

Cherish the good things of faith, and share them.

Appreciate human freedom and defend it.

Look on all men as brothers.

The Friona Star

Ignorance is the basis of intolerance.

Knowledge is the Cure.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF FRIONA AND PARMER COUNTY

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COGITATIONS and APHORISMS of JODOK

I have always been a strong advocate of education. Probably because I have so little of it myself, I am able to realize more fully the need of it and the benefits it may bring to those who have it.

I am also beginning to realize, as I grow older, that education does not consist so much in what is contained between the covers of grade school, high school and college text books, all of which has been gathered by others, through years of study and experiment, summed up, condensed, and placed on the printed page for our benefit, and to be learned by rote, in something the same manner as a parrot learns to talk—as it does in what we may and can learn for ourselves through the use of our individual intellects.

A parrot learns to repeat words simply by hearing them used by others; but, it occurs to me, he has not the slightest idea of the meaning of these same words. I remember a time, many years ago, when I was trying to pass an examination (I did not pass) for a second grade teacher's certificate, I found on the question sheet for English grammar, the following quotation:

"Words learned by rote
A parrot may rehearse;
But speaking, is not always to converse."

Then I was to diagram and analyze the sentence and parse the words. (I understand they do not do that sort of work now.)

Well, do not get alarmed, and think I am intending to criticize our schools or their methods of teaching, for I am not. I only wish I could have had more of it. But here is a card I am trying to get at. As it occurs to me, all this education we get from books is just simply getting the ideas of the author, and we have really not done any learning for ourselves. The authors of our text books have learned that certain processes produce certain results, and have formulated rules for our guidance covering these processes, and when we have learned to secure these results by following those rules, after all, we have just committed something to memory, so to speak, that some other person has learned for us. But it is all VALUABLE, just the same.

But the real learning is when we do some good hard thinking for ourselves and have arrived at conclusion through our own efforts, is what I am pleased to call an education, and this without any criticism for our schools, or their systems of teaching.

As I have often stated, prejudice and selfishness are two of the worst banes of our race, and have done and are doing more than all other evils combined to keep the Kingdom of Heaven away from this old earth of ours, and the rules and axioms contained in our text books are doing nothing, or nearly nothing, to overcome these two great evils. It is not generally considered within their sphere to do so.

From these two evils come all political hatred, religious hatred, racial hatred, and social or class hatred that plague our race today, and, it occurs to me that real education is the only thing that will ever overcome them.

Just why should the Christian hate the Jew? Just why should the Protestant hate the Catholic, or the Gentile hate the Mormon, or vice versa? There is positively no earthly reason for any of such feelings or conditions, and it is only education and good sound thinking or reasoning with an open and unprejudiced mind, that will overcome them.

I have known and mingled and done business with peoples of all these creeds and beliefs, and can count among each of them, some of what I consider my most dependable friends and neighbors, and I have tried to make them feel just so toward me. Then why should we hate each other? There is really no common-sense reason for it. But, as Doctor Samuel Johnson, the great English divine, has aptly said: "Common sense is the most uncommon kind of sense." Therefore the hatreds,

Above all, why should we hate or disdain the Jew, simply because he is a Jew, when we take the "Ten Commandments" as our religious guide, which really is the text book of the Christian religion, and many of us commit

Friona Defense Program School

An institution which probably many of our people do not know of, has recently been established in connection with the Friona public school, although, in reality, not a part of the school.

It is the Defense Program School, which is now in its third week of an eight-week term. It is sponsored by the local school and paid for by the United States Government, with C. S. Bainum as instructor.

The sessions are from nine to twelve o'clock each forenoon, and from seven until ten o'clock each evening, and the sessions are held in the agriculture building of the school. These sessions are held five days a week.

The students began its work with an enrollment of 28 students. Students of the High School are not accepted, but anyone else may join the school who is of the age bracket 17-24, inclusive.

The students are taught operation and repair work on automobiles, trucks and tractors during the first course of the term, and they will be glad to do any repair work for anyone who may wish to have such work done, and there will be no charge for the work—only for any parts that may be needed. The boys will be pleased to have people bring repair work to them, as it is from such source that they may get their practical experience. Tools used in the school work were purchased by the school and will be paid for by the government.

On the third of February the class will start on what is called a metal course, in which light welding will be taught; but the present course of repair and operation will be continued.

Students may join at any time, but will be required to give three hours a day for five days a week, or fifteen hours a week, to the work. An 81-week term for at least ten students must be given before the government will finance the work.

The purpose of the school is to afford preliminary mechanical training to those who are of or near draft age, so that less training will be required when entering the army and thus speed up the defense program by having practical mechanics more nearly ready to qualify for such work.

Guests In Wayne Moody Home

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Casady, of Clovis, New Mexico, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Moody, at their home southeast of town, Sunday.

Mrs. Casady is a cousin of Mrs. Moody and Mr. Casady is a newspaper man and is now connected with the Evening News-Journal, of Clovis. Before coming to Clovis last September, he had worked on various newspapers in Oklahoma.

Cub Scout News

Den No. 3 met Thursday, December 19th, at the usual time and place, and held a short meeting. We decided that from now on, we will be known as "Little Panthers."

Two of our members were not with us—Waymon Wilkins, who was absent on account of illness, and we wish him a speedy "get well." Kenneth Watkins has moved to Brownwood, and for him, we wish lots of happiness in his new home.

We did not spend much time on our achievements because Den No. 1 had challenged us to a football game. We were very happy that we "Little Panthers" were on top with a 13 to 6 score.

We were very glad to receive our official Cub Scout cards and our Bob Cat pins from Mrs. Griffiths. After we were all through playing, we were served red and green popcorn balls by our Den Mothers, Mrs. Guy Bennett and Mrs. Howard Morris.

We will be glad to have some new members in our den so you boys between 8 and 12 years of age, better "Be a Cub."

CUB SCOUT NEWS

Den No. 2 met at the home of Mrs. E. M. Sherrieb on Monday, January 7th. The meeting was held at 7:30 p. m. and was very interesting. We were all through playing, we were served red and green popcorn balls by our Den Mothers, Mrs. Guy Bennett and Mrs. Howard Morris.

New Service Station Now Going Up

Work has been in progress for the past week or longer, on the new filling station building that is being erected by Wright Williams, at the intersection of Highway 3-60 and Main Street, on the south side of the highway and west side of the street.

The frame work of the building is already erected, and materials have arrived on the ground for the concrete work, which apparently will be quite spacious, judging from the amount of materials.

The outlines of the building indicate that it will be a rather commodious structure, and will probably include toilets and space for car washing and greasings.

Brookie's Station Now Open

The filling station on Main Street, known as "Brookie's Filling Station," which was badly damaged by fire a few weeks ago, has been repaired and considerably enlarged, and is again open for business.

Wilbur Brookfield, who had been operating the station for a year or more before the fire occurred, is again in charge of the business, and of course, will be pleased to have his old customers resume their practice of calling on him for anything in his line.

A Card From "Uncle Andy"

The Star office is in receipt of a card from our old friend and neighbor and fellow townsman, A. N. Wentworth, who moved a few months ago from Friona to his former home at Cresco, Iowa.

Mr. Wentworth's card was mailed from Cortez, Florida, where he is spending the winter months in Florida's balmy breezes on the Gulf of Mexico. He is evidently enjoying life there, judging from the picture on the card and his written message, which follows:

Cortez, Fla., Jan. 3, 1941
Friend White:
"Will drop you a line to let you know that I am well and walking with a cane and on the level, but it bothers me to go up and down stairs. Pretty fine winter on the Gulf, Andy."

Born, A Son

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Sherrieb on Monday, January 6th.

Girl Scout News

The Girl Scouts met at the home of Mrs. C. E. McLean, Friday afternoon, December 21st, 1940, for a Christmas party.

Several games were played and everyone enjoyed them very much. Gifts were exchanged and at the close of the meeting nice refreshments were served.

We plan to meet with Mrs. McLean again, Friday afternoon, January 2nd, 1941. We are all going to do our best to advance more in the coming year than we have during the past year.

Bluebonnet Troop, No. 2.
Jacqueline Bennett, Troop Scribe.

Some nice and spacious cabinets are being built in the kitchen of the Congregational parsonage. The Ladies Aid organization is furnishing the materials, and Rev. Mr. Dollar is building the cabinets.

Ted Houlette, who is attending college at Lubbock, completed his holiday vacation and returned to his school work on Wednesday of last week.

Waymon Wilkins received his Bob Cat badge.

All boys passed an achievement by making simple paper slides, and all are learning the Pledge to the Flag. Then, to finish this achievement, we will write one page in our Cub note books, on "I'm Glad I'm An American, and Why."

Remember, we are always glad to welcome our mothers to our meetings, and always want "More Cubs."

AMERICAN LEGION NEWS

LEGION AND AUXILIARY MEETING
Jan. 14, 7:30 p. m.

Buddies, your presence at the meetings is sure worth a lot to most of us. I sure appreciate a big crowd.

I don't know just what is to come up, but I am sure it will be worth while. Our membership drive is still on, and our membership has fallen away short of what it was this time last year. I would sure like to see all you Buddies, that have not already got your membership in.

There are some charter members who have let their membership expire, and for the world, I can't see why you want this to happen. If it is on any of my part, I am more than willing to apologize for anything that I have said or done that would cause any of you to hold out, for we must have your membership to carry on. And that is the biggest program we small Posts have, is membership. Of course we out to have more fun programs, but it seems like, owing to sickness and bad weather, we don't have our "get-together" programs as we should, but that is one thing we are going to sponsor as soon as we can get straightened out.

We still have some work to be done on our Home, and as soon as it is convenient, I want us to get it done.

The next monthly meeting of the 18th District will be held at Wellington, Thursday, January 16th, at 7:30 p. m. Every World War Veteran and his family, is invited. The feed is free. Don't forget our Friona Post No. 206 meeting on January 14th, at 7:30. All you Buddies and families, come.

Fluster Rector,
Commander, American Legion
Post, No. 206.

New Year National Defense Needs

Getting the skilled men for National defense jobs continues to be one of the greatest problems of the new year for the Civil Service Commission. Thousands were appointed during 1940, but thousands more are going to be needed during the coming year at the arsenals and navy yards and in the air service. Toolmakers, instrument makers, and machinists are especially in demand, and they are especially necessary to the National defense program.

Among others also urgently needed are: aircraft instrument mechanics; aircraft mechanics; metalmiths (aviation); coppermiths; lens grinders; locksmiths; ordnancemen (torpedoes); ship-fitters; and ironworkers (shipfitting duty). If you are skilled in any of these trades, and want a Government job, write to call for information at the office of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners at any first- or second-class post office. You may also learn about these jobs by consulting the notices posted in the third-class post offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Darsey visited in Bovina, Thursday.

A Letter From Mrs. Watkins

A letter was received at the Star office from Mrs. Earl Watkins, who recently moved from this community to near Brownwood. Her many friends here will be pleased to hear from her. The letter follows:

Dear Mr. White:
I received the Friona Star, dated December 27, and sure enjoyed reading it. I have missed December 20th. Just wonder if you have a copy. If so, please send me one. Thank you so much. Good luck to you and Friona.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Earl Watkins.

Relatives Visit E. M. Sherrieb Home

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Alsbaugh of Elgin, Ohio, are visiting in the home of E. M. Sherrieb and family. Mrs. Alsbaugh and Mrs. Sherrieb are sisters.

Congregationalists Have An Interesting Day

Camp Cottages Nearly Ready For Business

Work on the row of tourist camp cottages that has been in progress for the past several weeks for James P. Wilson, on the north side of Highway 33-60, has been practically completed, there being only another coat of stucco to be applied, and this will not be done until warmer weather.

During the past few months, Mr. Wilson has erected a commodious garage and storage building on these same lots, and will add a filling station to it some time in the near future.

A cafe building has also been erected between the garage and the camp cottages, which is already open for business and appears to be enjoying quite a liberal patronage, not only from tourists, but by local patrons as well.

Clean and sanitary toilets or rest rooms, have also been included in Mr. Wilson's building program, and the complete row of buildings has added quite an attractive business appearance to that portion of the city, and Mr. Wilson is deserving of commendation for enterprising and progressive spirit.

Holiday Party

On Friday evening, December 27th, a group of young people gathered at the home of Jacqueline and Richard Bennett, and enjoyed an evening of games and fun.

At a not "too late" hour sandwiches and popcorn balls were served by Mrs. Bennett to these young people: Misses Gertrude Euler, Betty Lou Talkington, Ruby Ebell, Ernestine Gatlin, Gladys Laceywell, Betty Lou Reed and Eva Lou Jones; and Masters A. V. Warren, Emmett Day, Jr., Wayne Stark Jr., Tommy and Robert Lagewell, Weldon and Wayne Morris, and W. C. Reed; and Jacqueline and Richard and Mrs. Elmer Euler.

Miss Mary Reeve, who is one of the teachers in the Pampa public schools, departed Sunday afternoon or Pampa, after spending the holiday season here with her parents, Mayor and Mrs. F. W. Reeve, and other relatives.

Ed Boggess visited in Merkel, Sunday.

Superintendent W. L. Edelman, of the Friona Public Schools, drove to Austin, Sunday, where he spent Monday on a business mission.

Cong'l Youth Giving Public Program

On Sunday evening, January 12, beginning at 6:45, the new officers of the Congregational young people's organization will be installed. They invite the public to attend this program. The minister will use a candle which came from Boston, the cradle of Congregationalism in this country, and will pass on the light to the outgoing president. The president will in turn light the candle of the incoming president, who will light the candles of all the members. This will all be accompanied with appropriate and meaningful ceremony, speeches, and music.

Woman's Society of Christian Service

The Woman's Society of Christian Endeavor met in the home of Mrs. Joel Jones, Monday, January 6th. It was a social meeting.

The program, "What Methodist Women are doing," was discussed by Mrs. W. D. Bulls and Mrs. J. D. Hamlin.

We were dismissed by Mrs. L. L. Hill, after which delicious refreshments were served to: Mrs. J. L. Shaffer, Mrs. J. D. Hamlin, Mrs. W. D. Bulls, Mrs. L. L. Hill, and the hostess, Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Otis Bulls, as co-hostess.

Last Sunday, January 5, was a full day for the local Congregational church. Even though many were kept away by sickness, the attendance was about average. At the close of the Sunday School session officers were elected for 1941. These were: Carl Maurer, superintendent; Mrs. Belle Fuiks, secretary-treasurer; Nancy Shackelford and Jacquelyn Wilkerson, song leaders; Mrs. Carl Maurer, pianist; and P. W. Reeve, assistant superintendent.

