fashionables covet, is reflected in the loveliness of the frock sketched today. A lace collar, more flattering than you have ever dreamed of, is skillfully applied here, with the same lace repeating itself on adorable puffed sleeves. The simplest of slimming seaming blends with the soft theme. Whether it's for luncheon or dinner, bridge, matinee or tea... it's the one frock you'll be proud to wear and prouder still to know that you fashioned its enviable chic. With ecru lace, hyacinth blue, plum brown, or leaf green would be exquisite. Wine or mauve, or the queen of them all, black velvet, would be indescribably lovely with flesh-tone lace. We suggest satin, or crepey silks as other ideal fabrics.

Pattern 2521 may be ordered in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 39-inch fabric and 1 yard 3/4-inch lace. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with pattern.

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

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



2521

**THINKING ABOUT CANNING TIME**

It seems a bit early to think about canning—now while even the first vegetables are yet tiny babies and the fruit is still a distant vision. However, we have found that at this time of the year we must prepare for the winter supply. We love to plan—and we have found that it pays huge dividends, in labor saved and a bigger and better supply of food stuff.

First of all, we plant only the vegetables that our family like, we have found that it doesn't pay to put money and labor in a garden of things we won't eat after they are grown. However, there are very few things we don't like. We like to plant so as to have a plentiful supply for summer and then several rows to can, and of course we don't like to forget the "friendship row" of vegetables we enjoy giving away.

After we have planned our garden then we take an inventory of our jars. We see if they are clean and if each of them have a good substantial top. We like to make a list of the number of new tops needed and try to purchase them before the busy season comes.

Now that the garden is in and we have the jars in readiness there is "nothing" to do but hoe, dig, water and raise those fine tender vegetables to fill the jars. Oh, how fast the weeds do grow and how slowly the vegetables, but by and by we will be more than repaid for our labor. How thrilling to slip out of the house in the quiet of the early morning hours and come in just as the other members of the

family are arising and greet them with a heaping basket of beans, corn, onions, radishes and all the luscious products of a garden tenderly cared for. I love to greet the sun with a morning smile when my hands are wet with dew and the sweat of honest toil on my brow. I love the bright spring and summer mornings. Somehow it makes me feel very near to God and very kindly towards my fellow man.

Do you own a cooker? If you don't own one, now is a good time to invest in one if it is at all possible. I believe that you will save many times the cost in the different foods you can put away. One advantage in owning your own cooker is that you can preserve the food stuff when it is in just the right condition. Cookers were never as cheap as they are now and I consider them a real investment for any family.

What about your recipes? Do you have plenty of good workable recipes? If not let me suggest that you send to one of the fruit jar manufacturers, or better still, to several and secure their canning books. Some of the companies publish excellent books on canning. Then I am going to give you some very good recipes from time to time on this page, cut them out and save them for canning time.

So now is the time to think about canning. Now is the time to plan the year's supply. Visualize those delicious and healthful rows of jars—end on end—and do lots of thinking about canning.

**LETTERS FROM THE READERS**

It has always been the aim of this page to bring to its readers the most helpful and instructive information possible. So we have asked our readers to co-operate with us and send us letters on their problems. If you have solved a problem in an unusual way let us hear about it. Anything that pertains to the home and home life. Tell us how you have made it beautiful—how you saved some expense—how you corrected some disagreeable habit in some member of the family—or anything relating to home life. Perhaps you have a problem that you cannot solve and would like some advice from a disinterested party. If you will send us the problem we will ask the readers to send us their opinions for your help. Thanks for the splendid letters received this month; wish we had room to print more of them. Here is a very interesting letter from a woman reader.

"Happy Farmer's wife," of Oklahoma writes:

"GRASPING OPPORTUNITIES"  
For many years my backyard had been a real problem and an unsightly place. After visiting a friend in a near by town and, seeing her backyard, transformed into a beautiful flower garden, with bright colored flowers growing in the many rock beds, I gazed in admiration at their beauty. On returning home I took inventory of my own backyard and surroundings. My friends had paid a large sum to have rich soil and rocks hauled,

I had an unlimited supply of rich soil and native rocks at my disposal. With the assistance of my son, we made a number of rock beds, and the nurseries offered such attractive prices on shrubs. I purchased some Crepe Myrtles. Being a good size when transplanted, they bloomed in luxuriant profusion the first season. I also made a bird bath, and some bird houses and painted them in harmonizing colors. One rock bed was especially pretty with a border of bright colored Verbenas and Periwinkles in the center. Not only have my own family enjoyed our backyard, but I have received many compliments on it from my friends. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," and we should grasp the opportunities near us.

"HAPPY FARMER'S WIFE,"  
Caddo, Oklahoma.

