

The Baird Star

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

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR

BAIRD, CALLAHAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1935

NUMBER 27

BIG CROWD HERE MONDAY FOR RODEO

A big crowd was here Monday to see the regular second Monday Rodeo and Trades Day. The Rodeo was good—some say the best we have had.

Oran Warren, manager of the rodeo presented several new features. One, a ladies barrel race in which four prizes were given. The first prize, a Navajo saddle blanket, went to Mrs. Billie Poindexter of Denton. Second prize, riding bridle to Mrs. Duke McIntosh of Baird; third, pair of spurs, to Mrs. Clarence Price, Baird and fourth, a quilt to Miss Lenora Ascherbramen, Putnam.

There were quite a number who entered the calf roping contest. The following names being the winners: in this event: first place by Sig Fair cloth of Ranger, 19 3-4 sec.; second place to Phelton Harrington of Ranger 24 4-5 seconds; third place to Zelma Harrington, Ranger, 27 seconds.

The following participated in the wild horse riding: Johnny Downs of Abilene on "Dollie"; Johnny Watts, Cisco on "Baldy Ables"; Jimmie Reynolds, Albany on "Dynamite"; Elmo Williams, Abilene on "Coley"; Clarence Price on "Star".

Bull riding: Ray Caldwell, Albany on "Whirling Tom"; Billy Henry, Baird on "Little Joe"; Chesley Pruitt Putnam on "Dynamite."

Junior riders: Robert Estes, Baird; Dub Sibley, Abilene; L. W. McIntosh Baird; Boley Cotton, Albany.

Death Claims J. W. Myers, Confederate Vet

J. W. Myers, 87, veteran of the Confederate army and a resident of the Dudley community for the past 35 years died at the home of his daughter Mrs. C. A. Truskett, 217 Popular Street, Abilene at 1:45 p. m. Thursday June 6th following a short illness.

Funeral services were held at the Methodist Church at Dudley Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the rites being conducted by Rev. Ed Tharp, of Brownfield, Methodist minister and a son-in-law of the deceased, assisted by Rev. Kirk, pastor of the Methodist Church at Dudley. Interment was made in the Dudley cemetery.

Pall bearers were Dee Coffman, and Jim McKinzie, Abilene; Will Martin of Dudley; Jack Simmons of Big Spring and Ted Walls of Clyde.

Mr. Myers was born in Beloxi, Miss. July 21, 1847.

As a youth of 16, Mr. Myers joined the Confederate army and served for the remainder of the Civil war. Shortly afterward, he moved to Van Zandt county, Texas, where he was married December 30, 1870, to Miss Ada Loper. They came to West Texas in the 1880's.

Mrs. Myers, five children, 11 grand children and eight great grandchildren survive. Children are the daughters, Mrs. Ed Tharp of Brownfield, Mrs. E. Rogers, Mrs. Ann Harris and Mrs. Truskett of Abilene, and one son, Kirby Myers of Dudley. All were at their father's bedside when he died.

Visiting Girl Honored With Party

Jimmie Beasley entertained Friday evening with a party at the home of his mother, Mrs. L. A. Beasley, in honor of little Miss Maxine Hoffman who with her mother was a guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. F. Davis.

Refreshments of cake and punch was served to the following: Marjorie Yarborough, Billie Fetterly, Malcolm Yarborough, Selwyn Settle, Dolores Ry-lee, Kitty Ruth Brown, Bobby Owens, Jim Tom Lawrence, J. B. Pitzer, Jr., Dorothy Nurdyke, Billy Hollingshead, Carlyle Hensley, Clyde Wallace Yarborough, Lula Mae Asbury, Maxine Hoffman, and Jimmie Beasley.

CORRECTION

Due to an error in copy furnished The Star last these three following named contributors to the free rodeo was left off the list published in The Star last week: City Bakery, A. E. Hornsby, and Noel Nurdyke.

Bairdites Visit Austin In Interest of Highway 191

Judge B. L. Russell, W. H. Plowman, L. J. Brian and M. G. Farmer returned Tuesday from Austin where met Monday with the Highway Commission in the interest of extending Highway 191 south from Baird. Carl Hensley, engineer, completed the plans for this project some time ago and the plans were approved and just as soon as the plan for financing is completed work will begin on the project which calls for the continuation of Highway 191 from the West farm to a point below Pecan Bayou which includes grading and drainage with a bridge across the Bayou.

Judge Russell is optimistic as to building of the road in the near future.

The Baird party made the trip to Austin in Mr. Plowman's car.

National Recovery Service

Registration of all employable persons receiving emergency relief in Texas with the National Reemployment Service was ordered by State Relief Director Adam R. Johnson is a communication addressed to all county administrators and directors of transient divisions.

The state director acted under instructions from Federal Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, who said it was necessary that such persons "be classified as to occupation and fitness for work, and thus be available for referral to public and private employment."

The regulation applies to non-resident persons receiving transient relief and to all rural rehabilitation families. Local NRS offices are making arrangements to handle this new registration immediately.

At the same time, Johnson said the State Board of Control has adopted the policy of denying aid to employable persons who refuse to accept employment as farm laborers in the county of their residence.

"We continue daily to hear about shortage of farm labor in many sections of the state. In counties where this condition prevails, we expect relief administrators to supply this labor from the relief rolls. The employable relief client who refuses to work on a farm is not worthy of further assistance from our organization," said Johnson.

Another step toward reducing the relief load, was taken when the state agent of the United States Department of Labor promised to supply relief officials with all reports of labor shortages from the Farm Placement Service in order that relief clients may have an opportunity for placement in farm work.

SPECIAL FEATURE PUBLISHED IN THIS ISSUE

We call the attention of the readers of The Star especially those interested in history of Texas, to an interesting historical feature published in this issue. The Texas Rangers, one of Texas' and most famous organizations. This is an authentic and well-written story by Elmo Scott Watson and we are sure it will be interesting to our readers.

P T A Will Sponsor Summer Roundup

Each six year old child in the Baird School District will be given a free examination and his mother advised concerning conditions needing correction.

Mrs. Royce Gilliland, former county health nurse, together with Dr. Rumph county Health officer and other local physicians and dentists will make the examinations.

Records will be kept by representatives from the Parent-Teachers Association.

The committee urges that you bring your 6 years old to the clinic, which will be held in the basement of the Methodist Church between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock.

D. D. West of Longview spent several days the past week with friends in Baird.

REVIVAL MEETING WILL BEGIN AT METHODIST CHURCH SUNDAY



REV. HERMAN L. COCHRAN

Rev. Herman L. Cochran of Fort Worth, Texas will conduct a Revival at the Methodist Church in Baird beginning Sunday, June 16 and continuing for two weeks. A very cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services. There will be two services daily—10 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Rev. Cochran is a general Evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He comes to Baird from Abilene, Texas, where he has just held a great Revival. He has been working in the bounds of our conference, the northwest Texas for three months or more. At every place he has been they have had a great meeting.

Mr. Cochran is best known as a true, unswerving, dynamic, consecrated Christian. He is also a forceful, eloquent preacher.

Rev. Mr. Cochran will also have with him a trained choir director and Young People's Worker. Let all of our young people plan to be in these special services. We cordially invite singers from the other churches as well as our own to assist in the singing.

Let's make these two weeks count for the spiritual life of our church and community.

Cordially,
P. E. Yarborough

Musical At T. E. Wylie Recent Bride Complimented With Gift Party Wed. Evening

On Monday night, June 10, a group gathered at the home of T. E. Wylie in the Deep Creek community to present a musicale. The following were present: J. C. Kile, Howard Kile, T. J. Inman, Wade Brown, Clovis Womack, Milton Shelton, R. J. Wylie, W. K. (Uncle Walter) Boatwright, Gaston Wylie, T. E. Wylie and Violatta Wylie.

In addition to the musicians the following were present: Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Johnson and daughter, Charlene, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ponder and daughter, Novell, Vida Turnell, Lucille Jones, Charles Fuller, Mrs. W. K. Boatwright, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boatwright, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Nichols, Ralph Wylie, Elaine Ferne Jones, Daphna Mae Wylie, Mrs. T. E. Wylie, Mrs. Milton Shelton and children, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wylie and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Cahal Clinton.

BASEBALL GAME AT OPLIN SAT. JUNE 15th

The 1935 season league baseball games are to be played at the Oplin school, Saturday June 15th.

The Clyde 4-H club members are to sell ice cream, cold drinks and cake.

All proceeds are to be used to send a delegate to the A. & M. College.

Miss Moore will meet with the club June 20th at Mrs. Mamye Johnson's to demonstrate a dinner.

The club met Thursday afternoon enjoying a last pattern drafting of the season. Those present were: Mrs. Hubert Johnson, Mrs. Andrew Johnson, Mrs. R. P. Slough, Mrs. A. D. McWhorter, Mrs. Jack Wright, Mrs. Roy Armour, Lois Wright, Mrs. Marie Mae Varner, Mrs. J. N. Tyson, Mrs. C. Johnson, Mrs. Ried and Mrs. John Robertson

THE TECUMSEH H. D. CLUB

The Tecumseh Demonstration Club met in the home of Mrs. Sue Atchley Monday June 3. With the attendance of nineteen members and five new members.

As follows: Mrs. Hazel Crawford, Maggie Tunnell, Violet Smith, Oleta Windham, and Myrtle Windham. After various subjects were discussed the wardrobe demonstrator began the foundation patterns although we didn't make much progress with them.

Miss Moore, Home Demonstration Agent, will be with us the next club meeting Monday June 17 in the home of Mrs. Bonnie Hodges from 10 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

Reporter

Mrs. J. A. Florence Succumbs To Short Illness Here Fri.

Mrs. Florence, 54, wife of J. A. Florence, local agent for the Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. died at the family home at 6 o'clock Friday morning, June 7th.

Funeral services were held at the home at 7 o'clock Friday evening, the rites being conducted by Rev. P. E. Yarborough, and the remains were carried to Paola, Oklahoma for burial at Florence Chapel, the family burying place. The remains accompanied by Mr. Florence and Mrs. E. C. Good of Fort Worth, only sister of the deceased were carried on the early train Saturday morning. W. O. Wylie, undertakers were in charge of the funeral arrangements.

Mrs. Florence was born in Coryell county, Texas January 31, 1879, and moved to Midland when a young girl. She was married to J. A. Florence Aug. 8, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Florence came to Baird five years ago from Loraine where they had made their home for some years.

Mrs. Florence has been in failing health for the past five years but she was only confined to her bed about three weeks before death which was due to heart complications. Beside her husband Mrs. Florence is survived by an only sister, Mrs. Good, who was with her during her last illness.

Mrs. Florence had been a member of the Methodist Church since childhood.

Texas Relief Load To Be Reduced

State Relief Director Adam R. Johnson has appealed to municipalities and counties of the state to aid county administrators in reducing the Texas relief load.

The request came after a demonstration last week at Paris, where relief clients picketed the county relief office and refused to permit employees of the Lamar county relief staff to enter their offices.

Pat Warner, Lamar county administrator, told Johnson by Telephone that leaders in the demonstration refused to leave the place until concessions in the form of more adequate relief were granted by relief authorities. Johnson replied that relief funds were distributed to all counties on an equitable basis and that the Relief Commission is not in a position to bargain about the amount of relief extended. After the state director informed Warner that he would have to discontinue all relief activities in Lamar county if local officials were not able to maintain order there, Paris officials wired that the crowd had been dispersed and that order prevailed.

"We are sending to the counties every available dollar for relief as soon as it reaches Austin and picket lines would improve the situation."

"It's true that our per case grants will be reduced almost in half this month, but that's because the allotment to us has been reduced by a like amount."

"We think every county in the state should do everything possible to reduce the relief load by helping employable persons on relief to find jobs. We understand that farmers all over the state are in dire need of help in the fields. Able-bodied men on our rolls should not fail to seek this type of employment. If enough of them do find farm employment, it will mean more adequate for those unavoidably left on the rolls."

"Under this reduced allotment, work relief projects will necessarily be confined to the most essential ones such as canning plant and sewing room projects. Others, however, will be slowed down on account of reduced budgets."

"I don't believe we may reasonably expect larger relief grants in the future," Johnson continued. "Federal officials know the drought has been broken in Texas and they expect an increasingly large number of our relief cases to become self-sustaining as a result. It simply means that Texas relief clients must exhaust all resources in an effort to find work."

PROGRAM AT BAPTIST CHURCH

An interesting program will be given at the Baptist Church Sunday morning at 11. At the close a free will offering will be taken for dependent aged ministers. Every one is invited to attend this service.

JUNE TERM DISTRICT COURT OPENED MON.

The June term of the 42 Judicial Court was convened Monday morning with Judge W. R. Chapman, Judge of the 104th district court presiding in the absence of Judge of M. S. Long, who was ill. Other court officials present were J. R. Black, district attorney; Mrs. Will Rylee, district clerk; R. L. Edwards, sheriff.

The following named were empaneled as grand jurors: Ace Hickman, Baird, Foreman; M. B. Clemments, Clyde; E. J. Crawford, Clyde; Willie Higgins, Clyde; Sidney Harville, Oplin; J. M. Whitley, Clyde; W. S. Jobe Putnam; J. C. Brashear, Putnam; O. D. Strahan, Cottonwood; Ed Davis, Admiral; Joe Bryant, Baird; Roy Bennett, Baird.

Bailiffs: Jack Jones, door bailiff; Sam Black, walking bailiff; Clarence Nurdyke, Baird; W. F. Short, Putnam; W. R. Ray, Clyde; W. A. Peterson, Cross Plains, riding bailiffs.

The grand jury reported five indictments at noon Tuesday at which time they were dismissed until Monday June 24th when they will reconvene to finish the business of the term.

Court adjourned Tuesday until Monday June 17th.

There is a light docket for the term. PETIT JURY FOR SECOND WEEK OF DISTRICT COURT

Roy Campbell, Oplin; T. B. Wagner Oplin; J. H. Gibbs, Rowden; Olin Jones Baird; John Estes, Rt. 1, Clyde; H. W. Smith, Baird; N. P. Coffey, Cotton wood; J. F. McClendon, Baird; C. D. Westerman, Cross Plains; H. R. Tabor, Rowden; R. F. Mayfield, Baird; F. W. Respass, Cottonwood; Lee Coats Admiral; P. C. Brooks, Oplin; M. J. Holmes, Baird; B. Crow, Clyde; J. O. Taylor, Baird; C. A. McIntyre, Oplin; C. F. McNeil, Cross Plains; C. E. Bray, Putnam; M. F. Ray, Cross Plains John Asbury, Baird; Willie Culwell, Putnam; Lance Reid, Cottonwood; W. O. Wylie Jr., Baird; Alfred Brown, Clyde; F. S. Scott, Cottonwood, Fred Hollingshead, Baird; J. M. Wright, Rt. 2, Clyde; J. B. Cheek, Baird, T. B. March, Clyde; Eugene Green, Moran; Ernest Higgins, Admral; Jesse L. Pippen Rt. 1, Cisco; E. A. Calhoun, Cross Plains; Perry Triplett, Putnam, O. H. Reese, Rt. 4, Cisco; T. H. Dix, Clyde; J. A. Moore, Cross Plains, Silas Havens, Cross Plains.

Mrs. A. M. Connell Died At Clyde

Mrs. Arthur M. Connell, a resident of Callahan county for nearly forty years, died unexpectedly at her home in Clyde Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Although she had been ill for several weeks, and two weeks ago had undergone surgery, Mrs. Connell's condition was favorable until a short time before the end.

