





**SERMONETTE**

By Rev. Stephen M. Tuby  
Lutheran Pastor Oviedo, Fla.

Text: "And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good."—Genesis 1:25.

**GOD OR EVOLUTION?**

"would-be" scientists claim it strange phenomenon for a one-eyed animal, yet they deny that Almighty God created the horse as it exists today. They sooner expect a fantastic theory of organic evolution than the Biblical account of creation which has stood the test of thousands of years.

God has foreseen the human, rational creation of such theories and accordingly inspired Moses to write clearly the words, "after his kind" after their kind. These words refer to the rigidity of species which is proclaimed by all honest scientists. True science and our personal observation teach us that a horse remains a horse and does not change into an elephant or a butterfly or a lily. It is true that by cross breeding we can get other varieties of species, yet the species are rigid, unchangeable.

Each species of animals continues AFTER HIS KIND, after its own physical characteristics, qualifications and specifications. If the Creator created the chimpanzee, monkey and ape to resemble man in physical structure we have no conclusive proof that man evolved from such animals. God designed the various animals according to His holy will. We know that a monkey cannot speak because it lacks a larynx, a voice box and certain muscles which would enable it to speak.

Animals have certain instincts which God has given them. A spider does not have to take a course at a college in designing and mathematics; the God-given instincts it possesses enable it to make a web which is mathematically accurate and perfect in design. Dogs and horses are faithful friends of man; their instincts enable them to be successful. They can be trained to perform many tricks which other animals are unable to perform, yet this is no sign that man has improved upon their intelligence and, consequently, has evolved from those animals. The blood of an ordinary pig is closer to the make-up of the human blood than the blood of a chimpanzee, yet how much resemblance is there of a pig to a man, a human being? There are so many "missing-links" in the theory of organic evolution that it is bewildering how many pseudo-scientists still stick to that unproven theory—or rather, countless unproven evolutionistic theories.

Holy Scripture still teaches and will always teach that "God made the beast of the earth AFTER HIS KIND." An honest, broad-minded person does not dodge from truth, from Biblical facts.

"Modernism," an old reshaped religion, teaches evolution. Since modernism is a religion it dare not be taught in public schools because the Constitution of the United States forbids it. Why should Christian parents support public schools and evolutionistic teachers to cram such horrible teachings down the throats of their Christian children? And yet "modern" America seems to be satisfied to have its children lulled into spiritual unbelief by such anti-Biblical text books and teachers that are receiving support from taxes paid by Christian parents! Credit is given to the State of Tennessee which has thrown out this "monkey-business" from its public schools. Christian parents, if loyal to their God, dare not stand for such poisonous trash to be taught in their public schools. We cannot help but realize how blessed are children that are instructed in Christian day schools where no poisonous theories are taught. But, are Christians to stand for such nonsense in their public schools? If Tennessee had the conviction to stand up for its constitutional rights, why can't other states do likewise? Christian parents, WAKE UP!

Mrs. Marvin Messer and children of Lefors visit the lady's brother, J. Windom, Saturday.

Mrs. Leona Caldwell of Amarillo visited in the Ralph Caldwell home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Fulbright, Miss Corrie Lee Newman and Wood Hindman are visiting in New Mexico.

Caleb Smith is in a Pampa hospital for treatment.

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:**

Section 1. That Section 1 of Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, be amended so as to hereafter read as follows: "Section 1. The Legislature shall have the power to create counties for the convenience of the people subject to the following provisions: First. In the territory of the State exterior to all counties now existing no new counties shall be created with a less area than nine hundred square miles, in a square form, unless prevented by the pre-existing boundary lines. Should the state lines render this impracticable in border counties, the area may, at any time, in whole or in part, be divided into counties in advance of population and attached, for judicial and land surveying purposes, to the most convenient organized county or counties."

Second. Within the territory of any county or counties now existing the Legislature may by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, create new counties, combine existing counties and parts of counties and abolish existing counties and change county boundaries as will be provided that no new county shall be created with an area of less than nine hundred square miles nor shall any existing county be reduced in area so as to contain less than nine hundred square miles, unless such new county or such remaining county, and both shall have a population of not less than fifty thousand according to the last United States census prior to the date of the creation or change of such county. When any part of a county is stricken off and attached to, or created into another county, the part stricken off shall be held for and obliged to pay its proportion of all liabilities then existing, of the county from which it was taken, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Third. No part of any existing county shall be detached from it and attached to another existing county until the proposition for such change shall have been submitted in such a manner as may be provided by law. A vote of the electors of both counties shall have received a majority of those voting on the question in each."

