

SANTA ANNA NEWS

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

VOLUME 48

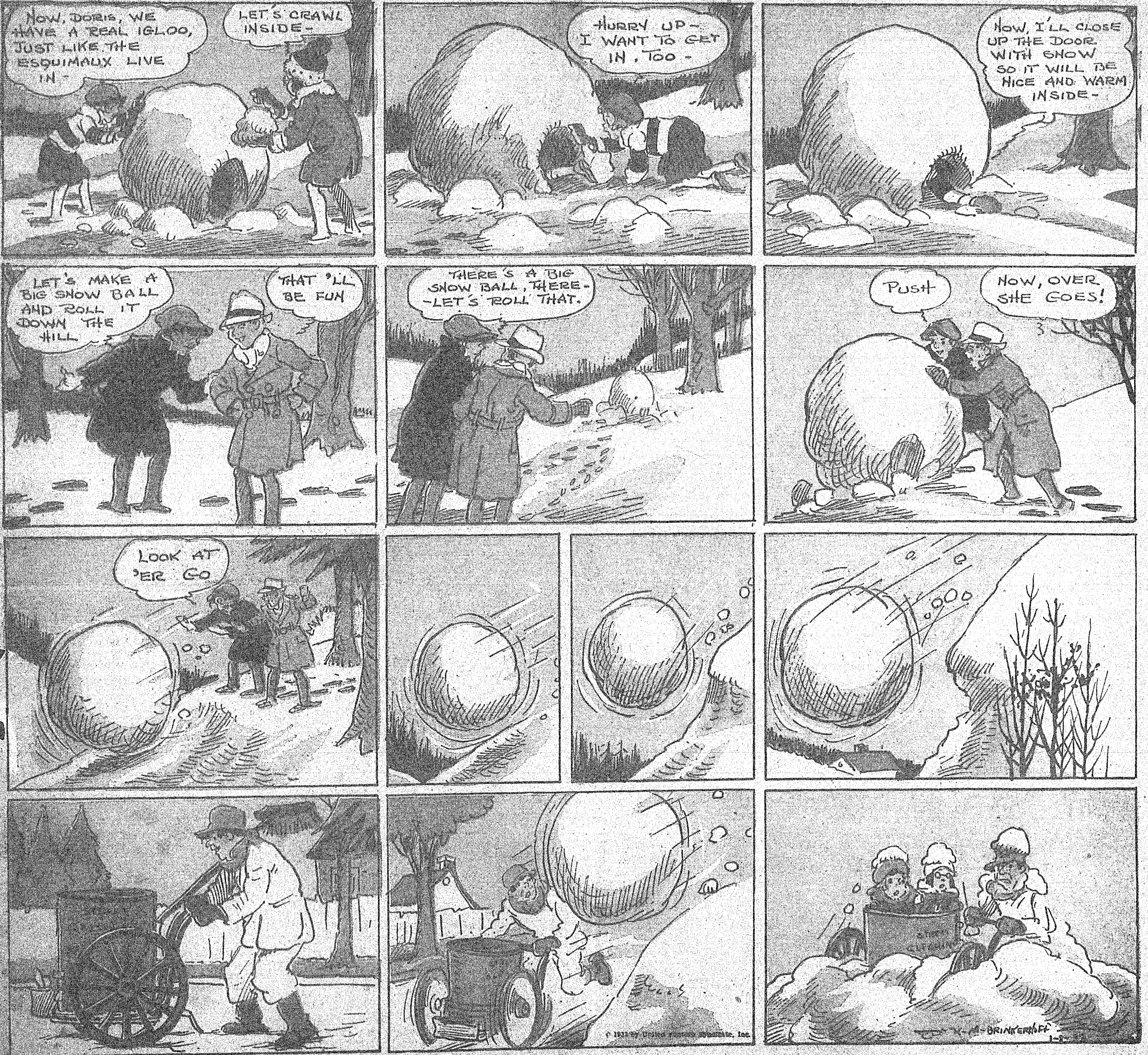
SANTA ANNA, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, JANUARY 6, 1933.

NUMBER 2

LITTLE MARY MIXUP

Trade-Mark, 1932. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

By R. M. Brinkerhoff



LITTLE DAVE

An Unsatisfactory Trial

By Gus Jud



"Council House" Fight at San Antonio

By FRED M. HERNDON
Box 1284, San Antonio, Texas.