Now if any subscriber to this newspaper wants to send us a letter we will pay one (\$1.00) Dollar for each letter appearing on this page until further notice. Please sign full name and address when writing. Only initials will be used where requested, in printing letter. No letters or manuscripts can be returned but they will not be used unless paid for. Any communications not used will be destroyed and not carelessly handled. All personal confidences will be held strictly secret and regarded as a high favor. Address communications to: Problem Dept., Woman's-Page, Box 1440, Fort Worth, Texas.

**SELECTED RECIPES**

Here are some selected recipes that I hope you will enjoy and use, and then pass on to others. Nothing is really ours, until we have shared it with others. That is the nicest thing in life, "sharing with others" our joys and sorrows. So if you like these recipes "pass them on" and then they will be yours to keep.

**Hoe Cakes**

Long ago the Southern negroes used to make these to perfection and bake them on their hoes, whence the name. 1 pint cornmeal, 1/2 teaspoon salt. Place the cornmeal and salt in a bowl and pour sufficient boiling water to moist the meal. After it has stood 10 minutes, add cold water until the moisture will drop from a spoon. Bake the cakes on a griddle over a hot fire. When done place a bit of butter on the top of each cake and serve.

**Spiced Peaches**

3 pounds of brown sugar, 1 quart vinegar; peel peaches and slice two or three cloves in each one. When vinegar has boiled, add enough peaches so vinegar will cover them. Boil until they can be pierced with a silver fork. Pack in jars, filling with liquid; and seal hot.

**Brussels-Sprouts**

Pick off the dead leaves from the sprouts. (Continued top of next column)

soak the latter in cold water for 1/2 hour, wash them, and put them on the fire in plenty of slightly salted boiling water. Boil rapidly in an uncovered saucepan until tender, 15 to 20 minutes usually being long enough. Drain in a colander. Put saucepan back on stove with a little butter. When hot put in the sprouts, season with salt and serve very hot, but not colored. They are very healthful and delicious.

**Corn Fritters**

1 pint of grated corn, 1/2 cup of milk, 2/3 tablespoon salt, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon of melted butter, 2 tablespoons baking powder and flour to thicken. Grate the corn, add the salt and melted butter, then the beaten egg and the milk. Add flour until the track made by the spoon in stirring is not lost in the batter, then add the baking powder and fry by spoonful in boiling hot fat. Drain on brown paper and serve hot.

**Cheese Straws**

Nice to serve with soup or roast. Two tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons cheese, 1 cup flour, 1 egg, 1/2 tablespoon salt. Mix melted butter, beaten egg and cheese then the salt and flour. Roll out on floured board, cut about 4 inches long, twist and bake.

**Spinach and Eggs Au Gratin**

10 Premium Flake crackers  
2 cups cooked spinach  
4 hard boiled eggs  
Salt and pepper  
1 cup milk  
2 tablespoons grated cheese  
1 tablespoon butter  
Crumble crackers, chop spinach and slice eggs, and season. In a greased baking dish put alternate layers of crackers and spinach and eggs, finishing with crackers. Pour milk over all, sprinkle with cheese and dot with butter. Bake in a hot oven (425°F.) 15 minutes. 6 portions.

**Governor GIVEN ALL-WEST TEXAS COAT**

Governor Miriam A. Ferguson was recently presented a coat which was entirely a product of Texas Technological College. The wool was from sheep belonging to the school of agriculture; the cotton in the coat was grown on the campus.

Both the wool and cotton were cleaned, spun, woven and dyed by students in the department of textile engineering. A student in the school of home economics made the clothing into the finished coat. The coat was presented by the President, with compliments of the College.

**QUALITY GUARANTEED  
ECONOMY ASSURED  
AT NEW LOW PRICES  
LIPTON'S TEA**

"The Good Housekeeping Bureau of Foods Sanitation and Health... The Modern Priscilla... Today's Housewife... Prudence Penny of The Chicago American and many other publications throughout the country have placed their Seal of Approval on



**OUR MOTHER'S COCOA**

Supreme in Quality and Flavor—Low in Price

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR OUR MOTHER'S COCOA.

HE HAS IT IN 1/2 LB., 1 LB. and 2-LB. SIZES.

**E. & A. OPLER, Inc.**

CHICAGO, ILL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**GROCER BURNS ACCOUNTS**