Section 2. The foregoing amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of this State at an election to be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1934. At this election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed in that ballot the words: "For the amendment to Section 1 of Article 9 of the Constitution of Texas providing that the Legislature may by a two-thirds vote of both Houses create new counties and change the boundaries of existing counties."

Those voters opposing said proposed amendment shall write, or have printed on their ballot the words: "Against the amendment to Section 1 of Article 9 of the Constitution of Texas providing that the Legislature may by a two-thirds vote of both Houses create new counties and change the boundaries of existing counties."

Section 30. The duration of all offices not fixed by this Constitution shall never exceed two (2) years, except that the elected officials of a city that has adopted and amended its Charter as provided in Section 5, Article XI of the Constitution of Texas may, by amendment to such charter, hold office not to exceed four (4) years; provided, that when a Railroad Commission is created by law it shall be composed of three (3) Commissioners who shall be elected by the people at a general election for State officers, and their term of office shall be six (6) years; provided, Railroad Commissioners first elected after this Amendment goes into effect shall hold office as follows: One shall serve two (2) years, and one four (4) years, and one six (6) years; their terms to be determined by lot immediately after they shall have qualified. And one Railroad Commissioner shall be elected every two (2) years thereafter. In the case of vacancy in said office the Governor of the State shall fill said vacancy by appointment until the next General Election.

Section 2. The foregoing Constitutional amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1934, at which election all voters favoring such proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words: "For the Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas providing that the Legislature shall have the power to amend their charters that the elected officials of such cities may hold office, not to exceed four (4) years, and those opposed shall write the words, printed on their ballots to the Constitution of the State of Texas permitting Home Rule Cities to amend their charters that the elected officials of such cities may hold office not to exceed four (4) years."

Section 61. All district officers in the State and all county officers in counties having a population of twenty thousand (20,000), or more, according to the then last preceding Federal census, shall hereafter be compensated on a salary basis. In compensated on a salary basis the Commissioners' Court shall be authorized to determine whether precinct officers shall be compensated on a fee basis or on a salary basis; and in counties having a population of less than twenty thousand (20,000) according to the then last preceding Federal census, the Commissioners' Court shall also have the authority to determine whether county officers shall be compensated on a fee basis or on a salary basis. All fees earned by district, county or precinct officers shall be paid into the County Treasury

proper fund, provided that fees incurred by the State, county and any precinct officer, of its kind within the county is filed, shall be paid to the county treasury, when collected, and compensated when any officer is such fees may be retained by such officer, or paid into the Treasury of the county as the Commissioners' Court may direct. All notaries public, County Surveyors and Public Weighers shall continue to be compensated on a fee basis."

Section 2. The foregoing Constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of this State at the next general election to be held on Tuesday, after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1934, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words: "For the Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas adding Section 61 to Article XVI, abolishing the fee system of compensating all district officers and all county officers in counties having a population of twenty thousand (20,000) or more; and authorizing the Commissioners' Court to determine whether County officers in counties containing less than twenty thousand (20,000) population shall be compensated on a fee basis or a salary basis; and authorizing the Commissioners' Court in all counties of this State to determine whether precinct officers shall be compensated on a fee or a salary basis."

Each voter shall scratch out with pen or pencil the clause which he desires to vote against so as to indicate whether he is voting for or against said proposed amendment. A true copy. W. W. HEATH, Secretary of State. 31-4c

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41**  
BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:  
Section 1. That Section 5, of Article XI, of the Constitution of Texas, be amended so as to hereafter read as follows: "Section 5. Cities having more than five thousand (5,000) inhabitants may, by a majority vote of the qualified voters of said city, at an election held for that purpose, adopt or amend their charters, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by the Legislature, and providing that no charter or any ordinance passed under said charter shall contain any provision inconsistent with the Constitution of the State, or of the general laws enacted by the Legislature of the State; said cities may levy assess and collect such taxes as may be authorized by law or by their charters; but no tax for any purpose shall ever be lawful for any one year, which shall exceed two and one-half per cent (2½%) of the taxable property of such city, and no city shall ever be created by any city unless at the same time provision be made to assess and collect annually a sufficient sum to pay the interest thereon and creating a sinking fund for at least five per cent (5%) thereon; provided further, that no city charter shall be altered, amended or repealed oftener than every twelve (12) months."