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MRS. M. A. MAVERICK, a resident of San Antonio in pioneer days, was an eye-witness to the Council House fight that took place in San Antonio, March 19, 1840, between the Comanche Indians and citizens and soldiers of San Antonio. It was a memorable battle and broke the power of the Comanches in that part of the State.

"The fight was precipitated," says Mrs. Maverick, "during negotiations for peace with the Comanches at the old courthouse, which stood on the corner of what is now Market Street and Main Plaza and which was recently torn down in order to widen Market Street. There were sixty-five of these picked Comanche warriors who came to San Antonio with their chiefs; in the battle thirty-two of them were killed and the remainder captured. Six Americans and one Mexican were killed and ten Americans wounded. Included in the American casualties were: Julian Hood, sheriff of Bexar county, Judge Thompson, G. W. Gayce and one officer and two soldiers from a military detachment under Captain Tom Howard.

"This was the third time the Indian delegation had come to San Antonio for a council with local authorities looking to cessation of Indian depredations in the surrounding country. The day of the fatal fight they brought with them Matilda Lockhart, whom they had taken captive in 1838, after killing the other members of the Lockhart family. The Indians wanted to exchange Matilda for ransom, having previously dickered for trades of this nature, only to make captive the white men who were sent

to their camps to negotiate for return of white prisoners.

Fight Precipitated by Ultimatum

"Two of the Comanche chiefs came to the courthouse with their warriors to start negotiations. Julian Hood, the sheriff, delivered an ultimatum to the Indians to the effect that the two chiefs would be detained as prisoners until the Comanches had returned and delivered to all the white families their white captives.

"Immediately following this ultimatum, the Comanches launched a hand-to-hand attack against the whites in the courthouse. They raised a terrible warwhoop, drew their bows and arrows and commenced shooting indiscriminately and with deadly effect, at the same time endeavoring to break out of the council hall.

"Captain Howard and a detachment of soldiers had been stationed in the courthouse as a precaution in the event of hostilities. At Howard's command the soldiers fired into the crowd, the first volley killing several of the Indians and two white men. The Indians fled, with the soldiers and civilians in close pur-

suit. Most of the Indians struck out for the San Antonio river; some fled southeast toward Bowen's Island; some ran east on Commerce Street, and some north on Soledad Street.

"Soldiers and citizens continued to pursue the Indians, overtaking, killing and capturing them at all points. Some

in the courthouse it was so loud and shrill, so sudden and horrible that we women, looking through the fence cracks, could not for the moment comprehend its purport," recites Mrs. Maverick, "but the Indians knew its meaning, and turned their arrows upon Judge Robinson and other gentlemen

standing nearby, instantly killing them on the spot. We women fled precipitately, Mrs. Higginbotham into her home adjoining the courtyard and I across the street into my home.

"Two Indians rushed by me on Commerce Street, and one other stopped at my door and tried to push it inward, just as I slammed the door and beat down the heavy bar. I rushed into the house and found my husband and brother, Andrew, sitting calmly at a table inspecting some

survey plats. They had heard nothing.

"I at once gave the alarm, and hurried back to look after my little boys. Mr. Maverick and my brother seized rifles and rushed into the street. Three Indians had entered our back gate on Soledad street and were making toward the river. One had stopped near Jenny

Anderson, our negro cook, who stood bravely in front of my children and her children. She held a big rock in her hands, lifted it high above her head and said to the Indian: 'Go away from here or I'll mash your head wid dis rock.'

Wanted to Kill the Children

"The Indian seemed to regret that he hadn't time to dispatch Jenny and the children, but his time was limited; he hesitated a moment, then turned and rushed down the bank, jumping into the river. As the Indians hurried down the river bank and struck out for the opposite shore, my brother, who came in answer to my call, brought two of them down with his rifle."

Mrs. Maverick's diary is filled with details of trouble the pioneers had with Indians, which continued until Jack Hays first organized his rangers and eventually drove the Comanches out of Southwest Texas, thereby establishing a semblance of order that permitted farm and ranch activities to be resumed in the surrounding country.

Mrs. M. A. Maverick had lived in San Antonio since it was a straggling village. The facts of the Council House fight have been taken from her original memoirs. She died in 1893. Her husband, Samuel A. Maverick, died in 1880.