The morning service was built around the theme of church-going and church appreciation. The sermon by the pastor, Rev. C. Carl Dollar, was an answer to some of the most common reasons given for not attending church. This service was followed by a fellowship dinner in the basement of the church. And the annual church council meeting came early in the afternoon. The following officers were elected: O. F. Lange, treasurer; Mrs. Pearl Kinsley, clerk; Mrs. Fred White, assistant clerk; Mrs. F. W. Reeve, pianist; Mrs. Carl Maurer, assistant pianist; Guy Bennett, trustee; J. W. White, deacon; Mrs. George Maurer, deaconess; June Maurer and Carolyn Lange, statisticians; Harold Lillard, Bobby Blackwell, Otho Whitefield and W. H. Flippin, ushers.

Mrs. Kinsley has served faithfully as clerk for more than thirty years. Mr. Lange is a most systematic and efficient bookkeeper, according to the evidence given by the members of the church. The district superintendent says that never has he seen as complete and systematic record kept of church monies. The pastor expressed himself as very well pleased and grateful for the work of all the officials.

Jacquelyn Wilkerson is the new president of the Comrades, the young people's group in the church, and Wilton Lillard is the new secretary-treasurer. The Comrades program for next Sunday evening (6:45) will be an installation service for the new officers. The public is invited to witness this service. It will be in the form of a candle-lighting service.

Mrs. Stuckey, who has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Pearl Kinsley, during the past few weeks, departed last week for her home at Bucyrus, Ohio.

Returned To Ohio

Mrs. Stuckey was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ted Chase, of Upper Sandusky, of Ohio, who have been visiting in California.

Ed Boggess visited in Merkel, Sunday.

Have Returned To School

Miss Floy Goodwine, who is teaching at Deer Park, near Houston, and who has been at home spending the Christmas vacation, departed Saturday for Deer Park and the resumption of her school work there.

Miss Ruth Reeve, who is attending college at Canyon, has been spending the holidays here with her parents, Mayor and Mrs. F. W. Reeve. She returned to her college work.

Editor and Mrs. Raymond Donnell, of the Castro County News, at Dimmitt, were business visitors here, Saturday.

Training School In Knitting Announced

The Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Elsie Cunningham, announces a training school in knitting for demonstration clubs for the Home Demonstration clubs.

The meeting will be held in Miss Cunningham's office, Room No. 9, in the Parmer County Court House at Farwell, January 10th, from 10:00 to 12:00 o'clock.

The subject of the second meeting of the clubs in January is "Learn to Knit." It is important that each club send one or two representatives to this meeting. Miss Cunningham says, in order that the program outlined in the 1941 Year Book for Home Demonstration Clubs may be carried forth as scheduled.

Mrs. Edward J. Frear, an expert with knitting, will assist Miss Cunningham in teaching the fundamentals of knitting.

CARMEN OF THE RANCHO

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN © Frank H. Spearman WNU Service

SYNOPSIS

Don Alfredo, wealthy, Spanish owner of a Southern California rancho, refuses to heed several warnings of a raid by a band of outlaws, Sierra Indians. One day after he has finally decided to seek the protection of the nearby mission for his wife and family, the Indians strike. Don Alfredo is killed and his two young daughters are torn from the arms of the family's faithful maid, Monica, and are carried away to the hills. Padre Pasqual, missionary friend of the family, arrives at the ruins of the rancho and learns the story of the raid from Monica. After a trying and difficult trip across the plains and mountains from Texas to California, youthful Henry Bowie, a Texas adventurer, with his friends, Ben Pardaloe and Simmie, an Indian scout, sight the party of Indians who have carried off the two little girls. The three Texans attack the war party of fifty-odd Indians and through a clever ruse, scatter the savages to the hills. The girls are saved. The group makes its way out of the hills and meets the distraught Monica, the children's maid. The girls are left with Monica and the friendly Padre at a mission, and the Texans proceed to Monterey. Here Bowie completes his business for Gen. Sam Houston of Texas, who has commissioned him to deliver an important message. Bowie decides to have a look at the wild untamed country that California was in the middle Nineteenth century. Bowie disappears from California but returns eight years later and makes the acquaintance of a friendly Spanish family at the Rancho Guadalupe. He is attracted by the lovely Carmen, daughter of Don Ramon, the rancho's owner. Bowie saves Don Ramon's life in a fierce fight with a huge grizzly bear.

CHAPTER VI—Continued

But Pedro dared take no chances. His horse was frantic, and he knew the deadly danger of a wounded bear. Casting a hasty glance at Bowie, who lay on his face, he urged his frightened horse closer to the fallen monster of the Sierras. The vaquero eyed the bear narrowly while he rode his horse, kicking and flinging, around him until he caught sight of the handle of a bowie knife sunk to the hilt between the ribs under the left forepaw. The grizzly lay quite dead.

Hastening to Bowie, Pedro slipped from his horse to examine him. Dust-covered and mangled, the Texan lay in a rapidly widening pool of his own blood. His heart was beating faintly, and Pedro, giving hurried orders to his comrades, raised the unconscious man in his arms, pushed up from one ear a flap of scalp torn from Bowie's temple, and, shouting for puffballs, plastered the dry spores as best he could over the unconscious man's head, shoulders and arms.

CHAPTER VII

Bowie woke in bed to see a tall bald man in the brown woolen habit of a Franciscan padre sitting in a chair beside him and eying him with a suspicion of a smile. As Bowie opened his eyes the padre raised the forefinger of his right hand and laid it across his own lips as if to enjoin silence.

"Dos palabros, amigo, no mas!" he said in a low sympathetic voice. "Few words from you for some time yet. I want to see some nourishment for you before you expend any strength—you left most of that, amigo, in the canyon."

"Yes," he continued, still in English, "I know what you want to ask. You were brought back to the rancho house, given up for dead. When they sent for me at the mission I asked, 'Who is this man?' 'A Texan, mangled by a grizzly,' they told me. 'A Texan?' I repeated. And when they assured me you were, I said, 'The Texan is not dead; I have seen many men torn by grizzlies; but the Texan outlasts the bear.' However, I say to you seriously, few words and on your back till we can get more blood coursing through your veins."

Bowie lay so utterly weak he could hardly find voice, but speak he would. "Padre," he said, breathing with difficulty, "if the bear is dead I want my knife. My knife," he repeated, "with an effort, "and my revolver."

For answer the Franciscan rose, turned to the bureau in the bedroom, took from it the long knife and the Colt revolver. "They have been cared for, amigo, as you see. But I advise you to rest up for at least three months before you resume with a grizzly. . . . That is, indeed, a knife," remarked the padre, holding up the bowie knife for interested inspection. "Where did you get it, amigo?"

"The blade was made from a blacksmith's file," returned Bowie with a trace of pride in his weakness.

"And calls for a long strong arm to wield it," mused the padre.

Don Francisco entered the room on tiptoe. He greeted Bowie warmly. "Amigo!" he exclaimed. "Thanks to God that you are alive! Tell me: what happened in that canyon?"

The padre put up his hand. "He is too weak to talk."

"But in a few words," begged Don Francisco.

"In a few words," responded Bowie dryly, "we had more or less of a fight."

"Madre de Dios!" exclaimed Don Francisco. "I would call it more than 'less of a fight.' Pedro has never seen so big a bear—no, not in all his life, he truly says. But Bowie, you must know Padre Martinez. He has been our surgeon, amigo. We had none else to call on. Dr. Doane was in Santa Barbara. Doctors are scarce in California, very scarce. We feared you would die from all the blood you lost. But Padre Mar-

tiniz, who graduated a surgeon in Spain before he became a missionary, came quickly to our aid—and you see!" Bowie weakly acknowledged his obligation by pressing the hand of Padre Martinez, who sat beside his bed, and the padre silenced Don Francisco by waving him out of the room and then following him.

At the door he encountered Don Ramon just coming to speak to Bowie and, in matter of fact, to apologize for exposing his guest's life to such danger. Don Ramon brought back his nephew Francisco for translator. "Only a few words, Padre," exclaimed Don Ramon. "But he saved my life. I must, at least, thank him."

Bowie, who in the everyday course of the life of a frontiersman would not have looked on his narrow escape as an extraordinary event, found himself the hero of the rancho. Pardaloe and Simmie, shining in the penumbra of his prestige and though secretly elated at the feat, put on airs of indifference among the vaqueros to intimate that where they came from such incidents were everyday occurrences.

The days went slowly, almost painfully, for an active man like Bowie. Dona Maria, realizing that her husband's life had been spared through the diversion of the bear's fury, was unremitting in her solicitude for the Texan's comfort. And when he was ready to sit up, Carmen sent flowers and a Chinese confection to him.

During the impatient days that followed, Bowie had one faithful attendant. Don Francisco spent hours at his bedside and entertained him with stories of California and of his people, the rancheros. Bowie was a good listener. One day while Don Francisco sat with Bowie a jar of Canton ginger was sent in with the compliments of Carmen. Bowie, assuming such indifference as he could muster, asked why Carmen wore black.

"She had a sweetheart, Don Ramon de Haro. He had a twin brother. . . . Now if you are an admirer of General Fremont," Don Francisco interrupted himself to say, "you would not like to hear this."

"Fremont," said Bowie, "means nothing to me."

"The brothers, one day this spring, took a boat at Yerba Buena to row over to San Rafael. They wanted to see Fremont about getting pay for a bunch of steers his men had taken from the De Haro rancho. They took with them an old friend, Don Jose de Berreyesa, to interpret. The three men landed at San Rafael, and when they were seen by Fremont he detailed three to meet them and kill them."

"Kill them?" echoed Bowie, surprised.

"Listen," continued Don Francisco. "One of these three men sent by Fremont was his scout, Kit Carson. Carson, before he set out, asked Fremont whether he should take these three Californians prisoners. Fremont growled, 'I've got no room for prisoners.'"

"Carson and his two men dismounted about fifty yards from the De Haro boys and Berreyesa, who were walking up the hill unarmed, and, covering them with rifles, deliberately shot the three."

Bowie tightened up a little. "Is that the kind of a man Fremont is?" he asked.

"Judge for yourself," returned Don Francisco succinctly.

For a moment Bowie made no comment. "I've heard some tough stories about him," he said slowly, "but nothing to equal that."

"They buried the boys—fine young fellows—and poor Berreyesa. You can imagine how Californians felt."

"I can."

"Senorita Carmen was wild. Don Ramon and she were not, what you say, engaged, but they were deeply in love. I really believe if she could have got hold of Fremont she would have strangled him. No wonder she hates Americans."

Bowie's padre surgeon, Martinez, came often. When the danger had passed he confessed he had greatly feared infection. "But I should have known better," he said one day. "Texans are strong blooded. You may be discharged from my care, let us see—it is four weeks. You are a lucky man, Senor Bowie. What will you do now?"

This was the question that was being asked in the Estrada family. After prolonged discussions in which Padre Martinez was consulted Don Ramon spoke to Bowie.

"You have come to California to live. You mean to go upriver to join Captain Sutter. I have something better. If you will become major-domo of Rancho Guadalupe I will make you a rich man."

Bowie thanked Don Ramon but shook his head. "I would rather be free, Don Ramon. I have always been free. A Texan just naturally hates to be tied down. Besides, I want to see more of this country. It is very wonderful. And—who knows? I might be called back to Texas."

Don Ramon did not press his offer. "As you will, senor. Remember, you are always welcome, with your friends, at Guadalupe. And if you honor us again with your company I shall be careful not to lead you into any more bear traps. You have saved my life."

As the last day of his stay approached, Bowie began to wonder whether he should catch a final glimpse of the young girl who had occupied his thoughts so much since coming to the rancho. She had been visiting in Monterey and came home the night before Bowie and his scouts took their departure.

The scene in the morning as the trio made ready to mount their horses was a lovely one. The sun had broken into flame above the eastern Sierras and flung its billows of gold over the land. They lived the spreading green of the pepper trees and brightened the pink tips of the burgeoning oaks.

The family were grouped together. After good-bys to Don Ramon and the Dona, Carmen came forward, with her cousin Francisco for interpreter, to thank Bowie for the claws. Bowie yielded to an impulse and stepped up to Carmen to thank her for the Canton jar. "Since I can't take it with me, I have left it in the car of Don Francisco," he explained. "It was most kind of you, senorita," he said, while Don Francisco translated, "to think of the stranger within the gates. I shall not forget it."

He watched her narrowly as Don Francisco repeated his words, but her manner was reserved, her smile cool. Yet at the end as he turned away he thought, perhaps imagined, that a faint flush crept unwelcomed into her cheeks.

"If ever I am happy enough to revisit Guadalupe . . ." remarked Bowie, soliloquizing, as he rode away. "I shall certainly have learned to speak Spanish. In fact, I won't come back till I can."

He kept his word. They heard from him at Guadalupe. For months after the Texan had ridden away there came from upriver, almost regularly, choice bits of game from Bowie—saddles of venison and elk; Canadian geese, mallard ducks and, not infrequently, pelts, from the north, of the silver-tipped fox. Of these there were always two, soft tanned and deep piled, for the Dona and her daughter.

"The Texan has the instincts of a gentleman," observed Don Ramon at dinner, one evening, "since he exaggerates in his mind the slight hospitality we have been able to extend to him and his men. Nor does he forget Padre Martinez, for Pedro tells me that Santa Clara receives much courtesy from him—not alone in gifts of compliment, but—so Pedro says—he and his men have helped the padres recover horses and sometimes cattle, driven off by thieving Indians."

"The Indians are growing constantly bolder, Don Ramon," said his nephew indignantly. "I hear it on every hand. They raid our neighbors already. Soon they will be after our horses. Yosco and Stanislaus long ago taught them rebellion. They need to be driven out of these mountains."

"Don't undertake it yourself, Don Francisco," remarked his uncle, who knew his fiery disposition. "Nevertheless, my uncle, you will see them give us trouble if they are not taught a lesson."

Don Francisco proved too good a prophet. The horse-stealing Indians did grow bolder. Their depredations increased, and they raided the big ranches with less fear of consequences. Every young Californian along the foothills was angry. They demanded something be done by the soldiers at the mission or the presidio.

But the authorities were indolent. Following minor depredations at Rancho Pinole, the Indians, emboldened, ran off, one dark night, every saddle horse on the place. Don Jose Martinez and his son had to borrow horses from Don Ramon at Guadalupe.

The neighbors were infuriated. They organized a party and set out to recover the horses and chastise the thieves. Don Francisco of Guadalupe was chosen captain.

The posse was in the saddle early next morning, and two vaqueros tracked the marauders through the hills to a canyon in the mountains where, toward evening, they charged the Indians in a surprise attack.

It was made too hastily, and the red men, scattering at the onslaught of the rancheros, sent back a cloud of arrows at their pursuers. Pedro and his vaqueros took advantage of the sudden confusion of the warriors to run the stolen horses out of the canyon and head them downhill for home. For a time the brush was fast; but there were too many Indians. Don Francisco called a retreat, and the Californians slowly retired from the field.