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MEAT for meat loaf, lb 10c

**GRAHAM MARKET**  
at City Food Store

**How about that ten you lack?**  
If you would make an enemy, I'd money and ask it again.  
JULY  
31—Six nations enter war to end all war. 1914.  
AUGUST  
1—Columbus sees U. S. continent for first time. 1492.  
2—Alexander G. Bell, telephone inventor, dies 1922.  
3—Judge Landis fines Standard Oil 29 millions. 1907.  
4—Special Delivery service started by P. O. 1869.  
5—Cornerstone of Statue of Liberty is laid. 1884.

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Worn or broken parts replaced and renewed life given to those practically useless or discarded.  
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Dawn  
Noon  
Night  
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No one dress is correct for all occasions. Not is any one fragrance!... The clever woman of today chooses her perfumes as she chooses her costumes—to express the spirit of the hour!  
It is for her that the makers of OUTDOOR GIRL have created three enchanting new odors, scientifically blended to match the three major moods of the day.  
"Dawn" is the scent-harmony of early morning... a veritable bouquet of Spring itself, coaxed from the rarest flowers. "Noon" complements the spirit of sports... a bythe fragrance, slightly more pronounced in odor. "Night" breathes the magic and mystery of star-studded skies... a seductive extract in perfect key with the feminine mood of romance.  
Dawn, Noon and Night are available in three different sizes at leading drug, department and chain stores. If your dealer cannot supply you with all three of the new OUTDOOR GIRL odors, mail the coupon.

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three leading in movements, those in which election all voters favoring such proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words:  
"For the Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas permitting any Home Rule City to alter, amend or repeal its charter every 12 (12) months;" and those opposed shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "Against the Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas permitting any Home Rule City to alter, amend or repeal its charter every twelve (12) months."  
A true copy.  
W. W. HEATH, Secretary of State. 31-4c

Miss Gorda Lou Haynes of Weatherford, Okla., visited her mother and sister, Mrs. Callie Haynes and Mrs. Frank Rodgers, last week end.

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Lenard Howard of Amarillo visited home folks here last week.  
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**Thanks**  
I want to express my thanks to the voters of this District for the further honor and confidence you have shown in re-electing me your District Attorney.  
I assure you that I will continue to do my best to perform the duties of this office in such a manner as will reflect credit to me and will meet with your approval.

**LEWIS M. GOODRICH**

**I Thank You**  
for your support in the first primary and ask for your consideration in the run-off.

**W. W. Wilson**

**Thank You**  
I want to thank the voters of Gray county for the loyal support given me in Saturday's primary.  
I will appreciate your consideration in the August 25th primary.  
If elected your sheriff, I will do my very best to make Gray county a real sheriff.