Mrs. Connell was Nettie Banard, born in the state of Arkansas, July 14, 1882. She moved to Callahan county, Texas, in 1891 and was married to Mr. Connell at Clyde, December 23, 1904. They had resided here since that time.

Surviving Mrs. Connell are her husband, a son, Homer M. Connell of Clyde; three sisters, Mrs. Mary Dearman of Branch, Ark.; Mrs. James Stone of Merkel, and Mrs. Frank F. Suggs of Route 2, Abilene; a brother, George Banard, of Happy.

The funeral services were held from the Church of Christ, Clyde of which she was a member, Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Burial was made at the Clyde cemetery, under direction of L. F. Patterson Funeral Home.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES

Rev. Willis P. Gerheart of Abilene will hold services at the Episcopal Chapel of the Lord's Prayer Sunday afternoon June 16th at 3:30 o'clock. All cordially invited to attend the service.

RADIO SERVICE WORK

Tubes tested free. Battery charging 50 cents. Plenty of new and used batteries. Ault Auto-Radio Supply Co. Clyde, Texas.

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The Texas Rangers 1835-1935

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

DOWN in Texas preparations are under way for the observance next year of the hundredth anniversary of Texan independence. But there is one institution in the Lone Star state which does not need to wait until 1936 to begin the celebration of its centennial. That is the organization known as the Texas Rangers, which shares with a similar body of North American law-officers, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a reputation and a prestige that is world-wide.

"All honor and praise is due the Royal Canadian Mounted and they have received much of both," wrote Thomas D. Barton, adjutant-general of Texas and commander of the Texas Rangers, and Walter Prescott Webb of the department of history at the University of Texas in an article in the Frontier Magazine in 1925. "But the Texas force will not suffer in comparison. The Royal force was created in 1873, but at that time the Texas Ranger organization had been doing service for nearly 40 years. It is the oldest force of the kind on the American continent.

"It came into existence in time of revolution, when a detached handful of Anglo-Americans—the Texans—were fighting to free themselves from a tyrannical government; it was born in Texas in the throes of revolution, and went grimly about the task of defending a young nation whose inhabitants were few and whose treasury was empty. With these Texans there was no pomp and no ceremony, no flag and no uniform, little food and often no pay. Yet they held the line during the existence of the Republic of Texas—1836-1845—against two of the most merciless and relentless foes known to mankind. Whereas His Majesty's force had to contend with the foe within—the Indian and the Mexican—the Texas Ranger had to contend with the Indian within and the Mexican without. The Canadian dealt with subjects and wards; the Texans with an internal enemy and a foreign foe.

"The tactics and strategy of the Texas Rangers were, and today are, as informal as their dress, determined in large measure by their foes. Both the Comanche Indian and the Mexican were expert horsemen, and they made all their forays and attacks on horseback. The Ranger, therefore, had to become a horseman and had to adopt weapons suited to mounted conditions. Thus he came in time to show great preference for the six-shooter, which became his own sweet weapon. It was faster than the Indian arrow and could be managed with effect from the hurricane deck of a Texas mustang. Horsemanship and marksmanship were the unmistakable traits of the Texas Rangers."

In the same year (1925) Chief Justice Fly of the Texas civil court of appeals in a decision upholding the constitutionality of the ranger law declared, "Before the first gun of the Texas revolution was fired at Gonzalez in December, 1835, before the Declaration of Texan independence was adopted, before the heroes of the Alamo laid down their lives for freedom, and before the Mexican army under Santa Anna was destroyed by San Houston at San Jacinto, a ranger force was organized in Texas." As a matter of fact the Texas Rangers might claim an origin even farther back than 1835, so that they might justifiably have been celebrating their centennial at any time during the last 12 years.

One of the first problems which arose to harass the colony which Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas," founded on the Colorado river in 1822, was the hostility of four Indian tribes—the Karakawas, the Tonkawas, the Wacos and the Tahacanos. Of this situation, Eugene C. Barker in his "Life of Stephen F. Austin" (Cokesbury Press) writes:

"When Bastrop (Austin's land commissioner) reported the discouragement of the settlers in the fall of 1822, Governor Trespalacios ordered the enlistment of a sergeant and 14 men for their protection. They entered service in May, 1823, and were stationed near the mouth of the Colorado. They were poorly equipped and unpaid but gave some relief. Austin begged General Garza to pay them and continue them in service, but their subsequent history is not revealed by the records.

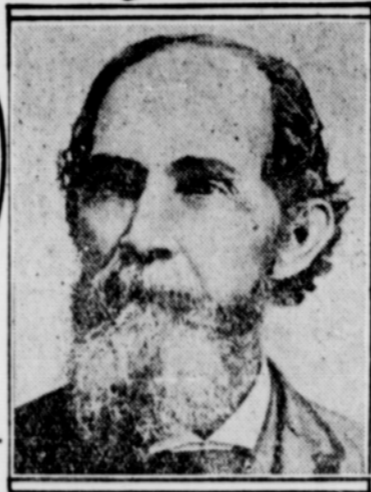
"One of Austin's first steps after arriving in the settlements was to offer employment to tea men, to be paid by him, to serve as rangers attached to the command of Lieut. Moses Morrison, but again the documents fail, and we do not know whether the force was organized. . . . Bastrop wrote at this time that the people were harassed by the continual depredations—murder, robbery, horse stealing, cattle killing, destruction of hogs and crops—that it was difficult to find anyone to assist the surveyors. Some time in September, however, when a party of Tonkawas made a raid on the Brazos, Austin followed with about thirty men and compelled the chief to give up the horses and whip the particular braves who had stolen them."

It was not until 12 years later, however, that the official history of the Texas Rangers began. In November, 1835, the council which met at San Felipe de Austin authorized the formation of a Frontier Battalion. It was composed of "men who could ride like Mexicans, trail like Indians, shoot like outlaws, and who—like the Comanches themselves—didn't favor the capture of prisoners." By this time those wild riders of the plains, the Comanches, had become a real menace and it was necessary to have some sort of regular military establishment to check their depredations. Then, too, the Texans realized that the impending struggle for independence from Mexico could not long be delayed and a Ranger force would form a nucleus for the army of liberation.

Accordingly the council specified that the ranger force was to consist of three companies of 25 men each, one company to range east of the Trinity river, one between the Trinity and the Brazos, and the third between the Brazos and the Colorado. To these 75 men fell the task of protecting the settlements from one of the wildest and most ruthless societies this continent has



Ben McCulloch



Capt. Geo. W. Baylor



Rangers on Scout in the Big Bend Country



Ranger Bill Sterling



Capt. J. B. Gillett

(Picture of Rangers on scout in the Big Bend country and portraits of Capt. James B. Gillett and Capt. George W. Baylor from Gillett's "Six Years with the Texas Rangers," courtesy the Yale University Press.)

ever known—the Comanches—and their compensation for dangers which they were called upon to face and the hardships which they were to endure was the meager sum of \$1.25 a day! But out of that service grew the tradition of devotion to duty, high courage in the face of overwhelming odds and loyalty to a comrade in arms which has given the Texas Rangers their world-wide fame.

After the fall of the Alamo, Gen. Sam Houston, president of the new republic, recruited the Rangers up to a strength of 1,600 men and these mounted riflemen formed the nucleus of the army with which he won the decisive battle of San Jacinto. When the war for independence was over the army disbanded and the men returned to their homes. But there was still need for the Rangers, for the Indian problem was not yet solved. So the organization was continued and the first to hold a captain's commission in the Rangers was R. M. Coleman.

With his commission came orders to recruit 25 men to subdue the Comanches and Kiowas who had been raiding the settlements. With his little force Captain Coleman scoured the country between the Trinity and Colorado rivers and cleaned out numerous war parties. But within a year Coleman had become involved in a quarrel with President Houston and resigned from the force. He met his death by drowning in the Brazos river a few months after his retirement.

A famous ranger leader of republic days was Capt. Ben McCulloch, a Tennesseean and friend of Davy Crockett, who barely missed the fate which overtook the famous disciple of "go ahead." McCulloch served in Houston's army and so distinguished himself that he was commissioned a captain on the field at San Jacinto. He further distinguished himself as a Ranger captain on the western frontier of Texas, served valiantly in the Mexican war and in 1855 was commander of a company of soldiers in the army which was sent by President Buchanan to suppress the "Mormon rebellion" in Utah. At the outbreak of the Civil war McCulloch entered the Confederate army, rose to the rank of brigadier-general and was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.

After the Mexican war a force of 1,200 Rangers was maintained as mounted police to patrol the Mexican border and to act as a safeguard against the Indians. At the outbreak of the Civil war Gen. Con Terry, an old Ranger, organized the famous command known as Terry's Texas Rangers, composed almost exclusively of ex-rangers and frontiersmen. They served from

Bull Run to Appomattox, lost 75 per cent of their original muster roll and fought so valiantly as to win from an adversary, General William Tecumseh Sherman, an expression of high admiration for their bravery at the battle of Shiloh.

During the troubled times of reconstruction the Rangers were about the only factor which made life endurable in Texas. Although their forces were reduced from 1,000 to about 300 men they effectively held the hostile Indians in check and suppressed the banditry and cattle-stealing which flourished in that period of post-war turmoil. By 1874, however, conditions along the frontier became so serious that a well-organized mounted police force became a vital necessity. As a result early in that year the legislature authorized the organization of the Frontier Battalion of Texas Rangers and appropriated \$300,000 for their maintenance. This marked the beginning of the Texas Rangers as they have since been constituted.

Governor Richard Coke called for 450 volunteers for the force and from them were formed six companies of 75 men each with John B. Jones of Corsicana as major in command. Of this period in the history of the organization, Capt. James B. Gillett, who joined it in 1875, writes in his "Six Years With the Texas Rangers" (Yale University Press):

"During the first six months of service nearly every company in the battalion had an Indian fight and some of them two or three. The battalion finally cleared the Texas frontier of the redskins and then turned its attention to the other pests of the state—thieves, bandits and fugitives from justice. In this work the Rangers rendered service second to none and became in an incredibly short time perhaps the most famous and efficient body of mounted police in the world.

"In the 18 years from 1865 to 1883, the Texas Rangers followed 128 Indian raiding parties and fought the redskins in 84 pitched battles. During this same period they recovered 6,000 stolen horses and cattle and rescued three citizens carried off by the Indians. In this period 12 rangers were killed. . . . In the years 1889-1890 the rangers arrested 579 persons, among them 76 murderers. . . .

" . . . This history disclosed a record of continuous duty throughout the half century of the ranger battalion's existence in guarding the lives, the liberty and the property of Texas citizens. And the Ranger has been content to perform this duty unheralded and almost unsung. Performance of duty, it matters not where it may lead him, into whatever desperate situation or howsoever dangerous the thing demanded, has always been the slogan of the organization. For courage, patriotic devotion, instant obedience, and efficiency, the record of the Texas Rangers has been excelled by no body of constabulary ever mustered."

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
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Lesson for June 16

CHRISTIAN STEWARDSHIP

LESSON TEXT—Deuteronomy 8:11-18; II Corinthians 9:6-8.
GOLDEN TEXT—It is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful.—I Corinthians 4:2.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Sharing God's Gifts.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Joyous Use of God's Gifts.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What Does Stewardship Mean?
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Practicing Stewardship Today.

I. Warning Against Forgetting God (Deut. 8:11-18).

God is forgotten. It is always true that in time of prosperity the people forget God.

1. Through plenty (vv. 12, 13). The natural tendency of the human heart when visited with abundance is to be lifted up with pride.

2. Through self-confidence (vv. 15-18). The inevitable result of pride is self-confidence. The children of Israel arrogated to themselves the power to get wealth. It is ever so that material prosperity turns the natural heart away from God as the source of blessing.

II. The Sin of Robbing God (Mal. 3:7-12).

One of the sins of Israel which brought upon them the chastising hand of the Lord was that of withholding the tithe. The prophet assures the people that their bringing into the storehouse their tithes and offerings would be responded to by God in sending them abundance.

III. Talents Are to Be Used for God (Matt. 25:14-30).

1. The distribution of the talents (vv. 14, 15). This distribution was a sovereign act, giving to each one of his own servants his own money.

2. The employment of the talents (vv. 16-18). Two put to use the talents given them, resulting in doubling their value. One hid his talent.

3. The accounting for the talents (vv. 19-30). The Lord later demanded an accounting from each one of the servants. The ones who had been faithful were not only praised but promoted, while the one who hid his talent was not only reproached but also suffered the loss of the talent given him.

IV. Giving Should Be Systematic (I Cor. 16:2).

This instruction concerning giving is based upon the glorious doctrine of the resurrection of Christ. The one who has come under the power of the resurrection of Christ will be both systematic and liberal in his benevolence. The standard for Christian giving is not the tithe, but "as God hath prospered him."

V. Principles of True Benevolence (II Cor. 8:1-9:15).

1. Examples of true Christian giving.

a. The source of true giving (v. 1) is said to be the grace of God, which means that the disposition to give freely of one's possessions must be created by the Holy Spirit. b. They gave from the depths of their poverty (v. 2), and their unstinted gifts thus became richer in meaning.

c. Their willingness surpassed their ability (v. 3). God reckons gifts by the degree of willingness, not by the amount given. d. They were insistent on being allowed the privilege of giving (v. 4). Christians ought to be taught that giving of their means is a high privilege. e. They first gave themselves to the Lord (v. 5). The only method of raising money which has God's sanction is a consecrated hand in its own pocket.

2. Emulation in giving urged (II Cor. 8:6-16). Paul used the generosity of the Macedonian church as a means of stimulating liberality with the Corinthians.

a. Not as a command (v. 8). Giving which has God's sanction must be not only spontaneous, but liberal. b. As a proof of the sincerity of love (v. 8). Love is benevolent action toward the one loved. c. As the completion of their harmony of Christian character (v. 7). The Corinthian church abounded in spiritual gifts, but needed the grace of liberality for the harmonizing of their lives. d. Christ an example of self-sacrifice (v. 9). Christ was rich, but for their sakes he became poor. e. Gifts to be acceptable with God must be from a willing mind (vv. 10-12). f. Every Christian should give something (vv. 13-15).

3. Encouragement to give (II Cor. 9:6, 7).

a. The volume of reaping is based upon the sowing (v. 6). b. There should be a heart purpose (v. 7). c. Giving should not be of necessity (v. 7). d. God loves a cheerful giver (v. 7).

All Are of God
Activities commonly called non-religious—science, art, literature, industry—all come from the same God. Their autonomy must be respected in the sense that there must be no attempt at ecclesiastical control over them.

Life
Life is not made up of great sacrifices, of great duties, but of little things. Smiles and kindness given habitually are what win and preserve the heart.—Sir H. Davy.

Smart Wardrobe in One Pattern

Pattern 2197



2197

You can make yourself a mighty smart summer wardrobe right from this one pattern. Simplicity's the thing—shirtmaker frocks are "the top"—and here's a beautifully fitting model that may take many variations. Made in a tie silk or print it is perfect under coats now and on into summer—make it again as in the other sketch—with square neckline and loose sleeves, in a solid color. Then start all over and use a striped or checked silk or printed lawn. The material influences the frock to a great extent—and this is a perfect one for developing the lovely new fabrics.

Pattern 2197 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Sizes 16 takes 3 3/4 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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

Address orders to the Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

SMILES

EXPLAINING IT

"Yes, it is really remarkable," observed mother at the head of the table. "Clifford seems to eat twice as much chicken when we have visitors."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the lady visitor. "And, pray, why is that, Clifford?"

"'Cause that's the only time we have it!" replied the truthful lad.