As the leader of his little band, Don Francisco was the last to wheel from the scene of battle. The youngster was fearless beyond his years. Unhappily, as he spurred after his comrades, an arrow struck him between the shoulders. For a moment he swayed in his saddle, but before he had galloped a hundred yards, striving to cling to his horse, he pitched forward headlong to the ground.

A score of Indian horsemen in hot pursuit yelled in triumph as he fell. His companions turned to attempt a rescue. But the fighting line of pursuers had already passed the fallen Don, and the pitifully few Californians were driven back

without being able to save their youthful leader.

The duty of informing Don Ramon of the capture of his nephew was put upon Don Guillermo Castro, eldest of the young men. Hat in hand, he headed his companions into the living room. The family were, unfortunately, there—Don Ramon, Dona Maria and Carmen. No sooner had Don Guillermo spoken than all seemed to grasp the dread tidings at once.

Don Ramon sank, crushed, into a chair. Dona Maria burst into tears, and Carmen, ghastly white, fainted. Like wildfire the bad news spread to the servant quarters. Guadalupe, that night, was a house of mourning.

It was nearing midnight when a clattering of hoofs was heard outside. Carmen, in the living room, was still trying to comfort her mother; Don Ramon sat gazing into the dying fire. He had smoked a final cigar and given himself over to painful thoughts. At the sound of horsemen he stirred and, answering a rapping on the door, rose to his feet, answering, "Adelante!" Don Ramon thought some of the neighbors had returned.

The visitor strode somewhat forward and spoke easily in Spanish. "You do not remember me, Don Ramon. It is more than a year since I have seen you. I am Henry Bowie, the Texan."

The Don's gloomy features lightened. "Senor!" he cried. "Who could be more welcome? I am only sorry that you find us grief-stricken."

Bowie raised his hand. "That is why I am here. The bad news reached me in Monterey tonight. I came down the river this morning with Pardaloe and Simmie, bringing a batch of furs. They are with me. And I came at once to offer any help that I can to my friends, Don Francisco and yourself."

Don Ramon recounted briefly the tragedy and said the rancheros were waiting for daybreak to assemble for pursuit.

"You tell me that Pedro was with him? May I go to the vaquero quarters to speak with him?"

"Stay. He will come here. Carmen, tell Pepita to call Pedro."

When the sleepy-eyed vaquero appeared Bowie plied him with rapid questions. Don Ramon listened, impressed by the ease with which Bowie reconstructed, step by step, the fatal fight. It was almost as if he had been there.

CHAPTER VIII

"You say you can find the canyon in the dark?"

"Without doubt, senor."

"And you think you know the band?"

"Yosco led them, senor. I know him."

Bowie turned to Don Ramon. "Pedro seems sure he can find the ground of the fight. We will start at once."

"Pedro might easily go wrong on a night like this, senor. It is raining hard."

Bowie shook his head. "Every hour is precious if Don Francisco is alive. The Indians will not kill their prisoner before daybreak. Since they drove off the Californians they may have remained in the canyon. Vamos!"

"How about carbines, senor?"

"My men are well armed. You, Pedro, see that your vaqueros have carbines with plenty of dry ammunition—and hatchets and knives, Pedro."

Bowie spoke rapidly. His eagerness to get started was most apparent. In the vaquero quarter Pardaloe and Simmie, who had gone to bed, were roused with the vaqueros picked for the rescue party.

Under the conditions it was not possible to go fast after the beaten trail was left behind. Yet Bowie was keenly anxious to make time.

The party halted for a moment while Pedro took his bearings.

"I want to get to the canyon by daylight, Pedro," said Bowie. "Push on whenever you are sure you're right. But be careful not to get lost. Except for that, I like the rainy night. Sabe?"

"Si, senor."

The others of the party were cautioned to stick close together, to make no noise and not to attempt to light pipes. The faintest light of dawn, penetrating the leaden sky and the driving rain, found the rescuers riding fast. They reached the canyon entrance an hour later, but the high walls shut out the added daylight, and utmost caution was used in threading the winding recesses. Pedro suddenly halted and waited for Bowie to come up. "Here is the place, senor," he whispered, pointing to a sharp rock that jutted well up from the canyon floor. "The fight was here."

"Then we'd better scout ahead a way to look for Indians. We'll go on foot."

He spoke to Pardaloe and Simmie. "Pedro and I will work ahead. Ben," he explained, "you boys follow. Keep your priming pans dry."

The horses were left with the vaqueros, and the four stole forward on foot.

A Record-Breaker
By MARTHA NEWBERRY
(Associated Newspapers.)
WNU Service.

Washington
MERRY-GO-ROUND
DREW PEARSON
& ROBERT AYLEN

Washington, D. C. F.D.R. RESISTS PRESSURE TO SEND NAVY VESSELS WITH SUPPLIES

The most important question discussed in inner administration circles before the President made his recent defense speech was that of using American warships to convoy supplies across the Atlantic to Irish or British waters. This question probably was in the President's mind also when he wrote the speech.

The problem has been debated among some of Roosevelt's close advisers ever since British emissaries brought word that while England could withstand airplane bombardment it could not withstand the continued sinking of its merchant vessels. The British also made it clear that more over-age U. S. destroyers would not do the trick, because the royal navy was running short of trained crews.

So far, the President has shied away from any such drastic step as using American naval vessels to guard supply ships across the Atlantic. Some of his advisers have leaned toward the idea, but Roosevelt has argued against it. He maintains, first, that it would be in violation of the Neutrality act and could not be done without an act of congress; second, that if an American naval vessel were sunk it would mean war.

Some of Roosevelt's advisers contend that the last thing Hitler wants is to bring the United States into the war; that the effect on the German people (who remember how the United States tipped the scales in the last war) would be devastating. However, the President hasn't fallen for the idea yet, though he is watching carefully the effect of his speech on public opinion.

Note—One of the British emissaries who put American entry into the war bluntly up to Roosevelt was the duke of Windsor. However, the President replied that he had given a firm pledge to the American people not to take them into war and he did not intend to be another Woodrow Wilson.

PANAMA CANAL TROUBLE

Although the Roosevelt Good Neighbor program has been about 99 per cent successful in Latin America, there is one contrary spot which is causing army and navy officials genuine worry. That spot is the most strategic of all countries below the Rio Grande—Panama.

Panama is now governed by a president who has all the earmarks of leaning toward the Axis and who is holding back on the granting of important emergency landing fields, anti-aircraft and searchlight positions on Panamanian territory to the U. S.

The president, Arnulfo Arias, served for six years as Panamanian minister in continental Europe, and now fetes Italian and German consuls in Panama while ignoring the British and Americans.

He has also chosen as his secretary a near-albino named Antonio Isaza, who served as consul in Hamburg and whose fair hair and blue eyes have caused him to be a great roofer for the Nazi theory of supremacy of the Aryan race. Isaza seems firmly convinced that Hitler is sure to dominate the world and has had great influence with his chief in the presidential palace.

It is important to remember that in order to defend the Panama canal, army operations outside the actual Canal Zone, on territory of the Panama Republic, are necessary. This was provided for by the first treaty negotiated by Secretary of War William Howard Taft, and gave the U. S. army the right to use Panamanian soil during emergencies.

However, the Panamanian government under President Arnulfo Arias is now talking about ousting U. S. forces from the vital U. S. army air field at Rio Hato, which is on Panama soil, and is holding back on granting various emergency airports and anti-aircraft gun emplacements.

So pronounced are the Nazi leanings of the president that his brother, Harmodio Arias, most influential newspaper publisher in Panama, has quarreled with him. Harmodio Arias gave Panama four years of excellent government as president from 1932 to 1936 and is one of the chief boosters of Panama-American co-operation. His opposition, however, has brought threats that his paper, the Panama-American, would be closed by the government.

Meanwhile, the state department, worried over the situation, soon will shake up its embassy staff in Panama, put one of its skilled trouble-shooters on the job.

AIR CORPS FICTION

Few people know that in his private life the man who stands at the head of the expanding army air corps is an author of books for boys. Maj. Gen. Harold H. ("Hap") Arnold, chief of the air corps, has written six books that read like the Rover Boys and bear such titles as "Bill Bruce and the Pioneer Aviators," "Bill Bruce Becomes an Ace," and "Bill Bruce on Border Patrol."

The father of three boys, General Arnold used to write aviation stories for them as a "reside hobby

Army Recruits Homing Pigeons

Hundreds to Be Added Under Defense Plans to 2,000 Now in Service.

WASHINGTON.—Under defense plans the army signal corps will add hundreds of homing pigeons to the 2,000 now in the service.

Close to a half million served the opposing armed forces during the last World war.

The pigeons, capable of flying up to 600 miles a day at an average speed of 35 miles per hour, are used to carry to headquarters messages from combat and observation aircraft, tanks and units cut off from ordinary channels of communication. The messages are placed in a capsule attached to a band on the bird's leg.

Among the 20,000 pigeons in the United States army during the last war were many whose deeds of valor equaled those of any soldier.

Tributes to Heroic Birds.

The Signal Corps Manual for pigeon-handlers pictures two of them with these tributes:

"The Mocker, with one eye destroyed by a piece of shrapnel and his head a welter of clotted blood, homed in from the Beaumont front (in France) early in the morning of Sept. 12, 1918. This bird carried a message of great importance which gave the location of several of the advancing heavy batteries that were doing terrible execution on American troops. The information enabled the American artillery to silence the enemy's guns within twenty minutes."

"The President Wilson, on the morning of Nov. 5, 1918, through heavy fog and with a leg shot off, arrived at his loft (on the Western Front) with an important message."

Mounted and preserved in the United States Museum of Natural History in Washington is "Cher Ami," known as the army's most famous pigeon of the World war. He was credited with carrying—with one leg shattered and a machine-gun bullet in the breast—a message that saved the "Lost Battalion."

Training Pigeons.

At Fort Monmouth, N. J., the signal corps school and training base for pigeons, is one of the bird veterans of the World war. He served with the German army 23 years ago and was captured and brought to the United States. He has at-

tained an age seldom equaled by his kind. Mobile lofts, each housing 60 birds, are being assigned to various army posts.

Army records disclosed that the first extensive use of the birds by American troops in battle was during the Aisne-Marne offensive in the World war between August 29 and September 11, 1918. A mobile loft operating near the line received 78 important messages and 148 test messages.

Of the 72 birds used from this loft not one failed to return. However, casualties in other engagements were not uncommon.

At the beginning of the last World War Germany operated an efficient and well-established pigeon service in all arms. The allies developed similar service early in the war and the German army resorted to trained hawks—in addition to gunfire—to destroy the enemy's pigeons.

Fur and Feathers Friendship



All cats are fond of birds—as a variation in their diet—but "Toy," a pet tomcat in New York, wouldn't dream of even licking his chops at his pal, "Bob," a common English sparrow. Toy overcame his natural instincts when Bob, helpless and hungry, was picked up outside the window of his home four years ago.



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

NEW YORK.—Joseph C. Grew, ambassador to Japan, got his start by crawling into a cave and getting a half-nelson on a tiger. No wonder he isn't afraid to talk back to Foreign Minister Matsuoka and to tell him that "The American people are firmly determined in certain matters."

About that tiger. Just out of Harvard, the young Bostonian headed for Singapore, to piece out his sheepskin with a tiger skin. He hunted big game for two years in southern Asia, engaging in a great deal of jungle milling before he found the open door in China—the entrance to the tiger's cave which was his gateway to a distinguished diplomatic career.

When the tiger story was published, it caught the eye of President Theodore Roosevelt, but it was a later bear story which really stirred his interest. Young Mr. Grew took three straight falls from an angry bear. Naturally, T. R. saw in that the makings of a diplomat. Gables the next day routed the bear-wrangler and tiger-killer into a lifetime career in diplomacy, starting a post with the Egyptian consulate-general at Cairo.

He was paced steadily on up through posts at Mexico City, Petrograd, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen and Berne. He is rounding 60, 36 years in the diplomatic service, tall, erect, weathered, graying. His durable career typewriter has come along with him down the years, and on it he raps out his terse reports to the state department. Bear-wrangling, diplomacy and this and that has left him with only one good ear, 'but it serves to register a bigger earful than most diplomats get with two.

Mrs. Grew is a granddaughter of Commodore Perry, who opened Japan to the western world—or vice versa. Living with them at the embassy is their daughter, Mrs. Cecil Lyon, with her two children.

VERNE MARSHALL was born and grew up in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and for 26 years has been editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette.

He likes to stay put, and believes the U. S. thinks the U. S. A. ought to do the same.

In New York, he becomes the organizer and director of the No Foreign War Committee, which puts him in the opposite corner to William Allen White, the other sage of mid-western newspapering, who heads the Committee to Defend America. Not that Mr. White wants war, but their ideas are so opposed that they already are pumping large-caliber editorials at each other.

Mr. Marshall lost one war. For his courageous anti-graft campaign in Cedar Rapids, he was awarded the Pulitzer prize, on May 4, 1938. But while the cheers were still echoing, the Iowa Supreme court, the next day, knocked out his graft charges against 31 persons. He kept on slugging, however, and is highly esteemed in those parts as a self-starting, hard-hitting editor.

He was in London in 1911, writing for the London Chronicle, returned home and later left his newspaper desk for a stretch of machine-gunning in the big war. He didn't like it and now says enough is enough. He is the father of six children.

NO CUSTOMER who ever dropped in at Jacques De Sienes' Fifth avenue perfume shop for a spot of "fleur d'amour" would ever have thought of the elegant M. De Sienes as a fighting man. But that's the way it is with the French—elegant, but tough, on occasion. M. De Sienes was a flying ace in the World war, lost a leg, was wounded five times and is now looking for a return engagement as he serves as the personal representative of Gen. Charles De Gaulle, to rally the "free French" in this country. Just now, with three other members of General De Gaulle's American committee, he gives vehement assurance that the present political machinations of the Nazis will consolidate France and steel it for final resistance.

M. De Sienes was a classmate and intimate friend of General De Gaulle at the St. Cyr military academy. They lost touch with each other during the World war and M. De Sienes has not seen his old friend since he left Paris in 1920. But he cabled the general when the latter made a new base in London and issued his stirring appeal for the support of free Frenchmen throughout the world, pledging unchanged loyalty. The result was his personal representation of the general here.



SAMMY LEARNS ABOUT MR. COYOTE'S HOME

No matter where your home may be, Though north or south or east or west, Of all the places on the earth It is to you the very best.

OF COURSE it is. It is very right and proper that it should be. Peter Rabbit says that he wouldn't think much of anyone who didn't think his own home the very best place in the world. Just because it is home you love it. And you love all its surroundings, even when they are not at all beautiful. And so when it happens that you move your home to some other place you think of the place you have left, and there is a great deal of love and affection



"Is it as great and wide as the Green Meadows?" asked Sammy Jay.

for it in your thoughts. That is just the way it was with Old Man Coyote. He was living on the Green Meadows, and he was very well satisfied there, but once in a while his thoughts would go back to his old home, the home where he had learned a great deal of the cleverness which made him the smartest and most feared of all the Green Meadows people. He never had mentioned that old home until now. Sammy Jay had said that he would like to hear about it, and somehow Old Man Coyote felt just like telling about it.