A son of Mrs. M. A. Maverick, Samuel Maverick, now lives in San Antonio and is 94 years old. He served with the Confederacy in the war between the States, was a member of Terry's Texas Rangers and is credited with swimming the Cumberland river to fire a Yankee gunboat. He also took part in a number of Indian fights in and around San Antonio.



"Go away from here or I'll mash your head wid dis rock."

of the savages were shot while crossing the river and some were killed in the streets. Several hand-to-hand encounters took place. Many Indians sought refuge in stone houses and closed the doors, but not one of these escaped.

Bravery of the Women

"When the Indian warwhoop resounded

Farm Problem Becomes More Urgent

By BERNHARD OSTROLENK
(New York Times.)

THE problem of farm relief threatens not only to press hard for some sort of solution on the present session of Congress, but also to test severely the Roosevelt administration which will take office next March. The prices of farm products, have declined steadily since 1920 and has wiped out farmers' profits and reduced their labor income to the vanishing point.

For the past decade farm leaders have been advocating two plans, the debenture and the equalization-fee plan, but both of these failed of enactment. In recent months a third proposal, the voluntary allotment plan, has been added, and this plan also, it is reported, has the disapproval of the Hoover administration. The voluntary allotment plan is now gaining wide support in farm and political circles and it seems probable that an attempt will be made to enact it into law at the present session of Congress. If it meets with a Presidential veto it will be revived as soon as Governor Roosevelt enters the White House.

It is not unlikely, moreover, that the debenture and equalization-fee plans will be revived and used in connection with the allotment plan with regard to commodities which cannot very well be controlled under that scheme. Both in Congress and among the advisers of the President-elect there is talk of a "three-ply program," meaning a combination of the three plans which now dominate farm discussion.

Debenture

Under the debenture plan, exporters of farm products would receive bounties from the Federal Treasury. The latest form of the plan calls for bounties equal to one-half the tariff rates on the products involved. Thus an exporter about to ship wheat abroad would receive a bounty of 21 cents a bushel, one-half the existing wheat-tariff rate of 42 cents.

The plan is designed not only to encourage the exportation of surplus farm products but to raise the price levels in this country. The bounty of 21 cents a bushel would enable the exporter to pay that much more for his wheat in the United States and still sell at the world price level with about the same margin of profit as before. And farm economists are agreed that he would be compelled to pay these higher prices under stress of competition with other exporters.

With the exporters bidding 21 cents more per bushel, it is argued that domestic millers would have to bid equally high for the wheat they needed. Therefore an American wheat crop of 800,000,000 bushels would bring the farmers \$168,000,000 additional income because of the debenture program, but the debentures would actually be paid on only about 200,000,000 bushels exported and would cost the government \$42,000,000.

Two main criticisms have been made of this plan. The first is that the increase in prices to the farmers would encourage them to increase production and thus ultimately nullify the benefits sought. The second is that a burden

some increase in the cost of food would be borne by the consumer; his real wages would be lowered in consequence.

Equalization Fee

The equalization-fee plan, which has the same purposes behind it as the debenture plan and has been subjected to the same criticism, differs from it in a number of ways. As incorporated in the McNary-Haugen bills—twice vetoed by President Coolidge on the ground, among others, of unconstitutionality—the plan would call for some degree of government assistance, but for no bounty from the Treasury.

The proposal involves the creation of a government export corporation which would buy up surplus farm products at approximately the world price plus the tariff charge and withhold them from the domestic market. Its proposed workings can be shown, for example, in the case of wheat.

Let us assume a forty-two-cent tariff on wheat, a total production of 800,000,000 bushels, an exportable surplus of 200,000,000 bushels annually, and a world price of fifty cents a bushel. Because of the tariff, the domestic price could be advanced to about ninety cents a bushel by withholding the surplus. The export corporation would buy the 200,000,000-bushel surplus at about ninety cents, thereby advancing prices to that point, but would sell abroad at the world price of fifty cents.

The losses incurred by the corporation in this way would be made up by the farmers who were benefited. The assessment against each farmer would constitute his "equalization fee."

Without some such plan as this the 800,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in the United States would bring, under a world price of fifty cents a bushel, about \$400,000,000. Under the equalization program the total return to the farmers, at ninety cents a bushel, would be \$720,000,000; out of this the farmers must repay the export corporation \$80,000,000, or ten cents a bushel, to make up its losses. The net gain to the farmers would therefore be about thirty cents a bushel, or \$240,000,000—in the case of wheat alone.

