



**MATADOR TRIBUNE**  
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 Combined With the  
**Motley County News**  
 By Purchase, March 14, 1934

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**DOUGLAS MEADOR,**  
 Editor

National Editorial Association  
 MEMBER

MEMBER  
**West Texas**  
 Press Association

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 Any erroneous reflection upon  
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 Tribune will be gladly corrected  
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 firm, concern or corporation and  
 corrections will be made when  
 warranted as prominently as was  
 the wrong published, reference  
 or article.

**"THERE IS GLORY ENOUGH  
 FOR ANY MAN TO LIVE AND  
 DIE A TEXAN."**

**Whiteflat News**  
 By  
 Mrs. W. L. McWilliams

Whiteflat was visited with a 2  
 inch rain last Thursday night.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Truett Patrick of  
 Commerce, visited Mr. and Mrs.  
 Bruce Browning during the week-  
 end.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kimbell of  
 Coleman, visited relatives here  
 last week.  
 Quite a number from here at-  
 tended the Motley County Sing-

**Ford V-8 Streamlining Steps Ahead**



THE IMPROVED streamlining of the front end of the Ford V-8 for 1936 is well illustrated by this camera shot. Note the horn set into the fender apron behind a chromium grille and the way the graceful contour of the fender is carried to the edge of the new radiator grille. A glimpse of the new hood louvers is caught behind the headlamp. The V-8 insignia on the prow of the car is of new design.

October 14, 1935 in the home of Mrs. J. R. Whitworth, the club voted to send Miss Irene Knight to Pampa as a delegate to the District Music Convention.  
 Miss Ruth Moore was leader of an interesting program on John Philip Sousa, the world's greatest band leader, with papers and musical selections presented by the following members:  
 "Sousa's work with the bands and orchestras", also a short sketch about his domestic life, given by Mrs. Jack Edwards, followed by "The Stars and Stripes Forever", given as a duet by Misses Mable and Roberta Jameson. This selection is Sousa's best-known and best-loved composition. Paper on "Facts and small items of interest about Sousa", by Mrs. George Springer. As a conclusion to the program, Mrs. John Hamilton played, "The Power and the Glory", another of Sousa's compositions.  
 Following the adjournment of

the meeting, the Choral Director and members remained for an interesting choral meeting.

**Fairview News**  
 By  
 Miss Ruth Simpson

Little Miss Imogene Archer entertained a number of her friends at a party last Saturday afternoon at three o'clock in honor of her eighth birthday. The house was decorated in Halloween colors, and Halloween favors were given the small guests. Refreshments of popcorn, ice cream and cake were served to Arcola and Curtis Grace, Bobby Jo and Barbara Jean Jordan, Alene Bloodworth, Margie and Patsy Ballard, Christine Stafford, Matha Ray Cudd, Leo Bennet Jr. and Billie Jo Archer, Mrs. J. F. Jordan, Miss Emma Lesta McKee, and the hostesses, Mrs. L. B. Archer and Imogene Archer.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Herman Stanfield and daughters arrived last Tuesday to spend a few weeks in the home of Bill McKenzie. The Stanfields moved from this community to Dallas last spring.

**SCHOOL TALK**  
 By R. F. Tunnell  
 Supt. Matador Schools

This week's column will be used in a discussion of the new 18 year age rule as it applies to all interscholastic League contests, including football. The major portion of the column will be given over to quoted material from Mr. Roy B. Henderson, Director of Athletics of the Interscholastic League in Texas.  
 "The main purpose of the 18 year age rule is to make certain that inter-school contests of all kinds under the sponsorship of the Interscholastic League shall increasingly emphasize and support the schools' educational program. The present rule which permits many men, fully grown, 20 years of age, to compete against high

school boys has reacted to the disadvantage and at times to the embarrassment of sound educational procedure, and it has favored those schools which are willing to sacrifice educational standards, in order to put out "a winning team."

"It is obvious that all pupils who may wish to have the honor of representing the school cannot possibly do so. This means that a selection must be made, one pupil may have the honor, another may not. Upon what basis should this selection be made? We believe those pupils who are capable of keeping steps with the program set down by the school should have this honor. This is the essence of the 18 year age rule. A higher age limit encourages pupils to delay their school careers; it works to the disadvantage of the school that "puts first things first", and it plays into the hands of those who desire to exploit high school athletics for commercial considerations.