"It was in the West, the great, wide, wonderful West," said he with a faraway look in his eyes.

"It is as great and wide as the Green Meadows?" asked Sammy Jay.

Old Man Coyote looked at Sammy pityingly. "So much greater and so much wider that I could trot and trot for days and days and not reach the edge," he replied.

Sammy looked as if this was hard to believe, but he said nothing, and Old Man Coyote continued:

"The sky was bluer, the grass was greener, and the very air was sweeter than any you have known."

Sammy had it on the tip of his tongue to say that he didn't believe a word of this because no sky could be bluer than the one over them that very minute, no grass could be greener than that of the Green Meadows, and no air could be sweeter than that which he breathed every day, but just in time he remembered that Old Man Coyote was talking of his old home, and that that made a difference. Sammy was smart enough to know that these things might seem so much better to Old Man Coyote just because they concerned his old home. So Sammy held his tongue and listened while Old Man Coyote went on.

"Out there is room, plenty of room for everyone—room enough to turn around without hitting your tail against your neighbor. There's plenty to eat, and life is really worth the living out there."

"Don't you think it worth the living here?" asked Sammy. "I notice you took the greatest care not to get in one of those traps. If it is such a wonderful place, why did you leave it to come here to the Green Meadows?"

Old Man Coyote hung his head just a wee bit as if ashamed of something. "I didn't leave it because I wanted to," he replied in a low voice.

Sammy stared down at Old Man Coyote in round-eyed wonder. Somehow, he couldn't think of anybody who could make anyone so smart as Old Man Coyote do anything he didn't want to. "Why—why did you leave, then?" he asked.

"Because I was caught in one of these things and taken away," growled Old Man Coyote in a very low voice, as if both angry and ashamed that such a thing could happen.

"Oh!" gasped Sammy in a low voice. "Oh, I thought you knew all about traps."

"I was careless," replied Old Man Coyote very simply.

Omaha Girl Organizes Club for Tall People

OMAHA, NEB.—Organization of a social club for tall men and women in Omaha is announced by Marie Trca, 19, who is three-fourths of an inch over six feet.

Qualifications for the club: men must be at least six feet four inches tall and not over seven feet; women six feet to six feet four. Age limits are 18 to 35 and any member marrying a person under the height requirements will be dropped automatically.

Circulars distributed by Miss Trca promised "picnics, hikes, dances, wiener roasts and parties to make the members the envy of all small fry."

Check Brakes

Servicing of hydraulic brakes should be done at regular intervals in order to insure the required efficiency under all conditions. For example, if it is necessary to "pump" the pedal to obtain satisfactory brake action the car should be taken to a brake shop immediately for the needed repairs.

Boy's Note Asks Care For Abandoned Puppy

PHILADELPHIA.—How it must have hurt!

A shivering, whimpering puppy was found on a doorstep with this note, in boyish scrawl:

"Her name is Dixie Spider. She was 9 months old Nov. 25. Things she can do. Sit up and shake hands—also walks on two feet—Please take care of her."

Minute Make-Ups

By V. V.



HERE'S a perfectly simple way to keep the back of your neck smoothly dry and your organically crisp as fresh lettuce. Just apply your usual anti-perspirant across the nape of the neck—exactly as you use it under your arms. Add a pat of faintly scented powder for good measure.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Corn Princess



Determined not to let her brothers get ahead of her, Beverly Meal of Waldron, Ind., won the title of "Corn Princess" of North America at the recent International Livestock exposition in Chicago. Both her brothers have been corn princes. Their "secret" of success for championship corn is "good seed, good fertilizer and good cultivation." Her plot of corn averaged 83.4 bushels to the acre.

Monkey Tail

A woman arriving in this country after a short visit to the continent was asked the usual question by the customs official at the landing port: "Have you anything to declare, madam?" "No," she replied sweetly. "Nothing." "Then, madam," said the official, "am I to take it that the fur tail I see hanging down under your coat is your own?"—Stray Stories.

Conservation Farming Swells Supply of Milk

AMHERST, MASS.—With 1940 feed supplies and pastures improved by conservation farming, dairymen could provide every person in the United States with 45 quarts more milk and cream this year than in 1939, according to the Agricultural Adjustment administration. It is also reported that they could furnish 81 pounds more cheese, butter and ice cream than last year.

Match Is Believed Cause Of This Rooster's Death

PARIS, MO.—A scorched rooster-gizzard was recently displayed here by Mrs. Longnecker.

It came from a Rhode Island Red rooster which Mrs. Longnecker saw in convulsions.

Investigation revealed a burnt match and scorched places on the gizzard lining.

She believed the grit in the gizzard had ignited the match.

Peek Inside British Pillbox



Although grim and forbidding on the outside, the pillboxes that form an almost endless chain around the coast of Great Britain are quite homely inside. Here is a typical interior of one somewhere in England. The men pass the hours by reading, playing checkers or writing home. Note the tools for gun repair in the background.

NATION LACKS TITLE OF VAST AREAS OF LAND IN MIDWEST

WASHINGTON.—Dusty files in the general land office disclose the strange fact that five states contain whole areas which, as far as the country's title goes, are not a part of the United States.

Only one of the states, Colorado, has taken the trouble to do anything about the situation, hoisting a flag several years ago and claiming the area in the name of the federal government.

The land office relates the story of the paradox which has existed for 137 years:

When Napoleon peddled that large subdivision known as the Louisiana Purchase to America he could have used a better surveyor, to say the least.

Broadly, the territory included the western drainage basin of the Mississippi river. The negotiator made mistakes, though

They believed certain sections drained into the Mississippi when actually they drained into the Great Lakes. So, under terms of the treaty, parts of what became Minnesota, North and South Dakota, are not properly parts of the Louisiana Purchase.

The same thing happened in Louisiana.

A portion of this state thought to drain into the Mississippi—later

turned out to drain into the Sabine river.

A part of Colorado was a little more involved.

A small part near Estes Park was discovered not to drain into the Mississippi, and hence was not a part of the Louisiana Purchase. On the other hand, it was east of the Continental Divide and not a part of what Mexico ceded to the United States in 1848.



WILL the little tots be proud of these warm slippers! They come in three sizes. You can use angora or another wool for the dots that are embroidered on.

Pattern 2693 contains directions for making slippers in 2, 4 and 6-year size; illustrations of them and stitches; materials required; photo of pattern sheet. Send orders to:

Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept. 82 Eighth Ave. New York Enclose 15 cents in coins for Pattern No. Name Address

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Insignia of Officers

The insignia of the 12 ranking officers of the U. S. army are as follows: Corporal, double chevron on arm; Sergeant, triple chevron; 2nd Lieut., gold bar on shoulder; 1st Lieut., silver bar; Captain, two silver bars; Major, gold oak leaf; Lieut. Col., silver oak leaf; Colonel, silver eagle; Brig. Gen., one star; Lieut. Gen., two stars; Maj. Gen., three stars; General, four stars.

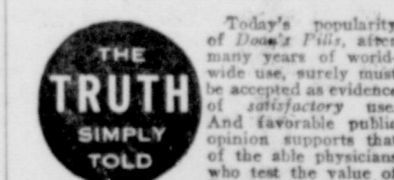
INDIGESTION

may affect the Heart Gas trapped in the stomach can act like a hair-trigger on the heart. At the first sign of distress smart men and women depend on Doan's Tablets to get the gas free. No laxative but sound of the fasting medicine known for acid indigestion. If the FIRST Doan's does't cure, follow with second bottle to see and receive DOUBLE MONEY BACK, 25c.

Past Is Gone Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again—Longfellow.

TO RELIEVE MISERY OF COLDS quickly use 666 LIQUID TABLETS NOSE DROPS COUGH DROPS

Romance Is Poetry Romance is the poetry of literature.—Madame Necker.



These physicians, too, approve every word of advertising you read, the objective of which is only to recommend Doan's Pills as a good diuretic treatment for disorder of the kidney function and for relief of the pain and worry it causes. If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove waste that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the whole body suffers when kidneys lag, and diuretic medication would be more often employed.

Burning, scanty or too frequent urination sometimes warn of disturbed kidney function. You may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up at night, swelling, puffiness under the eye—feel weak, nervous, all played out.

Use Doan's Pills. It is better to rely on a medicine that has won worldwide acclaim than on something less favorably known. Ask your neighbor!

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Road Investigation Committee Reports To Friona Chamber Of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce committee composed of J. D. Buchanan and W. L. Edelman who left Friona last Saturday afternoon for Austin to investigate the proposed Road bonds made the following report before the local organization in a called meeting last night:

PARMER COUNTY — PARMER COUNTY AND THE STATE AID ROAD PROGRAM

The present program of State aid to the several counties of Texas in the payment of principal of and interest on bonds issued for the construction of roads was the outgrowth of the larger program undertaken during the Governorship of Hon. Ross Sterling. In 1933 the legislature passed its first act which made possible the payment from State funds the indebtedness created by the several counties for the construction of roads which had been taken into the State Highway System of Texas.

The payment of county indebtedness by the State was justified on the ground that if the State should pay for the construction of new roads it should also pay the counties for the cost of roads taken into the State system which had already been built by the counties. This idea has remained with the passage of each successive assumption bill by the legislature.

While it is true that some of the bond issues as voted by the several counties have not been assumed 100 per cent by the Board of County and District Indebtedness, this fact still remains: The actual cost of construction of roads taken into the State Highway System for maintenance and thereby becoming an integral part of the system has been assumed by State aid program 100 per cent and the bonds are being paid from that fund set aside for that purpose. The total debt being paid by this program amounts to \$86,000,000 in bonds assumed of which some \$47,000,000 in bonds have already been retired. According to Geo. A. Hight, chief accountant for the Board of County and District Indebtedness, every county in the state has been on the receiving end of this program, either in the form of bond and interest payments or in the repayment of right-of-way costs where roads were changed and new right-of-way purchased by the county as has been the plan of highway construction by the Highway Department. All except twelve counties have bonds that are now being paid from this fund and two of these are already paid off.

While it is true that there has been no effective opposition to the State aid program as a whole thus far in its history, there has been definite opposition to the growth of the surplus over the debt requirements of the bonds assumed. The opposition experienced in the past has been strongest from that section of the state where lateral roads have been constructed by the issuance of bonds, and which bonds have not been assumed by the Board.

Despite the fact that an intense fight is expected in the coming session of the Legislature, the State aid bill as will be finally passed at this session is most likely to be guided by the Highway Department as the entire program is fundamentally a highway program and not just a county aid program. At the present time there are several, not just one, bill being prepared.

Although no definite statement can be made concerning the possibility of Parmer County, or any of the counties which have just recently voted bonds, getting bonds assumed at this time; it will be well to consider the following phases of the question:

First, according to the Attorney General, Gerald Mann, the contingent clause of the election petition which prohibits the issuance of the bonds unless assumed by the County and District Indebtedness Board would prohibit the sale of those bonds under any circumstances unless taken over by the State. In as much as all bonds issued must be approved by the Attorney General, it is quite evident that the only expense that could possibly result would be the cost of the election even if they were not assumed. If assumed by the State the cost would be only the right-of-way and other cost of preparing and selling the bonds but the full cost of construction would be paid for 100 per cent.

The effective date of the new bills and especially that of the one to be passed at this time is not known and can not be known until enacted. The possibility rests with those who are interested and work effectively, was the opinion of Mr. Hight, the Chief accountant for the State Aid Board.

After considering the possibility of getting into the State aid program comes the question of having the bonds revert to the county for payment in whole or in part.

"Not one dollar of indebtedness ever assumed by the State Aid Board has been reverted to the counties for payment," was the emphatic statement issued by Mr. Hight, chief accountant, when asked about the possibility of the debt going back on the counties.

The fact that there is now a surplus sufficient to retire \$9,000,000.00 worth of bonds is evidence of that on the surface of the question. The question of the \$18,000,000.00 recently voted by counties of the state becomes a little absurd in the face of these facts: The present increase in income is expected to be more than \$1,500,000.00 next year over this year. According to Mr. Nelson, assistant accountant to Mr. Hight these are the possibilities at the present time. "Mr. Hight and I have just finished a survey which shows that from the 1c tax now coming into the state aid fund \$50,000,000.00 worth of 2 1-2 per cent bonds could be assumed at this time and be retired in 16 years."

Under the State Aid law passed in 1939 district road bonds could not participate. This fact is not significant, however, as there were none of these road districts which had issued bonds for the construction of State Highways. Whether or not such bonds can be taken up by the Indebtedness board will depend upon the law as passed at this session of the Legislature, was Mr. Nelson's opinion.

According to Mr. Huffman, chief planning engineer of the Highway Department, the road from here to Muleshoe has had a State designation for the purpose of survey but that the designation had been removed because it was not ready for State Maintenance. Mr. Huffman further stated that it was not the policy of the State Highway Commission to become enthusiastic about roads but that such enthusiasm should rightfully come from the people of the county in which the road was needed, and that the interests of the people should be brought to the attention of the Commission which is to meet early in February.

The absurdity of Highway 86 becoming a Federal defense road was definitely amusing to Mr. Huffman, chief planning engineer of the Highway Department, as he reached for the War Department map showing the roads with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd priority claims upon funds for maintenance, said funds to be matched equally between State and Federal departments. Highway 86 does not even have

that what one might call a "boomerang"? And does it have any significance?

And the fact that I read or heard this sentence these three times, I know would have no significance; but, just as I heard or read it, there were thousands of others who had heard or read it just at this time.

Could there possibly be any significance that we may be upon the brink of seeing these things, that we, as Americans, hold dearer than life itself, be taken from us? Can it be that this shall be said of all our American institutions? "And this, too, shall pass?"

If it should, then it is high time that we should, as individuals, be giving ourselves some of that real education, by doing something better than "parrot" thinking and talking.

RAILROAD FACTS

The Santa Fe Railway System carloadings for the week ending Jan. 4, 1941, were 15,926, compared with 15,316 for the same week in 1940. Received from connections were 71,705 compared with 5,251 for the same week in 1940. The total cars moved were 21,631 compared with 20,567 during the same week in 1940. The Santa Fe handled a total of 19,627 cars during the preceding week of this year.

Miss Inell Elliott, of Bovina, visited here Wednesday night.

Mrs. C. L. Rury visited in Bovina, Thursday evening.

Mrs. Amos Steelman, of Bovina, transacted business here, Saturday.

Messrs. Clifford and Charlie Millhoon, of Eldorado, Oklahoma, visited here Saturday night and Sunday.

Charles and Chester Milhoon, of Wildorado, visited in Friona, Saturday night.

Mrs. W. B. Stark and son, Wayne B., have been sick with the "flu."