Crude and Refined

Martin—Both these girls are the daughters of millionaires. Why is it that one looks down on the other so?

Gilbert—Because one's father made his money in refined sugar, while the other's traded in crude oil.

Before and After

"What is premature baldness, pa?"
"Losing your hair before you are married, my son."—Detroit News.

WNU—L

24—35

ENJOY
WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
QUALITY GUM

Crocheted Scarf Is Easy for Beginner

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



There is nothing the needleworker can make that is more practical and useful than a scarf. Here is a scarf that is to be crocheted in the large flit stitch and when a number 5 steel crochet hook and number 15 cotton is used the scarf will measure about 12x34 inches when finished.

This package, No. 807, contains sufficient cream color Mountain Craft crochet cotton to complete this scarf, also instructions, black and white diagram for easy counting of meshes, and crochet hook.

New Window Glass Bars Heat Rays From Room

Window glass has been developed which takes the heat out of sunlight but permits the light to pass. The heat-absorbing glass contains iron and objects viewed through it have a greenish-blue color because some of the red rays of sunlight have been removed.

BOYS! GIRLS! Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—Adv.

Way to Get Along Some elderly people's idea of getting along with the rising generation is to dispute with it.



The Easy Way to Iron Coleman Self Heating Iron INSTANT LIGHTING Iron the easy way in one-third less time with the Coleman. Iron in comfort any place. It's entirely self-heating. No cords or wires. No waxy, endless trips between a hot stove and ironing board.

Wintersmith's Tonic Not only the old reliable remedy for MALARIA in all of its forms, but A Good General Tonic which stimulates the appetite and helps restore the strength. USED FOR 65 YEARS

HELP KIDNEYS WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer backache, dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen feet and ankles; feel upset and miserable... use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended by users the country over. Ask your neighbor! DOAN'S PILLS

Roosevelt Has Never Wavered

Follows Path Laid Out in Inaugural; Court Clarifies Rules of Game

By EARL GODWIN

WASHINGTON.—Will the Supreme court's decision against NRA force the New Deal to abandon its principles? Will it now have to content itself merely by a routine management of the government? Will Roosevelt turn conservative at the next election?

Many people believe so. Many people have declared the New Deal is dead. Many reactionary leaders are ready right now to move into the White House without waiting for an election.

People who hold that idea evidently look on the New Deal as a sort of racket outlawed by the court because of some inherent dishonesty. The fact is the court did not touch on the motives of the New Deal; it merely restated the rules of the game. It did not say that child labor is right, that chiseling is right, that the oppression of employees by employers is right—that forced working for six days a week for ten hours a day is right; but it did say that if congress wants these things corrected, it must not depend on the White House; it cannot delegate the law-making power to the President; but must set up its own laws for the President to administer.

The New Deal moves on, now, with the laws clarified. With that in mind, remember that Roosevelt has never wavered from the path he indicated in his inaugural address. He is just as liberal, just as progressive, just as mindful of the forgotten man and the home builders as he ever was.

With the court defining the road by which the New Deal can proceed, the next New Deal platform will be a much more definite document than the one on which the Democrats ran Roosevelt against Hoover. People know now what the New Deal stands for and there have been definite signs of progress.

NRA ACCOMPLISHMENTS In the first place the people were fed. The false squeamishness that made people shudder at the United States government, richest in the world, feeding its poor people, has disappeared.

The NRA reduced hours, outlawed child labor, stopped piratical price cutting, increased wages—and by these devices increased employment by three million men and women, which Hugh Johnson, first NRA chief, says is more than will be employed by the big work-relief program.

NRA policies increased purchasing power 30 per cent, which is partly responsible for the increase in farm incomes this year. NRA is looked on as a refuge for the men who work in factories; labor looked on NRA as its friend. Agriculture was closely bound up in NRA; the court decision may adversely affect AAA. But not in principle; merely as to the routine methods by which these New Deal principles were administered.

Now it is folly to assume that any political party will dare go to the people for votes on the mere fact that the court declared the New Deal was handling these beneficial principles the wrong way.

Because in the first place by the time the next election comes around the New Deal will have found the right way to keep up wages; keep down chiselling; guarantee decent hours; safeguard the working man's rights. One of the developments to watch is the growing conviction that if the Constitution and the high court hamper the progress of social justice a change must be made. There is already a resolution pending in congress by Senator Costigan of Colorado, providing for an amendment to the Constitution, which would put the New Deal right back where it was before the court decision. It would give the federal government the right to supervise business, trade, manufacture, guarantee labor rights, fair practice, etc. It would be the 22nd amendment. There are also a flock of bills in congress curtailing the power of the Supreme court. Many liberals believe the veto power of the high court is a dangerous curtailment of liberty. On the day the court wrecked NRA Representative Monaghan of Montana delivered a masterful speech on the powers of the Supreme court, taking the view that the court has in many instances destroyed liberty rather than granted it. This sounds revolutionary; but it was also the view of Thomas Jefferson, the elder La Follette, former Senator Owen of Oklahoma, and others.

TROUBLESOME RADICALS I hasten to say, however, that there is no present strength that would permit a prediction that the court's powers are in danger of immediate curtailment. But on the other hand, there is plenty of indication that if the social justice program of the New Deal cannot be put through congress again because of the Constitution, there will be a serious campaign to amend the Constitution. Roosevelt's greatest trouble is going to be with the radicals; this coun-

try is not going to follow a conservative leader for some time to come. But Roosevelt will have to keep his flock from running off behind every Pied Piper who offers more than the other fellow. For a time in the next campaign it will look as if the country were going to be sold to the highest bidder; and that's where Roosevelt will have to use (and he will) every resource at his command to maintain his victorious following and their faith in his common sense humanitarianism.

People are likely to forget that the court's slap at NRA was only one of several large happenings about that time. On the constructive side of the New Deal, the American wheat farmers had just voted about six to one to continue the AAA wheat reduction contracts, in the face of predictions from the opposition that the AAA would crash; congress also extended the life of the Home Owners' Loan corporation, the New Deal device to keep Americans from being routed from their homes by the sheriff under mortgage foreclosures. The HOLC now has \$1,750,000,000 more credit to extend to distressed home owners. It came just at the time, too, that the New Deal's \$4,000,000,000 work-relief program started, with its objective of jobs instead of the dole. It will be a clever opposition leader who can hide these things from public appreciation.

The Frazier-Lemke act, outlawed along with NRA, was not a part of the New Deal, but the attempt of western liberals to help the distressed farmers who were losing their farms because they could not pay interest during the depression. The act extended a five-year moratorium on interest payments and scaled down prices so that farmers could redeem their farms at a reduction. Undoubtedly a drastic performance, and Roosevelt believed it would never stand up in court. But the idea of preserving the farm homes of the country is socially sound; and this government will be asked by the farm community for help in some way, sooner or later. If the farm debt can't be paid by bringing down the debt figures there will be a most determined effort to produce a lot of cheap money by which the debts can be paid with less effort.

WHAT TRIPPED NRA The case which tripped the NRA was a quarrel that five New York city poultrymen named Schieletor had with the authorities because it was charged they were selling sick chickens in interstate commerce. Rather a small matter to upset a whole government, but that's the way things happen.

Now the Supreme court did not say it was O. K. to sell sick chickens, it merely refused to say that the business of slaughtering chickens for distribution in New York state is interstate business and if it is not interstate business then the federal government has no control over it. The court laid down a very narrow definition of interstate commerce; one that is going to cause trouble in future law making.

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN The suggestion that the Constitution may play a part in the coming political campaign does not arise alone within the ranks of the New Deal. A group of wealthy and powerful interests have been conspiring to spring a new political party to be known as the Constitution party on the voters. This group is typified by the various power magnates, by Jonett Shonsee, Liberty Leaguer; by Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia; by Bainbridge Colby, Wall Street lawyer; Alfred E. Smith, and by numerous Republicans who see in a third party a chance to ruin Roosevelt.

The main usefulness of a Constitution party would be among southern voters, the men who favor it think, because the South will not vote Republican again for a long time—if ever. The Constitution party plot includes the poisoning of the South against Roosevelt. After that has been accomplished the Constitution party intends to put up a ticket of electors in each southern state. There would be no national Constitution party ticket—simply a chance to send electors from the South to Washington to vote for a President just as was arranged for by the Constitution; but the trick is that when the electors arrive here they would all vote for the man whom the Republicans ran as candidate for the Presidency. It is a gum shoe method of making the South vote Republican without know it; and is about as crazy as they come—and I would not waste time on relating it to you were it not for the fact that it is actually being plotted in high places. It has gone so far that Al Smith himself has been consulted; he gives the plan his blessing in private and refuses to be identified with it in public.

The Constitution party would put forward a theory that the Constitution is being strained by the New Deal; when as a matter of fact that Constitution is being strained by the progress of the nation. The opposite view—one which is being taken by a great many of the best minds—is that the Constitution will have to be eased up a bit, so that the trend toward uniform and national treatment of national questions can be undertaken by the federal government without question.

The same school of thought which believes all problems should be solved on a states' rights basis was at one time quite positive that the federal government had no right to erect lighthouses on the coasts of a state to guide and protect shipping. To have maintained that idea in practice would mean that there would have to be various lighthouse organizations and different coastwise shipping rules for each coastal state. Actually states' rights as a practical matter are disappearing.

© Western Newspaper Union

Celebrate Birthday of Oldest Sunday School

The world's oldest—and largest—Sunday school has just celebrated its one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary.

This is Stockport Sunday school, which has been carried on continuously since the seven-eighties, and in the same building since 1805. It was founded by the Methodists, but was nonsectarian, and hundreds of thousands of youngsters have been taught in it. At one time its membership was over 6,000; even today it is over 3,000.

But Stockport, though it may claim to possess the oldest Sunday school still functioning today, wasn't quite the first in the field. That honor belongs to Gloucester, where, three or four years before the Stockport venture was launched, the first modern Sunday school was inaugurated by Robert Raikes, a printer, and Rev. Thomas Stock, reading and writing were taught along with the Bible in the early years of the

Whitens, Clears The Skin Quickest Way

No matter how dull and dark your complexion; no matter how freckled and coarsened by sun and wind, Nadinola Bleaching Cream will whiten, clear and smooth your skin to new beauty, quickest, easiest way. Just apply at bedtime. Nadinola, tested and trusted for over a generation, begins its beautifying work while you sleep. Then you see day-by-day improvement until your complexion is all you long for; creamy white, satiny-smooth, lovely. No disappointments, no long waiting for results. Money-back guarantee. Get a large box of Nadinola Bleaching Cream at your favorite toilet counter, or by mail, postpaid, only 50c. NADINOLA, Box 15, Paris, Tenn.



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Delicious KOOL-AID Refrigerator ICE CREAM SMOOTH MAKES 6 TO 8 SERVINGS AT ONCE

scheme, and the first teachers were paid.

Before that both Luther and John Knox had made experiments with Sunday schools, but the real beginning of the great movement which we know today was the Gloucester experiment of Raikes and Stock.—London Answers.

Morning... Headaches

FOR YEARS I've suffered sick headaches in the morning. I didn't realize until the doctor told me how many women are bothered with too much acid, and he recommended Milnesia Wafers. Since I've been using Milnesia I've felt like a new person. Haven't had a cold either, because when you get rid of the acids you don't get colds.

MILNESIA Wafers neutralize the excess acids that cause indigestion, heartburn and sick headaches. Each wafer is a full adult dose, children—one-quarter to one-half. Pleasant to take. Recommended by thousands of physicians. Buy a package today—at all good druggists.

MILNESIA WAFERS The Original MILK OF MAGNESIA WAFERS

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling—Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists. Florence Chem. Works, Patheogue, N.Y.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiseox Chemical Works, Patheogue, N.Y.

Lady's Painful Trouble Helped By Cardui

Why do so many women take Cardui for the relief of functional pains at monthly times? The answer is that they want results such as Mrs. Herbert W. Hunt, of Hallsville, Texas, describes. She writes: "My health wasn't good. I suffered from cramping. My pain would be so intense it would nauseate me. I would just drag around, so sluggish and 'do-less.' My mother decided to give me Cardui. It began to mend. That tired, sluggish feeling was gone and the pains disappeared. I can't praise Cardui too highly, because I know it helped me." — H. Cardui does not help YOU, consult a physician.

for Bilioussness Sour Stomach Gas and Headache due to Constipation



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WE PAY CASH BEESWAX market price for St. Louis Candle & Wax Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The CHIEF NAVIGATOR of the FIRST BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION designed these large FIELD GLASSES for YOU \$1.00 It will save you \$1.00 per pair of World Field Glasses with ground and polished lenses. DAVID L. WORTSMAN, The Optical Man Box 628 Dept. WU Dallas, Texas

DIZZY DEAN is benched



Boys! Girls!... Get Valuable Prizes Free!

Join Dizzy Dean Winners—carry Dizzy's Lucky Piece! Dizzy Dean Winners Membership Pin. Solid bronze, with red enameled lettering. Free for 1 Grape-Nuts package-top. In ordering membership pin, be sure to ask for Prize 301. Dizzy Dean Lucky Piece. Just like Dizzy carries—with his good luck motto on reverse side. Free for 1 Grape-Nuts package-top. In ordering lucky piece, ask for Prize 302. Send the top from one full-size Grape-Nuts package, with your name and address, to Grape-Nuts, Battle Creek, Mich., for membership pin and copy of club manual, containing list of 37 mighty free prizes. And to have loads of energy, start eating Grape-Nuts right away. It has a winning flavor all its own—crisp, nut-like, delicious. Economical to serve, too, for two tablespoons, with whole milk or cream, provide more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. (Offer expires Dec. 31, 1935.)

THE BAIRD STAR

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BaIRD, Texas

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Editor and Publisher

HAYNIE GILLILAND
Associate Editor

County Agent News

ROSS B. JENKINS
County Agent

BUD PECANS NOW

It is not often that pecans can be budded successfully so late into the season as this year, but due to the excessive moisture and the very cool weather, budding can be done very satisfactorily now. Buds will probably be well put on any time this month. The patch bud is the only kind that would be recommended for this season. The county agent will be glad to assist any one desiring to learn how this is done and has on hand a few specially made budding knives for this purpose to be sold at actual cost.

PRUNE THE BERRIES

Black and Dew berries should have all the old growth taken out flat to the ground as soon as the crop of berries is off them. This will permit the storing of reserve plant food in the new growth that makes the berries next year. If the new canes grow longer than 3 feet it is most advisable to cut them off at this height and cause them to sucker out and form more of a bush which will make for easier cultivation and also keep the fruit next season up out of the sand. Be sure to take the old wood that bore the fruit this season out, as it becomes a drain of the plant food and moisture for the new canes.

TOP THE ONIONS AND DRY THEM

Now is the time to take the onions up. Don't let them stay in the ground until the tops die. Always bear in mind that onions taken from the soil with a green top will cure out and keep much better. When an onion reaches the desired size, which is between 2 and 3 inches in diameter, take it up. If the top is green let it remain on the onion for a day and wilt. It won't harm the onion to let it lay in the sun one day. Then cut the top off the next day. This will keep the top from growing out again which would cause the onion to rot. The roots should be cut out again which would cause the center of the onion to be sunken in. In topping onions remember that it is always better to cut the top so that about 3-4 of an inch is left above the onion. If it is cut short it will not have a sufficient length to shrivel and make a good seal on the top.

In curing onions it is desirable that they be put in a cool and dry house. There must be plenty of ventilation. If put in some out house it is better to cut holes in the top and bottom of the house so as to permit free circulation of air. Onions should not be put on the floor of any house as enough moisture is generally present to induce mold. Put them on a false floor usually constructed of slats. They may be sacked if enough room is given each so as to permit free circulation of air.