"Participation in inter-school contests is not a right that any pupil may claim. It is a privilege and an honor that should be extended to those who are qualified properly to represent the whole school, its scholastic program, its standards, its honor, its traditions. Surely, no one less than a normal pupil should be permitted to carry this responsibility. A pupil who is over 18 years of age is not a normal high school student, he is the exception, except, perhaps in football.

"Those who favor the 18 year age rule believe that a student 18 years of age on the first day of September and who has not graduated from high school should devote himself and his time to his scholastic progress rather than to his athletic progress. It is of interest to note that had the 18 year rule been in effect in 1934, only 8 per cent of the Texas High School student body would have been ineligible. The highest age averages in football teams are those in Class A conferences, and the eligibility data on 3,434 football team members on September 1, 1934,

shows the average age to have been 16.4 years. Only 19 per cent were 18 or over, and still one prominent school had a team of which 48 per cent would have been ineligible under the 18 year age rule."

The 18 year age rule goes into effect for the 1936 season of football. It has been my position since the State Executive Committee incorporated this new rule into the Constitution that the schools would have adjusted themselves to the change very easily had the age limit been reduced a year at the time, 19 years of age for 1936 and 18 for 1937. It is my belief that the enthusiasm and interest in any

school sport, which may be worked up in a community depends upon how well the home school performs in comparison with its neighbor competing schools. Whether the game is played by boys 17 years of age or by boys 19 years of age has little to do, either with the smartness of the game, or with its general interest for the fan. The thing is, has always been, and always will be—Can my home team beat its opponent? The opposing team will also have a younger team.

Mr. E. M. Rice visited friends in Matador last week-end.

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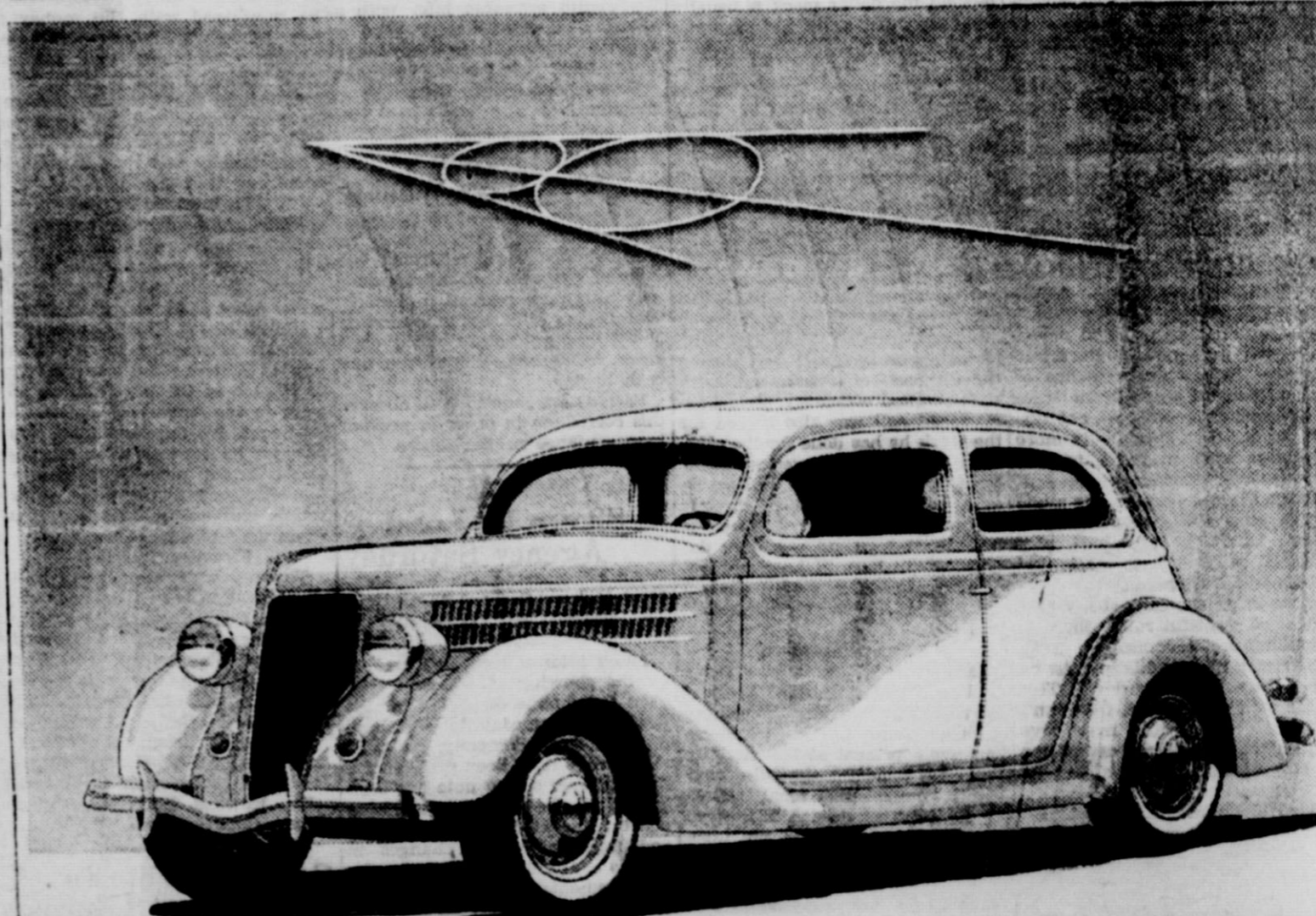
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**THE NEW FORD V-8 FOR 1936**