Mr. and Mrs. George Magness, of Farwell, visited friends here, Sunday.

Bill Johnson, of Bovina, visited here, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wilson received medical treatment at Amarillo, on Monday.

The common, low, down-troddden weed has risen to a more lofty position in the field of agriculture and now it will have a place in the sun, if the scientific experiments of two California doctors are correct. The doctors, Dr. David M. Greenberg and Dr. Theodore Winnick, University of California researchers, claim they have found that the extract from the sap of the weed will destroy tapeworms and other living parasites in the digestive system. The seeds and sap, they say, will make the toughest round steak as tender as a choice sirloin. It also helps speed up the commercial processing of meats or other protein substances, accelerate the curing of hides for tanning and the treatment of digestive disorders. The substance can be found, they claim, in any of a variety of weeds known as the horse nettle, the bull nettle, silver leaved nightshade and trompillo, and can be found flourishing in most sections of the United States.

If you and your job are out of tune you will proceed just about as harmoniously and end just about as right as a discordant orchestra rasping its way through Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony."

There is only one excuse for taking the first job you can get—in order to eat three square meals a day. If circumstances compel you to do that, do it, and give that job the best that is in you. But never, never lose sight of the real job—the job you want, the job you fit, the real job that gives you a chance to be yourself.

There are nine main fields of opportunity to you: Agriculture, clerical occupations, commercial occupations, mining, personal and domestic service, professional occupations, public service, skilled mechanical occupations and transportation. In these nine classifications some authorities estimate as many as 20,000 different jobs. Select the job that interests you most, that seems to have the most interesting possibilities for you—then go after it!

DR. J. W. HENDRIX Chiropractor

15 Years in Hereford Dr. J. H. Channer, Associate X-Ray - Colon Therapy. Other Valuable Equipment. 301 West 6th, Hereford, Texas Phone 341

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRIONA METHODIST CHURCH "The Friendly Church" Weekly Calendar of Activities Sunday 10 A. M. Church School. 11 A. M. Church Services. 7:15 P. M. Church meetings for all ages. 8 P. M. Church Services Monday 3 P. M. Women's Missionary Society. Wednesday 8 P. M. Fellowship meeting

BAPTIST CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sunday Services: Bible School 10:00 a. m. Preaching Services 11:00 a. m. B. T. U. 6:45. Evening Preaching Services 7:45. Evening Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evenings, 7:30. W. M. S., Tuesday, 2:30 p. m. Joe Wilson, Pastor.

SIXTH STREET CHURCH OF CHRIST

Sunday Services: Bible Study, 10 a. m. Preaching, 11 a. m. Young People's Training for Service class, 7 p. m. Preaching, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Let's forget the war and Hight and think more about our Creator, 3rd. Go to church on Sunday.

UNION CONGREGATIONAL

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER is a SUFFICIENT TEST of fellowship and of Church membership. The right of PRIVATE JUDGMENT and the LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE is a RIGHT and a PRIVILEGE that should be accorded to and exercised by ALL.

Quoting the Industrial News Review: "To stay at peace—to become strong. Those are our national objectives. We have the great industries—we have the men—we have almost limitless resources. To attain those vital goals demands the full and friendly cooperation of government, of labor, of industry, of agriculture, of all. We must not be tired and found wanting."

Just what is a "coincidence"? Does a coincidence have any significance? Last week I received a tiny magazine called "Caps and Lower Case", issued each month by the Jagers-Childes-Stovall Inc., of Dallas. In it I read a sentence which I had never heard or read before: "And this, too, shall pass."

Then I was looking over the advertisements in last week's issue of the Star and I saw in the advertisement of the Buchanan Implement Company that same sentence, "And this, too, shall pass." And I attended the Resat Theatre last night and saw the picture, "Lincoln in Illinois," and I heard Abraham Lincoln represented as saying that same sentence, "And this, too, shall pass."

Three times within one week, heard a sentence that I do not remember ever having heard before. L

As I know nothing except what I hear on the streets or read in the papers, I must, to a large extent, at least, base my opinions on these sources of information, and basing on these sources it is quite obvious that the plans for building an impregnable national defense at once is not being realized. It seems quite easy for our government to make appropriations of money; and make blueprints of tanks, airplanes, war ships and forts; but it is also obvious that appropriated dollars and blueprints do not terrorize in the least those who are apparently feared and dreaded, and may become our invaders.

The dictatorial forces who have brought upon the world this modern Armageddon, have respect only for real preparedness, and the weak or unprepared are given little or no quarter; while moral principles and Christian teaching are scoffed at. And the fact that our nation is apparently being edged a little nearer edge day upon entering, what will probably be the most atrocious, the most heartless, and the most destructive and costly war that the world has ever known, does not make a pretty picture.

Our government cannot be sure of its continued existence unless we learn to build well and swiftly, those things which are so necessary for our national defense, and to do so we must have all the productiveness of our land—capital, industry, government, and labor, and there should be no holding back of either.

Are we doing any real thinking and reasoning in this matter; or are we doing our bit simply because we are getting \$13.50 a day from Uncle Sam for a \$3.00 service, and many similar examples. When the head of our navy said: "Dollars cannot buy loyalty," he stated a grim truth that every American must realize.

When France was preparing to go to war, it is said that she did not little, her people, her industry, her capital her government, and that little too late. It is to be hoped America may profit by her example and do much and do it before it is too late.

A Complete Line Of OLIVER Farm Machinery, -- Including, Tractors, Combines, Plows, Cultivators Etc. And PAPEC Hammer Mills. EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE Including Stoves, Radios, Refrigerators and Linoleum Friona Hardware J. J. Williams, Propr.

Let The STAR Shine in Your Home Also Let Us Do Your Job Printing Prices Reasonable Service Prompt

A machine which enables scientists to look inside solid metal was described recently before the final session of the American Physical Society meeting.

Three Johns Hopkins university research workers reported the development of a double crystal spectrometer which makes possible new studies of the inner crystalline structure of metals and their alloys.

When X-rays are shot through pieces of metals the resulting photographs reveal exactly the arrangement of the crystals inside the metal, Dr. J. A. Bearden, Dr. T. M. Snyder and Dr. W. W. Beeman said.

A prediction that three "ghost" elements of matter will be found in the near future came from three other scientists.

The existence of these elements is indicated by tables of atomic weights, but they have eluded the most detective work of hundreds of research laboratory workers.

Adding Fat to Diet

Contrary to diets frequently prescribed for gallbladder diseases in the past, Drs. Maurice Feldman and Samuel Morrison of Baltimore urged recently that persons suffering from the illness be fed increasing quantities of fat. Elimination of fat from a diet tended to cause stagnation of fluids in the gallbladder, the doctors reported, thereby contributing to the formation of stones.

In a plea for more individual treatment of the disease, Dr. Feldman told of the classification of the different types of illness into 16 categories by means of X-ray films called cholecystograms. He labeled nine as surgical and seven as medical and described chemical treatment that might prevent formation of gallstones. He spoke at the meeting on gastro-enterology and proctology at the Hotel Roosevelt.

Harsh Voice May Spoil Perfectly Groomed Lady

"Too many women think of their beauty in pictorial terms, forgetting that while they are, so to speak, pictures, they are sound pictures and not silent ones."

This observation comes from Paul Althouse, famous American tenor of the Metropolitan opera.

"It's time every woman realized that the impression she makes is a matter of sound as well as sight. She can be beautiful and perfectly groomed, but the pleasant effect she may create visually can be spoiled by a harsh or rasping voice."

Mr. Althouse points out that before giving attention to exercises to improve the tones of your voice and develop clean-cut articulation and proper modulation, it is necessary to get a mental image of what your voice really is like.

"If possible, have a record made," the tenor goes on. "If that isn't possible, force yourself to analyze your own speaking voice without use of a record. It can be done. If you can get a friend or member of your family to act as critic, so much the better."

"The first essential of vocal control is repose. Nervous, tense, tired people invariably talk in high-pitched, unsteady voices—not in pleasant, evenly modulated tones."

And—for the good of your voice as well as your nerves—relax your jaw and put the tip of your tongue against lower teeth instead of holding it tensely against the roof of your mouth.

Eight-Pound Swordfish Caught Near Havana

Ernest Hemingway, author and playwright and a vice president of the International Game Fish association, has presented the American Museum of Natural History with a specimen of one of the smallest big game fish on record—a swordfish weighing eight pounds and measuring less than four feet long—caught near Havana.

This unusual specimen was caught by commercial fishermen near Havana at a depth of 360 feet, and was discovered tangled in the line. Thus, not having been hooked, it was in a perfect state. When Mr. Hemingway procured it he made sure that it would reach the American museum in the same perfect state by immediately shipping it north in the refrigerator of Mr. William B. Leeds' yacht, the "Moana."

"The breeding grounds of the swordfish is a mystery to science," said Miss Francesca LaMonte, associate curator, "and it is very heartening to have the capture of this young fish off Cuba confirm to some extent that that may be the breeding grounds of the Atlantic run. The specimen presented to us by Mr. Hemingway, although not the smallest on record, is at an interesting stage of growth, resembling neither the baby swordfish nor the full-grown adult."

Lady Lisa Traveling Again

Is Lady Lisa going traveling again?

Lady Lisa is the woman with the incomprehensible smile in the Louvre at Paris. She is known as Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa." Her face is the most famous in the world.

Now the University of Rome demands the return of Lady Lisa to Italy. It was swiped, with other famous paintings and works of art, by Napoleon when he conquered Italy.

Lady Lisa was kidnaped in 1912 by an Italian. He lifted it right off the walls of the Louvre and walked out with it. The Lady was recovered (no ransom paid) and the thief was juggled.

Of the "Mona Lisa," Walter Pater, great English essayist, wrote his most famous lines:

"Hers is the head upon which all the ends of the world are come, and the eyelids are a little weary. It is a beauty wrought out from within upon the flesh, the deposit, little cell by cell, of strange thoughts and fantastic reveries and exquisite passions."

It is said that it took Leonardo 12 years to paint that sardonic mysterious smile.

Plan Hybrid Vigor Probe

The Rockefeller Foundation of New York city has granted Iowa State college \$21,000 to be used over a three-year period on two basic genetical research problems, Dr. E. Lindstrom, head of the genetics department, announced. One of the problems will be to probe the "real basis" of hybrid vigor—still one of nature's greatest mysteries. The other will be to determine the causes for changes in virulence of disease bacteria in relation to the host. Two diseases—bacterial wilt or corn and mouse typhoid—will be studied. Dr. J. W. Gowen of the genetics department will direct the mouse typhoid problem and the hybrid vigor experiment.

Paradise Lost

Among the last wills and testaments recorded in Cherokee county, N. C., is that of an eccentric woman who left part of her estate to God. In endeavor to settle the matter properly, the usual suit, naming God as a party thereof was filed. And at the summons the sheriff made this response, "After due and diligent search, God cannot be found in Cherokee county."

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced that applications will be accepted at its Washington office for the positions listed below. Two closing dates are given for receipt of applications—the first for applications received from States east of Colorado; the second for applications from Colorado and States westward. The salary in each case is subject to a 3 1/2 percent retirement deduction. The age limits do not apply to persons granted veteran preference, up to retirement age.

Junior Professional Assistant, \$2,000 a year. Optional subjects (all in the junior grade) are: Administration, technician, agronomist, animal nutrition, biologist (wildlife), business analyst, chemist, economist, engineer, forester, geologist, home economist, horticulturist, legal assistant, meteorologist, physicist, range conservationist, soil scientist, writing, editing assistant, zoologist (parasitology). A 4-year college course leading to a bachelor's degree is required with major graduate or undergraduate study in the field of the optional subject chosen. Senior or graduate students now in attendance at institutions of recognized standing may be admitted to the examination subject to their furnishing during the existence of the eligible register proof of completion of the required course prior to July 1, 1941. Applicants must not have passed their thirty-fifth birthday. Closing dates—January 20 and January 23, 1941.

Student Aid, \$1,140 a year. Optional branches are: Agricultural economics; agronomy; animal husbandry; biology (wildlife); economics; engineering; forestry; geology; home economics; horticulture; metallurgy; plant pathology; public administration, political science, history, or sociology; range management; soils; statistics. Applicants must have completed at least 3 years of college study, and must have indicated at the college or university their intention of majoring in the optional subject chosen. Junior students now in attendance at institutions of recognized standing, may be admitted to examination subject to their furnishing during the existence of the eligible register proof of the successful completion of their junior college year prior to July 1, 1941. Applicants must not have passed their thirtieth birthday. Closing dates—January 20 and January 23, 1941.

Dental laboratory mechanic, assistant dental laboratory mechanic, dental hygienist, \$2,000, \$1,440, and \$1,620 a year, respectively—U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency; Veterans' Administration; and War Department. The duties of the dental laboratory mechanic positions involve general laboratory dental work—those of the dental hygienist are to assist dental surgeons in their work. Applicants must have completed at least 14 units of high-school study; otherwise, they must pass a written test. Other competitors will not be required to report or a written test. All applicants will be rated on their education and experience as shown by their applications and corroborative evidence. Closing dates—February 3 and February 6, 1941.

Full information as to the requirements for these examinations, and application forms, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examinations at the post office or custom house in any city which has a post office of the first- or second-class, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Modern steam locomotives contain more than 7,500 parts.

BANK STATEMENT

Official Statement of Financial Condition
THE FRIONA STATE BANK

at Friona, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1940, published in the Friona Star, a newspaper printed and published at Friona, State of Texas, on the 10 day of January, 1941.

| RESOURCES | |
|---|-------------------|
| Loans and discounts, on personal or collateral security | \$118,211.62 |
| Overdrafts | 97.11 |
| Bills of Exchange | 5,253.33 |
| Securities of U. S., any State or political subdivision thereof | 97,524.96 |
| Other bonds and stocks owned, including stock in | |
| Federal Reserve Bank | 5,000.00 |
| Banking House | 3,620.00 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 1,410.00 |
| Cash and due from approved reserve agents | 52,151.59 |
| Due from other banks and bankers, subject to check on demand | 5,499.70 |
| TOTAL | 288,708.31 |

| LIABILITIES | |
|--|-------------------|
| Capital Stock | 25,000.00 |
| Surplus Fund | 15,000.00 |
| Undivided Profits, net | 2,365.00 |
| Reserve for Contingency | 3,000.00 |
| Individual Deposits subject to check, including time deposits due in 30 days | 168,627.25 |
| Individual Time Deposits due after 30 days | 15,348.41 |
| Public Funds, including Postal Savings | 59,367.65 |
| TOTAL | 288,708.31 |

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF FARMER—We, Mrs. Rubye McLean, as President, and C. E. McLean, as Cashier of said bank, each of us do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

MRS. RUBY McLEAN, President,
C. E. McLEAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, A. D. 1941.
EROY WILSON,
Notary Public, Farmer County, Texas.