TRIPPLE A CONTRACTS NOT AFFECTED BY N R A DECISION

In a letter received this week from Secretary Wallace, it was stated that the voluntary cotton, wheat, corn-hog and peanut contracts were not affected by the recent adverse ruling on the N R A by the Supreme Court.

The court's decision affected codes but the A A A is not under a code arrangement but is financed by a tax which the congress has the power to set.

The farmers as a great industrial group have shown overwhelming approval of the policies of the A A A in the referendums that have been given them. They are educated to the importance of safe-guarding their own interest as have the various manufacturing and industrial interest been doing since this nation began being important as a manufacturer. The reason for opposition to the A A A has been aptly stated by Representative Marvin Jones of the Agricultural Committee in the House. He said in a recent radio address: "In the winter of 1932 farm products prices were the lowest and most unsatisfactory in 50 years. Corn was \$1.9 per bushel; today it is \$.85. Wheat was \$3.2; today it is \$2.0. The price of farm cotton was \$.05 today it is \$.12. In addition to these increases the A A A has paid the farmers approximately \$1000 million of 1 billion dollars, greatly increasing the purchasing power of the farmer and stimulating business all along the line.

"The real opposition to the A A A amendments comes from those who would like to destroy the entire program. It comes from those who profit most when volume is greatest and prices are pitifully small.

"This is the first time in the history of our country that a real program

has been fashioned for the farmer and livestock man. Of course it is not perfect. But if producers stand together, if they defend their program and help to develop and perfect it they will one day have a chance to manage their own business and to secure the normal profit from their own labors."

Mr. Jones, by virtue of his being on the powerful agricultural committee has had the advantage of the review of many problems that the every day man has never known or has understood.

There are many so called Democrats who criticize the president and the congress and the A A A but they are asked to offer a plan that is better or more workable they admit they can't do it. It always was an easy matter to pick some petty instance where an injustice had been done and direct criticism at the program under which it came but it was painfully hard to offer a better plan.

This writer believes that any person who is not able to offer a better agricultural plan than is now in operation would do himself and his fellow man much more good by making an intelligent study of the present program and its many benefits. No man can destructively criticize the President and the Congress and truthfully claim he is a Democrat, for the President and the Congress, are in the majority, men of the highest rank in that party.

It is rather to be expected that men of the Republican or other nationally important political organizations, will pick fault with the present administration, but they never lay claim to being good democrats.

See the Congressional Record of May 24th for the letters of some of these so called "good Democrats" and their opposition to the stand of some of the most able farm leaders in the congress. Also read those who support their congressmen.

PLANT PEANUTS SHALLOW

Those who have not planted their peanuts or who may be required to replant will find it to their profit to plant shallow. Peanuts grow better when on or slightly above the level of the land. This statement will probably be disputed by some but try it and convince yourself. Peanuts never grow a large top until they are above the level and with out the large fruiting. The roots extend down into the moisture, any way, and the top gathers nitrogen from the air. It has been the writer's observation that peanuts planted side by side make better yields on those rows that were planted shallow compared to the deep planted row adjoining. Potatoes, onions, tomatoes, and most legumes give better yields where planted on or above the level. Air among the roots is necessary to plant growth.

FERTILIZE TO SET TOMATOES

Many persons are complaining that their tomatoes are not fruiting. With excessive moisture there is available more nitrogen than potassium and phosphorous. Phosphorous is the plant food that sets fruit. Put about a table spoonful of 23 per cent phosphoric acid and the fruit will begin to set. The plant food is out of balance.

LIFE ENJOYABLE

It seems to me, that the aim of life should be to create things about us so that the journey should be pleasant and enjoyable. Too many people spend so many hours at hard toil that they never have time to look about and enjoy the beautiful things that God has created for his people to enjoy on this earth. Day after day I find men coming into the office and relating some pathetic story of hard luck and add that they never have time to see a show or go to a picnic. Not long ago a man said they had a picnic and dinner near his farm but he had rather stay at home and work, so he did that thing rather than go out and mingle with his friends and neighbors for a little time and thus spice his life with some of the less serious moments and see a gladening co mingling of his fellow man.

Life in our nation today has changed so much from a few days ago that we rightfully can call it a "New Era" Right in this connection and line with my thought I wish to quote a portion of an address made by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace. He said, "We have worked too hard in this country. . . . We have made a virtue of intemperate greed and effort. Toil was holy. It was wrong to sit in the shade and dream. . . ."

"We have believed that leisure is wrong. . . . I believe that now we are turning our minds around, and discovering that overwork does not pay, neither in money nor in any sense, vest in typhoid protection against this

we will not continue to make a fetish of overwork. We shall learn as individuals to value and improve our selves. The thought of organizing an other man's or woman's private and personal existence is repugnant to me. But I think that all men and women should have a chance to do and think and dream as they please part of the time, not for money, not for fame, but simply because they want to; and I believe that most of us, once the opportunity is afforded, will discover within ourselves a wide variety of stimulating and pleasant things to do."

There is a vast difference between leisure and idleness. The thing that is most repugnant to the person who wishes to make a fair and honest living is to locate that type of individual who contends that the world (or in every day parlance the government) owes him a living and spends the time not actually required in getting that living, in criticizing those who are in positions of authority to administer the dictates of the majority of society.

I believe that farmers should plan their work so as to have time to take the family out to a picnic, to a fishing party or to a deer hunt, something other than merely trying to eke out existence.

I deliberately chose the life profession that I now pursue in order that I might help lighten the burden of the people for whom I work and of which I was reared. My farming brethren don't enjoy life in the main as much as they could and should. My work here should not require as many hours to complete it as it does, but I give the time gladly in hopes that the people I serve will enjoy life a little more fully. Some day the rush of our present emergency program will work into a permanent plan and then perhaps the time will come when dreams may be made and life enjoyable may be the reward. All work and no play is not profitable nor enjoyable so let's work awhile, dream awhile, and play awhile.

AAA COMMENT

The Annals (of the American Academy of Political and Social Science) devoted the May issue to agriculture and an article was carried written by Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the "Prairie Farmer" in which he has this to say about the AAA. "In 1934, and to some extent in 1933, the agricultural adjustment program was complicated by the drouth. The drouth did not save the AAA, as did some of its critics say, but the AAA saved the country from the worst effects of the drouth. The drouth overid reduction of production; farm income in 1934 would have been larger with normal weather and much better distributed. But the drouth emphasized the importance of an agricultural adjustment agency which can act quickly in emergencies.

Removal of acreage from grain production and use of those acres for emergency and other crops added six million tons to the hay supply. The Agricultural Adjustment Act has been successful in taking surplus acres out of cultivation, and by so doing has contributed materially to the advance in farm prices. It was written and passed as an emergency act. The problem which now faces farmers, farm organizations, and government officials is to use the experience gained to write a more permanent measure, one which will mak possible reasonable stability of farm production and prices, and at the same time encourage better methods of farm and soil management.

RED OR HARVEST ANTS

With gardens and field crops showing green everywhere it is easy to locate the eyeer troublesome Red Ant. The county agent found a preparation last year that really exterminates them and has had many requests for more. Mrs. Wil McCoy, County Treasurer, said she mixed some of the poison with meal and also killed out her mice. It contains a mixture of thallium sulphate which is one of the most deadly poisons known and one of the highest in price. This exterminator is kept in the office for those so bothered and also a formula for making a good bait will be furnished any person so desiring to make it.

Vaccinate Against Typhoid Fever

Now is the time, according to Dr. Charles D. Reece, Director, Bureau Diseases, to be vaccinated against typhoid fever, a disease that has cost the lives of more than 2,000 Texans in the past four years.

Typhoid fever has been eliminated in our army and navy through vaccination. The typhoid vaccine is not a serum. This preventive treatment of typhoid fever consists of three small hypodermic "shots" given every 5 to 7 days until three injections are given. Such treatment protects you from taking the typhoid fever for two to three years.

Consult your family physician today in regards to typhoid prevention. In vest in typhoid protection against this

often fatal disease. This form of protection insures you and your family against possible long confinement, great economic loss, and perhaps death.

You may be so unfortunate as to drink contaminated milk, water, or other food containing the typhoid bacilli and contract the disease this year. In selecting a place for a vacation choose one where you know that the water and milk supply is pure. Be sure that the kitchen and dining room are screened to protect food from flies. When camping it is best to boil water used for drinking, unless you know that it is pure. Clear, sparkling spring water may be polluted by drainage.

Flares Must Signal Approaching Drivers When Trucks Are Stopped on Highway

All commercial vehicles, including farmer's trucks, come under provisions of a state law now effective, requiring drivers of all trucks and buses to set flares in all directions from which another vehicle may approach when a truck is stopped on a highway at night for as long as 15 minutes.

The law does not define "a flare" but the state highway patrol is expected to issue a ruling on this point soon. However, the law does state that flares must create a signal visible by drivers of any approaching vehicles at a distance of not less than 500 feet.

Flares must be placed between 150 and 200 feet from any truck or bus stopped on a highway. If the vehicle is stopped at a point to which vehicles may approach in more than two directions, flares must be placed in each direction.

Vehicles coming under provisions of the act are trucks, truck tractors, trailers or semi-trailers, motor buses and any vehicle equipped with a crane or lifting device such as a wrecker.

Penalty for violation is not to ex-

ceed \$50 for first offense, as much as \$100 for second offense, as much as \$500 or imprisonment for 60 days or both for each subsequent offense.

Another new law which will become effective August 11, amends to the upon all operators of commercial vehicle Jim Crow law making it mandatory motor vehicles engaged in carrying passengers for hire to provide separate spaces for white people and negroes. Under terms of the law "a separate compartment" may be created by placing a board or marker in a conspicuous place bearing appropriate words in plain letters indicating the race for which the space is set apart.

CLYDE NEWS

M. H. Williams of Sweetwater is visiting his nephew J. R. Jones.

Miss Neta Cotton visited Mayme Webb Merkel last week. Miss Webb came home with Neta and was feted in a slumber in the Cotton home Saturday. Eleven girls were guests.

Sonny Bentley and Allen Nelson are visiting in Lorraine this week.

Cecile Hampton is a guest in the C. M. Caldwell home in Denton.

Joe Bailey is home from Austin for the summer.

Miss Lafon Derrick, teacher in Abilene High School, who spent the past week with Iva Lou Malphurs has gone to her home in Belton.

Flora Jones, Clara Kennedy, and Ethel Gerheart, Abilene, will leave June 16 for a 10 days trip to Mexico City.

Dinner Party

Sunday evening, June 9, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Marshall were hosts at a formal dinner in the home 1510 Chestnut Street, Abilene.

The dinner was in commemoration of the second anniversary of their wedding. They were married June 11, 1933 in Lamesa with Mrs. Marshall's father Rev. J. B. Baker performing

the ceremony.

The guests' gift to the couple was a set of crystal cocktail glasses.

The table was centered by a mirror edged plaque, banked with yellow and white summer flowers.

Guests were Flora Jones, Clara Kennedy, Mable Harber, Eleanor Harris.

Think On These Things

By C. C. Andrews

TO BE CHRIST-LIKE

"Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.

Who being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God."

Paul follows these verses with some of the things how Christ manifested his mind: "Made himself of no reputation" "Took upon himself the form of a servant." "He humbled himself," "And became obedient unto death."

And because of his mind that prompted these virtues, "God hath also highly exalted him."

Jesus expressed his mind when he said: "I do always those things that please my father."

So then we learn "to have the mind of Christ," we are to "make of ourselves of no reputation." Take upon ourselves the form of a servant." Humble ourselves."

"Be obedient unto death," and "Do always those things that please God."

If in doubt about anything, take Paul's advice, study, "Study to shew thyself approved of God."

FEDERAL LAND BANK AND COMMISSIONERS LOAN

If you wish to refinance your loans with 4-1-4 and 5 per cent money on long and easy payment plan, see or communicate with M. H. Perkins, Sec-Treas. Citizens National Farm Loan Ass'n. Clyde, Texas

Over FIFTY YEARS of DEPENDABLE

BANKING SERVICE

Buy Your Texas Centennial Half Dollar Here

The First National Bank

BAIRD, TEXAS

HEAT WAVES AHEAD

Take steps to make this the coolest summer yet in the kitchen!



You can make it so with a modern insulated gas range



With summer nearly here, what about modernizing that kitchen to make it a comfortable one? This can be done with a modern gas range and done so inexpensively right now because of June Sale!

A modern gas range has improved insulation that keeps the heat in the oven, resulting in more cooking on the same amount of gas and a cooler kitchen. Oven heat control avoids the necessity of watching and opening oven doors for frequent testing. See these new ranges now and learn how little money is required to have one installed in your kitchen ready to help keep it cool when the first heat wave strikes.

- Trade-in allowance!
- Extra allowance on Ranges other than Gas!
- Small down payment!
- Easy monthly terms!

Community Natural Gas Co

Tune In! . . . WFAA . . . Tuesday Morning . . .

Griggs Hospital News

Mrs. W. W. Brown of Clyde who had major surgery Tuesday night is reported doing nicely.

W. B.erguson of Eula, who underwent major surgery Wednesday is reported resting very well but due to his advanced age, 81 years, his condition is rather serious.

Preston Ford of Denton was a patient Monday for X-Ray and adjustment of a fractured ankle which was put in a plaster cast.

Winefred Kendrick, 10 year old daughter of Elby Kendrick, Denton, was a tonsilectomy patient Saturday.

Mrs. G. M. King of Baird who had H. Schwartz was a patient Sunday major surgery the first of last week was able to be carried home Sunday.

Mrs. A. E. Wright of Oplin who had major surgery last week was able to leave the hospital Monday.

Mrs. R. L. Darby of Baird, surgical patient last week was able to return to her home Saturday.

Mrs. L. H. Red of Eastland who had major surgery last week is doing nicely.

Mrs. Leona Brown who has been a patient some weeks, is reported doing fairly well.

Mrs. N. L. Connel of Clyde was able to return to her home in Clyde Saturday following major surgery.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Levy and sons, Winfred and Dickie, of Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived a few days ago for a visit with Mrs. Levy's parents, Mayor and Mrs. H. Schwartz who accompanied by Mrs. Levy and sons will leave in a few days for Pasadena Cal. to visit their daughter, Mrs. Cayle Hall. They will spend several weeks there. Mr. Levy returned to Cincinnati Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lambert and daughter, Doris Jean of Houston arrived for a visit with mother, Mrs. Henry Lambert and family.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Baum of Burnt Branch were in Baird Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Windham and boys of Oplin were in Baird Monday.

J. S. Burnam of Putnam was in Baird on business Monday.

Ford Driskill of Fort Worth has been in Baird for the past several days on business.

Mrs. George B. Scott of Cross Plains is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. B. Cutbirth.

Mrs. Tom Windham and Mrs. Frank Windham of Oplin were in Baird Sunday.

N. L. Dickey, who underwent an appendix operation at the West Texas Baptist hospital Monday is reported doing nicely.

Thomas and C. B. South of Big Spring and Stanley Curry of Abilene were guests of their cousin D. J. Anderson the past week.

Miss Jean Allen returned to Dallas Monday to resume her studies after a visit with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson of Big Spring spent the past week end with their son, Claude Johnson and family at the farm south of Baird.

Mrs. J. H. Leache, son and daughter, Miss Beverly and Armistead of Fort Worth arrived Saturday to spend the summer with Mrs. Leache's parents, Judge and Mrs. Otis Bowyer.