**Why do we say The New Ford V-8 for 1936?**

What is new about it?  
 Of course, the newest engine in the low-price car field is still the V-8 engine. Since Ford made it available to all car users (keeping it as economical as cars with fewer cylinders) the Ford V-8 has been the newest engine on the market, and remains the newest for 1936.  
 You may buy a car on minor "talking points"—some specially advertised feature "with the car thrown in"—but, after all, it is the engine you buy when you buy a car. Hence we put the engine first.

**Other new points about the car make a long list.**  
 Its lines are much more beautiful. The hood is longer and sweeps forward over the distinctive new radiator grille, giving the car a length and grace that are instantly impressive. The fenders are larger, with a wide flare. Horns are concealed behind circular grilles beneath the headlamps. New steel wheels.  
 Ford upholstery—always of sterling quality and excellent taste—is rich and enduring. The appointments of the car have a new touch of refinement. There

is no question about the increased beauty of the Ford V-8 for 1936.

**In more practical matters, many improvements have been made—**  
 Steering is made easier by a new steering gear ratio. The cooling system circulates 5 1/2 gallons of water through a new, larger radiator. Natural thermosiphon action is assisted by two centrifugal water pumps. New style hood louvers permit a rapid air-flow around the engine.  
 Easier, quieter shifting of Ford gears—The gear shift lever now travels a shorter distance.

**The two qualities you want in brakes—**Brakes that stop the car with ease and certainty. Ford Super-Safety Brakes of the long-tested, fool-proof, mechanical design.  
**Safety—as always—in the electrically welded genuine steel body. Safety Glass all around at no extra cost. Hundreds have written grateful letters because this glass has protected the safety of their families.**

**A car you can drive without strain all day, if you like, in city or country. Steady, holds the road, responds to the**

driver's touch like a well-trained horse. You don't have to "push" or "fight" the Ford V-8—driver and car easily get on terms of good understanding with each other.

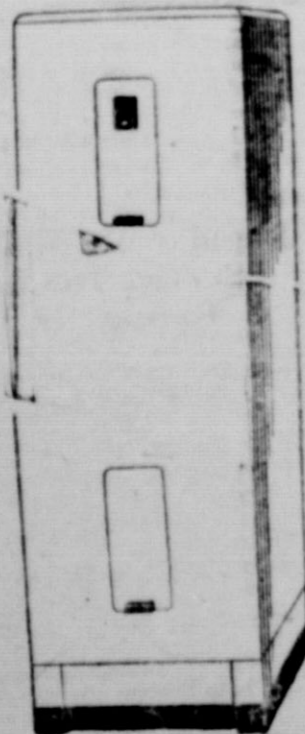
An engine has much to do with the roominess of a car. Very much indeed. A long engine uses up car space. The compact V-8 engine permits much of the ordinary engine space to be used by passengers.