Under present conditions, farm leaders assert, the existence of an exportable surplus makes the tariff on agricultural products ineffective, but under the debenture and equalization-fee plans the tariff would be converted into a weapon to force higher prices.

Voluntary Allotment

Newer than either of the two plans so far discussed, and just now the magic formula among farmers, is the voluntary allotment plan. In a sense it combines some of the features of the debenture and equalization-fee proposals, but it meets some of the more serious objections made against them. Like both of them, it is designed to advance the domestic price of farm commodities. Unlike both of them, however, it is also designed to hold production within bounds.

The allotment plan passed the Senate as the Norbeck bill last summer, but was recalled before it could be introduced in the House. Another bill was introduced in the House as the Fulmer bill and still another somewhat later as the

Hope bill. The Democratic platform favorably alluded to this plan and Mr. Roosevelt during his campaign, and especially in his Topeka speech on September 14th, virtually outlined this program and gave it his approval.

Under the voluntary allotment scheme, the Internal Revenue Bureau would collect, by a stamp arrangement or otherwise, an excise tax upon farm products domestically consumed. This would be collected from the processor—in the case of wheat, from the miller; in the case of hogs, from the meat packer; in the case of cotton, from the textile mills, etc. In each case the excise tax would be equal to the tariff. Upon wheat the miller would pay a tax of 42 cents for every bushel which he ground into flour and sold on the domestic market; no excise tax would be levied when the flour was sold abroad.

A Fund Created

Assuming that a tax would be paid on 600,000,000 bushels of wheat, there would be created a wheat fund of \$252,000,000. Similar funds would be established for other exportable commodities, such as tobacco, cotton and, in a more complicated way, livestock.

Another step in the program would involve a contract between the government and the individual farmer, whereby the farmer would agree to limit his producing acreage in return for a portion of the fund collected by means of the excise tax.

In the case of wheat, for example, a referendum of the 1,300,000 wheat growers would have to be held, in which 60 per cent must consent to government allotment of wheat acreage before the government would make the plan effective. The referendum would be preceded by a campaign of education explaining the workings of the plan and the need of cooperation on the part of the farmers.

If 60 per cent or more of the farmers proved agreeable, Federal, State and county allotment commissions would be set up. The Federal commission would allot to each State a certain acreage of wheat, based upon the acreage shown by census figures for the previous five years. The State commission in turn would allot wheat acreage to each county on a similar basis. The county commission would carefully survey the wheat acreage of its farmers and, after holding hearings and publishing its findings, would divide its allotment among the farmers.

Dealing With Individuals

Farmer Jones would now be approached by the county committee. He would be asked to agree voluntarily to a limitation in his wheat acreage in accordance with the plan worked out. If Jones refused to agree, he would be dropped so far as this plan on wheat was concerned, and could continue producing wheat in accordance with his inalienable right as to amount of acreage.

But Smith, his neighbor, might agree to an allotment. It would be worked out in his case in accordance with his average wheat acreage during the previous five years. If the national commission had decided to reduce wheat acreage 20 per cent and this ratio had been passed down to the county, Smith

would be asked to sow only twenty acres of wheat instead of his previous twenty-five acres. If he were accustomed to raising fifteen bushels to the acre, he would receive in return for this voluntary restriction of acreage allotment certificates for the 300 bushels of wheat he would now expect to grow.

When the crop was harvested, Smith would sell his wheat on the open market in competition with all other producers, including Jones, and would receive the open market price. But in addition Smith would have his allotment certificates for 300 bushels, which would now be redeemed by the government from the fund made up by the excise tax.

Cashing the Certificates

If all of the wheat growers in the United States, except Jones, had cooperated in the plan and the total production of wheat had been reduced 20 per cent, from 800,000,000 bushels to 640,000,000 bushels, there would be outstanding 640,000,000 allotment certificates. There would have been collected in excise taxes \$252,000,000 and, after deduction of expenses for the operation of the plan, there would be available, say, \$250,000,000 to be divided among the allotment-certificate holders. Each holder would therefore receive an additional 39 cents for every bushel of wheat.

