



# GOOD TASTE TODAY

by EMILY POST

World's Foremost Authority on Etiquette  
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## What Is It? Dinner, Lunch or Supper?

DEAR Mrs. Post: A friend of mine insists that no matter what is served, the meals of the day in their order are called breakfast, lunch and dinner, and a light evening meal is supper. I maintain that if a person eats a full course meal at noon it is called dinner. Will you explain this to us?

Answer: Meticulously speaking, dinner, no matter whether served at mid-day or in the evening, begins with soup in plates set on a tablecloth, and is followed by meat and vegetables, and there is no cup and saucer for a hot beverage on the table. It is the tablecloth and the soup in the soup plate, and the absence of cups and saucers, that classifies the meal as dinner. Until lately the presence of bread and butter plates also banished the name of dinner. Supper is recognized principally because set on a bare table, and it has cups and saucers and hot coffee, tea or chocolate on the table, and soup, if any, is served in cups. The difference between lunch and supper is that one is at mid-day and the other is in the evening. Less meticulously but according to its more usual interpretation, dinner is the substantial meal of the 24 hours, no matter at what time it is eaten, and the other meal is either lunch or supper.

## Youth Still Addresses His Elders With "Sir"

DEAR Mrs. Post: My son is eighteen and as a young child we taught him to address older men as Sir. A young uncle of his insists that Sir and Ma'am are used only by servants when speaking to their employers. If modern training is gradually abolishing every sign of filial respect, what kind of untrained animals will our young soon be? I wish you'd explain the present-day use of Sir and Ma'am.

Answer: All properly brought up boys answer Sir when making a monosyllabic reply to a gentleman, and Mrs. Brown or Miss Brown when answering a lady. Girls say Mr. Brown as well as Mrs. or Miss Brown. Properly, servants say Sir and Madam.

## Sending Announcements.

DEAR Mrs. Post: My relatives are my aunt and my brother, and under the circumstances I am not going to have a very large wedding and will not send any invitations. But I would like to send announcements to our friends everywhere. In whose name should these announcements be sent?

Answer: Either would be proper although somewhat depending upon circumstances. If your aunt has brought you up and your brother is younger than you, then the invitations would certainly go out in her name. But if you and your brother have always lived together and if he is older than you, the invitations would probably go out in his name. This, however, can't be answered definitely since the question of how both feel about the matter must be taken into consideration.

## Ask Her Alone.

DEAR Mrs. Post: Is it necessary to ask the friends with whom a friend of mine is visiting to go out with us? I have always done this but this year things are different and I haven't much money. However, I do not want her criticized for my failure to do something that would be very difficult for me to do right now, but which they may not appreciate.

Answer: Under practically all circumstances one is free to ask one's friend and not the persons with whom she happens to be staying, especially if the latter are strangers.

## Substitute for Spouse.

DEAR Mrs. Post: You have written that to all general parties such as receptions and musicales a wife may accept an invitation for herself and send regrets for her husband. Will you go a little further and explain whether she might be allowed to take a friend in her husband's place to such a general party since to go alone would be rather unpleasant?

Answer: She could do this only in the house of someone whom she knows well enough to call on the telephone and ask if she may bring whoever it is in "John's" place.

## Knives, Forks and Fish.

DEAR Mrs. Post: When fish is served at breakfast, are the medium sized knives used for eating breakfast proper, or should I set the table with the fish knives and forks?

Answer: Usually the regular breakfast knife and fork are used, but if you are having small bony fish and your fish knives are more practical, then by all means use them.

# SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field

FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT



Washington. — Just one more change on the Supreme court bench and folks will begin wondering why President Roosevelt thought last January that any packing was necessary! Yet two or three more changes are almost certain within a year.

The court now stands as follows: Left: Brandeis, Cardozo, Stone, Black. Middle: Hughes, Roberts. Right: Sutherland, Butler, McReynolds.

So that to obtain a favorable five to four decision, any question need only have a sufficient approach to being within the realm of federal powers to win the votes of one of the two middle of the roaders to be assured of victory.

Which is the more significant when it is realized that Black takes the place of Justice VanDevanter, who belonged in the extreme "right" division.

So that the difference is that the three remaining conservatives, Sutherland, Butler and McReynolds, must now win the support of both of the middle of the roaders, Hughes and Roberts, in order to win.

Both middle of the roaders will probably serve on the court for a long time, but all three of the conservatives are headed for retirement in the near future. As a matter of fact, if there were not the present bitter conflict all three would have retired at the end of the term in June. This is regarded as an undeniable fact by personal friends of the three justices. It has also been well known for some time that Justice Brandeis would like to retire.

Retirement of Brandeis, of course, would not be much of a change. True, Brandeis, with Cardozo and every other member of the court, voted the NRA out the window. Whereas Senator Black, not only publicly, but in his private conversations, denounced the court for that decision.

But even if President Roosevelt had been granted his six justice increase last January it would not have affected the NRA case, assuming that precisely the same question could have been presented to the enlarged court. For apparently nine justices would have voted as they did before, and the new six, presumably, would have voted as the man who appointed them wanted.

That would have left it nine to six against the new version of NRA.

In the picking of Black, of course, the President came pretty close—as close as it was humanly possible to come in calculating ahead—to avoiding a fight in the senate on confirmation. Obviously any lawyer who had expressed the views on economic questions that Black has would have encountered a tremendous fight.

So if Roosevelt wants to fill the vacancies sure to come in a few months by men holding Black's views, he will probably name other senators!

## Cotton Plan Wrong

President Roosevelt is not explaining the real reasons why he consented to cotton loans after so positively telling the newspaper men that there would be no loans without crop control legislation. But the tremendously important thing about the whole business is that from the point of view of the economist invoking the law of supply and demand, both the President and the senators and representatives who forced government cotton loans over his protest, are wrong.

Either the President's plan or the plan of the congressmen will lead inevitably to disaster for the South, in the opinion of every disinterested expert who has studied the situation. Either plan would lead to holding the price of cotton up to 12 cents a pound or better. In fact, either plan aims at putting the price higher than that.

Under the so-called "parity price" theory, the price of cotton should be about 17 cents a pound. This "parity price" figure is determined by measuring the buying power of a pound of cotton over the years from 1909 to 1914—the period immediately preceding the outbreak of the World War.

The point is, how many cents a pound would cotton have to be now, or at any given time, in order to buy the same amount of other commodities that the average sales price of cotton would have bought in this 1909-1914 period?

If prices go up, of course, the "parity price" moves up with them. Presumably the whole effort of the administration should be to maintain this "parity price."

Well, that is a very pleasant thing for a cotton farmer to contemplate, if he doesn't think of anything else. But there are a few other things which, if he does any reading or thinking in his off moments, might cause some dilution of his joy in thinking about the maintenance of this "parity price."

It is an uncontroverted fact that Brazil can produce cotton at 6 cents a pound—barely over one-third of

this "parity price." It is also an uncontroverted fact that Brazil has a tremendous acreage not yet diverted to cotton—an acreage big enough to supply the entire world with cotton, for that matter.

Brazil has already expanded her cotton production something like ten times as much as such optimists on the domestic cotton situation as Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper thought she could three years ago. Like many others, Roper simply would not believe the reports that United States consuls in Brazil were sending him.

A national magazine sent a cotton expert from New Orleans down to Brazil to study the situation. He confirmed the consular reports, but still optimism about the domestic cotton situation radiated in Washington.

It further happens that Germany has been busy at work developing a substitute for cotton. So long as the world price is high, the Germans will work constantly at that problem. They can produce cotton substitute now, but the price is too high. But they are confident they can eventually get the cost of production down.