Mrs. W. B. Hoffman and daughter, Maxine, have returned to their home in Temple after a visit with Mrs. Hoffman's sister, Mrs. A. F. Davis and family.

Jackson Garage and Service Sta. is now stocked with a complete and full line of Diamond and Seiberling tires and tubes; also a stock of parts for Chevrolet and Ford cars, general line of accessories and do repair work.

Supt. B. C. Chrisman informs us that three Callahan county boys have been accepted for Citizens Military Training Camp. They are Boyd L. Carson, J. T. Carson and William A. Kirkpatrick. The county quota is three and there has been eight applications filed.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Askew of Amarillo spent Thursday night of last week with Mr. Askew's sister, Mrs. J. W. Hays and family. Mr. Askew was enroute to Austin where he is a student in the law department of the State University.

Miss Eliska Gilliland clerk in the Baird post office, is a patient in the Graham hospital, Cisco, where she underwent an operation Tuesday morning for infected gall bladder. She was reported doing well last night by Miss Ruth Akers who is nursing her.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Norman and son Ray, of Shamrock, who are visiting Mrs. Norman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ray, left Monday for a visit to San Antonio, Corpus Christi and Austin. They were joined on this trip by Mrs. W. J. Ray, Mrs. Cliff Harville and children, Mary Lillian and C. J. Jr. Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ray and children, Ruth and Jack.

The party expect to be gone ten days.

Owen Curry and family who have been living in Chicago for the past two years where Mr. South served as post office inspector has returned to Texas with headquarters in Fort Worth. Mr. Curry has been in the north for several years and is credited with some splendid work as post office inspector. Mr. Curry is another one of Baird's former boys who has made good and his many friends here are glad that he has returned to his native state. Mr. South and family are in Abilene at present. They visited Mr. South's mother and sister, Mrs. Rebecca Curry and Mrs. D. J. Anderson the past week.

Mrs. A. L. Johnson of Oplin was in Baird last Saturday. Mrs. Johnson and her mother, Mrs. C. F. Hinds will leave soon for Almagordo, New Mexico where they will spend the summer with Mrs. Hind's brother O. B. Kindred. Mrs. Johnson will also visit her husband who is a patient in the Veterans Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colorado. Many friends throughout Callahan county will regret to learn that Mr. Johnson's health shows little if any improvement under the treatment he is receiving there. Mrs. Johnson and her mother will return to Oplin in the fall, as Mrs. Johnson will again teach in the Oplin school.

Rural Seventh Grade Graduation Exercises

Quite a large crowd was here Saturday to attend the Rural Seventh Grade Graduation Exercises. Following the program Mr. L. A. Wood, State Supt. addressed the class after which County Sup. B. C. Chrisman presented diplomas to the graduates.

Lunch was served to members of the graduating class.

The following named students were given diplomas: Union No. 5: Warren Elliott, Una Mae Green, G. W. Weeks, Glen Payne, Sam Bullard, Elizabeth Irwin, Walter Smoot, Doyle Gunn, Robert Jackson, Oma Hall, Emmett, Elvin Wood, Annie Mae Midkiff, and Estelle Johnson.

Eula No. 7: Grady B. Jolly, Julian Farmer, Wallace Jones, Floella Hallmark, Grayson Miller, Mary Edna Hampton, Geraldine Bell, Dalton Lehigh, Marvin Beeman, J. D. Warren, Billy Smith, Margaret Gann.

Denton No. 8: E. R. Merrill, Verna Fleming, Georgia Mae McCormick, Madie Jones, Allie Bryman, Ernestine Crawford, Lois Langford, Alfred Allen, and Vernon Williams.

Dressy No. 11: Kitty Sue Baird, Nadine Elizabeth Copeland, Earvine Bishop Carey, Fred Carlton Klutts, Hazel Mildred McKinney, Lala B. McKinney.

Deer Plains No. 21: Travis Hamilton Irvin, Ila Josephine Dennis, Iva Earnestine Dennis, Pattie Ruth Irvin and Willie Jo Grissom.

Atwell No. 19: Mary Jane Foster, Juanita Foster, Chrystine Foster, R. W. Purvis, and Elsie Mae Foster.

Belle Plains No. 23: Jimmie Tatum, Earl Hughes, Dennis Cheek, Grover Wiley, W. P. Hughes.

Rowden No. 27: Louise Baggett, Earl McCoy.

Turkey Creek No. 28: J. D. Goble, Cedar Bluff No. 29: Flora Wilcoxon.

Cottonwood No. 30: Hazel Odessa Booth, Myrtle Glendora Clark, John Ivy, Jr. Frankie Oleta Newton, Mildred Louise Young, Mammie Ruth Joy, Letta Mae O'Neal, Modena Avanel Shirley, Rachel Leverne Oglesby, Dorice Lee Booth.

Burnt Branch No. 32: Lucile Montgomery, Oda Lee York, Calvin Potter, Clifton Fortune, Willie Bowser.

Gardner No. 33: Doris Lorane Franklin, Cratis Alton Welch, Horace Leon Welch, C. L. Franklin, and Emma Lee Bleeker.

Dudley No. 38: Gale G. Myers, Elbert Oneal James, Ila Belle Coffman.

Admiral No. 39: Jack Smith, Jean Black, Ramon Higgins, Arthur Merle Beasley, Zula Smith, May Walker, John Ralph Phillips, Maxine Ables, Earnestine Ables, Lottie Sprouse.

Oak Lawn No. 42: Laverne Chrisman.

Enterprise No. 47: Le Verne Christian, Charlie Jaquess, C. B. Kniffen, L. C. Spitzer.

Oplin No. 49: Winnie Lucille Monroe, Etta Pearl Atchley, Sibyl Maurine Morse, Laurice Slough, Doris Nellie Mae Bains, Laudys L. Armor, Marvin Joe Rutland, Louise Willingham, Georgia Augusta Johnson.

Midway No. 45: Joe Wayne Griffin, Bill Griffin, Gerald Webb, Aswell Walker, Verna Snow, and Nina Turnell.

ADMIRAL NEWS

Rev Roy O'Brien of Scranton filled his regular appointment Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fowler and daughter, Fairy Beth, returned Saturday night from a two weeks visit in East Texas.

Mrs. G. H. Harris is visiting her daughter at Quanah.

Mrs. O. L. Black and daughter Miss Bonnie and G. W. Black of Baird attended church here Sunday and were dinner guests of Miss Sallie Sanders at mother, Grannie Sanders.

Mr. and Mrs. Britton Smartt and children and Joe Smartt of Abilene were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Smrat Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Olin Phillipps and sons, Ray, Ralph and Marshall are spending two weeks in Arkansas with relatives. Mrs. John Boen and Miss Doris Carlisle and Mrs. Fanny Price of Rowden spent Sunday afternoon in the R. J. Harris home.

FOR SALE.—Quilts, Hooked Rugs Embroidered and crocheted scarfs dresser sets, etc. Will also take order for quilting, rug making or fancy work Mrs. Henry Lambert, Miss Jeffe Lambert. 41-tf

A stranger drove up to the gasoline filling station of Mrs. Bessie Cosson at Defuniak Springs, Fla., and

About \$7,000 worth of gold ore has been scattered on a road west of Denver, by work crews who believed it was worthless rock, according to William Tonn, a prospector.

TOMATO PLANTS, 15 cents per 100, 1000 \$1. PEANUTS, clean and sound \$1.50 bushel, BERRIES, 1-2 mile north of Clyde, SHANKS NURSERIES

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY, JUNE 14-15

ORANGES	Each	1c	BULK COFFEE, 100% Pure, 2 Lbs.	25c
LEMONS, Large Size	Dozen	19c	FLOUR Red & White	48 Lbs. \$1.95
TOMATOES	3 Pounds	10c	EARLY RISER COFFEE	Lb. 15c
PINEAPPLE, Blue & White No. 2 Can		15c	VANILLA WAFERS	Pound 19c
TOMATOES No. 2 Can	3 For	25c	STEW MEAT	Pound 12 1/2c
PEAS, Kuners Economy, No2 Can, 2 For	29c		STEAK	2 Pounds 29c
GRAPE JUICE, Red & White	Pint	15c	BEEF ROAST	Pound 14c
Flit, kills flies, mosquitos, moths, roaches, ants, Pt	49c		BROOKFIELD PATTIES	Pound 29c
NAVY BEANS	3 Pounds	19c	DRY SALT JOWLS	Pound 19c
RAISINS	4 Pound Package	34c	PICNIC HAMS	Pound 22c

REY BINDER TWINE REY Average Strength of 100 Lbs. is Uniform 500 Ft to the Lb. Is Guaranteed Uniform REY is treated which makes it Insect Proof BALL **55c**

A. B. HUTCHISON GROCERY, MARKET AND FEED

WHOSE WORD WILL YOU TAKE FOR BLOWOUT PROTECTION?

Low wheels, larger tires, and the high speeds of today make blowout protection in your tires vital to your safety as never before. Are you accepting exaggerated and unsupported advertising and sales claims—or are you accepting the judgment of men who risk their lives on their tires and know from experience the tire that gives them the greatest blowout protection?

Thirty-three race drivers and their mechanics lined up for the dangerous, grueling grind of the 500-Mile Race at the Indianapolis Speedway May 30th. Firestone Tires were purchased and used on every one of the thirty-three cars.

Kelly Pettilo won the race at an average speed of 106 miles per hour. Wilbur Shaw was second, flashing across the finish line just behind the winner. Both drivers broke the track record without tire trouble. In fact, not one of the thirty-three drivers had tire trouble of any kind.

Gum-Dipping is one of the outstanding reasons why Firestone Tires give such amazing performance. By this process every cotton cord is soaked and every strand is insulated with pure liquid rubber, preventing internal friction and heat, the main cause of blowouts. Gum-Dipping is a patented extra process not used in any other make of tire.

When you consider that there were 882,000 automobile accidents in the

United States last year, and of these, 43,000 were caused by blowouts, punctures, and skidding, you will more fully realize how very important it is for you to protect your life and the lives of others by equipping your car with Firestone Gum-Dipped High Speed Tires—the safest tires built.

It will be worth your time to read these three questions and their answers:

QUESTION 1—"Will the tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"

ANSWER—Leading university tests show Firestone High Speed Tires stop your car 15% quicker than the best of other popular makes of tires.

QUESTION 2—"Are they built to give me the greatest blowout protection?"

ANSWER—Unequaled performance records for sixteen consecutive years prove that Gum-Dipping gives you the greatest blowout protection ever known.

QUESTION 3—"Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"

ANSWER—Thousands of car owners report unequalled mileage records—evidence of the longer wear and greater economy of Firestone High Speed Tires.

Volume—Direct Purchasing—Straight Line Manufacturing and Efficient and Economical System of Distributing to 500 Stores and to 30,000 Dealers, enables Firestone to give greater values at lowest prices

1 University tests show Firestone tires stop cars 15 to 25% quicker.

2 Gum-Dipped cords give greater blowout protection. Gum-Dipping is not used in other tires.

3 Wider, flatter tread gives more than 50% longer non-skid wear.

The MASTERPIECE OF TIRE CONSTRUCTION

\$7.45 HIGH SPEED TYPE 4.50-20 Gum-Dipped

We select from our enormous stocks of raw materials the best and highest grade rubber and cotton for the High Speed Tire. In our factory we select the most experienced and skilled tire makers to build this tire. It is accurately balanced and rigidly inspected and we know it is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$7.75
4.75-19	8.20
5.00-19	8.60
5.25-18	9.75
5.50-17	10.70
6.00-16	11.95
4.75-19 HD	10.05
5.00-19 HD	11.05
5.25-18 HD	12.20

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

TYPE	SIZE	PRICE
CENTURY PROGRESS TYPE Gum-Dipped	4.50-21	\$7.30
	4.75-19	7.75
	5.25-18	9.20
OLDFIELD TYPE Gum-Dipped	4.50-21	\$6.65
	4.75-19	7.55
	5.25-18	8.40
SENTINEL TYPE	4.50-21	\$6.95
	4.75-19	7.60
	5.25-18	8.75
GOURIER TYPE	30x31-10	\$4.05
	4.60-21	4.75
	4.50-21	5.25

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Scalylite LEAKPROOF TUBES Sealed against air leakage to give greater mileage. 4.40-21 } \$2.45 4.50-21 } 4.75-21 } 5.00-17 } 5.25-17 } 2.05

BATTERIES As Low As **\$5.55** EXCHANGE

SPARK PLUGS Quick spark—withstand heat—longer life. **58c** Each in Sets

LET Want Ads

SELL IT, BUY IT, TRADE IT

FOR SALE—The Cozy Cafe, also all equipment. See Mrs. G. W. Jones, Baird, Texas, 25-tf

FOR SALE—1 pair Blue Love Birds, Canary birds and three bird cages, also one male Persian cat. Mrs. J. H. Terrell, Baird, 26-tp

FOR SALE—20 lard cans, capacity 15 gallons each, Price 45 cents. L. J. Brian, 26-1t

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1931 Chevrolet Truck. Will trade for car, or sell for cash. See Sam Henderson Baird, Texas, 25-1tp

ROOM FOR RENT—Nice room for rent, Southeast location, well ventilated and on Bankhead highway. Inquire at Star office.

MAN WANTED for Raleigh Route of 800 families. Write today. Rawleigh Dept. TXF-38-SA, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER. I need a middle aged woman who needs a home and can cook and keep house. See me after 5 o'clock evenings. Ross B. Jenkins, Co. Agent, Baird, Tex.

FOR RENT—House furnished or unfurnished. All conveniences. Good garage. 4 blocks from Market Street. See Garland Bennett, 26-tf

FORT WORTH STAR TELEGRAM—Delivered twice daily, Morning, evening, Sunday, Tom Warren, Agent.

ABILENE NEWS-REPORTER Distributed twice daily in Baird. See me or phone No. 100 for delivery of paper. Cliff Johnson.

LOST—Musical saw and bow in brown leather case May 30th between my home and business section. Suitable reward. T. B. Satterwhite, Phone 273, Baird, Texas, 27-tf

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—I need a middle aged woman who needs a home and can cook and keep house. See me after 5 o'clock in the evenings. Ross B. Jenkins, County Agent, Baird, Texas, 27-tf

HEMSTICHING—I am now doing hem stitching and pecking. Bring your work to me. Located at the building formerly occupied by The Baird Star. Mrs. J. W. Farmer, 27-tf

LAUNDRY Call Phone No. 131 Will call Monday, Wednesday and Friday, of each week. **Abilene Laundry Co.** HOMER DUNN Representative, Baird, Texas

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Suggests Amendment of Constitution but Asks Stop-Gap Legislation to Permit Continuance of the New Deal Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

© Western Newspaper Union.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has created a major issue for the campaign of 1936 and stirred up widespread debate and controversy over a question that the nation had thought was settled in its early days. Furthermore, it is likely he has started the movement for a complete re-arrangement of political forces into what will be virtually two new parties. Briefly, he proposes that the Constitution be changed to take from the states and give to the federal government power over the chief social and economic questions so that the New Deal may be saved from the doom pronounced upon it by the Supreme court.

In the course of a two hour talk with the Washington correspondents the President sent up a trial balloon on the plan he had conceived for remodeling the government to fit his program, declaring that he favored curtailing the sovereignty of the states and giving the central government full control over agriculture, industry, commerce and all other occupations and enterprises. He said this question of amending or re-writing the Constitution must be settled by a vote of the people. In some ways, he said, the Supreme court decision was the best thing that could have happened to the country because it clarified the issue as he presented it. The issue must be met by moving one way or the other, he said, back to the 13 states or forward to the modern interpretation.