**Earl Talley**



S. S. Lesson

By Rev. Cecil G. Goff  
Pastor First Baptist Church

ELISHA HELPS THE NEEDY

Lesson text, 2 Kings 1-7, 42-44.  
In this week's lesson we turn to the one appointed at the command of God to take the place of Elisha who worked with and warned the people of Israel for more than twenty years. He was continually faithful to God, and rendered a great service to God.  
We find him in the present lesson answering the complaint of a woman who had been the wife of a prophet. The prophet had died leaving him with two sons and probably a debt. Either her husband died leaving the debt, or the widow had made an attempt to take care of her children, which is not likely. The man to whom she owed the money was a hard man. He was not interested in suffering humanity, and was about to take the widow's sons and sell them into slavery to satisfy the debt. This was a very common thing in those days, and a very horrible thing. The poor widow had no way to help the situation, so she appealed to the prophet of God. The career of the prophet Elisha is marked throughout with a number of very brilliant miracles. The widow doubt knew that the prophet had wrought many miraculous things by the power of God. And when she heard her husband had a plan of something for her to do. As the story goes it might seem on first sight that the borrowing of empty vessels was a foolish thing, but she had appealed for the help of God and she was ready to do whatever she was commanded.  
There are several things to be noted about the actions and faith of this widow. She seemingly did not question the prophet, but went about and borrowed all the empty vessels her neighbors had or would let her have. This part of the thing was easy. But when it came to pouring that last vial of oil out her faith was really tested. It was the last she had. Beyond that small vial of oil she had nothing, even, between her and starvation. To pour it out into a larger vessel that would hold many times that amount must have seemed a waste. It would cover the surface of the large kettle and so much adhere to it that she would not be able to recover over half of it again when it was emptied back into the small vial. How many readers are thinking what a foolish point this is to make. And yet how many of us are never blessed with the joys of answered prayer, great spiritual blessings, and material blessings because we are not willing to consecrate and surrender to God the little that we have. So many of us take just the attitude suggested that the widow might have taken with the little that we have. There are not many of us who tithe the FIRST FRUITS of our income, and yet God has given us just as great a promise for doing so because we love Him as He ever gave this widow. There are very few of us who place God and His service first when we plan the use of our time. If we are short on time, God is the last one to get any of it, and the first one left out in our planning. The same is true, or more so, with our money. There are very few of us that think of feeling that the most important thing concerning our children is their relationship to God. We are interested in their education, spend money and time on it; we are interested in their physical welfare, will spend all that we have on it, and yet never manifest much concern over their spiritual welfare. If we want to fill all the vessels with the precious oil of God's love and blessings, we must willingly and gladly empty out what little of possessions, interests, and joys we have at the command of the Lord that He may take them and multiply them a thousand fold.  
Another lesson for us is that the blessing of the widow was according as she carried out the command of the prophet and had faith in God. Had she not been completely faithful in gathering all the empty vessels she could gather, the result would have been a calamity. How many times we just perform the commands of God half heartedly. Had she done so she might have had only enough oil when it was sold to have redeemed one of her sons, and the other would have been sold into slavery. Again she might have received enough to have redeemed both of the boys, but had nothing to live on after they had been redeemed. As it was she went the full limit of her ability, and the result was that every wish and desire of her heart was fulfilled, even beyond her request. She did not ask God for anything to live on. Her request was for a way to keep from letting her boys be sold into slavery. God answered her according to her faith, and thus went beyond her request. Is our faith ever great enough to cause God to go beyond our request? Are we ever that surrendered?

The last incident in the lesson is the feeding of a large number on a small amount of food. This reminds us of the mighty miracles of the Master while He was here upon earth. This miracle shows the compassion of the man of God as well as his great faith and power with God. Any man can have power with God who will surrender his life to Him and have a great faith in Him. There are too few of us who are willing to maintain a completely surrendered life and to keep a great faith in God through Christ so that we can have power with God.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 14

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:  
SECTION 1. That there be added to Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Texas a new section to be designated Section 2-A and to have the following subdivisions and which section shall read as follows:  
SECTION 2-A.  
(a) General management and control of the affairs of the county shall be vested in the Commissioners' Court, provided that in the exercise of powers not specifically assigned to the Commissioners' Court by the Constitution and Amendments thereto, the Court shall be subject to the authority of the Legislature of the State, and the Court shall also be subject to all general laws of the State now in force not in conflict with the provisions of this Amendment and such laws are modified or repealed.  
(b) All duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the District Court and the County Clerk shall hereafter be performed by an officer to be known as Record Clerk; all duties heretofore performed by the County Tax Assessor and the County Tax Collector shall hereafter be performed by one officer known as Tax Clerk, and in the counties where the sheriff performs the duties of the Tax Collector he may hereafter perform the duties of the Tax Clerk. The Record Clerk and the Tax Clerk shall be elected to hold office for a term of two (2) years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The Commissioners' Court shall have authority to combine the office of County Treasurer and the office of County Surveyor, or to combine either or both of said offices with any county office. Within the maximum and minimum limits prescribed by the Legislature the Commissioners' Court shall have authority to fix the compensation of all county and precinct officers except County Auditor, County Judge, and County Commissioners. The Legislature shall fix the compensation of District Judges, District Attorneys, County Judges, and the County Commissioners, and may provide for a County Auditor and prescribe his duties and fix his compensation and the number and compensation of his assistants. The Commissioners' Court shall fix the compensation of and determine the number of deputies, assistants and clerical personnel of all precinct officers and county officers, except the county auditor.  
(c) City and county officers and employees may, in addition to their salaries as such city and county officers or employees, be required to perform such other similar duties for such towns and districts within the county, or for the county, as may be mutually agreed upon and contracted for between the Commissioners' Court of said county and the governing board, or boards, of such cities, towns and districts; and the cost of such service shall be provided for in said contracts and paid by such county, cities, towns or districts into the treasury of the county or city, town or district, as provided for in said contract. All such contracts shall be approved by the Attorney General of the State, and such contracts shall not cover a period longer than two (2) years.  
(d) The Legislature shall have authority, by general law, to provide for complete forms of county government and organizations different from that provided for in this Constitution to become effective in any county when submitted in such manner as may be prescribed by the Legislature to the qualified voters of such county in an election held for such purpose and approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting in said election. Provided, however, that no such law shall impair the right of the Commissioners' Court to determine the compensation of county and precinct officers other than the County Auditor, to fix the number of assistants, deputies, and clerical personnel which said officers may employ; nor shall such general law change the present constitutional limitations as to particular and total tax levies for any or all county purposes; nor shall such general law change the present constitutional limitations on counties to incur public debts.  
(e) In any and all cases where provisions of the Constitution of this State are in conflict with the provisions of this Amendment, the provisions of this Amendment (Section 2-A, Article IX) shall control; provided, however, should any county adopt a Home Rule Charter under the authority of any provisions of the State Constitution or Amendment thereto, this Amendment shall not be applicable to such county.  
SECTION 2. The foregoing Amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this State, qualified to vote on Constitutional Amendments, at an election to be held throughout the State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1934, at which election each ballot shall have printed thereon the words:  
"For the Amendment of Article IX of the State Constitution by adding Section 2-A thereto, giving the Commissioners' Court general management and control of county affairs, and authorizing the Legislature to provide more economical forms of county government, and different than as now provided by law."  
Against the Amendment of Article IX of the State Constitution by adding Section 2-A thereto, giving the Commissioners' Court general management and control of county affairs, and authorizing the Legislature to provide more economical forms of county government, and different than as now provided by law."  
Each voter shall scratch out with pen or pencil the clause which he desires to vote against so as to indicate whether he is voting for or against said proposed amendment.  
True copy.  
W. W. HEATH, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 16