The terrible part of the whole business is that once Brazil has increased her production sufficiently, or been joined by enough other cheap producers, there is very little the United States government can do. The world will be supplied with cotton from sources other than the United States, and at a price below the cost of production in every state east of the Mississippi river. In fact, there are only two states, Texas and Oklahoma, which can then continue cotton growing at a profit.

## Soft Pedal Sugar Fight

One reason the big controversy over sugar is so confusing to the average reader that he just skips over it is that nobody is really saying what he means. Every one involved has motives, but they are not talking about them. They talk about something else.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes are working in the interest of the island producers—Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, chairman of the senate finance committee, and those following him are working in the interests of the sugar refiners in continental United States.

Roosevelt and Ickes want to put no limit on the amount of sugar that may be refined in the islands. They claim that to do so would be to discriminate against American citizens, as these islands are all part of the United States.

But the simple fact is that labor is cheaper on the islands. So that if their production were not restricted—and as there is of course no tariff on the sugar they send to the United States—the ultimate result would be that every refinery now working in continental United States would be closed down.

In fact, this is perfectly known to Ickes, who professes a desire to see work provided in new refineries, particularly in the Virgin Islands, his special charge. Roosevelt has developed a keen interest in the welfare of the poor people of Puerto Rico, etc.

Underlying this, however, is something else. Roosevelt and Ickes just happen to dislike intensely the "economic royalists" who own the sugar refineries in this country, particularly in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Louisiana. This feeling probably started off against a few of them, but as the fight grew hot it spread to them all. Roosevelt has used plenty of adjectives in describing the "lobby" which was trying to get congress not to strangle the domestic refining industry. In fact, he permitted newspaper men to quote him to the broad general effect that it was one of the most pernicious and wicked outfits working against the cause of the people.

Pat Harrison, however, has certainly proved a thorn in the administration's side on this issue. Down in his heart Pat has not forgiven the President for defeating him for Democratic leader of the senate. There is no doubt, whatever, of course, that it was Roosevelt's influence which elected Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, over Pat by one vote.

In this case, however, Pat had a local reason to fight. Many of his Mississippi constituents work in the refineries at New Orleans. Pat did not want them to lose their jobs through the government literally closing these refineries down.

So he offered a "compromise" which would get around the idea of discriminating against American citizens. This compromise would simply provide that all existing refineries could refine sugar up to their previous maximums. This would keep the domestic refineries going and permit the offshore refineries to do just what they had been doing, but would close the door to new offshore refineries.

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# 'Way Back When

By JEANNE

GENERAL WAS SCHOOL TEACHER

SOMETIMES one small incident changes a whole life's trend, and leads to prominence beyond all previous dreams. We all recall one or two unexpected happenings in our own lives which changed their whole course.

John J. Pershing, who rose to be general of all the United States army, might have had an entirely different life had he not taken advantage of a lucky opportunity. He was born in 1860 at Laclede, Mo. His father was boss of a railroad gang and, later, a farmer. John quit school when he was thirteen to work on the farm, digging fence holes, herding sheep, planting corn, all the usual jobs that are the lot of a farm boy. Ambitious to be a lawyer, he studied night after night. In 1879, he got a job as teacher in Prairie Mount, Mo., and saved most of the \$40 per month he re-



ceived to study law at Kirksville Normal school.

Then came the incident which changed his whole life. Jack Pershing saw an advertisement announcing competitive examinations for West Point. He had only two weeks to prepare, but he won the appointment. At West Point he won prominence as president of his class and as first captain of the corps of cadets. Possessing the characteristics of a perfect soldier, his assignments after graduation into the army were marked with success. While a military instructor at the University of Nebraska, he resumed his law studies and took his degree. Since the army conducts its own military courts, this gave Pershing an opportunity to combine his business love with his soldierly success. When the World War broke out, he was made general of the U. S. army.

## FAMED TENOR MIGHT HAVE BEEN A CLERK

SOMETIMES parents despair unnecessarily about their children. Just because a youngster shows no aptitude for the job his parents may choose for him is no indication that failure awaits him.

If John McCormack had followed the plans of his father he might have been a Catholic priest. The famous tenor was born in Athlone, Ireland, in 1884, fourth of eleven children. His father worked in the woolen mills of the town and the family was very poor. John attended the Catholic schools and was an excellent student, winning a scholarship to college. There he studied for the priesthood.

At an early age John McCormack's voice showed promise and at the age of nine he sang in a school entertainment. Music was not one of the subjects offered at



college, and so John had no opportunity to receive training for his voice. It did not occur to him at that time that singing would be his profession. However, he did decide against becoming a priest, which must have been a hard blow for his father. But the man did not lack understanding and he encouraged the boy in his desire to become a civil service clerk. When John failed in the entrance examinations at the school where he would receive his training, and when given a second chance forgot the appointment, his father must have truly despaired.

Then it began to dawn on John McCormack that singing was his true vocation. He had loved to sing all his life. He went to Dublin and got a job in the Marlborough Street cathedral choir at \$125 a year. He began to gain more and more recognition, sang for recordings of the Edison and Gramophone companies, and eventually became a star of opera. Today he is known the world over for his golden tenor.

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# WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK...

By Lemuel F. Parton

NEW YORK.—The McIntyre and Heath partnership of 63 years is at an end with the death of James McIntyre, seventy-nine, at his home at Southampton, N. Y. As McIntyre died, Thomas K. Stepped High Heath, eighty-four years old, lay suffering from paralysis unaware of his partner's demise. "Under the Gas Light," "Ingomar the Barbarian" and "The Black Crook" were played straight and never burlesqued in the flourishing days of McIntyre and Heath's "Georgia Minstrels," as were Chester A. Arthur's sideburns and Benjamin Harrison's fuzzy plug hat. Boys in short pants who tagged the parade, somewhere out on the kerosene circuit, have grown old and died since the 40 burnt-cork troupers, stepping high in linen dusters, stirred new life in remote towns.

Their 63 years was not a record. Fox and Ward of Philadelphia were together, I believe, something over 70 years.

McIntyre and Heath, however, had a record in their 12,500 performances. They never missed a show, and gave 17 performances daily at the Omaha State fair in 1876. Appearing for the last time in New York in 1929, they said stage humor hadn't changed much. All they did in refurbishing their old jokes, said McIntyre, was to put in words like "airplane" and "prohibition" and "radio."

To such oldsters, much that seems glaringly modern was really old stuff. The first authentic syncopation on the American stage was "The Rabbit Song" of jerky measure, with an accompanying hitch-kick, sung and danced by McIntyre in 1879. He said he got it from a former slave.

They appeared in dance halls, music halls, concert halls, variety theaters, vaudeville, burlesque, musical comedy, light opera, revues, extravaganzas, pantomime, comedies, drama and motion pictures.

They teamed up in San Antonio, Texas, May 12, 1874. They were in separate blackface song and dance acts on a vaudeville bill. Heath's partner became ill and they merged their acts. Their first show was stranded in Louisville. They paid no salaries, but gave Riley, the bandmaster, the bass drum. McIntyre got a job in a livery stable. They pulled the partnership together again and out of it came the Georgia minstrels. "Henney and Alexander" of "The Ham Tree" will be remembered until all who saw them have gone.

THIS administration helped many Harvard men to "rise and shine." Unhappily, two others come to grief at about the same time. Francis O. French, father-in-law of John Jacob Astor, Ireland, in 1884, fourth of eleven children. His father worked in the woolen mills of the town and the family was very poor. John attended the Catholic schools and was an excellent student, winning a scholarship to college. There he studied for the priesthood.