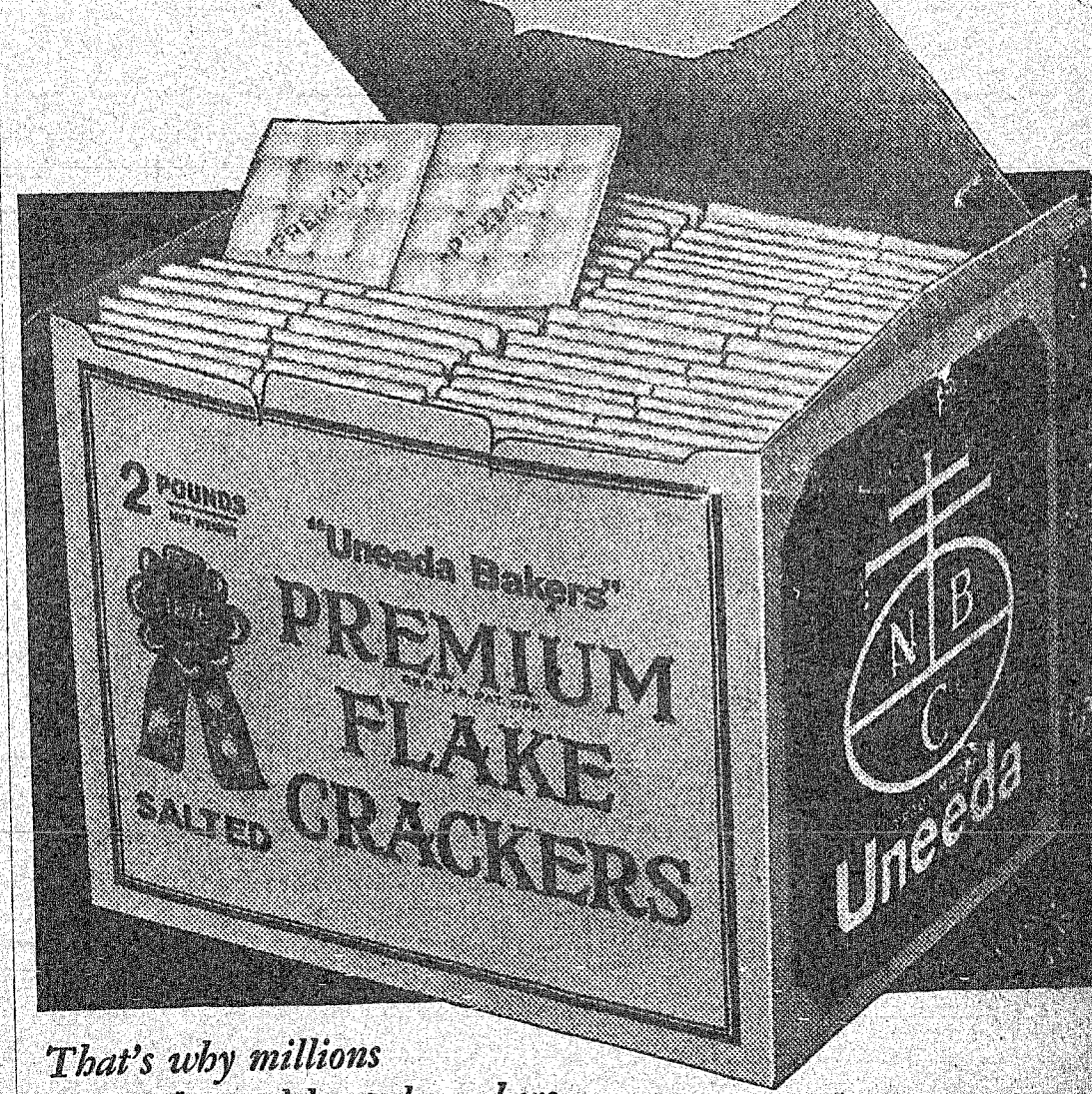
A. J. Bowen, a grocer of Harlingen, created much surprise in his city when he burned his large collection of unpaid accounts. A large crowd in the street watched the big list of accounts, totaling \$10,600 go up in smoke.

Mr. Bowen had accumulated three accounts during the last ten years. He explained he wanted to be even with his old customers and start over.

**CANDLESTICK PRESENTED S. M. U. MUSEUM**

A candlestick made from wood from McKenzie College building has been given to Southern Methodist University museum. McKenzie College, one of the first in Texas, was founded in 1841, at Clarksville, Red River county, while Texas was still a Republic. The candlestick was carved by the late Dr. Robert S. Hyer, first president of S. M. U.

**BEST BAKED!**



That's why millions prefer these celebrated crackers

JUST WRITE A POSTCARD FOR THIS NEW MONEY-SAVING BOOK!

TODAY treat your family to PREMIUM FLAKES—America's favorite cracker! Favorite with soups, favorite with salads, favorite with that bedtime glass of milk! Made of the finest ingredients... by skilful bakers... in spotless bakeries. Packed oven-fresh. Delivered oven-fresh. A real food bargain in the big 1-pound or 2-pound package. And don't miss the money-saving recipes that come with it! Cook book free if you write.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



NEW recipes for thirty delicious dishes—NEW recipes you can't find in even the most expensive cook books. There's yours in "Winter Menu Magic." FREE! Just send your name and address on a penny postcard to the National Biscuit Company, 449 W. 14th St., New York.