It really is a great car in every way. This 1936 Ford V-8—the finest, safest, most dependable Ford car ever built. Now on display by Ford dealers.

**LOW FORD V-8 PRICES**

THIRTEEN BODY TYPES—Coupe (5 windows) \$310. Tudor Sedan, \$320. Fordor Sedan, \$330. DE LUXE—Roadster (with rumble seat), \$340. Coupe (3 windows), \$370. Coupe (5 windows), \$385. Phaeton, \$390. Tudor Sedan, \$405. Cabriolet (with rumble seat), \$425. Fordor Sedan (with built-in trunk), \$430. Fordor Touring Sedan (with built-in trunk), \$440. Convertible Sedan, \$450. F. O. B. Detroit. Standard necessary group, including bumper and spare tire, extra. All Ford V-8 body styles have Safety Glass throughout at no additional cost. Economical loans through National Credit Company.

**ELECTRIC  
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The new Hotpoint Hot Water Heater is ideal for your home. Install it in your kitchen. It's as safe and dependable as the lights in your home.

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**West Texas Utilities  
 Company**



CONSTITUTION (Continued From Page 3)

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, they shall choose by Ballot the five highest on the List; the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote: A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States. No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enters on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officers in each of the executive Departments upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III. Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV. Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and Judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

This Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII. The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

done in Convention by the unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth in witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

Attest: William Jackson—Secretary  
Go Washington—President and deputy from Virginia  
New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.  
Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.  
Connecticut—Wm Saml Johnson, Roger Sherman.  
New York—Alexander Hamilton.  
New Jersey—Wil. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm Paterson, Jona. Dayton.  
Pennsylvania—B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt Morris, Geo. Clymer, Thos Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gour. Mifflin, Delaware—Geo. Read, Gunning Bedford Junr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco. Broom.  
Maryland—James McHenry, Dan of St Thos Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.  
Virginia—John Blair, James Madison Jr.  
North Carolina—Wm Blount, Richd Dobbs Spaight, Hu Williamson.  
South Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.  
Georgia—William Few, Abr Baldwin.

In Convention Monday September 17th 1787.  
Present The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Resolved, That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that such Convention assembling to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

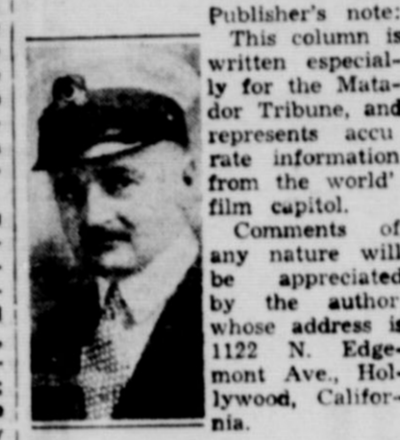
Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected; That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes, certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the Unanimous Order of the Convention  
Go Washington Presidt  
W. Jackson Secretary.

AMENDMENTS. Articles in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the

HOLLYWOOD By Marshall Fiske



When a new star swims into the astronomer's ken, it is thrilling, not only for the discoverer, but for the people at large.

Yesterday I saw a new star flash across the cinematic horizon—Eleanor Powell. This young lady had appeared in the George White Scandals previously, but it did nothing to further her prestige, as far as the public was concerned. But in the picture "Broadway Melody of 1936" she comes into her own. And how she does negotiate the grade, she slashes into the very core of public consciousness with her apparently effortless dancing rhythm.

When I first saw her come on the set—not knowing anything about her—she seemed like a pure breath of clean mountain air blown into a chamber where hung fetid clouds of supercharged sophistication. She was so sweet, wholesome and so very charming—Little did one dream what a finished dancing artist she really was. Shortly after, like a jack-in-the-box she popped out into public favor. In this picture you will see her in a beautiful dream dance, where she dances on her toes, then her French Mademoiselle dance in black silk hose where she does the best tap dancing I have ever seen in all my life and then in her final number she dances right into your arms and heart. Yes a new star has flashed across our movie horizon—a star of the first magnitude.