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college, and so John had no opportunity to receive training for his voice. It did not occur to him at that time that singing would be his profession. However, he did decide against becoming a priest, which must have been a hard blow for his father. But the man did not lack understanding and he encouraged the boy in his desire to become a civil service clerk. When John failed in the entrance examinations at the school where he would receive his training, and when given a second chance forgot the appointment, his father must have truly despaired.

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Thereafter he sold overcoats on commission and now, at forty-eight, eases down into bankruptcy, owing a Chinese laundryman \$1.48, this being one of several small liabilities.

SIR ROBERT CRAIGIE stopped several weeks in this country and visited Washington, en route to Japan as the newly appointed British ambassador.

He is Britain's naval expert. His previous visits have touched off much newspaper conjecture, in which his trip has been interpreted as a move by England to get America to police her interests in the Pacific and the Far East. All this, Sir Robert has suavely waved aside.

He served 14 years in the foreign office and three years ago became assistant secretary of state. He is the son of the late Admiral R. W. Craigue. He was chief naval expert of the foreign office, knighted in 1936.

Mrs. Craigue, who accompanies him, is an American. She was Pleasant Stovall, daughter of the late Pleasant A. Stovall, who was editor of the Savannah, Ga., Evening Press and minister to Switzerland.

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LISTEN FOLKS NOBODY'S BUSINESS By Jim Ferguson (Editor's Note: This article is published as a news item, and represents the personal views of Mr. Ferguson only.)

CROP CONTROL Crop control in the last analysis means people control. It means just what it says. Control of the amount and kind of crops that the government is to allow the farmers to plant.

Once the crop control idea is again put in motion by law, the five stock industry will again become involved and we will go to killing pigs and cattle again. As a result beef and pork will feel the oppressive burden of high prices.

When we start to talking about the virtues of crop control let us not forget the good old democratic principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. If the price of agricultural products are to be raised and maintained by government loans or subsidy then the consuming public becomes the victim of an unfair discrimination by the few against the many.

If it is right for the government to fix a maximum price of clothes so that both parties may get the benefit of government aid? It occurs to me that at a time when there are millions unemployed, ill fed and underclothed, that is no time for the government to be doing that which will add to the ills which afflict us.

While cotton is still bringing better than 9 cents, I think our cotton farmer friends ought to sell their cotton and thereby save the interest and expense of a cotton crop control program. It may be that the price will go lower. If there is really a big crop made, lower prices must prevail and the government loan can't prevent it.

The crop control idea is wrong. It is unwise speculation and sooner or later it will impair the liberty of the people and the financial foundation of the government. Let us preserve one and avoid the other.

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spite a dozen or more inspired telegrams of protest sent by the rival labor factions to him.

SCHOOL ROW OVER

An ending as happy as a movie fade-out climaxed the long-drawn out battle over the \$22 school apportionment, which the board of education met rescinded its former action in fixing a \$22, per capita apportionment, then reset the apportionment at exactly the same figure—\$22—on the basis of a revised estimate by Comptroller George Sheppard declaring there would be sufficient money to pay the \$22. All the pending lawsuits have been dropped, the automatic tax board scored a moral victory, the school kids get the money, and everybody is happy over the outcome.

TREASURERS RACE

Interest in the race for State Treasurer Charley Lockhart's job heightened following Lockhart's positive announcement that he will run again next year, after a story was published to the effect that Rep. Jesse James of Cameron, who resigned from the legislature to become Lockhart's chief clerk would run and Lockhart declared his health, which has been so poor as to make his candidacy doubtful, is much improved and added James had promised him not to run. Lockhart will have other opponents, however, at least two having announced already. Special elections have been called for September 18, to name successors to James and Rep. Oscar McCracken of San Antonio, who also resigned. Rep. Byron England of McKinney is scheduled to resign after the special sessions, to accept an accounting job with one of the state departments.

COTTON LOAN PASSES

Best news of the week for Texas farmers was the action of congress in the closing hours, in making available a \$65,000,000 fund to take up the slack between the market price of cotton and the 12-cent loan figure demanded by the cotton bloc Washington dispatches indicate the loans will be available for this year's crop now moving which will mean the best prosperity since the depression for Texas farmers, and should boom business throughout the state before Christmas.

NOTES

Prosperity will hit Austin Sept 20, with the opening of the University fall session, with an estimated 10,000 enrollment and two special sessions beginning. Cafes, hotels, liquor shops, and merchants in the capital city reap a daily harvest estimated at \$10,000 during a session. State officials with political ambitions were visiting the Texas American Legion convention in San Angelo this week. Speakers included Gov. Allred, R. H. Commissioner Ernest Thompson and Bill McCraw, attorney general. The governor was to proceed to Denver to attend a wedding making Walter Woodull governor for the 12th time in the past three years. State health officials reported the infantile paralysis situation which reached mild epidemic proportions in some sections this summer, improving steadily with the advent of cooler weather. No delay in reopening schools next month is anticipated because of the disease.



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FROM CONGRESSMAN CLYDE L. GARRETT

Visitors—Since the last report our office has been visited by the following from the district: Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wilkie and son of Sweetwater who were accompanied by Arthur Phillips of Ballinger Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jaye, Bobby Jay, E. R. McDaniel and Miss Mae Belle McDaniel of Abilene and Judge Homer Bouldin of Albany. We were all glad to see them.

Adjournment—As this is written it will not be long until we will be back in Texas. Books and other office material has been shipped and the boys just about have everything ready to start rolling. We will be seeing you before long.

Strikes—The outlook for peace period in the strike areas is favorable according to Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor. There is an attempt to organize the unorganized in steel and automobiles under the protection of NLRB, rather than by testing their strength in a strike.

Tax Loopholes and Housing—The bills to close income tax loopholes and to promote low-cost housing were enacted by the House this week. The Senate will probably take some time in passing the tax bill, but not a great deal is expected to be spent in debating on the two bills. The Housing bill originated in the Senate.

Vocational Fund—The President reluctantly signed the \$132,000,000 Interior Department Appropriation Bill. The President did not approve of the \$14,000,000 vocational training provision in the bill, because while he understands "that a sound program in vocational training is greatly needed in the United States," he feels that such an appropriation at this time "is not

the way to meet this need"

Flood Control—The Senate approved the \$24,887,000 Flood Control Bill and the additional expenditure of more than \$30,000,000 for Army and Navy Housing.

Business—The outlook for business is favorable and full of great promise. Production is traveling at a relatively active rate through the normal dog days of summer. Although trade is not as favorable as was expected, it is believed it will wear off and the coming fall will pep things up considerably. Farmers will have a greater purchasing power than they have since 1919.

Sugar Quota Bill—The Sugar Quota Bill which was passed in an objectionable way by the House has been passed in a form that is even more drastic by the Senate. It limits the refining of sugar produced in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands and also limits the quantity that may be refined in various geographical parts of the U. S. A letter has been written by the President to the Senate Finance Committee in which he protests these restrictions.

Farm Legislation—In exchange for a promise that Congress will veto early next year to take up farm legislation and some kind of farm crop control, President Roosevelt assured them that he would protect farm income by making price fixing loans and by paying subsidies. This agreement will be bound by a concurrent resolution of the Senate and House.

Treasury Plan—The job of guiding through the Senate the Treasury's plan for taking in from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 more revenue during the next fiscal year by tightening of tax loopholes, will fall on Senator Pat Harrison. He will try to sell his ideas to the other Senators.

Prices Rising—When the drought reduced feed supplies, heavy marketing resulted in livestock. This caused a shortage at the present time and is making prices go up. Because of the bumper crops of corn and other feed this year, a number of livestock will be held over for further fattening. Recovery measures, and devaluation of the dollar have played a large part in the increase of the cost of

living. In 1937 a dollar will buy only about seven-tenths as much as in July, 1934, for meats, milk, butter and other dairy products. Other goods and products are bought in about the same proportions. Economists say that a billion and a half more dollars will be spent this year for food than was spent in 1936.