We are the only country in the world which has not solved this problem, Mr. Roosevelt said. We thought we were solving it, but now it is thrown right back in our faces. We are relegated to the "horse and buggy" interpretation of the interstate commerce clause. That many prominent Democrats will be alienated from their support of Mr. Roosevelt by this pronouncement is certain. Already there has been launched a movement for those of the party who seek "a return to constitutional government" to unite with the Republicans who are of like mind. Its leaders are Bainbridge Colby, who was secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet, and Chief Justice William R. Patterson of the Massachusetts Supreme court.

Mr. Colby has written to a number of Democratic leaders of national repute proposing they meet in a southern city, preferably Richmond, "to consider some form of political action that is for our country and above party."

In a letter to a friend in Washington it was revealed that Chief Justice Patterson had decided to resign in order to join with other Jeffersonian Democrats to bring about a coalition with Republicans and the restoration of "constitutional government" to replace the New Deal.

HAVING started the country by his proposition for changing the basic law, Mr. Roosevelt turned his attention to speedy legislation that might salvage part of the NRA, considering it as authoritatively said, that amendment of the Constitution was not a matter of the immediate future. He asked congress to pass the Clark resolution in modified form extending the NRA until April 1, 1936, with the understanding that it would be a skeleton organization to collect and classify data but without power to enforce wages, hours or fair trade practices upon industry, except in the ease of work done for the government. This was agreeable to both the senate and the house majorities. The President said there would be no attempt to circumvent the Supreme court decision or to persuade business men to enter into voluntary code agreements.

Attorney General Cummings, Solicitor General Reed, Felix Frankfurter and others were studying numerous proposals for substitutes for the NRA, but Secretary Early of the White House staff said none of the suggestions had met the requirements. Secretary of Labor Perkins had a plan for using the government's taxing powers as a means toward interstate regulation. Senators Nye and King introduced in the senate a bill to expand the powers of the federal trade commission. And there were many other propositions, but none of them seemed adequate.

CONGRESS, it now appears, will be in session until September, for the President handed to the leaders a "must" program of legislation that will keep the law makers busy for a long time. Here is the list:

1. Social security bill.
2. Omnibus banking bill.
3. Holding company bill.
4. Wagner labor relations bill, and Guffey coal regulations bill.
5. Tennessee valley bill.
6. Bankhead cotton act extension.
7. AAA amendments.
8. Tax extension bill.
9. Temporary NRA extension.
10. NRA government contract requirements.

11. Federal alcohol control legislation.
12. Federal oil control legislation.
13. Central statistical board set up.
14. Electrical farm and home authority set up.

The holding company measure has been resisted firmly in committee by two Democrats, Pettigill of Indiana and Huddleston of Alabama. In a senate debate it was vigorously attacked by Dieterich of Illinois, Democrat, and Hastings of Delaware, Republican, as an unconstitutional scheme to destroy the government's competitors in the power business. Mr. Dieterich said it was his honest conviction that the measure would destroy all private ownership of public utilities in the country, together with the millions upon millions of dollars invested in them by private citizens.



Thomas N. McCarter

This measure was naturally the chief topic of discussion at the annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute at Atlantic City. President Thomas N. McCarter told the assemblage that the privately owned power industry must fight for its life against the administration's "most devastating and destructive attack." He told of presenting "in person" to the President "a dignified memorial" setting forth "facts that seemed to the trustees to threaten the existence of this industry and appealed to the government for a get-together policy for the elimination of whatever abuses and wrongs might be found to exist," but said he got nowhere.

TEMPORARILY the work-relief program was halted when the officials found that the projects were too costly, and they set about hunting up projects that would provide maximum work at minimum cost, so that the promise to employ 3,000,000 persons can be carried out. Meanwhile approval of all applications was held up.

They have an average of \$1.100 per man to spend. Yet the \$1,000,000,000 in projects already planned will cost approximately \$2,000 for every person taken off relief rolls and kept on government pay rolls until July 1, 1936.

To reduce the average, Mr. Roosevelt instructed Progress Director Harry L. Hopkins to search the country for local, quick work where material costs will be low with almost all the money going for labor and wages.

The plan of enlarging the Civilian Conservation corps from 300,000 to 600,000 was in process of revision because it was believed the additional men could not be enrolled if the present eighteen to twenty-five-year-old age limit were retained. The probability was the age limit would be raised to thirty years.

SOLELY on account of ill health, Ramsay MacDonald has retired as prime minister of Great Britain and gone to Lossiemouth, his home in Scotland, for a good rest. His successor as head of the national cabinet is Stanley Baldwin, the veteran leader of Conservatives who has been serving as lord president of the council and in reality has been a deputy prime minister since the national government was formed seven years ago. Mr. MacDonald exchanges places with him, thus remaining in the cabinet but without departmental duties. The date of his last cabinet meeting as prime minister was the sixth anniversary of his assumption of the office for the second time. With the exception of H. H. Asquith he has held the office continuously for the longest period in modern times.

Of the other changes in the cabinet the most important was the transfer of Sir John Simon from the foreign office to the home office. He is succeeded in the former by Sir Samuel Hoare, who has been chief secretary for India. Mr. MacDonald's son Malcolm, only thirty-four years old, was made colonial secretary.

BOUSSON'S French cabinet having fallen almost immediately, President Lebrun had great difficulty finding another premier. Pierre Laval, former foreign minister, finally undertook to form a new government and to "save the franc." He kept the foreign ministry post himself, and put Marcel Regnier in as minister of finance.

WITHOUT any special ceremony the Supreme court, at the end of its spring session, for the last time walked out of the old senate chamber which it has occupied as a courtroom since 1839. When the court reconvenes next October after its summer recess it will be housed in the magnificent new \$10,000,000 marble building just east of the Capitol.

CHAIRMAN JESSE H. JONES announced that in the future the RFC will file with the interstate commission, if necessary, its own reorganization plans for railroads in financial difficulties and in which it holds a financial interest.

At the same time Mr. Jones announced a plan whereby the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific railroad would be organized with the aid of a \$24,000,000 government loan. A four-point program was worked out in conferences between Mr. Jones and H. A. Scandrett, president of the road, and will be filed for court approval.

Notice of the intention of the RFC to force reorganization plans has been given in letters to the Denver & Rio Grande Western, and the Western Pacific.

WITHOUT discussion and without a record vote the house passed the Wiley bill calling for the construction of seven powerful army air bases at a total cost of \$110,000,000. The measure specifies the locations as the Atlantic Northeast, the Atlantic Southeast and Caribbean areas, the southeastern states, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, the Rocky mountain area, and "intermediate stations necessary for transcontinental movements in the maneuvers of the general headquarters air force."

ONE of the most prominent figures in the World war passed from the scene with the death in Essex, England, of Viscount Byng of Vimy. As a young officer of cavalry Byng distinguished himself in campaigns in the Sudan, in South Africa and in India. In the great war he won undying fame by his desperate defense of Ypres when it was attacked by overwhelmingly superior German forces which for the first time used poison gas and flame throwers. He was given a baronetcy for this and other gallant work, and after serving as governor-general of Canada from 1921 to 1926 he was made a viscount and later a field marshal. He was called from retirement in 1928 to become commissioner of London's police force, but ill health forced him to resign this post in 1931.

Another war commander who died was Gen. Alexander von Linsingen, who was at the head of the German southern army after having fought through the earlier campaigns in northern France.

JAPAN'S army, which appears to rule Japan's foreign policy, has decided that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of China, must retire. This was announced at Tientsin by Col. Takashi Sakai, chief of staff of the Japanese troops in North China. He said: "Chiang Kai-shek, using his financial and military power under the pretense of uniting China, is actually corrupting and disintegrating North China, which Chiang regards as a colony. Hence the Japanese army now feels that it is the wisest policy to uproot Chiang Kai-shek's influence, especially in North China."

"It is not the communists but Chiang Kai-shek who will put an end to the existence of China. The Japanese army intends to take the necessary measures to compel the Chinese government to abolish the Tientsin garrison corps, the Kuomintang political branches, the Blue Shirt secret police and patriotic societies encouraging the consumption of native goods. These societies have been responsible for anti-Japanese sentiment as well as disturbance of peace and order within Manchukuo."

COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH'S active participation in the affairs of Transcontinental and Western Air has been terminated at least for the present. Henry E. Dupont, chairman of the board, in making the announcement, denied there had been any disagreement between the famous aviator and the company officials.

"Colonel Lindbergh never has devoted 100 per cent of his time to TWA activities," Mr. Dupont said. "As an advisor he drew a retainer for his technical advice. Sometimes he worked several days in succession, sometimes only two or three days a month."

"He has devoted much time to the company, but now has decided to devote the next few months exclusively to his personal affairs, although he will continue to be available in emergencies for consultation. He still is TWA's technical adviser and he will be available if we need him. Probably when his personal affairs are straightened out he may be devoting a lot of time to our problems."

LITTLE George Weyerhaeuser, nine-year-old lumber fortune heir who was kidnapped from Tacoma, is safe at home, but the "snatchers" who held him captive for a week got away with \$200,000 ransom money paid by the lad's family. They fled in a fast automobile, and at this writing are still at large, though pursued closely by an army of government agents and other officers.

FLOODS and tornadoes wrought havoc in Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas and Kansas—a region that only recently was afflicted by drought and dust storms. It was thought as many as 250 lives were lost, and great numbers of families were rendered homeless. The worst flood area was in southern Nebraska, where the Republican river was swollen into a raging torrent.

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Humpy-Dumpty NRA Many Damocles Swords Biggest and Fastest Gangster Ingenuity

Refusing to admit the resemblance between NRA and Humpy-Dumpty, that "all the king's horses and all the king's men" could not put together again, Washington will gather up the pieces of NRA and try to reconstruct "something as good." The process may remind reconstructors of the boy who took his watch apart, put it together and proudly said to his friends, "Not only have I put it together, but I have quite a number of pieces left over that I do not need."



Arthur Brisbane

The Weyerhaeuser kidnapers, however "hard-boiled" they may be, must feel nervous when they hand out one of the \$200,000 ransom bills, knowing that the number and series of every bill are in the possession of government detectives.

It will not make spending the money more agreeable to learn that thirty "G-men" from the attorney general's office will devote their entire time to hunting for those bills and tracing the spenders of them—\$200,000 worth of Damocles swords.

The giant French ship Normandie is here and pleasing to Americans who like superlatives. She is the biggest liner ever launched, the longest, broadest, heaviest, costliest. And, crossing in 4 days 11 hours 42 minutes, she is the fastest. She is built, not for profit, but for glory and to advertise French supremacy.

England will soon send her Queen Mary after the Normandie's record and, doubtless, Mussolini will soon enter the race.

Uncle Sam? Well, he is busy with other things, very busy, just now.

In the line of viciousness, modern gangsters show ingenuity. Police give these details of the death of Danny Walsh, head of a bootlegger syndicate who was kidnaped, ransomed for \$40,000, later murdered. Enemies took him to sea in a boat, made him sit with his feet in a tub of wet cement,

and watch while it hardened. He was then thrown overboard with the tub of cement hard around his feet. Several times, while he watched the cement harden, it must have occurred to Danny Walsh that a criminal career is not profitable.

To say, "Man is half tiger and half monkey" is sometimes unjust to the monkey. At High Point, N. C., J. R. Riggs, middle-aged, operating a filling station, was found, with tenpenny nails driven through each hand and each foot, fastened to a rough wooden cross. The man, having been nailed to the cross only for a short time, will probably live. Riggs admitted he had engineered the crucifixion to regain his wife's affection.

Sometimes gangsters show signs of intelligence. Volney Davis, arrested in Chicago in connection with the Bremer kidnaping, was "blown" to St. Paul, and, arriving there, confessed complicity in the kidnaping, saying to the judges: "I knew I could not get away from the 'G-men.'"

Land ownership is the best foundation of prosperity and security, under just government.

Those seeking to establish refugees from Germany in Palestine decide, wisely, to begin with land ownership. A fund expected to exceed \$5,000,000 is being raised for that purpose.

The ground under your feet cannot run away, cannot be stolen.

King George, seventy years old, celebrated his birthday reviewing troops, wearing the uniform of colonel-in-chief of the Irish Guards. He rode to Buckingham palace on horseback, all four of his sons riding with him, while thousands cheered. Recently the queen celebrated her sixty-eighth birthday. It is desirable that the husband be a little older than the wife. That gives him an excuse for complaining. He can always say, "Wait until you are as old as I am and you will understand."

A Brooklyn girl, ten years old, paid \$1 for a sweepstakes ticket, won \$30,000. It will cost other little girls and big men and women many dollars for every dollar accidentally won.

Uncle Sam is presumed to get his share of the winnings in income tax. He and his country would be richer if he could find a way to prevent the gambling invasion.

The United States has important work to do outside of NRA and its revision, work with which the Supreme court would not interfere, and that is the control of floods, protection of population against them. Two hundred and fifty are reported killed in southwestern Nebraska, following flood and tornado.

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—What of the future? Where are we going now that one of the keystones of the New Deal—the National Recovery Administration—has been largely outlawed?

The national capital never has witnessed such confusion, even in the midst of the World war, as has prevailed here since the Supreme court of the United States had its final say as to the constitutionality of the NRA and Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium law. The lack of constitutional authority for the Frazier-Lemke law was recognized by many but until the highest court in the land had spoken concerning NRA, views were divided and the Blue Eagle continued to fly, albeit in a lower circle.

New Dealers generally were confident to the last. They appeared to expect some unseen force to guide the Supreme court in upholding the fantastic program which they had devised and which the President made a part of his New Deal plans for economic recovery. The adverse ruling made them sick at the stomach. Most of them have not yet recovered. Hence, confusion continues to reign.

You have heard much discussion in the past two weeks as to how the breath of life may again be breathed into the Blue Eagle. As far as I have been able to gather from authoritative quarters in Washington, there is nothing left to do but perform the funeral ceremonies for the ill-fated bird and the so-called national plan which it represented. The reports of Presidential conferences, of meetings of statesmen and executives of the Administration, of this plan and that plan and statements and expressions of opinion respecting the future course, mean absolutely nothing. When the Supreme court said that the congress had unlawfully delegated to the President power to draft codes of fair practice and enforce them upon private business, it took away the heart and nerve centers of the NRA structure.

On top of this body blow, the NRA principle is looked upon in many quarters, and by men who know and understand the problems of government, as being thoroughly discredited in the public mind. It is not too much to say that when a national law does not hold the confidence of the bulk of the people its usefulness has ceased. So it was with the prohibition amendment. Equally, I believe it can be stated, if opinion of statesmen of long training can be trusted, no attempts to revise the NRA will get to first base. Even the Brain Trust movement to obtain amendment of the Federal Constitution making such laws as NRA proper can win country-wide support.

Enough indications already have become visible to warrant a statement that the summer months will see chiseling, price cutting and other nefarious and improper business practices going on and that these will be disastrous to countless business interests. The congress will strive in a half-hearted fashion to offset the loss of strength and prestige suffered by the New Deal at the hands of the Supreme court. But the effort plainly will be only half-hearted. So it is made to appear that the country must submit for several months at least to a bad condition. After that, if the opinions of experienced men are worth while, there ought to be a substantial change for the better. Careful surveys, close examinations of the problems at hand and candid thinking has brought to unbiased observers the conclusion that there is more hope for the future now as regards the economic situation than there was while the Blue Eagle continued to soar and ballyhoo artists continued to preach about its powers to restore prosperity. I believe this statement which is the consensus ought to be tempered with one suggestion. There is likely to be a restoration of confidence generally if the Administration turns aside from Brain Trust theories and employs the practical instead of the theoretical method of government.