CORRECT—ATTEST:
ADA McLEAN
LOYDE BREWER
BOB McLEAN

Directors.

HOGG'S TALES

"Are you fond of Hogg's tales?" asked the lady of an old farmer, the other evening.

"Yes, I like 'em roasted, with salt on 'em," was the response.

"No, what I mean have you read Hogg's tales?"

"No, indeed," said he. "Our hogs are all black and white. I don't think there is a red one among 'em."

A NEW PROFESSION

"Are you a pharmacist?" she asked the young man at the soda fountain.

"No, ma'am," he replied. "I'm a fuzziician."

For hauling a ton of freight one mile, the railroads in 1939 received an average of 9 3-4 mills.

WHEN I GRANNY WAS A GIRL Any Light Was Good

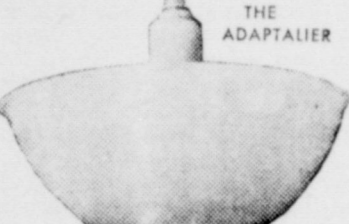


THE ELECTROLIER

In the "good old days" proper lighting meant being able to get about the house at night without breaking a leg or two.

Of course, none of us would go back to Granny's type of lighting, yet too many homes are still improperly lighted with out-of-date fixtures.

A bright, glareless home is a happier one—and with these modern lighting adapters it's a miracle performed with a simple twist of the wrist. Best of all—it costs so little!



THE ADAPTALIER

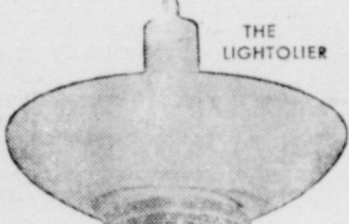
Designed especially to "spread the light around" in pleasing, eye-easing floods. Regularly \$2.95, NOW ONLY—\$1.95



THE HEMCOLITE

Quick light-conditioning for home, office or store—a bargain at regular \$4.45 price. A limited time at—\$3.45

Stops eye-straining glare the instant it's screwed in to any socket. NOW ONLY—\$1.75



THE LIGHTOLIER

Floods the darkest corners with a brightness that clears the darkest day. Regularly \$2.45, now a special at—\$1.75

Only 4¢ down to modernize your light! \$1.00 per month—or up to 6 months to pay!

Texas-New Mexico Utilities Company

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An International Daily Newspaper

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Saturday Issue, including Magazine Section, \$2.60 a Year.
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Furniture and Undertaking
Prompt Ambulance Service

We now offer \$150.00 cash burial insurance at low cost.

Hereford - Texas

Radionic Service

Dr. C. O. Warriar, of Clovis, New Mexico, has installed the latest
ELECTRO MATABOGRAPH (Radionic)
And Colon Therapy Equipment

We Invite Inspection By The Public

13-12c

Why pay more than Chevrolet's low prices when

CHEVROLET

brings you all these great
FEATURES and ECONOMY, too!

ORIGINAL VACUUM-POWER SHIFT
(let no extra cost) BUILT AS ONLY CHEVROLET BUILDS IT

90-H.P. ENGINE

CONCEALED SAFETY-STEPS

VACUUM-POWER SHIFT

BODY BY FISHER

UNITIZED KNEE-ACTION

BOX-GIRDER FRAME

TIPTOE-MATIC CLUTCH

NO DRAFT VENTILATION

CONCEALED SAFETY-STEPS AT EACH DOOR
(instead of old-fashioned running boards)

NEW LONGER WHEELBASE

YOU'LL SAY "FIRST BECAUSE IT'S FINEST!"

THRILLING NEW BIGNESS
IN ALL MAJOR DIMENSIONS

NO-H.P. VALVE-IN-HEAD "VICTORY" ENGINE

SAFE-T-SPECIAL HYDRAULIC BRAKES

DE LUXE KNEE-ACTION ON ALL MODELS
WITH BALANCED SPRINGING FRONT AND REAR AND IMPROVED SHOCKPROOF STEERING

LONGER, LARGER, WIDER FISHER BODIES
WITH NO DRAFT VENTILATION

CHEVROLET'S the LEADER *EYE IT... TRY IT... BUY IT!*

REEVE CHEVROLET CO.

GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON Says:

DEFENSE PRIORITIES
 There is about to issue in Washington an executive order recreating something very close, in form at least, to the War Industries board of 1918.

While it will not disturb the recent quagmire of Stimson for the army, Knox for the navy, Knudsen for industry and Hillman for organized labor; Knudsen will be the actual working member and the show will center around him. Like the 1918 organization, there will be departments for priorities, commanding and price control. Some of the latter will not be the central organization. Neither were they all there in World War I.

The price-fixing commission was then a separate organization, housed with the War Industries board, the chairman of which was a member.

The commanding section was composed of officials of the various purchasing departments and, while its orders had all to be signed by the chairman of the big board, its organization was separate.

Of these three key departments, only the priorities commission was an integral part of the big board. In practice it made no difference. They all worked in perfect harmony.

This is the general pattern of the new proposal with Mr. Stettinius probably at the head of the priorities division, Mr. Sidney Hillman conducting labor relations and Leon Henderson presiding over prices. If this happens, priorities and price control will both be outside the production office of the four-man control and in the advisory commission.

If there is a disagreement between these two, the army and navy secretaries will have the deciding votes.

This is unfortunate. These gentlemen want ever-increasing production and are bound to be impatient with delay. The most obvious delays will be labor strikes and disputes. If the army and navy side with industry (Mr. Knudsen) the welkin will ring with complaints not only from labor but from every radical element in Washington, none of which like this arrangement anyway, and all of whom think business men should not be in it.

So the armed services will come in for a hail of epithets—reactionary, Tory, brass hat, martinets, dictatorial and even Nazis or Fascists.

This is too bad. Neither the army nor the navy should be put in a position of having to decide such disputes. Some wholly impartial agency should do that and this organization does not provide such a tribunal. The split in the ranks of organized labor makes Mr. Hillman's position doubly difficult.

A NEW ORDER?

Early in this new year, there is a lot of talk about bringing a new order. This new order seems to be some kind of regimented society—socialism.

In England, Mr. Winston Churchill tells his people, there will be something new—that more people will have more privileges. Far be it from this column to depreciate the prime minister.

We might not agree with Churchill but we must admit that, whether it is his American blood or the British blood of one of the greatest of soldiers, the duke of Marlborough, Mr. Churchill is a force in the world.

This is not intended to be a critique of war strategy. It is a criticism of economic strategy. Do we have to remake our world on some sort of regimented pattern of human effort? The idea on which America was built was half Thomas Jefferson and half Adam Smith.

Their greatest works came out in the same year—1776. We don't hear so much about Mr. Smith. We hear a lot about Mr. Jefferson. Both said the same thing in different ways. They said that if we release the energies of millions of people to invent their own fortune and future in their own way the human race will progress much faster than if we try to tell people from some central fort of knowledge and goodness how to be prosperous, free and happy.

It is doubtless true that, in our more crowded communities, more regulation is necessary. But there is still no man sufficiently smart to be smart enough for all men. There has been no man since Jesus good enough for all men. What we need is to continue our trust in the mass of us. After all, what went before democracy was effort regimented by some king or tyrant. There is nothing new in these new ideas. The question is simply whether regimented effort is better than free effort. What we have done in this country by free effort speaks for our system.

The American formula of democracy—of leaving every man not only free but dependent on nothing but his own efforts—is what our fathers thought would produce a maximum result for all people.

"Shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves in three generations," means nothing more. Whether men are dependent on what their fathers have saved for whether they are dependent on a beneficent government—which means on the rest of us—the result is the same. They simply are not any good.

Operate for Gall Bladder Inflammation

By DR. JAMES W. BARTON

WHEN a patient has an attack of acute gall bladder trouble with severe pain in upper right abdomen going over into the shoulder it has been the custom to wait until all symptoms have disappeared before operating. This would appear to be wise when we think of how "low" these patients are in spirits aside from the exhausting results of the attack.

It comes then as a surprise when we learn that physicians and surgeons today are advising early operation in acute inflammation of the gall bladder as they believe that less damage to the patient's general health results from operation than allowing a severe or repeated attack to affect the general health.

Dr. F. Glenn, New York, in Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Chicago, records the histories of the 219 patients with acute cholecystitis (inflammation of the gall bladder) who have been treated at the New York hospital in the last six years. Early operation is not difficult, there was not a greater number of complications, nor was the death rate higher than for ordinary or chronic gall bladder diseases.

Dangers of Delay.

Dr. Glenn states that as the outcome of an acute inflammation of the gall bladder cannot be predicted (even as in acute appendicitis), delay in operating may lead to dangerous complications which greatly increase the difficulty of operation and increase the death rate also. The younger the patient undergoing operation, the better the chance of an uneventful recovery and good result from operation.

From his observation of these 219 cases, Dr. Glenn recommends that patients with disease of the gall bladder and bile tubes or ducts undergo operation as soon as it is known that this disease is present unless the general condition of the patient is such that further medical treatment should first be given.

Facts Regarding High Blood Pressure

THERE was a time when the first thought when a patient had a temperature was to give a drug—acetanilid, phenacetine, quinine, or other—to reduce the temperature. Today, the physician takes the temperature and pulse as usual but searches around to find the cause of the temperature. If the temperature gets very high, he may give some drug to reduce it slightly but he knows that the rise in temperature shows that nature is putting up a fight against some invader.

It would seem that the time has come for patients and physicians to take the same stand about blood pressure. A patient learns that his blood pressure is a little above normal and wants to take medicine or follow a diet to bring it down.

Dr. Edward Weiss of Philadelphia in "Practical Talks on Kidney Disease," says:
 "Let us take the example of a middle-aged man who has been turned down by a life insurance company because of high blood pressure. He goes to his physician and demands to know the blood pressure figures; on each visit to the physician he waits with anxious concern to hear the latest reading and frequently has ideas of 'stroke,' 'heart failure,' or Bright's disease in the back of his mind."

Why Nature Raises Blood Pressure.
 Now, what about high blood pressure? As a matter of fact, nature has raised the blood pressure because it was necessary to raise or increase it due to some condition present in the body. This condition may be a real or organic condition such as hardening of the arteries, or it may be some condition such as eating too much or worrying too much. It is possible that some infection is present which is giving the body processes more work to do and the blood pressure increases accordingly.

All that is necessary in many cases is smaller meals, more rest and relaxation, and not bothering to have the blood pressure taken more than two or three times a year.

QUESTION BOX

Q.—Could you suggest any sort of ear plugs to keep noises from preventing me from sleeping? I am having a great deal of trouble.

A.—Rubber ear stoppers used by swimmers to keep water out of the ears can be purchased in most drug stores. Absorbent cotton helps to some extent. A special wax which you can mold yourself to fit is ear canal likewise can be purchased in drug stores.

Gentlemen—The Navy!

The United States Navy is now 165 years old. When the current defense program achieves its goal, the U. S. Navy will be more powerful than any navy, or combination of navies, afloat!



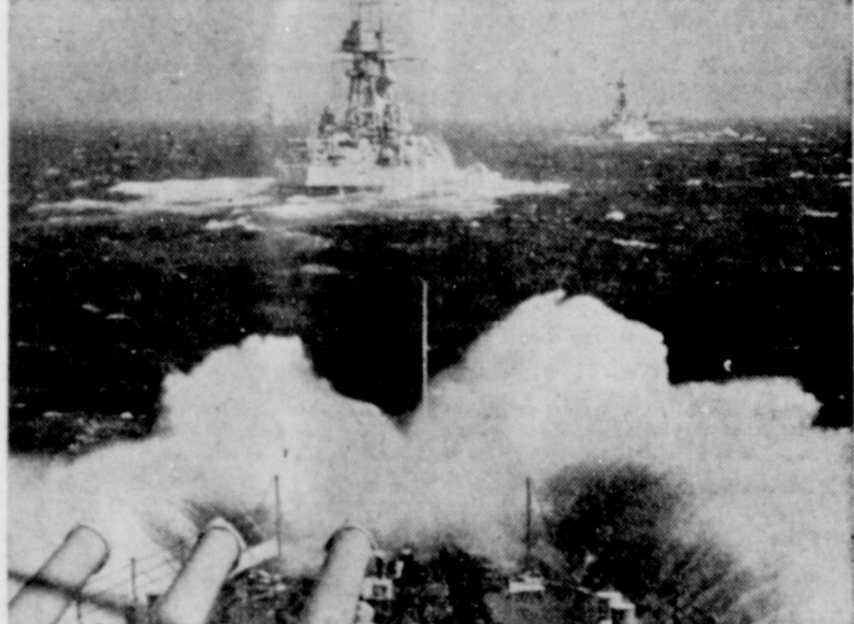
The "mother" of the U. S. Navy was the "Hannah" (right), a Massachusetts schooner owned by Capt. John Glover, commissioned as a man-of-war in 1775. The schooner scored the first naval victory in the history of the American navy by capturing a British ship off Beverly, Mass., on Sept. 5, 1775.



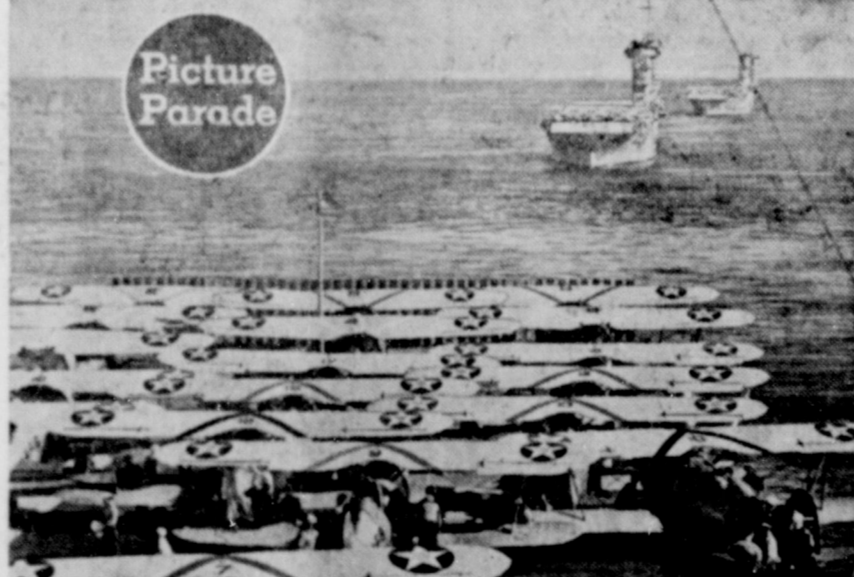
GREAT WHITE FLEET... The world sat up and took notice of the growing power of the U. S. Navy when Theodore Roosevelt sent the Great White Fleet around the world in 1907. Above are five units of the White Squadron.