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:  
SECTION 1. That Section 1 of Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:  
SECTION 1. TAXATION TO BE EQUAL AND UNIFORM AS TO REAL ESTATE AND TO BE EQUAL AND UNIFORM AS TO ALL REASONABLE CLASSIFICATIONS OF PROPERTIES AND OCCUPATIONS AND INCOME TAXES, EXEMPTIONS, LIMITATIONS UPON COUNTIES, CITIES, ETC.  
Taxation of real property shall be equal and uniform. All property in this State, whether owned by natural persons or corporations, other than municipal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, which shall be ascertained as may be provided by law. The Legislature may by general laws make reasonable classifications of all property other than real property for the purpose of taxation, and may impose different rates thereon. It may also tax incomes of both natural persons and corporations other than municipal, except that persons engaged in mechanical and agricultural pursuits shall never be required to pay an occupancy tax; provided that Two Hundred Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture belonging to each family in the State, shall be exempt from taxation, and provided further that the occupation tax levied by any county, city or town for any year on persons or corporations pursuing any profession or business, shall not exceed one-half of the tax levied by the State for the same period.  
SECTION 2. The foregoing Amendment to the Constitution of Texas shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of this State at an election to be held throughout the State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1934. At this election all voters favoring said amendment shall write or have printed, on their ballots the words:  
"For the Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas providing that taxation of real property shall be equal and uniform; and that all property in this State, other than that owned by municipal corporations, shall be taxed in proportion to its value as ascertained as may be provided by law; and providing that the Legislature may make reasonable classifications of all property, other than real property, for the purpose of taxation, and that the taxation of all property in any class shall be equal and uniform; and providing further that the Legislature may impose occupancy tax and income tax, and exempting from occupation tax persons engaged in mechanical and agricultural pursuits; exempting from taxation Two Hundred Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture belonging to each family, and providing that the occupation tax levied by any county, city or town shall not exceed one-half that levied by the State for the same period."  
Against the Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas providing that taxation of real property shall be equal and uniform; and that all property in this State, other than that owned by municipal corporations, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, as ascertained as may be provided by law; and providing that the Legislature may make reasonable classifications of all property, other than real property, for the purpose of taxation; and that the taxation of all property in any class shall be equal and uniform; and providing further that the Legislature may impose occupancy tax and income tax, and exempting from occupation tax persons engaged in mechanical and agricultural pursuits; exempting from taxation Two Hundred Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture belonging to each family, and providing that the occupation tax levied by any county, city or town shall not exceed one-half that levied by the State for the same period."  
W. W. HEATH, Secretary of State.