COUNTY H. D. NEWS

By Miss Clara Brown, Agent EULA H. D. CLUB

Quick Ice Box Rolls were demonstrated by Miss Clara Brown, Home Demonstration agent, Wednesday to the Eula home demonstration club, in the home of Mrs. Clyde Johnston.

Mrs. Lester Farmer, presiding over the business meeting. Bread made in the home is whole some and is made from fine quality materials, said Miss Brown. Rolls should be light, even in texture, tender and fine. While the rolls were rising the demonstrator made a jelly Roll Cake.

Yeast is the most important ingredient for successful bread making, and an excess of heat kills yeast so in adding the liquid it should be lukewarm, to secure the best results.

Recipes were given to all that were present. Hot roll, grape marmalade, and butter were served to the 20 members and visitors

OPLIN H. D. CLUB Ice cream is the favorite dessert, stated Miss Brown, H. D. agent to a group of women of the Oplin home demonstration club, Thursday, in the home of Mrs. John Roberson.

Mrs. R. J. Looney, president presided over the business meeting. Miss Brown gave the demonstration on Frozen Desserts in answer to a special request from the club. She said that frozen desserts were divided, generally speaking under: ices, frappis, sherberts, sorbets and ice cream. Grape ice, sicilian sorbert, pineapple sherbert, peppermint ice cream, chocolate and plain ice cream were made: She said that the texture of a frozen dessert is effected by the proportion of salt and ice used in the freezing process and in packing. She concluded by saying that each type has a definite type of meal to be used with. The frozen desserts were served at the conclusion of the demonstration to 23 club members and visitors.

Church of Christ Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together as the manner of some is. Hebrews 10-25. Morning: Song service 10 o'clock. Bible Study 10:15. Song Service 10:55. Sermon 11:15. Lords Supper 11:45. Evening: Song Service 8:00. Sermon 8:15. Benediction 9:00. Mid-Week Bible Study Wednesday. Song Service 8:15. Lesson 8:30

The strength of a bank is determined by its history, its policy, its management and the extent of its resources. The First National Bank of Baird Baird, Texas Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Neolectress advertisement for West Texas Utilities Company. Includes text about the contest, a photo of Mrs. Ben D. Parker, and lists of winners for smaller appliances, second prize, and third prize.

**County Agent's Column**

By Ross B. Jenkins, County Agt.

**AAA REQUEST 20 PER CENT WHEAT BASE REDUCTION**

In view of the good yields and high prices for the 1937 crop of wheat, the officials of the department of agriculture are warning the wheat growers that the same acreage for another year will normally not be so profitable neither would it be in line with the new farm program that will be enacted as soon as the new congress meets. The new law is going to include crop control measures that will limit the acreage similar to the Bankhead cotton program and it is understood it will include wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts. Of course the law has yet to be enacted but it is pretty certain since the members of congress promised the President that if a 12 cent cotton price was set that a control law would be enacted as soon as the congress meets.

In keeping with the recommendations of planting Tenmarq wheat this fall, the county agent can now secure this seed at \$1.50 per bushel F. O. B. Seymour. If any are interested the wheat can be gotten through the county agent there.

Mr. A. R. Kelton, rancher and wheat grower of the Belle Plain Community, reports that in 1936 he lost fully 25 per cent of his wheat crop grown in the Eula Community due to smut. He reported that this wheat was combined by Ace Hickman and that the hands working on the machine looked like negroes in five minutes after they hit the field. He stated he made 10 bushels per acre yield.

Before he planted his 1937 crop he inquired of the county agent what would prevent smut forming on his wheat and was informed that a treatment of copper carbonate or ceresan would kill the smut forming organisms. He treated his seed in the fall of 1936 with about two ounces of copper carbonate and reported today that he did not find one single grain of smut in his 1937 crop. He made 20 bushels per acre on the identical land that produced the 10 bushels in 1936. Mr. Kelton says that never again will he plant wheat with-

out treating the seed.

**BUYING TENMARQ**

Mr. Kelton has placed an order with the county agent for 40 bushels of the newly developed Tenmarq wheat which has proven itself to be better than Turkey Red, Canred, Black Hull, or any other in the Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas, Experiment Stations. This order is being held for a few days in order that any other interested farmer might buy seed along with Mr. Kelton and thus reduce the freight rates from Seymour. The cost is \$1.50 per bushel for treated seed. It is understood that these seed are treated with Ceresan which the county agent believes to be the best treatment for wheat, oats, barley, corn, or cotton that is placed on the market today.

**WINTER LEGUMES AND INOCULATION**

In previous articles the value of hairy vetch has been stressed. Now, following this article is a letter right to the point from Mr. E. A. Miller, Extension Agronomist, in which he says: "Quote, 'My experience with this crop in Texas on the poorest sandy soil as well as on the richest black land has convinced me that vetch will be our most important soil building crop in the future, and it fits so well in the cropping season where by the land can be kept at work during the winter and summer. Furthermore, I want to urge you to read the splendid article on vetch by Eugene Butler in the September issue of the Progressive Farmer and my article in the Farm and Ranch which will be published in September. Both articles give the latest methods of growing this crop successfully and the one in the Progressive Farmer gives the results of demonstrations in various parts of Texas.'"

Mr. Miller points out also that inoculation is very important in growing of vetch. He says: "Quote, 'It is almost useless to plant vetch without inoculation as there are very few bacteria in the soil for this crop. Failures with vetch in the past have been due largely to lack of inoculation and not using phosphate.' Superphosphate should be applied to the land at the rate of one to two hundred pounds 20 per cent purity on sandy land and one hundred pounds 20 per cent on black land. It will greatly increase the growth of the vetch and when the crop is off the ground the succeeding crop will use the

phosphate.

**Planting** There are two successful methods of planting vetch. First, broadcast 100 to 200 pounds of superphosphate and 15 to 20 pounds of vetch seed mixed with an equal amount of rye, barley, or wheat to serve as a nurse crop. Then flat break the land so the seed will be covered two to four inches deep. Second, broadcast the phosphate and seed as stated above then use a middle-buster or sweep to cover the seed and phosphate two to three inches deep. This method will put the plants all on beds. A third method is to drill the vetch and grain with a common grain drill or row planter and if the fertilizer is used it may be broadcast ahead of the planting. The inoculation should be applied to the seed before they are planted

**Seed Costs** Hairy vetch seed costs about \$12.00 per hundred F. O. B. Dallas. The inoculation costs about 65 cents to treat a hundred pounds. This is a real soil builder. It will also fulfill the requirements of the A. A. A. Program in planting idle lands to make compliance in the 1937 program. This office has already ordered several batches of vetch and hopes that many farmers will have a demonstration of this winter legume to report next Spring.

**ORCHARD PLANTING**

Last week the county agent accompanied by J. Frank Browning, apple grower of Baird, and Cecil B. Harris, pecan grower and orchardist of the Clyde district attended a field orchard day held at the nursery of Ross R. Wolfe at Stephenville. Some four hundred people were in attendance at that meeting which included orchard enthusiasts from four states. All were impressed with the heavy yield of peaches seen growing on the Frank trees in the Wolfe orchards. It has not failed to bear in the last five years since reaching maturity in the Wolfe orchard and this variety has not been known to fail in the past thirty-four years.

Mr. Alexander of Weatherford exhibited a new apple which he calls the Holland, named for Frank Holland of the Farm and Ranch, which ripens at this time of the year and has a very delicious flavor. Mr. Browning exhibited some Golden Delicious, the Starking, and King David apples from his orchard. Mr. Browning emphasized the value of the King David apples for this district.