To the agricultural community the decision invalidating the Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium law probably has greater interest. It should not be so. The Frazier-Lemke law from the first was an idle dream and was predicated upon shortsighted understandings of basic economic laws. Everywhere I have inquired concerning the probable end or result of the workings of that statute, informed persons declared it meant eventual destruction of credit for agriculture.

Supporters of the Frazier-Lemke idea cannot lean, as do supporters of the NRA principle, upon an accusation that the law was badly administered. It was administered, according to the Farm Credit Administration, in the spirit and letter of its intent. Yet because it was fundamentally unsound it never could succeed. My own guess is that the Supreme court by its ruling in this case has rendered a great service to American agriculture.

Simmered down, the law which was proposed by Senator Frazier and Representative Lemke, both of North Dakota, was designed to give purely temporary aid to distressed owners of mortgage farm lands. The things which apparently neither of the co-authors foresaw was the effect the temporary arrangement would have as to the future. By this I mean that, for example, if a farmer wants to buy a home and had only a small amount of cash, he must borrow money from someone else. If the holder of that money were made to feel that at any time during the life of that mortgage congress could pass a law telling the lender he could not force payment of the debt few there would be who would be willing to lend their money. It is not human nature to lend money unless there is a reasonable assurance that it will be repaid.

Thus, it seems to me the Frazier-Lemke law contained elements of danger that were overlooked in the stress of depressed conditions. As laws now stand, lenders of capital will have some assurance that the security they take will continue to be security and that the individual who borrows, whether he be the owner of a farm or the owner of a business in town, either will make payments on the principal or surrender the property.

Perhaps the worst blow dealt President Roosevelt personally was the Supreme court decision which held that the Presidential power did not extend to removal of a Federal Trade Commission member except for the reasons prescribed in the law itself. It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt forcibly ousted the late William E. Humphrey from commission membership because, it was openly stated at the time, Mr. Humphrey was a conservative republican and he, therefore, did not see eye to eye with the President and his New Deal plans. Mr. Humphrey sued the government for the salary for his term. After his death his executors carried on the litigation which has just now been decided in their favor.

It is the principle involved here that is important. The Federal Trade Commission was set up as a quasi-judicial body, one endowed with powers to regulate against improper business practices and to determine the propriety of general business dealings where those dealings affected country-wide business or the interests of the public.

It takes no stretch of the imagination to see how Presidential interference with the commission personnel would result in changes of commission policy. One business practice might be held proper by a commission whose majority was conservative while that same practice would be considered illegal by a commission dominated by a liberal or radical membership. It becomes obvious then that if the President were permitted to disturb the personnel of the commission, especially judges, there could be no continuity of policy and business itself would hardly know from day to day when it was abiding by the law or when it was not.

Several months ago, I recall, I reported to you in these columns something in the nature of a prediction that the Supreme court would become better known to the general public before the current Administration had ended than it had been known since it rendered the famous Dred Scott decision in civil war days. It was a perfectly obvious circumstance. Sooner or later the questions of a constitutional nature involved in the New Deal procedure obviously were going to be tested in court.

Now, I feel warranted in reporting that the highest court again will be in the public eye. The next momentous decision likely to come from the bench of the nine austere justices will be a ruling affecting the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and therefore of vital import to the American farmer. There will be other cases involving New Deal plans, of course, but their importance cannot possibly be as great as any decision affecting the AAA, because it is an integral part of the New Deal program for recovery.

There is no possibility of a ruling on any AAA questions before next October. No test cases have yet reached the Supreme court for argument but there are half a dozen wending their slow way through minor courts. Consideration by the Supreme court eventually is, of course, certain because they involve constitutional questions.

Notwithstanding the fact that a Supreme court decision on the AAA is considerably distant, it is to be noted that after the NRA was outlawed, there was considerable scurrying around among AAA officials. Fresh consideration was given to many points of law over which there is doubt. Amendments which the AAA have asked congress to enact to strengthen the original Adjustment Act were suddenly withdrawn from the senate floor by those who sponsored them. The reason given was that there were imperfections which should be corrected. The real reason for the action was fear of sudden development of litigation over the controverted points.

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More Hope for Future

Idle Dream

AAA Comes Next

Just an Idle Dream

AAA Comes Next

Just an Idle Dream

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AAA Comes Next

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AAA Comes Next

Just an Idle Dream

AFTER WORLDS COLLIDE

by EDWIN BALMER and PHILIP WYLIE

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SYNOPSIS

Under the leadership of Cole Hendron, noted American scientist, over 200 persons escape in two Space Ships just before a cosmic collision wiped out the earth, and land on Bronson Beta. Giant meteors, fragments of the earth's moon, fall in their vicinity, but none of Hendron's colonists is hurt. A river bottom green with vegetation is found, and great forests of dead trees, preserved for a million years by the absolute cold of space. An airplane, which disappears almost immediately, flies over the camp, making no attempt to communicate with its people, who realize that they are not alone on the new planet, and that their visitors may be enemies. Tony Drake and Elliot James, in an exploration airplane flight, come upon a wondrous city, enclosed under what seems like half an iridescent glass bubble. Among their finds, in the city, is an edible grain—millions of bushels. On their flight back they come upon the camp of more than 200 persons who left the earth when they did, in a second Space Ship piloted by Dave Ransdell. Ransdell goes to Hendron's camp with Tony.

CHAPTER VI—Continued

"I can give you no idea of the superlative order in which everything in it was arranged. It would be hopeless for me to try to tell you the skill with which those people combined use with beauty. Beauty and use with imaginative intelligence. I can only say two things—first, that you will all see it yourselves, and second, that while the streets, and the buildings and the apartments of the city of the Other People fascinated us, we had intended to leave that morning."

"Again Tony ceased to read. 'We appreciated, of course,' he observed to his hearers, 'that we ought to communicate with you, and after our breakfast, and a brief journey through some of the strange streets, we went out of the city by the way we had entered and returned to our ship, where we tried to call you by radio. We failed utterly because of some puzzling interference.'

"We argued, then, whether we should return to you with what we had learned or whether we should first try to learn much more. The second argument was overwhelming in its appeal to us. We returned to the city; and on the second day, we discovered that it was not quite so intact as we had supposed. In no less than six places where we observed, the huge transparent dome was pierced and showed great jagged tears or holes and below were marks of demolition exhibiting great violence. Meteors had torn through. But except for the wreckage caused by these, I tell you that we found almost nothing out of order in that remarkable city."

"Now I will give you a few more random details from Elliot's diary: 'One thing we noted on our return to the stores—if they were stores,' Tony read, 'was that in none of them did there seem to have been a system for collecting money, or a medium of exchange, or of keeping books. Seemingly the Other People just came in and took what they wanted—or individuals must have kept their own books—or some system which we couldn't imagine, was used. For at the end of our three days' stay we were pretty certain that they had no medium of exchange to correspond to money.'

Tony looked up at his fascinated audience, then turned again to Elliot James' diary:

'A department of that store was given over to musical instruments. Their chromatic scale is different from ours, and their way of writing music entirely different. They had a few stringed instruments, no wind instruments, many percussion instruments, but they had developed a vast variety of instruments which seem to have been operated by the transference of electrical impulses to sound. Unquestionably, music and the science of electricity had existed side by side for so long that the art had developed a science for its expression.'

'We found in profusion small, light vehicles of the type which we first discovered wrecked on the road near our camp. It is plain these were operated by some sort of electric impulse; but we could do nothing with them.' Tony skipped more pages. 'Imagine us with the sun rising and the flood of indirect illumination dimming away. Imagine us under that vast transparent bubble in the early morning, having a long look at one marvel after another. We went across bridges and up and down streets. We tramped along ramps and on a dozen levels. We visited civic centers and museums and theaters and recreation grounds and central kitchens and other places of assembly, the purpose of which was not clear. All we lacked was some one to explain at frequent intervals just what we were seeing, because while we were interested we often could only guess and sometimes none of our explanations made sense. We never found that some one. One thing was very clear, however; the Other People liked to spend a lot of time together. They had privacy in their own apartments, to be sure, but there were so many things and so many kinds of things for people to do in crowds that we became convinced that they were very gregarious. We felt, too, that their crowds were not comprised of mobs of unfriendly, unsympathetic, unacquainted individuals—like the crowds that once thronged the streets of New York—but were crowds of people who were associated in a most friendly and cooperative spirit with each other.'

'We followed a gallery underground, where we found more great machines—engines—which we could not at all un-

derstand. We saw further descents into depths we decided not to explore. But we did come upon some of their stores of food—particularly grain.

'Samples of this grain,' Tony reminded them, looking up, 'already you have examined for yourselves. Elliot and I tasted it; we ate it. It was starchy and not unpleasant. Whether or not it still contains vitamins, at least it has the starch base for nutrition. In the afternoon, we found one other thing of far greater importance, to us than any other discovery, if I may except the food supply. This was a school.'

'A school?' several voices cried. 'We believe it was a school for their children from their early years up. Can you imagine the benefit of such a discovery to you? We have brought back some of the objects from that school. Some of them seem to be books—books of a different type, to be sure, from our volumes; yet they can be described as books. Other objects, which we believe to have been materials of instruction, are harder to describe. Neither Elliot nor I were able to operate them, but we formed the theory that they probably were mechanisms giving instruction visually or by sound.'

'Then we found a sphere. It was in the lobby of the school. It was a sphere about fifty feet in diameter upon which was a relief map which we must assume to be of this planet. Elliot James made a most painstaking sketch of that sphere. There were other maps.'

'In short,' said Tony, closing Elliot James' book of notes, 'we have awaiting us not only an equipment beyond anything dreamed of on earth, but a means of acquiring the secrets of the use of the engines and implements and other knowledge of this planet which we could not have obtained, by ourselves, at all.'

'A little study by ourselves as children in those amazing classrooms, a little skill and a little luck in setting in operation their mechanisms of instruction; and their secrets are ours!' Lunch was very late that day; it was long before the company of the camp could be satisfied that they had heard everything of importance that Tony had to tell them. This included, of course, the report on the finding of the lark-like aircraft of which he had made report to the other camp.

Now Tony sat alone. Many, at first, tried to sit beside him and to talk to him. But he had told them that he was weary and wished to be alone for a little while.

Tony had seen meals being sent to Hendron's cabin-like house—watched them being carried past the Ark and the workshop and the lumber piles. He had stared often at the door of the house. But no one had emerged—and Eve had not sent for him. He sat alone, on a mound of chips and sawdust. Was Hendron turning over the command to Ransdell, in there now? Was Hendron asleep from exhaustion and were Eve and Ransdell taking advantage of the resultant solitude to express fresh love for each other? His heart was heavy; heavier still because he realized that the torrent of dreads and despairs it held were unworthy of him.

He ached, and stared at his plate. His eyes felt salty and hot. He tried to clamp his mind on present necessities. They should move to the miracle city; they should study the food and machinery there. They should tend their own crops for fresh food. They should learn to run the Other People's vehicles—so that they could all be transported to the new city as rapidly as possible. They should prepare defenses for themselves against the possibility that the people who had flown the lark-like ships might some day attack them. People from earth? Or cautious scouts of the Other People.

His mind jumped incessantly back to Eve—Eve and Ransdell, his two closest friends. They seemed both on the point of deserting him. Ransdell was, of course, a great man. Stronger in character, perhaps. Tony felt the crushing weight of the responsibilities he himself had endured. Still, Ransdell had taken greater risks—held a higher office. And Ransdell had been a new and different sort of man for Eve. She had known plenty of Yale graduates with social position and wealth and superficial culture— plenty—even if the Yale graduates now left alive could be numbered on the fingers of the one hand. . . .

'Mr. Drake?' said a voice. Tony started. 'Oh, Kyto?' Suddenly Tony did not want to be alone any longer. The smiling face of the little Japanese was familiar and good. 'Sit down here, Kyto.' Kyto hesitated. 'You're not—working for me—any longer?' Tony grinned. Kyto seated himself with a precise and smooth motion. 'That's true,' he said slowly. 'I'd forgotten for an instant.'

Tony was astonished. 'You've certainly learned a lot of English in the last few months.' 'I always knew more than I pretended to know,' the Japanese answered coolly. Tony smiled. 'Really, Kyto? Then why did you pretend not to?' 'I pretended not to know much English while I was in your employ, be-

cause I was a spy,' Kyto answered.

'What!' 'It is true.'

'But, Kyto, what use was my service—to a spy? I didn't know where there was a fort, or a gun—'

'It gave me a respectable character.' 'And what did you spy on?' 'It doesn't matter now. I shall tell you some day. You see, I used to be,'—there was scarcely a trace of accent in his words—'long ago in Tokyo, a professor of foreign languages. I spoke English when I was a baby. Missionaries taught me. I was a patriot. I volunteered for espionage. While I was in America, my ideas changed. I became—before the Bronson Boddles appeared—a pacifist. I had sent in my resignation and offered to give myself up—at the time of the discovery of the approaching planets. My letters were ignored in the subsequent frantic days. So, during those days, I endeavored to reshape my life. You Americans—some of you, at least—stood for the things I desired: A world run by sense and science; a world of peace and fraternity. I wished to go on your ship. But my wish was not exclusively a selfish one. I continued to mingle with my associates in espionage—as one of them. I learned much.'

Tony had never been more astonished. As he looked at his former servant he realized that his jaw had literally sagged. 'I'll be d—d,' he murmured. 'You find it amusing?' 'Astounding.'

'You were right before,' Kyto laughed in a high key. 'It is amusing. Delicious! And I was a fool. A blind, patriotic fool.'

'I'm glad you told me,' Tony said suddenly. 'You're a man, Kyto. And we need you here. Need the things your race possesses.'

'Thank you,' Kyto said solemnly. 'You are also a man.' Involuntarily Tony glanced at Hendron's cabin and shook his head.

'The Japanese understood perfectly. I hope you will not mind an expression of my sympathies?'

Tony looked at him—his valet, expressing sympathies on a most personal matter! No—a friend—a professor—a savant. A man who had heroically offered to give up his life for the beliefs that he had gained. 'No, Kyto.'

'You will need courage,' Kyto said. 'Courage, restraint. You have both in sufficient quantities.'

'I have rats eating my soul,' Tony answered stonily. 'It is too big for all the rats on earth.'

Tony stared at the little man and said in a curious tone, 'Funny.' There was a silence between them. 'I have more to say,' Kyto picked up a chip and opened a pocket knife. He began to whittle as expertly as any country-store porch loafer.

'More?' 'You know that other ships for the trip to this planet were being prepared?'

'Sure. But none of them—' Kyto shrugged. 'Did you know that in what had been Manchuria the most fanatical Japanese, the Russians, and certain Germans combined to build such a ship?'

'No.' 'They were mostly extreme communists. But owing to their need of scientific experts, they took into their group many non-communists.'

'So?' 'Great men. They were as likely to succeed as you.'

Tony stared at his companion. 'And you believe they did? You think they are the people who have been flying here—'

'I know,' Kyto drew an object from his pocket—a tightly folded piece of paper. On it were drawn Japanese characters.

'I found this a few hours ago,' said Kyto. 'I had been walking from camp. It was blowing along in the wind. It was not mine.'

'What is it?' Tony asked. 'A prayer—a written prayer. They are in common use in Japan.'

'It might have come on the Ark.' 'Yes. But it might not. There is no such thing in the catalogue.'

'Anybody who had traveled in Japan might have had one—in a pocketbook—and lost it.'