Yarn-Spinner, Ancient... "Shot" of an old salt spinning his salty yarn to shipmates aboard the old U. S. S. Richmond. In this respect the Navy has not changed much during the decades.



GROWN UP... And here is a view of a few of the mighty floating fortresses of the modern United States Navy—our first line of defense. Look back at the picture of the tiny "Hannah" and make comparisons.



WINGS OF THE NAVY... From the deck of the aircraft carrier, "Ranger," we see the U. S. S. Saratoga and the U. S. S. Lexington, each with their covets of fighting planes on flight deck, gliding majestically through calm waters.



The launching of the frigate, "Fulton the First" at New York, October 29, 1814, the first steam-driven warship in the world.

Current Wit and Humor



A Mere Formality

The young man who had been calling so frequently on Helen came at last to see her father. Finally, the suitor made this announcement: "It's a mere formality, I know, but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed in the usual way."

Helen's father stiffened. "And may I inquire," he asked, "who suggested that asking my consent to Helen's marriage was a mere formality?"

"Yes," replied the young man. "It was Helen's mother."

Ready to Perform

The scene was a menagerie at the annual fair. The lady tamer was demonstrating her control by allowing the lion to take a lump of sugar from her lips. The audience was spellbound until a sailor broke the silence.

"That's easy. I could do that."

"Oh, could you?" came the sharp retort.

"Just as well as the lion," said the tar as he walked away.

Nothing Subtle Here

Departing Guest—You've got a pretty place here, Frank, but it looks a little bare yet."

Host—Oh, it's only because the trees are still a little young. I hope they'll have grown to a good size before you come again.

POPULARITY



"Do you think the best English literature will ever become popular in America?"

"Not unless the Post Office department excludes it from the mails."

Safety Measure

"You admit, then," inquired the judge severely, "that you stole the pig?"

"Yes," admitted the culprit.

"Very well," returned the judge. "There's been a lot of pig-stealing around here lately and I am going to make an example of you, or none of us will be safe."

Passed Upon

"When that young man asked you to marry him," said Mr. Cumrox, "why didn't you tell him to see me?"

"I did," replied his daughter, demurely. "He said he had already seen you and that he didn't find your appearance especially objectionable."

Can't Remember

An elderly woman was boasting of her memory.

"My memory is excellent," she said. "There are only three things I can't remember. I can't remember names and I can't remember faces and—and I forget what the third thing is."

Share the Wealth

Agitator—You should give me half of all you have.

Old Farmer—All right. All I have left is rheumatism and toothache. Which one will you have?

Only Place Left

"Will Hitler Take Heed?" said the headline in the evening paper.

And at least one reader looked up to ask the family: "Where's Heed?"

MUMBLE-MUMBLE



First Actor—What do you do when you forget your lines?

Second Actor—I just repeat the multiplication table in a muffled voice. I had the house in tears the other night over nine times nine are eighty-one.

Monkey Business

Shopwalker—I noticed that your last customer didn't buy anything, but that he seemed very pleased. What did he want?

Girl assistant—Me, at eight o'clock.

Knew Her Proverbs

Little Betty, watching the farm hands spreading out a stack of hay to dry, could contain her curiosity no longer, so she politely asked:

"Is it a needle you're looking for?"

Lovely Frock for School or Parties



HERE'S an unusually sweet princess frock for junior girls that you'll want two ways for Sunday and everyday! This is the most becoming line in the world for petite figures. There are adroit gathers at the sides of the front panel to give a little roundness where roundness is needed, and the waist scoops in to beguiling thinness, above the piquant flare of the skirt.

In velveteen or taffeta, with a white silk pique collar, design No. 1269-B will be the prettiest kind of party frock. In flannel, spun rayon or corduroy it will be smart for classroom, all in one color or, as shown in the small sketch, with a wide splash of contrast down the front.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1269-B is designed for sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19. Corresponding bust measurements 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37. Size 13 (31) requires 4 1/4 yards of 39-inch material without nap; 3/4 yard contrast for collar. Send order to:

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT.
 Room 1224
 211 W. Wacker Dr. Chicago
 Enclose 15 cents in coins for
 Pattern No. Size.....
 Name,
 Address

Nervous Restless Girls!
 Cranky? Restless? Can't sleep? Tire easily? Because of distress of monthly functional disturbances? Then try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
 Pinkham's Compound is famous for relieving pain of irregular periods and nervous, cranky spells due to such disturbances. One of the most effective medicines you can buy today for this purpose—made especially for women. WORTH TRYING!

"I'M NOT AFRAID NOW"
 Sometimes after eating too much I had gas pains. ADLERIKA quickly relieved me and my doctor says it's all right to use." (S. R. Minn.) Get ADLERIKA today.
 AT YOUR DRUG STORE

WNU—H 2-41

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LET US TELL YOU MORE ABOUT IT

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

Talk about United States entering the war grows again in official circles . . . Long-range consequences of "lending" Britain war materials present difficult problems.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—Talk about the United States getting into the war soon is growing again in official circles. There are many senators and administration leaders who are quietly predicting that we will be in the war within six months.

A lot of eyewash is being circulated about extending credit to Britain. Lots of things are being written and said which are true, but which do not affect the main point. The main point is that Britain is going to get the credits, assuming she holds out, which is now the general assumption.

The British propaganda for credits was a little premature, nearly everyone in Washington believes. But the mistake in propaganda will have very little effect in the developments later on. The administration is determined that no stone will be left unturned to keep the British from being beaten.

Meanwhile, the premature publicity has stirred up a storm of discussion as to the "vast" quantities of British gold and British-owned American securities still in the British pot.

BRITAIN KEEPS U. S. STOCKS

There is a curious angle to this. The British, who have always been rather expert in matters of international exchange, are apparently reluctant to sell their American stock certificates. They are spending their gold hoard freely. Apparently they will think that they are getting an inflation price—\$35 an ounce—for their gold, and that by the time they have to sell their American shares inflation may have hit them, so that they will get a higher price than if they sold now.

Jesse Jones has perhaps encouraged them a little. He offered some time back, when there was much talk of their selling their American securities, to lend them huge sums of R. F. C. money if they would use their securities as collateral.

So far they have not resorted to this, preferring to finance their needs by selling gold.

This has gradually percolated throughout Washington and is causing a good deal of concern about the whole question of our gold hoard. Lots of people are pointing out that the Germans have learned to get along without gold, and the British will too when the war is over. In fact the charge is being made in friendly arguments here that the British are planning that very policy, and that this is the explanation for their being anxious to sell us gold instead of American securities.

'LOAN' PRESENTS PROBLEMS

While the spectacular character of President Roosevelt's suggestion of "lending" war materials to Britain, as a means of circumventing the Johnson and neutrality laws, overshadowed everything else, the possibilities of the situation after the war, assuming Britain survives, are so interesting that one wonders who first thought of this idea.

Two factors that favor the British tremendously, as against an outright loan of money, occur immediately to anyone thinking through the plan to its ultimate possibilities.

One involves the immediate situation following the day the war ends. The other involves the later period. On the day that the war ends, of course, the war-producing machinery of this country will be going full blast.

Now consider the next few weeks after that. If the British had been borrowing money from the United States, either from the U. S. government or from individual investors, there would be no doubt whatever that the British would have to pay some stupendous sum for war supplies which actually they would not want when. Obviously their own airplane factories, ordnance and munition plants would be perfectly capable of turning out more supplies than they could possibly want for peacetime.

U. S. ABSORBS OUTPUT

But undoubtedly, also, the contracts they had with American munitions workers would not permit abrupt cancellation, leaving the manufacturers with a lot of unsalable goods and inventories on hand.

But with Uncle Sam doing the buying, no such problem would be involved. The "loan" of supplies would naturally stop with the end of the need of them. In fact, even supplies on shipboard and in British depots on Armistice day could be used to "repay" the "loan."

American manufacturers would have to depend on the U. S. treasury to take the "unborrowed" munitions off their hands. This phase might work out all right, even for Uncle Sam, for if we are going to ship everything possible in the way of war supplies to Britain, then our own national defense needs at the end of the war could absorb quite a little.

Child Labor in War Material Production Puts New Angle on Vital U. S. Problem

By WILSON ADLAR

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.) Exigencies of war again bring the problem of child labor to the fore. Foreign nations, their "unessential" industries bled white of manpower, are looking to the children as a large, untapped source of labor.

While these nations are seeking to obtain more work from their children, a campaign is in progress in the United States to restrict child labor. This campaign reaches its climax each year in the national Child Labor day which will be observed this year on January 25.

Opponents of child labor in this country are urging the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution which would empower congress to regulate the labor of persons under 18 years of age. It has already been ratified by 28 states, only eight short of the two-thirds majority required.

When the First Child Labor day was observed in this country in 1906 the civilized world was approaching the end of a period of comparative security. The result of this lull in the cycle of blood and warfare was the growth of a more humane and



These youngsters shown above receive pittance wages for many hours of work. The young girl works on a machine in a textile mill, and the boy is shown collecting garments for a tailor.

see boys and girls of 12 and 13 years running tractors and other mechanized farm units in this province."

Italy Mobilizes Youth.

Last spring shortly before Italy became a belligerent the Italian cabinet approved a bill providing for civil mobilization in war time which would include children of both sexes of 13 years up. About the same time Rumania was reported to be drafting, from the National Youth Movement, 4,000,000 school children between the ages of 7 and 18 in an "agricultural army."

Since 1938 the wages and hours act has played a large part in regulating the employment of children under 16 and in regulating hours and wages for older workers in interstate commerce industries. But this act is only a beginning.

Entirely excluded from national regulation are all children employed in industries which are intrastate. Large numbers of boys and girls under 16 are in personal service trades, at work in laundries, hotels, beauty parlors and filling stations. Many serve as clerks or messengers. Their hours are long and their wages low. This fact is even more serious than at first it appears, since the fields in which children are today in greatest demand are those which do not come under federal law.

Accidents occur more frequently among minors than they do among adults. Youth's immature nerves are more easily susceptible to routine, mental fatigue and the strain resulting from frequent speed-ups.

The following report from an anal-

ysis, issued this year by the Pennsylvania department of labor and industry, speaks for itself. "A minor girl employed by a food products manufacturing concern, while engaged in assorting tomatoes, had her thumb crushed, necessitating amputation at the first joint. This accident occurred just four hours after she was accepted for work without an employment certificate.

"The cause of this accident can readily be traced to the fact that this girl was given no opportunity to learn gradually the intricacies of the operation of such machinery. Had she received the proper instructions concerning it, the accident might not have happened."

Migratory Problem.

In the field of child labor our most serious problem today is that of migratory labor. Last year in New Jersey legislation was passed which seeks to better the conditions of children employed in industrial agriculture. For 35 years families have been brought into New Jersey from other states, notably Pennsylvania, to work in cranberry bogs and on truck farms. Miserable conditions, excessive work and low pay have been the rule. The new law raises the age at which children may leave school to work. It also makes illegal the work of non-resident children when the schools of the district in which they are living are in session or when the schools of the states in which they maintain local residence would require their attendance.

The effect of industrial migration upon the children of migrant families, was described as detrimental by Paul S. Taylor before the LaFollette civil liberties committee.

"Incessant migration retards the education of children. A few American parents are beginning to complain that their children cannot write as good English as they. There is a growing consciousness that for many of their kind the future portends not progress from generation to generations, but retrogression."

Members of the national child labor committee deplore the fact that 16 years is the minimum age at which children may leave school for work in only 12 states.

In defense of their position, they point out that "those who are now our children will in future years become our citizens. How will they meet the difficult problem ahead of us as a nation? How can they solve the democratic and educational challenge of the future?"

Transients Require Medical Assistance

Transients, variously estimated at 200,000 to 1,000,000, are "on the road" and for the most part are unable to procure the necessities of life without assistance. The general welfare of the whole country is closely linked to the health problem presented by this class of needy persons, according to a bulletin recently published by the U. S. Public Health Service.

These "on the road" people are discriminated against in programs of material aid and public medical care through the application of residence and related requirements, Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles F. Blankenship and Fred Safer, Associate Social Science Analyst, authors of the study, state in this new bulletin.

The Public Health Service points out that "migration is an outstanding characteristic of the United States." Economic improvement is the main incentive for migration. Since it is true that almost two-thirds of the agencies giving medical care to transients restrict care to either emergency or selected cases, the deficiencies facing the transient who required public medical care are matters of serious concern.

Illness Rate High.

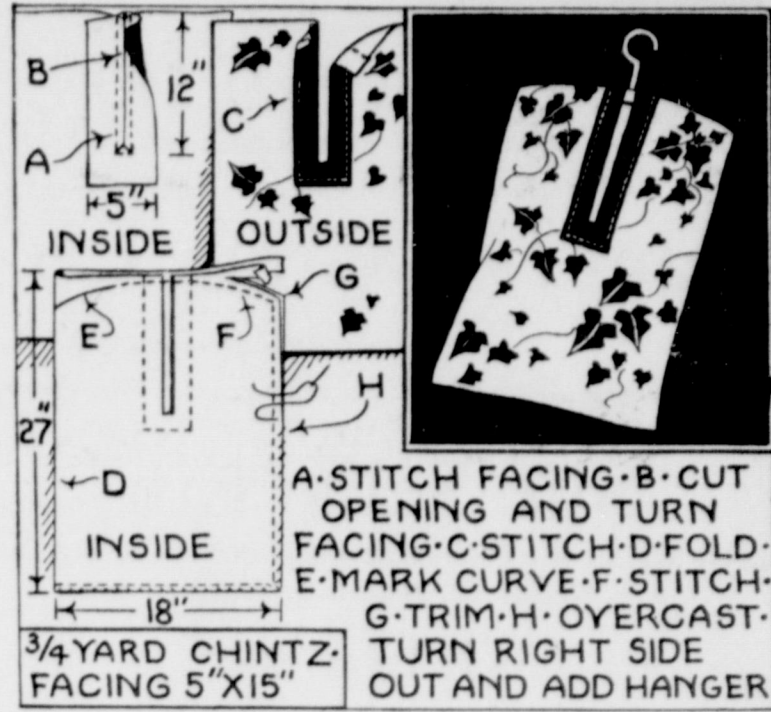
"Transients, either interstate or intrastate, have considerably more disabling illness than persons who have resided in communities long enough and under such conditions as to have the status of residents. Intrastate transients have even higher disabling illness rates than have the interstate group.

"However, as illness strikes more frequently, the result seems to be that further migration is delayed and often the migrant settles down in some community and eventually becomes a resident. This tendency may be responsible for the high rate of illness and disease found in cities among the local homeless, many of whom may well be former interstate transients disabled for migration by chronic or recurring diseases."

Data on medical care received by transients reflect the results of the limitations imposed on the group. No class or type of nonresidents, except special beneficiaries of the federal health services, receives as much medical care as even the poor in resident groups. Although most students of the subject agree that care received by many residents is not adequate for the maintenance of health, the report shows that transients receive even less care than do residents. As a result illness is more common among transients.

HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears



ARE you planning things that will sell well at a Fair or Bazaar? Or is this the season that you catch up on odds and ends of sewing for the house? In either case you will like to stitch up a bag like this one. Everyone seems to have a special use for one of these bags on a hanger. I have one that I use for laundry when I go traveling. Men and boys like them for closet laundry bags too, as they are plenty big enough for shirts. A little girl I know has a small version of one of these in which she keeps doll clothes scraps. I have also seen them used for everything from dress patterns to dust rags.

This green and white ivy patterned chintz with green facing makes a good looking bag. Pictorial chintz will amuse a young-

ster—something with animals or toys or a landscape in the design. I saw a material the other day with a pattern showing all kinds of rope knots. A boy would like that. Each step in making the bag is shown in the sketch.

In SEWING BOOK 3 there are directions for still another type of bag on a hanger; also a pocket for the pantry door. This book contains directions for the apron shelves; stocking cap; "The rug that grew up with the family," and many other of your favorites among articles that have appeared in the paper. Send order to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Drawer 10
Bedford Hills New York
Enclose 10 cents for Book No. 3.
Name
Address

AROUND THE HOUSE

Save the peels of oranges and tangerines, dry them in the oven and store in glass jars. They give puddings and custards a delicious flavor.

When making peppermints drop them onto a piece of waxed paper instead of onto a pan. They are more easily removed from waxed paper.

Hard sauce, highly flavored with cinnamon, grated orange and lemon peels and a little fruit juice, gives just the proper finish to hot fruit puddings.

Plant bulbs close to the window panes and away from the heat of the room instead of starting them in a dark room. You will get better results.

Windows may be kept clean and clear during the winter if rubbed over with glycerine occasionally, then polished with a dry cloth.

Brass knockers and doorknobs that are exposed to the weather will stay clean and bright longer if rubbed with paraffin after they are cleaned and polished with a soft, dry cloth.

When a splinter has gone very deep into the flesh, try extraction by steam. Heat a wide-mouthed bottle and fill it two-thirds full of very hot water and place under the injured spot. The suction in a few minutes removes both splinter and inflammation. This method is particularly good when the splinter has been in for some time.

Filling the icebox with scraps of left-over food is a waste of room and usually of food. Never allow them to accumulate.

Contentment

And we shall be made truly wise if we be made content; content, too, not only with what we can understand, but content with what we do not understand—the habit of mind which theologians call—and rightly—faith in God.—Kingsley.



Long hours of hard work are the lot of this young boy employed on a turpentine plantation.

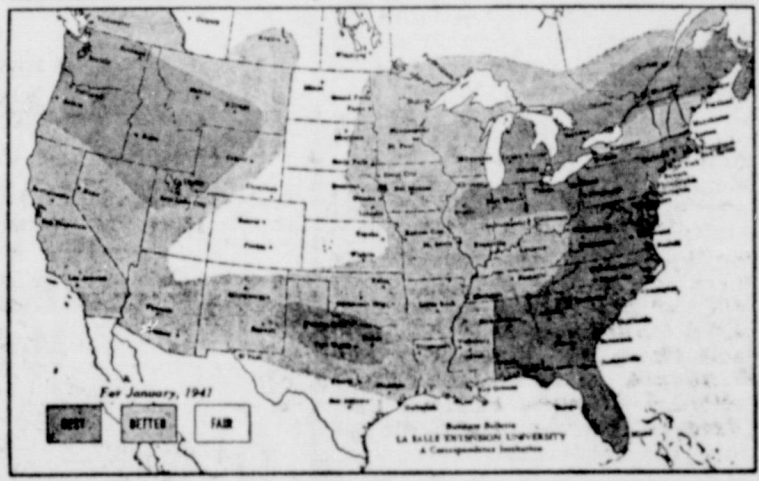
positive world attitude towards certain age-old problems. Among these problems child labor was beginning to assume international proportions.

It was the beginning of a world harmony on this and other allied subjects which seemed for a time about to stabilize the precarious peace of the world.

Child labor standards have not remained unaffected by the present world crisis. A brief newspaper paragraph from Toronto, Canada, which appeared late in 1940, states that "It will not be uncommon to

Expect Farm Income to Increase

LaSalle Map of Business Conditions



Income of farmers throughout the country is expected to rise over five per cent this year. The shrinking foreign export market is still more than replaced by an increasing domestic demand. The gain in income, however, will be slightly offset by higher prices of production.

By L. G. ELLIOTT
(President, LaSalle Extension University)

The farmers of the country will probably receive \$500,000,000 larger income this year than they did in 1940. During the next few months they will be marketing the remainder of their last year's crop, which was larger than average. For most of these crops they will receive prices which are above the level of a year ago.

Farmers benefit when employment and pay rolls in the cities are high. Demand for their products is increased whenever the income of industrial workers rises, as it has

Auto Area Tool Shops Near Capacity Output

DETROIT.—The potential capacity of tool shops in the automotive area for small tools urgently needed for national defense production is "pretty well exhausted," according to Chester Cahn, secretary of the Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers' association. Mr. Cahn said 70 per cent of the tool and die shops in the automotive area were working on national defense orders.

been doing for several months. Defense expenditures are already double the amount of six months ago, and are scheduled to go much higher soon. While it lasts, this spending provides employment to a larger number of workers and thus increases their ability to buy.

The gain in income from higher prices and greater demand may be partly offset by higher costs of production during the coming year. In spite of this, however, the outlook for agriculture during 1941 is favorable. Farmers and business men in rural communities are very likely to have the best year in more than a decade.

Prospects for industry are also favorable, and the output of factories is expected to be around 10 per cent higher than the all-time peak production last year. Those industries directly affected by war orders and defense expenditures, such as steel, machinery, aircraft, and shipbuilding, will continue to make the greatest gains. Other lines of industry are moving forward under the stimulus of greater consumer purchasing power. The outlook is that a balanced upward trend will continue for both agriculture and industry.

Benefits to Our Readers

THE PUBLIC nature of advertising benefits everyone it touches. It benefits the public by describing exactly the products that are offered. It benefits employees, because the advertiser must be more fair and just than the employer who has no obligation to the public. These benefits of advertising are quite apart from the obvious benefits which advertising confers—the lower prices, the higher quality, the better service that go with advertised goods and firms.

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Is A Good Way To Keep Your Stock and Poultry IN PRIME CONDITION We Have It. We Recommend It. We Solicit Your Grain and Feed Business.

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"She Sells 'Em"

Is the subject of a Feature Article in one of Our Leading Magazines. But when we say--

"WE Sell 'em"

It is the Plain, Unvarnished Fact, when it comes to

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Oils and Greases, and
Mansfield Tires**

We Deliver When You Want It

Friona Independent Oil Co.

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Confidence Justified

The Safety Record of LIFE INSURANCE during the Past Ten Years, has been without Parallel in History. And this during the Worst Depression of Modern Times. IT IS A RECORD WHICH JUSTIFIES

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Our Policies Are Unexcelled.

Frank A. Spring Agency

OPENING

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Free Show Ticket

Given With Each \$1.00 Purchase. Also:

Guess on number of WHITE beans in Jar

Costs You Nothing. - Nothing To Lose

Just Exercise Your Judgment. If Yours is BEST, a Gift Of 10 Gallons of GOOD Gasoline is Yours.

Complete Service

Brookie's Service Station

Range of 1,000 Meters

An air-cooled automatic rifle, weighing slightly less than an ordinary rifle, which French infantry used prior to the collapse, was submitted to the Canadian army.

It is so simple to use that a nine-year-old boy and an 11-year-old girl have operated it successfully, the inventor claims. United States army officers have studied plans for the gun and actual firing tests were carried out, according to John McGinnis, Toronto and Buffalo mining executive, who holds patent rights on the invention.

Inventor of the gun is John Cunill de Figuerola, a native of Spain and a naturalized American citizen since 1911. He returned to Spain in 1933 with the idea of perfecting a number of his own inventions, including machine guns, heavy tanks, tractor gun carriages, and aerial bombs.

The new gun, which has a range of 1,000 meters, is known officially as the Sub-Fusil, Ametrallador Internacional Star 9 mm. It was first manufactured in Spain and used in the Spanish civil war. French tests at the outbreak of the present war were so successful that the weapon was adopted for infantry use, it is claimed.

Mass production of the gun could start in Canada on two months' notice, Mr. McGinnis said. The model to be tested is on its way to Washington where the chief engineer of the munitions plant in Spain will demonstrate its qualities.

There is no universal cause for sinus disease, according to Dr. J. Mackenzie Brown of Los Angeles, but there are some general rules for its treatment. Some of these he mentions are:

Keep the patient in a warm room, with the same temperature day and night. Apply the proper drug according to the severity of pain and type of germ present; one of the sulfonamides may be effective. If the trouble is chronic, make a thorough physical examination. The disease may be related to glandular disorders, vitamin deficiencies, or too much smoking and drinking. It might also come from an infected tooth. There are 10 types of the disease, five acute and five chronic.

Art the Hard Way

Perhaps adults are too busy to appreciate culture or art, as a famous sculptor and painter once said, but school children are not too busy. As a matter of fact, school children in Tacoma, Wash., went out of their way to have a statue made for their school.

The sculptor made the statue for the children as per order, but the problem arose as to how the children were to pay for it. They solved the problem by gaining permission to raid all the dumps and even garbage cans they could find. They succeeded in gathering up such articles as bottles, discarded cans and rags in such great quantities that their subsequent sale provided ample funds to pay for the statue.

HEALTH NOTES

AUSTIN—Careful isolation of a child ill with whooping cough is a measure that pays health dividends according to Dr. Geo. W. Cox, State Health Officer.

There is no other communicable disease so dangerous as whooping cough to the very young, and there is no other infection to which there is a more universal susceptibility in infancy and childhood. Over 90 per cent of all deaths from whooping cough occur in children under five years of age. Whooping cough is dangerous, moreover, because there is no natural immunity against it during the first six months of life as there is in measles.

Whooping cough is usually transmitted by direct contact with the secretion of the mouth or the nose, or with articles freshly soiled with the secretion. Only a short exposure is required to contract the infection. The communicable stage extends from seven days to three weeks after exposure until development of the characteristic whoop.

Among precautionary measures to be considered by parents as protection of their children against whooping cough are the following:

1. A child with what appears to be an ordinary cold should be kept away from others and a physician consulted to determine the true nature of illness.

2. Whooping cough vaccine of the approved type is of value in preventing or lessening the severity of the disease. The vaccine is usually administered during the first year of infancy.

3. If whooping cough develops in a community, young children should be kept at home to escape exposure.

Isolation plays a hardship on a child in that it keeps him from seeing relatives and playmates. On the other hand, isolation exerts a two-way, salutary influence on public and individual health. First, isolation of the patient helps to prevent the spread of whooping cough to others who are susceptible. Second, and his is of immediate importance to parents, isolation protects the sick child against possible exposure to severe infection which may be carried by otherwise healthy persons.

A. A. A. NEWS

All Ranch operators who are interested in improving the grazing conditions on their ranch should investigate the possibilities of using such improvement through the Range Conservation Program. All grassland which covers more than one section of land is eligible to carry out range building practices and receive payment on them through this program. All grassland which covers less than one section may be included in the farm worksheet and thereby raise the soil building allowance which may be earned by carrying out approved practices on either the farm or grass land.

The most important thing just now is to file a worksheet and request approval of practices which will be carried out during the year. These proposed practices must be approved by the county committee in advance. No obligation is incurred by signing a worksheet and if the ranch operator later decides to not carry out the range practices, he simply has not earned the money, and that is all. Payment cannot be made for practices carried out which have not been reported to the county office and approved by the county committee, so now is the time to make your ranch eligible for any payment which you may later earn.

There is very little change in the specifications for range improving practices. Payment is still made for contour chiseling, building dams, drilling wells, removing prickly pear and other practices which may improve the grass or grazing conditions. We will be glad to discuss this matter with any ranch operator who may want to look into the possibility of receiving payment for improving his ranch.

The farmer who has some grass land should not forget that he is also eligible to carry out these practices on his grassland in connection with his farm. From the standpoint of money well spent, this grass improvement program is one of the soundest that has ever been administered by the AAA and we should very much like to see more ranchers and farmers take advantage of this opportunity.

By Garlon A. Harper, Secretary, Farmer County A. C. A.

Charters 21-Passenger Plane; Costs Him \$2,900

Not since the giddy, gilded era of Death Valley Scotty has New York been host to such an expansive transcontinental traveler as it was recently, when a wealthy Westerner flew in from the open spaces, the sole passenger on a chartered 21-passenger transport plane.

He is H. W. Rohl, head of a Los Angeles construction company, who was changing from one big United Airlines Mainliner to another in his aerial junket from Pueblo, Colo., to Chicago, to Washington, to New York.

"I went to Washington to get some contracts," he said. "I never fly in the regular air lines. I always charter a plane. I like the 21-passenger planes because they're so roomy."

At 10:15 Mr. Rohl climbed into the plane, occupied a rear seat, accepted a blue flower from the stewardess, and then started back for Washington.

Mr. Rohl's ticket from Pueblo to Washington cost him \$2,100. His fare from Washington to New York was \$400. Add another \$400 for his flight to Washington and you've got—or rather, the airline's got—\$2,900 for the journey.

Back in 1906 the famed, large-spendung Walter ("Death Valley") Scotty chartered the Santa Fe railroad, by chartering a train to bring him to New York from the arid wastes where he had a gold mine. His ticket set Scotty back \$39,000.

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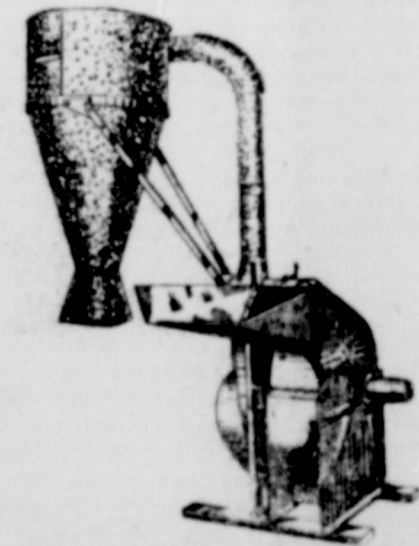
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HOOF-AND-MOUTH TROUBLE AND THAT'S TOO MUCH

Dentist: "Stop waving your arms and making faces, sir. Why, I haven't touched your tooth!"
Patient: "I know you haven't, but you're standing on my corn."

Mrs. Winona Stuckey, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Chase, and Mrs. Pearl Kinsley visited Carlsbad Caverns on Monday of last week.

"Why is it impossible for a woman ever to be President of the United States?"
"Because, to be President, a person must be at least thirty-five years of age."

Mrs. E. L. Bates and son, Phillip Dean, were visiting in San Antonio, the past week.