The county agent is releasing this week an orchard letter and inquiry to a number of farmers in this section and if this letter should fail to reach any prospective orchardist it would be appreciated if he would drop into the office and discuss his needs and work out an orchard plan for his farm.

This quantity of fruit trees should supply one person with fresh fruit for one year: 6 peach, 4 apple, 2 plum, 6 grapes, and 16 berries. If your orchard does not contain this number of plants for each person it is very likely that you do not produce year by year enough fruit to supply your home needs. Most land in Callahan county will grow an orchard if it is properly prepared. All orchards should be terraced before the trees may be placed between each terrace. High, well-drained land should be used and land that is fertile. Worn out hillsides with nothing much more than clay left is not a suitable soil for an orchard of any kind. Such land should be sodded to grasses and turned out. Less than one sixth of the rural families of Callahan county show to have sufficient supply of home grown fruit, yet Callahan county is in the region that will make 100 per cent peach crops each year if the correct varieties are planted and cultivated.

Peaches for this county should be those that require a low number of cold hours to set their fruit which include the Frank, Dr. Burton, Farris Beauty, the Rochester, Success, Early Rose, and the Carman. Most of these peaches will get enough cold weather to make every year, whereas as has been stated before Elberta, Early Wheeler, and various other popularly known peaches require more cold weather than this section normally receives. Callahan is destined to become one of the top yielding peach and apple sections of the United States. The question is do you plan to be on the band wagon?

**AAA RANCH INSPECTION COMPLETE**

Range Inspectors Everette H. Williams and Hugh McDermott report that they have made all inspections of the ranches in Callahan county and that the practices

requested by the ranchers have now been placed on their work sheets and will be forwarded soon to the state office for final publication and the allowance for grazing capacity for Callahan. It is hoped that by the first of October that compliance may be checked on these ranches and those who have completed building tanks, spreader dams, eradicating prickly pear and mesquite shall have finished their work however, those ranchers who have not completed their work by that time will have until November 1st and in some cases even later than that to finish compliance.

The inspectors report that the grass is the poorest in Callahan for many, many years since practically no rains of any importance have fallen since March. They report also that probably the best winter range that has been in Callahan since 1932 was grown this past winter but after the winter seeds and grasses had died no summer rains fell to bring out the summer grasses. They state that if rains should start now that probably the buffalo and mesquite would make sufficient growth to help the ranches for late autumn grazing. Although ranges are much poorer than in 1934, the year in which the Government was forced to buy many thousands of cattle, tanks and streams hold a sufficient water reserve to enable ranchers to hold their cattle without sacrificing them before a fair growth had been attained.

**Personal**

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Boydston spent the past week end in Dallas

Mrs. A. E. Griffith returned Sunday from a two weeks visit with relatives at Brownwood

Mrs. S. P. Rumph is visiting her sister Mrs. J. C. Brewer at Gorman this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Warren and boys spent Sunday with friends and relatives in Cross Plains.

Mrs. A. L. Osborn and children of Abilene are visiting Mrs. Osborn's mother, Mrs. Virda James.

Mrs. Paul Cook, who has had infantile paralysis is reported improving and no more cases are reported in Baird or the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burt and daughter Betty of Pasadena, Calif are visiting Mrs. Burts sisters, Misses Billie and Ella Moore Seale at the Belle Plain ranch.

Dr. and Mrs. Carroll McGowen have returned from an auto trip to points in Colorado, Utah and other points in the north-west. They were accompanied by Dr. Greer, of Graham.

Misses Thelma and Oleta White and Agnes Eastham returned several days ago from an auto trip to Los Angeles California where they visited Mrs. Winnie Finch Bell and Miss Aneta White. They also visited the Grand Canyon and other points in Arizona and Colorado.

Mrs. W. D. Ferguson and little son, Mrs. Lanham Stokes and Mrs. Herman Harper who have been visiting their parent's Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Boydston and Mrs. Corinne Driskill spent the week end visiting the Fort Worth Frontier Fiesta and Pan American Exposition at Dallas. Mesdames Stokes and Harper returned to their homes in McAllister from Dallas. Mrs. Driskill went to Rock wall to visit relatives. Mrs. Ferguson and little son returned to Baird Sunday and left yesterday morning for their home in San Bineto.

**STOP THAT ITCHING**

If bothered by the itching of Athlete's Foot, Eczema, Itch Ring worm or sore aching feet, Holmes Drug Company will sell you a jar of Black Hawk Ointment on a guarantee. Price 50 cents and \$1.

**317 UNFILLED POSITIONS**  
More than 1,000 positions annually 20% more than we are able to fill—make the Draughton Training the surest and shortest route to a good income and inspiring opportunities for advancement. Fill in Coupon and mail at once to nearest Draughton's College—Abilene, Lubbock, Wichita Falls, or Dallas. Special Money-saving Plan for a limited number. First come, first served. Write today.  
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P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

**VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP**  
School Specials -  
Permanents, \$1.50; \$2.50 or 2 for \$4.00 and up.  
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 40c.  
Set and Dry, 25c.  
All Work Guaranteed

Jack Scott, Editor of The Cross Plains Review, was a visitor in Baird Saturday. Jack paid The Star office a pleasant visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Estes and little daughters Patty and Dorothy Misses Eliza and Eliska Gilliland returned Tuesday night from a visit with Mrs. Amy Walker and family at Balmorhea and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Price and family at Van Horn. Miss Eliska Gilliland has been visiting Mrs. Walker for several weeks.

**HAROLD WRISTEN**

Teacher of Piano

Studio Opens, Sept. 13th.

**WANTED:** All Poultrymen in your Chickens and Turkeys. A Flock treatment and a sure shot Alexander. Solved only at Holmes Drug Co., Baird, Texas. 33-1

**WANTED—**to buy a used piano for the Masonic Hall. Anyone interested please notify Will D. Boydston, or Mrs V. E. Hill

**FOR SALE—**Pinto and Great Northern beans, also a peanut thresher and hay baler. See Louis Munson on Highway 4 miles west of Baird. 37-2p

**FOR RENT—**Furnished house, 4 rooms and bath, or 3 rooms furnished apartment. See Mrs. Georgia Lusby. 40-2t

**FOR RENT—**2 or 3 room Apartment with modern conveniences. See Mrs. C. W. Conner. 40-2t

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—**1, 1929 Model Chevrolet, with home-made pick-up bed. Will trade for nice milk cow and a dozen nice hens. See L. G. (T-Bone) Barnhill. 40-2t

**WANTED—**School boy to help about the place for board. See Star 40-2t

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—**Small Ponies, Work Mares and Mules. Help-ur-Self-Laundry. J. T. Lopez manager. 40-2t

**STOCKMAN SAVE—**We guarantee our Red Steer Screw Worm Killer will kill quicker and Red Steer Smear will repel flies longer and they cost 25% to 50% less than other brands. CITY PHARMACY. 27-7t.

**WANTED—**Two High School boys to do general work around house for Room and Board. Mrs. Harry Ebert 36-2t

**STOMACH ULCERS**

Thousands of sufferers... FREE! CITY PHARMACY

**Safe and Comfortable**



**ON TEXAS AND PACIFIC AIR-CONDITIONED TRAINS**

THE AIR is purified and kept at just the right temperature for your perfect comfort. And remember! All through "T & P" trains are completely air conditioned—including Chair Cars, Coaches, Pullmans, Diners and Observation Cars.

Make it a point to see the "Two Big Shows of 1937"—now in full swing: the Frontier Fiesta at Fort Worth running until October 16th . . . and the Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition at Dallas running until October 31st.