There are quite a few women of mature years (in the late forties and early fifties) who have had their faces lifted and who think they will be mistaken for young girls. They only fool themselves—no one else. Face-lifting gives a drawn, set look to the face which rocks with artificiality. On top of all that some of these matrons will insist on acting coy and kittenish and to add the cap sheaf to it all, they resort to baby talk, a sort of second childhood for which nature cannot be held responsible.

Mary Pickford recently appeared

in a leading department store where she autographed her latest book—"The Demi-Widow" for fifty cents per copy. The store expected a crowd to turn up for this event but little did they know about human nature. It was estimated that between ten to fifteen thousand people came to just catch a glimpse of her—to see how she looked close-by, etc. They stood on stools, mauled each other to get a better view and almost tore Mary's dress off (for souvenirs). The adoration—or shall I say the vulgar curiosity of the masses—often proves most disconcerting for the victim of fame.

When Joan Crawford appeared the other day for luncheon at a noted restaurant, it was bruted about and a huge gang of people stood at the entrance to her come out and what was to get her autograph. When she saw this mob Miss Crawford's brains and ducked through the back way, ran through an alley just to get away from her but pesterous public.

Clarence Groves, formerly Matador, now of Espanola, Mexico, together with Pat Lee, of that place, were business men here this week.

LET'S GO WITH CONOCO MOHON SERVICE STATION DOBBS CITY MERC. CO DALTON & ASHFORD BOB'S OIL WELL YORK'S SERVICE STATION WHITEFLAT S. S. AND GARAGE HIGHWAY SERVICE STA.—Flomort FAIRVIEW SERVICE STATION L. B. Robertson Commission Agent Matador, Texas

Colder this Sunday? SIT IN PEACE, IF YOUR ENGINE OUT THERE stays oiled CONOCO GERM PROCESSED MOTOR OIL

ROARING SPRINGS NEWS

By Mrs. J. D. Mitchell CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY Beryle Nichols celebrated his eleventh birthday Thursday...

CHANDLER-MORRIS The many friends of Miss Chagnelle Chandler and Mr. Will Morris, were surprised by their marriage Saturday evening...

ROARING SPRINGS TIES ROSCOE The football game between the Roaring Springs and Roscoe teams was well attended by fans Friday afternoon...

RECENT BRIDE SHOWERED A reception and shower was given in honor of Mrs. Tommy Graves of Canyon, Friday evening in the First Baptist Church here...

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Davis Sunday. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Brown Hinson.

Mrs. J. W. Cottingham who has been visiting here returned to her home in Childress Friday. Prof. W. A. Lewis with his children and Mrs. G. B. Thacker, visited Mrs. Lewis during the week-end.

Mrs. E. B. Goodwin is visiting her son, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Goodwin of Afton.

CONSTITUTION (Continued From Page 4)

Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III. No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner...

ARTICLE IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated...

ARTICLE V. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE VI. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury...

ARTICLE VII. In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved...

ARTICLE VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States...

ARTICLE XII. The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves...

ARTICLE XIII. The Senators and Representatives before Congress, and the Members of the several States, shall be qualified by the following conditions...

ARTICLE XIV. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XV. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

ARTICLE XVI. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVII. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

ARTICLE XVIII. Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

ARTICLE XIX. Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January...

ARTICLE XX. Section 1. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President.

ARTICLE XXI. Section 1. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

ARTICLE XXII. Section 1. The President shall hold his office for a term of four years and shall be eligible for re-election once only.

ARTICLE XXIII. Section 1. The President shall have the right to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

ARTICLE XXIV. Section 1. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XXV. Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

ARTICLE XXVI. Section 1. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

ARTICLE XXVII. Section 1. The President shall have the right to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

ARTICLE XXVIII. Section 1. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XXIX. Section 1. The President shall have the right to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

ARTICLE XXX. Section 1. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XXXI. Section 1. The President shall have the right to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

ARTICLE XXXII. Section 1. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XXXIII. Section 1. The President shall have the right to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

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