'Again, yes. But I know intuitively.'

'If they were Russians and Germans and Japanese—why didn't they land, then?'

'My point in telling this! They do not want company here. They came to set up a Soviet. I have the information in detail. They were sworn, if they reached here, to set up their own government—to wipe out all opposed to them. It is not even a government like that of Russia. It is ruthless, inhuman—a travesty of socialism, a sort of scientific fanaticism. Most of those men and women believe in nothingness of the individual. They believe that love is really only breeding.'

Tony shook his head unbelievably. 'Why didn't they wipe us out, then?' 'Your ray-projectors were good protection. They may find a means of making them powerless. They are manifestly ahead of us here in studying the civilization of the Other People—they use their ships already.'

'I mean, the first time. Why didn't they annihilate us that first night? It would have been easy. A bomb or two—'

planation: They wish to found a new state—to be alone on the planet—to make it theirs. To found a state takes people; and for people, one needs women. The more the better—the quicker. They will not strike until they can be selective in their killing—so they wipe out all who may oppose them, but preserve all whom they may convert—especially the women.'

'Good G—d!' Tony stood up. 'You mean to tell me you think there is a gang of men or people on Bronson Beta planning that?'

'I am positive.' 'It's—it's crazy!'

Kyto shook his head. 'Conquest was like that, only two thousand years ago—a short time. And there is no more world. Is there anything that can be said to be crazy now—anything we cannot expect?'

'Then why didn't you tell us sooner?'

Kyto fumbled the paper. 'I wanted to be sure. This made me sure.'

'It's the worst evidence I ever saw. The thing's fantastic!'

'I have warned you as best I can.' He bowed his head, and walked away. Oddly enough, this scene with Kyto had brought back to Tony some of the strength that had ebbed from him. The thought that his new information would be a good excuse to break in on Hendron and Ransdell and Eve Hendron occurred to him, but he thrust it aside without effort.

He walked into the group of people who had finished their midday meal. He touched several on the shoulder. 'Duchesse, I want to talk to you privately. Von Beltz! Williamson!'

Fifteen minutes later he had explained his command to a dozen picked men.

'I'll have to tell Ransdell and Hendron later,' Tony said. 'First, we'll double the guard. Second, we'll put out some sentries far enough out to give a warning of approaching planes. Third, we'll run off a blast on our projectors to make sure they are in order.'

Von Beltz scowled. 'I can't believe it, Germans? Maybe—some Germans. Heitbrat, for example. But wouldn't it be better if we said nothing to the women? They might get hysterical.'

'These women don't get hysterical,' Tony answered succinctly. He had scarcely finished his instructions when a message was brought to him to report at Hendron's house.

He went in. Eve was in the living room—the room that had been headquarters for the camp since the building of the house. She was sitting at her father's desk, and Ransdell stood at a little distance from her. Dodson was there. The faces of all three were serious.

'Hendron has collapsed,' Dodson said to Tony. 'Whether he will recover or not, I cannot say.'

Tony shook his head sadly. Eve spoke. 'The camp must have a leader.'

'Yes,' Tony answered. 'Election might be unsatisfactory,' she continued. 'And it would take time.'

'Yes.' 'Father appointed no second in command. Whoever is in charge while he is ill must remain here. You and Elliot James alone can fly our single plane. We'll need it constantly now. A radio must be taken down to the other camp at once, for example.'

Tony looked at her with a little sign of emotion as he could show. This was a new Eve to him—a stern, impartial Eve. Grief and need had combined to make her so. 'The static we've been having makes a radio useless,' he said.

'That static occurs only at night,' she answered. 'Sundown to sunup.'

'The lights in the city—' Tony murmured. He squared his shoulders. 'I'll take a radio down at once.'

Eve rose and gestured Ransdell into her father's chair. She shook his hand. Dodson shook his hand.

Ransdell looked drawn and bleak. 'One other thing,' Tony said, his voice steady. 'We may be in a new and to me fantastic danger. Like a soldier making a report, he detailed the knowledge Kyto had given him and told Ransdell what precautions he had already taken. Even as he spoke the air was filled with a hissing thunder and they waited to continue the conversation until tests of the blast tubes had been finished.'

'I'll get outposts established at once,' Ransdell said. 'I scarcely believe that such a thing could be—but we can take no chances.'

'I'd like to talk with Kyto,' Eve said. She left the room even as Tony turned to bid her good-by.

'That radio—' said Ransdell. Tony could not make his senses believe that the man who spoke to him now was the man with whom he had spent the latter part of the previous night in deep exultation. Rivalry over leadership—rivalry over Eve—they seemed inadequate things intellectually for the breaking of a friendship. Tony remembered the pact he and Ransdell had reached in Michigan, long ago. Now—it seemed broken!

'I'll take it immediately, Dave,' he answered. The use of his first name startled Ransdell somewhat from his barren mood. He rose and held out his hand.

Tony took it. 'So long,' he said. 'Good luck.'

Tony opened the throttle regulating the supply of minute quantities of fuel to the atomic blast of his plane. The increase of speed as he fled southward took some of the strain from his nerves.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Argentine Needed White Man. Argentina was largely uninhabited prior to the coming of the white man.

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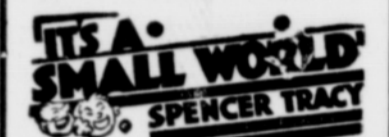
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Interest On Federal Land Bank Loans Is Decreased

The interest rate on all Federal Land Bank loans made through National farm loan associations will be reduced to 3 1-2 per cent for all interest payable in the one-year period commencing July 1, 1935 and to 4 per cent for all interest payable in the two-year period commencing July 1, 1936 according to M. H. Perkins, secretary-treasurer of the Citizens National Farm Loan Association, of Clyde, Texas.

This announcement was made June 10, 1935 when Mr. M. H. Perkins was notified of the new loan rate by A. C. Williams, president of the Federal Land Bank of Houston and General Agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Houston.

This temporary reduction of interest on Federal Land Bank loans having installments due prior to July 1, 1935 is the result of new legislation, the Farm Credit Act of 1935, which was signed by President Roosevelt June 3. Interest payable on installments due occurring after July 30, 1935, will be at the original contract rate, which is 4 1-2 per cent on loans now being made through National farm loan associations and varies from 5 to 6 per cent on loans made prior to April 1, 1935.

The Farm Credit Act of 1935 provides for another important innovation. Under its terms, the Land Bank Commissioner now may make loans to finance the purchase of farms by deservient tenant farmers. Formerly, Commissioner loans could be made only for the purpose of refinancing debts, for repurchasing farms lost through foreclosure and for working capital. The Act extends to January 1, 1940 the time in which the Land Bank Commissioner may make direct loans to farmers on first and second mortgages. The Commissioner loan plus any prior encumbrance on the property may not exceed 75 per cent of the appraised normal value. Commenting on the new provisions Mr. Perkins said: "The new provision enabling the Land Bank Commissioner to make loans for the purpose of purchasing farms provides a new opportunity for young farmers and deserving tenants to become farm owners and home owners in their own right. We shall be glad to talk things over with worthy tenants who wish to buy farms of their own."

Since May 12, 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was established, the Federal Land Bank of Houston, acting for itself and as agent for the Land Bank Commissioner has made 42,738 loans aggregating \$129,192,350. 00. This is almost as large as the amount of business carried on the books of the bank on May 1, 1933 after 17 years of operation. The interest rate reduction provided by the Act will affect only Federal land bank loans, all of which are first mortgage loans. The interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans, which are made on either first or second mortgages on farm property, will remain unchanged at 5 per cent. Any one interested and desiring to obtain funds with which to buy farm property with which now should see M. H. Perkins, whose advertisement appears in another part of this paper. This money is being supplied under the New Deal and is one of the most attractive loans ever made.

THE SUNSHINE CLUB

The Sunshine Club of the Woodmen Circle met with Mrs. John Asbury on June 5th.

The Club had as their guests Mrs. R. Q. Evans of San Antonio and Mrs. D. S. McGee and daughter, Annie Catherine.

During the social hour the hostess passed a refreshment plate of sandwiches, wafers and tea to the visitors and the following members: Mrs. W. J. Cook, Mrs. O. E. Eastham, Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Mrs. Mary Warren, Mrs. A. T. Vestal, Mrs. W. G. Bowlus, Mrs. Mary Kehr, Miss Jeffie Lambert, Miss Mary Walker and Miss Edith Bowlus.

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Charles Wrexham, an Australian banker who lost his memory and disappeared 10 years ago, has been found working as an overseer in Tasmania.

HONOR STUDENTS OF BAIRD PUBLIC SCHOOL 1934-35 TERM HIGHEST AVERAGES FOR YEAR

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THIRD GRADE:
Renee Russell 97 7-8
Irma Lois Young 97 1-2

FOURTH GRADE:
James Burks 95.4
Ola Bess McGee 94.9

FIFTH GRADE:
Willie Martha Miller 97.1
Pauline Coats 96 8-9

SIXTH GRADE:
Evelyn Frazier 96.6
Bobby Latimer 96.2

SEVENTH GRADE:
Russell Chatham 97.6
Margie Harding 96.2

EIGHTH GRADE:
Oma Lou Jester 97
Muriel Young 96.5

NINTH GRADE:
Beryl Owens and Bernice Robinson 96
Frances Mayfield 95

TENTH GRADE:
Clifton Hill 98.8
Catherine James 98

ELEVENTH GRADE:
Crawford Hughes 94.5
Ola Faye Snow 91.3

HISTORY GRADE FOR THE W. E. GILLILAND MEMORIAL MEDAL:
Catherine James 97 5-6

PERFECT ATTENDANCE FOR YEAR

FIRST GRADE: None.
SECOND GRADE: None.
THIRD GRADE: None.
FOURTH GRADE: None.
FIFTH GRADE:
Pauline Coats
Chessie Franklin
Willie Martha Miller

SIXTH GRADE:
Wilber Voshell

SEVENTH GRADE:
Inez Franklin
Lawrence Wheeler

EIGHTH GRADE: None.
NINTH GRADE:
Connie Strickland
Sam Driskill

TENTH GRADE:
Betty Wheeler
Floyd Pretz

ELEVENTH GRADE: None.

HONOR ROLL FOR YEAR

FIRST GRADE: None.
SECOND GRADE: Bobbie Lou Bennett, Bessie Benson, Mildred Coats, Emma Gene Lamar, Betty Foy Latimer, Jessie Lee McIntosh, Ray Nelle Miller, Elaine Russell, Junior Dyer, James Frazier, T. R. Price, Henry Settle, Foster Henderson, Arval Mitchell.

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FOURTH GRADE: James Burks, Bille G. Hatchett, John Emory Wheeler, Robert Wristen, Mary Benson, Hollis Carey, Jimmie Chatham, Bettie Jane Estes, Ivadel Mitchell, Ola Bess McGee, and Nola Van Gibson.

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SECOND GRADE: Wanda Brame, Emma Gene Lamar, Maurice Lloyd, Laura Sue Maness, Elaine Russell, Trinidad Navarro, J. W. Ross, Junior Dyer, James Wrsten, Don Gorman, Dan Gorman, Junior McGowan, Thelma Collins, and Arval Mitchell.

THIRD GRADE: Charles Williams, Billy Wristen, Ida May Glover, Dorothy Hatley, Frankie Dell Perry, Helen McClendon, Janice Ivey, Jo Carman.

FOURTH GRADE: James Burks, Hollis Carey, Jimmie Chatham, Edna Orns by, and Nola Van Gibson.
FIFTH GRADE: Dalton Franklin, Eugene Swinson, John Work, Vel Livingston, Betty Ann Bounds, Geraldine Burks, Alene Chatham, Ruth Dyer, Patty Estes, Chessie Franklin, Charity Gilliland, Erralene Haley, Dorothy Hunt, Eleanor Jones, and Betty McCoy
SIXTH GRADE: Marian Dyer, Evelyn Frazier, Margie Nichols, and Frank Frazier.

SEVENTH GRADE: Clyde Wallace Yarborough, Inez Franklin, Dolores Ry lee, Kathryn Schaffrina, Marion Vestal and Dorothy Nordyke.

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NINTH GRADE: Ben Corn, Sam Driskill, Irby Smith, Mart Gorman, Loraine Henry, Johnnie Mae Hughes, Marjorie Coats, Bernice Robinson, Mary Frances Russell, and Willie Oscar

McWhorter.
TENTH GRADE: Clifton Hill, Rosa Lee Blair, Mildred Bryant, Haynie Carter, Evalyn Childress, Frances McElroy, Betty Wheeler, Anita Stiles, Opal Sprouse, Ssie Lee Smith, and Juanita Neff
ELEVENTH GRADE: Mayo Fowler, Jackie Street, Hulen Hughes, Maurice Eubanks, Ida Louise Fetterly, May Louise Jones, Magdalene Jones, Annie Bell Kanady, Shelba Jones, and Clara Nell Hughes.

OBITUARY

The death angel has again visited our midst and taken from us our beloved member friend and neighbor, Mrs. R. C. Dawkins.

Emily Ann Judson Anderson was born in Mellow Valley, Alabama, June 20, 1854. She was married to R. C. Dawkins in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Dawkins came to Texas in an ox drawn wagon the same year. They came to Callahan County in 1876 where Mrs. Dawkins has made her home since. Mrs. Dawkins died May 26, 1935. She was converted when 12 years of age and joined the Missionary Baptist church and lived a consecrated Christian life until her death. She with 8 other members organized the Baptist Church at Admiral in 1881. She was the last one of those 9 members to go. For a long while her friends, neighbors had called her "Aunt Jud", and the last few years they had called her "Mother Dawkins." She was a good mother, friend, and neighbor and will be missed by her friends, neighbors, and children. And to them we can only say, "mother has gone on to wait for us on that other shore where parting will be no more." To her children we say "grieve not for one who is dead, but be ready to meet her when the call comes for you to go for she has gone to be with her Lord that she served so faithfully for these many years." She was a noble Christian woman and has left us an example to follow.

Mrs. Dawkins leaves 4 sons, one daughter, 6 grandsons, 8 granddaughters, 7 great grand children, one brother and one sister, and a host of friends to mourn her going. We as a committee from our Church extend to the relatives our sympathy and again say to look to Jesus for comfort in this sad hour for 'tis he and he only that can cheer us if we trust him as we know that she did.

Committee:
Mrs. Olin Phillips
Miss Sallie Sanders
Mrs. J. H. Higgins

BIGGEST RANCH SPLIT

At last the greatest single real estate tract under private ownership in the world is to be broken up and divided among the heirs of its former owner. It is the famous King ranch in Texas, comprising 1,200,000 acres, larger than the state of Rhode Island. This vast estate was the personal empire of Captain Richard King, who

died a half-century ago, the nucleus of which he bought from Mexican owners in 1853. He added to his holdings from time to time, encouraged settlers, built towns and railroads, and raised prodigious herds of cattle.

It is related that a few years ago when meat packers were very short of cattle and in the market for 20,000 head, a representative of the King ranch who happened to be in Chicago said he could supply them. The packers were skeptical and asked that the ranch be wired to find out whether such a large number really could be furnished. The answer came: "Yes; do you want Shorthorns or Herefords?"

After Captain King's death in 1885, Mrs. King managed the vast estate, with the aid of her son-in-law, Robert J. Kleberg, for 40 years until her death in 1925 at the age of 94. Kleberg died about three years ago, hence the big ranch will be divided, and the world will probably never see its like again.

Having entirely lost his sense of smell several years ago, Prof. W. K. Cuyler of the University of Texas has made a special and highly scientific study of skunks.

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