**Take Full Advantage of Our LOW SUMMER RATES**

for Business or Pleasure Trips!

With Liberal Return Limits

Enjoy the perfect meals and complete relaxation—that you get in the luxury and security of "T & P" travel.

EXCELLENT DINING CAR SERVICE "Truly Good Food" at Popular Prices

**FOOD INDUSTRIES DAY**  
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION  
DALLAS—SUNDAY, SEPT. 19TH

For Details and Reservations Call LOCAL TICKET AGENT

**EXTRA LOW for LABOR DAY**  
Texas and Louisiana  
On Sale Sept. 4th and 5th and for Trains Arriving Destination Before 2:00 P. M., Sept. 6  
Return Limit Sept. 8  
Travel in Air-Conditioned Coaches and Chair Cars  
Stop-Overs Permitted  
HALF-FARE FOR CHILDREN



**FAST • SAFE • COMFORTABLE THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RY.**

**FURNITURE BARGAINS**  
And What A Nice Lot To Select From

2 PIECE LIVING ROOM SUIT	\$39.50
1 SMALL MODERN DIVAN, New Tapestry	\$19.50
1 DAY BED, Like New	\$8.50
4 ROCKER CHAIRS	\$1.50 to \$3.50
8 DRESSERS, All Good	\$5.50 to \$8.50
12 2-INCH BEDS, New Finish	\$2.50 to \$3.50
2 GOOD SEWING MACHINES	\$14.95 and \$35.00
\$75.00. ALL PORCELAIN GAS RANGE, Like New	\$22.50
4 KITCHEN CABINETS	\$650 to \$8.50
5 DINING TABLES	\$2.50 to \$5.45
1 6-PIECE DINNETTE SUIT	\$8.50
10 WOOD COOK STOVES	\$3.50 to \$8.50
5 GAS COOK STOVES	\$2.50 to \$7.50
1 3-PIECE BREAKFAST NOOK	\$3.95

If What You Want Is Not Listed—We Have Another House Full To Select From

**CLAUDE WARREN**  
BAIRD—USED—FURNITURE—STORE

**BETTER THAN A RINGSIDE SEAT**  
**JOE LOUIS and TOMMY FARR**  
**FIGHT PICTURE**  
Round-By-Round Blow-By-Blow

**PALACE THEATRE**  
Cisco—Texas

Friday and Saturday—Sept. 3rd and 4th

# what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

The State of the World. SANTA MONICA, CALIF. —Up in Montreal a veteran showman says he talks with chimpanzees in their own language. I wish he'd ask one of his chimpanzee pals what he thinks about the present setup of civilization.

Because I can't find any humans who agree as to where we all are going and what the chances are of getting there. In fact, the only two who appear to be certain about it are young Mr. Corcoran and young Mr. Cohen, and they seem to hesitate at times—not much, but just a teeny-weeny bit—which is disconcerting to the lay mind. We are likely to lose confidence even in a comet, once it starts wobbling on us.

I'm also upset by a statement from England's greatest star-gazer—they call him the astronomer royal, which, by coupling it with the royal family, naturally gives astronomy a great social boost in England and admits it to the best circles. He says the moon is clear off its mathematically prescribed course.

## Cash Versus I. O. U.'s.

ONLY a few weeks ago the front pages were carrying dispatches saying the adjustment of Great Britain's defaulted debt was just around the corner. Economists and financiers had discussed terms of settlement. Figures were quoted—mainly figures calling for big reductions on our part, but never mind that. They were figures anyhow.

Lately the papers have been strangely silent on the subject. Perhaps you remember the old story told on the late John Sharp Williams, who frequented a game at Washington where sportive statesmen played poker for heavy stakes—mostly with those quaint little fictional products called I. O. U.'s as mediums of exchange.

Early one morning a fellow senator met the famous Mississippian coming from an all-night session. "I certainly mopped up," he proclaimed. "I won \$3,000—and what's more, \$8.75 of it was in cash."

Autumn Millinery. JUST as the poor, bewildered males are becoming reconciled to the prevalent styles in women's hats, up bobs a style creator in New York warning us that what we've thus far endured is merely a foretaste of what's coming. In other words, we ain't seen nothing!

For autumn, he predicts a quaint number with a slanted peak fifteen inches high, which, I take it, will make the wearer look like a refugee trying to escape from under a collapsing pagoda.

Another is a turban entirely composed of rooster feathers. A matching coat of rooster feathers goes with this design. But in the old days they used hot tar.

A third model features for its top-hammer a series of kalsomine brushes sticking straight up. Naturally, the hat itself will imitate a barrel of whitewash.

But the gem of all is a dainty globular structure of Scotch plaid. Can you imagine anything more becoming to your lady wife than an effect suggesting that she's balancing a hot-water bag on her brow?

"McGuffeyisms." THE lieutenant-governor of Ohio urges a return to "McGuffeyism" for settling modern problems. "I was in a McGuffey reader that I met those prize half-wits of literature—the Spartan boy who let the fox gnaw his vitals; the chuckle-headed youth who stood on the burning deck; the congenial idiot who climbed an alp in midwinter while wearing nothing but a night shirt and carrying a banner labeled "Excelsior" in order to freeze to death; the skipper who, when the ship was sinking, undertook to calm the passengers—but wait, read the immortal lines:

"We are lost!" the captain shouted. As he staggered down the stair. And then the champion of all—the Dutch lad who discovered a leak in the dyke so he stuck his wrist in the crevice and all night stayed there. In the morning, when an early riser came along and asked what was the general idea, the heroic urchin said—but let me quote the exact language of the book: "I am hindering the sea from running in," was the simple reply of the child."

Simple? I'll tell the world! Nothing could be simpler except an authority on hydraulics who figures that, when the Atlantic ocean starts boring through a crack in a mud wall, you can hold it back by using one small Dutch boy's arm for a stopper.

IRVIN S. COBB. © Western Newspaper Union. Cabot Discovered Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia was discovered by Cabot in 1497. In 1604 the country was settled by the French, who called it Acadia. It became British in 1713.

## News Review of Current Events

### ATTACKS BRITISH ENVOY

Jap Aviator Shoots Ambassador to China...Congress Adjourns...Fails to Pass Most of 'Must' Legislation



A breathing spell! Members of the 75th Congress, happy in adjournment, at last, file out of the Capitol in Washington.

### Edward W. Pickard SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

#### Jap Airman Courts Fate

A JAPANESE army aviator precipitated the gravest international Far East crisis since the fighting began in Shanghai, and perhaps indeed since the Boxer rebellion, when he swooped down upon a Chinese road to pour machine gun bullets into an automobile flying the British Union Jack from its radiator.

One of the bullets pierced the body of Sir Hughie Natchbull-Hughes, Great Britain's ambassador to China, as she sped in the car to attend a conference with British foreign service officials. The ambassador, a veteran of 30 years in the service, was rushed 50 miles to Country hospital where an operation was performed.

Sir Hughes was the highest ranking British official in China, where Great Britain has enormous interests at stake. He was attacked by a Japanese airplane which did not even have the right of a belligerent—since no war had been declared—while his conveyance was flying the British colors. The last comparable incident in China was the Boxer rebellion in 1900, when the German Ambassador von Kettler was shot and killed in Peking.

#### Hoora! School Is Out!

EVEN if there were more than a few threats of "Wait'll I get you after school," the nation's lawmakers were happy as schoolboys at the end of the term, as the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress came to a close at last. The senators and representatives, fairly bogged down with months of wrangling, much of it futile, through the intolerable Washington summer, were glad of release, even if such release carried the implication that there might be a special session in October.

But the legislators left the Capitol in the realization that the session just ended will probably become known less for what it did than what it did not do.