equal and uniform; and providing further that the Legislature may impose occupancy tax and income tax, and exempting from occupation tax persons engaged in mechanical and agricultural pursuits, exempting from taxation Two Hundred Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture belonging to each family; and providing that the occupation tax levied by any county, city or town shall not exceed one-half that levied by the State for the same period.  
Those voters opposing said proposed Amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words:  
"Against the Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas providing that taxation of real property shall be equal and uniform; and that all property in this State, other than that owned by municipal corporations, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, as ascertained as may be provided by law; and providing that the Legislature may make reasonable classifications of all property, other than real property, for the purpose of taxation; and that the taxation of all property in any class shall be equal and uniform; and providing further that the Legislature may impose occupancy tax and income tax, and exempting from occupation tax persons engaged in mechanical and agricultural pursuits; exempting from taxation Two Hundred Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture belonging to each family, and providing that the occupation tax levied by any county, city or town shall not exceed one-half that levied by the State for the same period."  
W. W. HEATH, Secretary of State.

Pleasant Mound News

Rev. Sidney Johnston was not able to begin the revival Sunday on account of sickness.  
A party was given in the T. E. Sparks home Saturday night in honor of the birthday of Miss Irene Bible. A large crowd attended and all reported a nice time.  
J. M. and Gayle Montgomery are having their tonsils removed at Wellington this week.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McCutcheon and family from Hollis, Okla., visited their son, Robert, last week.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCurley and Mrs. D. W. McCurley are visiting relatives at Margaret.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tuck and children, Arlis, Clova and Robert,

spent Sunday with their daughter in Shamrock Friday.  
Rev. and Mrs. J. Gona, Misses Irene and Mae Voska of Chicago arrived Tuesday for a few weeks' visit.  
Caleb Smith was taken suddenly ill Tuesday and was taken to a Pampa hospital, where he underwent an operation Wednesday morning.  
The editor acknowledges with thanks an invitation to attend the complimentary barbecue at Jack Hall's ranch at Amarillo tonight, honoring E. W. Howe, "The Sage of Potato Hill," of Atchison, Kansas.  
Mr. and Mrs. Scott Johnston and daughter, Shirley, returned Thursday from a visit with the former's parents at Fort Worth.  
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sherrod and daughter of Alanreed were in McLean Friday.  
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Greer and little daughter, Peggy Marie, visited in Shamrock Thursday.  
R. E. Speer is a new reader of The News.

News from Pakan

(Too late for last week)  
Rev. Geo. Dolak of Massillon, O., and Joe Retosh of Garfield, N. J., are visiting Mrs. Christina Pakan and family.  
Those who attended the Women's Club Encampment at the Riley place Thursday night were: Mrs. Paul Macina, Mrs. Geo. Dolak and little son, Georgie, Christine Pakan, Louise Risian and Olga Hrncliar.  
The young people went for their last skating party Saturday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mertel and son, Tracy, and Johnnie M. Itreesofwit Tracy, and Johnnie Mertel of McLean visited in the Mertel home Thursday.  
Sam and Edward Pakan, Paul Flax, Godfrey and Edward Cadra, John Mertel, John, Jr., and Olga Hrncliar, Bob Macina and Louise Risian attended the boys and girls 4-H club encampment Friday night.  
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Macina and family, Mrs. Geo. Dolak and little son, Georgie, attended a political rally

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Witt Springer, Prop.

Thank You  
I want to thank the voters for electing me County Superintendent of Schools of Gray County.  
It will be my pleasure to repay you for your confidence in me by giving you the best service possible.  
W. B. Weatherred

Thank You  
I want to thank the people of Gray County for the loyal support given me in Saturday's primary.  
Your support on August 25th will be equally appreciated, and if favored with election I will continue to give my best efforts to render efficient service.

F. E. Leech  
A Safe Winner  
IN ANY ELECTION  
Chevrolet gets the vote of the motorist who wants to drive safely at high speeds, or who is interested in economy of operation.

The 1934 Chevrolet is the heavyweight champion of the low-price field. That's the reason Chevrolet has more stamina, rides better, clings closer to the road, and is far safer at high speeds. Yet, thanks to Chevrolet's valve-in-head six-cylinder engine, this bigger, sturdier, more powerful car is the economy champion of the world. You can't get that combination anywhere else—so America is voting for Chevrolet as the winner in the low-priced field.  
We wash and grease your car for only \$1.00  
Cooke Chevrolet Co.  
Sales CHEVROLET Service