Four out of five of President Roosevelt's major "must" measures it did not pass; the fifth it passed only with reservations which put a new complexion upon it. Congress did not pass the wages and hours bill. After being passed by the senate in unacceptable form, with the understanding that it would be improved in the house, the bill was still buried with the house rules committee when the bell rang.

Congress did not pass the new crop control bill which includes Secretary Wallace's "ever-normal granary" project. It was agreed that this legislation be brought up during the first week of the January session or the special session.

It did not pass the President's desired legislation for re-organization of the executive department. It did vote the White House six new secretaries, though.

It did not pass the proposal to increase the membership of the Supreme court by six justices, who would apparently be selected with a view to insuring the constitutionality of New Deal measures. By a vote of 70 to 20 it permitted a substitute measure, which would have added the justices one at a time, to die a natural death in committee.

In addition to failing to enact this legislation demanded by the chief executive, congress defeated the Norris bill to create seven "little TVA's," and the crop insurance bill, proposing a revolving fund of \$100,000,000. The senate failed to ratify the sanitary convention with Argentina, modifying the restrictions on imports of meat and live stock.

However, congress did: Pass the Wagner low-cost housing bill, but with restrictions on the unit cost which will, it is charged, make the program virtually unavailable for New York and other large cities which constitute the principal slum problems. The \$526,000,000 measure was on the President's "must" list.

Pass a sugar quota which may be vetoed by the President. He threatened to veto such a bill if it limited the output of Puerto Rico and Hawaii to 126,000 and 29,000 short tons annually, and it does just that.

Extend the neutrality law to prohibit the shipment of arms, ammunition and implements of war to belligerents or extension of credit to them.

Pass the Guffey act, creating a commission to fix prices and control the marketing of bituminous coal. Appropriate \$1,500,000,000 for work relief in the current fiscal year.

Pass a bill to outlaw personal holding companies and other alleged means of tax evasion. Passed a reform bill for the lower courts, designed to speed appeals to the Supreme court and permit the Department of Justice to intervene in cases involving the constitutionality of a statute.

Ratified the Buenos Aires "peace treaties," which include a consultative pact for common course of action when war anywhere threatens the American republics. Extended the CCC three years. The President had asked that it be made permanent.

Passed a farm tenancy bill to help share croppers buy their own farms. This provides for the expenditure of \$10,000,000 the first year, \$25,000,000 the second year and \$50,000,000 in succeeding years.

#### Railroad Strike Threatens

ONLY successful mediation by the United States government appeared as a chance to prevent a nation-wide strike of 350,000 railroad workers as railroad representatives flatly refused the 20 per cent pay increase demanded by the "big five" railroad brotherhoods in Chicago conference. The unions said their only recourse was to call out conductors, engineers, firemen, switchmen and trainmen.

Federal mediation would automatically postpone the strike 30 days. The national mediation board named Dr. William M. Leiserson, one of its members, to conduct hearings.

Railroads' financial condition precluded the granting of wage increases, said H. A. Enochs, chairman of the carriers' committee. The increase requested would add \$116,000,000 a year to operating costs, of which \$2,000,000 would be for extra social security taxes and \$4,000,000 for extra retirement fund taxes, he said.

#### Planes Land Without Eyes

AT OAKLAND, CALIF., civilian and army fliers proved that air transport planes can now be landed under conditions which prevent the pilot from gaining the slightest glimpse of the ground. Using only a radio beam for "eyes," pilots made 100 perfect "blind" landings at the airport there with a Boeing 247-D plane, of the type now used on several of the nation's commercial air lines.

The cockpit windows were covered with metal screens to prevent their sneaking so much as a peek at the field. Many pilots flew the ship and, although some of them had never operated that type of plane before, not a single landing was made outside the 200-foot runway.

So successful were the tests, the bureau of air commerce, army, navy and commercial airlines representatives present agreed that the system would be adopted for the country as a whole. The system, which makes it possible to bring a ship safely to earth, even through snow, rain, fog or dust, was called by authorities the most dramatic thing of its kind since the first flight of the Wright brothers.

#### Andrew W. Mellon Is Dead

ANDREW W. MELLON, reputedly one of the four richest men in the United States and secretary of the treasury in three cabinets, died of uremia and bronchial pneumonia at the home of his son-in-law at Southampton, N. Y. He was eighty-two years old. Shortly before his death he had fulfilled the ambition of his life by giving to the nation what he termed the "nucleus" of one of the finest art collections in the world. The collection he gave was valued at \$50,000,000. Excavation is now under way for a \$15,000,000 building to house the collection in Washington.

# STAR DUST

Movie • Radio

By VIRGINIA VALE

ONCE more Rudy Vallee has shown that he is the greatest talent scout in the radio business. Tommy Riggs, the two-voiced personality who has been appearing on his program the last few weeks has made an outstanding success and will soon have a program of his own. The brash little girl that Mr. Riggs plays with such devastating humor promises to be as popular one of these days as is Charlie McCarthy, the famous ventriloquist's dummy. Incidentally the people whom Vallee started on the road to radio success ought to get together and put on a gala program as a tribute to him. It would include such headliners as Walter O'Keefe, Bob Burns, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, and Tommy Riggs. And what a program that would be!

Mona Barrie is the latest screen belle to seek a change from Hollywood to the New York stage. While rehearsing for "Virginia," a great musical spectacle that will open the Center Theater in Radio City, she told me about her last—and she thinks best—picture. It is Jimmie Cagney's "Something to Sing About," in which



Mona plays her first real comedy role. She plays a foreign actress with a heavy accent and has a glorious time swooping through scenes in the grand manner. She says that Jimmy is just tops to work with, which makes the verdict practically unanimous.

The greatest picture of the year, perhaps of many years, has received a chorus of critical acclaim such as has never been heard before. It is "The Life of Emile Zola" with Paul Muni. As crusader for the oppressed, as the most eloquent and forceful man of his time, Paul Muni gives an inspired performance. Don't let the praise of this picture drive you away from it with a faint suspicion that it may be educational, but dull. It offers the most exciting and thrilling evening you could spend in a theater.

With radio's summer lull over soon dozens of big programs will be angling for your attention. Irene Wicker, the greatly-beloved singing lady, moves to the Mutual network early in October offering a series of original sketches with music. Jack Benny returns to the air at the same time.

Margaret Tallichet, who abandoned a newspaper job in Texas to break into the movies, has found that even after a career is well started, it still has as many downs as ups. You may recall that she appealed to Carole Lombard for help and through her got a small contract with Selznick-International. Well, Miss Tallichet played small roles in "A Star Is Born" and then the studio decided to gamble on her to the extent of sending her east to dramatic school for further training. She appeared at the MI. Kisco theater opposite no less a personage than Henry Fonda and proved conclusively that she needs a lot more training before she can play big roles.

Up in Dennis, Massachusetts, Gertrude Michael appeared on the stage in a play of early Colonial days and made a big hit. A regular parade of automobiles made the long trip from New York to see her, and when she came out on the stage the rafters rung with applause from her Broadway friends. They were saluting her courage in winning a two-year battle with serious illness as well as her fine skill as an actress.

ODDS AND ENDS—After trying to borrow Kenny Baker, or John Payne, or Jimmy Stewart, or Cary Grant, or Dick Arlen, the producer of Lily Pons' next picture has finally given up the search for a new leading man and given the role to Gene Raymond who played in her last picture. . . . Jack Benny's friends are saving all the reviews of "Artists and Models" which rave about his performance to show him when he returns from Europe. All through the making of the picture he quarreled with the director and objected to his lines and felt utterly dissatisfied over what he expected would be the flop of the year. . . . Joan Crawford likes to run her pictures at home for her young niece to see. The child hoots every time she sees Auntie Joan on the screen. . . . John Barrymore is working up a hilarious imitation of Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy to amuse his friends between scenes at the studio.

Millions of Matches in Daily Use Through World. If all the matches used in the world in one day were placed end to end, they would reach to the moon and 10,000 miles beyond. Think how important these baby explosive bombs are in the everyday business of the world, writes a correspondent in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Roof of the World. The Pamir mountain region in Central Asia is called "the roof of the world" because of its great altitude. In India the Pamirs are called the "Bam-i-dunya," literally meaning the top of or roof of the world. The word Pamir itself, according to the most logical theory, is derived from the Persian "pai-mit," signifying "the foot of the mountain peaks." The region around the North pole also is sometimes called the "roof top of the world."

Sixty-Four Shares. The expression, "sixty-four shares," representing full ownership in a marine vessel, goes back to the merchant shipping act of 1854, by which every British ship was divided into 64 parts and every owner of such a part was registered as a part owner of the vessel. These parts could not be subdivided, but any number of them from 1 to 64, could be registered in a single name.

# Floyd Gibbons' ADVENTURERS' CLUB

HEADLINES FROM THE LIVES OF PEOPLE LIKE YOURSELF!



"Devil in the Dark" By FLOYD GIBBONS Famous Headline Hunter

TODAY'S pleasant little tale, boys and girls, is about a graveyard and a boy who lay in it waiting for death. It's Harry Denney of New York City who is telling this yarn, and it concerns the time Harry thought he was about to get an exclusive interview with the Devil.

That's something that newspaper men would look forward to. A lot of them would give their shirts to get Old Nick off in a corner and say, "Look here, now, Dev, what do you think of American women?" But Harry wasn't looking forward to it. He didn't give a whoop about meeting Old Nick, and he didn't give a whoop about American women then, either. For this happened in December of 1917, and Harry was just a boy living in Cork county, Ireland. Maybe Harry's dad shouldn't have told him ghost stories. And maybe Harry shouldn't have been prowling around at night when everybody ought to be in bed. Anyway, the facts are these: The Sinn Fein movement was organizing all over Ireland. The Gaelic language had been suppressed in the public schools and the young fellows of the neighborhood were meeting in secret sessions to learn the Irish language as it was spoken in the days of the Irish kings.

## Fear of the Devil Was Instilled in Him.

Harry's dad was an old-fashioned man who wanted Harry to be at home early of nights, and he used every method he knew to get results. He told him stories about ghosts he had seen in the neighborhood that fairly made Harry's hair stand on end. He told Harry that the Devil haunted the country of nights, waiting to snatch up young boys who stayed out late, and Harry half believed him. But not even the fear of the Devil could keep him away from those Gaelic classes when all the other young lads of spirit in the neighborhood were going. So, on certain nights, Harry slipped out of the house and off through Ovens graveyard to Strelan, where the class was held.

It was all right going—but it was the coming back that worried Harry. Coming back in the dark along about 11 o'clock. Coming back through the graveyard, with its black and white shadows. That's when Harry used to think of the stories his dad would tell him and run fast so that he'd get home all out of breath.

And then came the night that the class broke up later than usual, and Harry didn't start his four-mile walk home until half-past 11. He walked with a couple of other lads for the first mile and a half. Then they left him to go off in another direction and Harry was alone. He was more reluctant than usual to go through the graveyard, but it would cut half a mile off his journey, and even if he went the long way he'd have to pass along the edge of that graveyard anyhow. So he started right through.

## It Sure Looked and Sounded Like Satan.

It was after he was well in the graveyard that Harry remembered the time. He had left Strelan at 11:30, and now it would be about midnight—the hour when, according to his dad's stories, the Devil was in the habit of appearing on earth. After that every tombstone looked as if it were grinning at him. Every shadow looked like a specter. And Harry began walking faster than ever.

He had just passed the old church that stood in the center of the grounds when suddenly—he heard a sound. It was the clanking rattle of a chain. Harry broke into a dead run and fled for the exit. He says he made it in nothing flat. The gate was locked, but there was a flight of steps leading up over the wall, and in his panic he tried to take them in a flying leap.

That leap was nothing short of disaster. Harry missed his footing. His toe stubbed on one step—his knee cracked against the edge of another. Down in a heap he went, and then, for an instant, he lost consciousness. When he came to again he was lying on the steps, still inside the cemetery, with a sharp pain stabbing through his knee.

The pain was so intense that Harry just lay there, unable to move. Then he thought of that chain-clanking specter, and in a fit of terror he tried to drag himself up the steps. Suddenly he heard that clanking of chains again—and the sound was COMING TOWARD HIM!

"I guess," says he, "that you know how a rabbit feels when he's looking into the eye of a snake that is hypnotizing him. Well, that's just how I felt then. I couldn't stir an inch. I could hear slow, rhythmic foot-falls on the gravel and the sound of the chain, keeping time with every step. It seemed an eternity that I lay there powerless to help myself—waiting for what I was certain must be the end. And just then the moon came up!"

The light should have reassured Harry—but it didn't. Straight ahead of him he could see a dark form coming straight toward him. It was a short, squat form, moving steadily to the clank of its chains, and Harry could see the horns sticking up from the top of its head!

## Just a Stray, Friendly Donkey.

Old Nick! Coming to get him! Harry lay there quivering with terror as the Devil came forward with slow, steady steps. He wanted to scream, but he couldn't find his voice. And then, all at once, the figure moved right into a beam of moonlight, and Harry let out a low, hysterical laugh instead.

The figure came up to him and began rubbing against his leg. But Harry had forgotten his fear now—had even forgotten the pain in his knee. For what Harry had seen in that stray beam of moonlight was, not the Devil, but a DONKEY—a donkey with ears—not horns—sticking up from his head, and with a length of broken chain clanking on one of his hind legs.

Harry says that's the first time in his life that he ever felt like kissing a jackass. He scrambled up those steps and limped on homeward to nurse a sore knee for a week thereafter. And after that he could listen to his dad's ghost stories without turning a hair, for he had a pretty good idea of how such tales get started. In fact, he'd have started one himself—if it hadn't been for that stray, revealing ray of moonlight.

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PHOTO-LAUGHICS with IRVIN S. COBB Photos by M. U. Blumenthal

## MONKEY CLIMBERS!



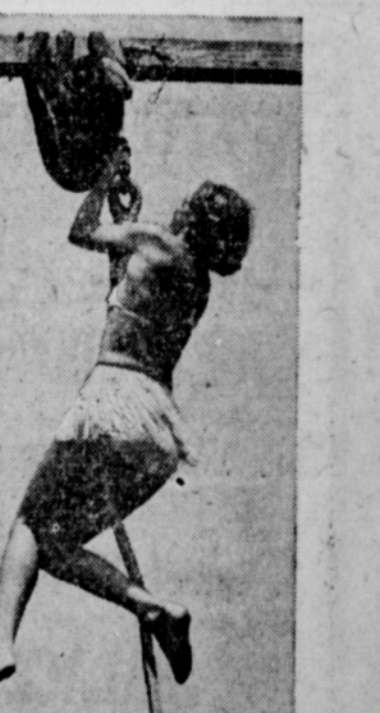
Helen Thurston, a pretty, little Hollywood blonde, thought that she could climb a rope as fast as a monkey, so—



—here they are off to a good start, at the halfway mark.



Mortimer Mopus—that's the monkey's name—cinched the race for himself, by stepping on the young lady's—



—wrist and hopping to a safe landing, proceeded to wrap himself around the beam, like the fur on a lady's coat collar. The Hollywood girl didn't win this time—but she certainly proved that there must be something to what Darwin preached.