If Jones and Smith had both sold their wheat at fifty cents a bushel, Jones would have received \$187.50 for the 375 bushels from twenty-five acres, while Smith would have received \$150 for the 300 bushels from his twenty acres and would add to it now the \$117 to which he was entitled from the government fund. His total receipts would become \$267, as against Jones' \$187.50, and his labor would have been 20 per cent less.

Yet another advantage would be Smith's under the plan. If he complied with the contract which he signed, he would receive the bonus on his 300 shares no matter what happened to his crop because of drought or other factors. He would get the \$117 if he harvested no wheat at all. In that case the scheme would serve him as crop insurance.

The sponsors of this plan argue that it is not only intended to make the tariff effective on agricultural commodities but that it would actually limit production to consumption. It is planned production.

The Debate

It is too early to predict precisely the form that this legislation will take in Congress, because of the conflicting interests involved and also because hosts of new ideas are constantly being injected into it. In its simplest form it was made applicable only to commodities of which we have a surplus. Special devices are being suggested to make it effective with regard to cotton, while evading possible retaliation by foreign governments, which may interpret the scheme as a dumping process. A conflict arises between various producers as to what commodities should be included. Then there is disagreement as to whether the scheme should be administered under the Farm Board, thus

rehabilitating a defunct institution, or under the Department of Agriculture, or under the political organization of States and counties.

Needless to say, the plan has the enthusiastic support of thousands of farmers who produce crops of which there is now a surplus. The creditors of the farmers and those who serve the farmers, such as the insurance companies, country bankers, machinery manufacturers and others, have for obvious economic reasons aligned themselves in favor of the idea. Even among urban groups this plan is meeting with some favor, in spite of the fact that it will increase domestic prices and thereby reduce real wages. The urban groups that favor it do so because they hope it will increase the purchasing power of the farmer to such a degree as to assist in restoring industrial activity.

Opponents of the Plan

Opponents of the plan, besides declaring that it would be insufficient to bring back prosperity and that it would set up a bureaucracy, object to it on several other grounds. The processors, from whom the excise tax would be collected, fear that they could not pass it on entirely to the consumer, and some assert they would have to make larger investments. The tobacco interests, for example, point out that they cure their tobacco over a long period of years. If the tax were applied when they purchased their tobacco they would become involved in large, long-time, non-productive investments. If, on the other hand, the tax were not imposed until the tobacco finally went to market the grower would have to wait many years to cash his allotment certificates.

Whether the prospect of such increases will bring a protest from the general public, or whether it will be accepted as a necessary factor in ending the depression, can only be determined as the situation develops.

Meantime students of economics are vitally interested in the scheme for two reasons: (1) Because it offers inducements to the farmers to limit their production, and (2) because it suggests a method of planned production within the capitalistic system instead of the present method of unrestrained competition.

However, it is realized that the draft now being considered by Congress is purely tentative and is subject to important revisions and arguments for and against it are submitted to the committee.

The consideration of the plan has strengthened the market recently by causing farmers to hold more goods and by inducing some buying of goods by users and distributors who seek to forestall the heavy taxes which the plan would impose on domestically consumed cotton.

133 TO RECEIVE M. A. DEGREES AT UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

One hundred and thirty-two students in the University of Texas have filed applications to receive their Master of Art degrees in June, 1933. This is the largest number ever to apply for the M. A. degree at one session.

CURRENT COMMENT

By J. H. LOWRY

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January—1933

LIKE all other latter-day years, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Three started off with January. It was not always so. At the beginning the Roman calendar carried only ten months, and March was the first one. But bye-and-bye Numa Pompilius reached the throne. Numa was at the head of a big school before he ascended the throne, and he had a reform program that kept the Roman Senate at work in season and out of season. It wasn't a series of special sessions, with mileage to and from home several times a year, but one continuous session often extending far into the night.

After old Numa had reformed everything else, he tackled calendar reform, an undertaking he carried out easily because there was no prohibition question to interfere. He proposed that the number of months be increased to twelve, and by promising each Senator's daughter a job as stenographer in one of the departments he put his scheme through with a huge majority.

To the first month he gave the name of January in honor of Janus. Janus was a god with two faces, and looked both before and behind. The name is very appropriate to the two-faced custom of sending a person a bill for Christmas purchases and at the same time wishing him a happy New Year. If Numa Pompilius had done nothing worse than changing the calendar, he would have lived in history as a patriot, since he added largely to the sum total of human happiness by adding two more pay days to the year; but unfortunately he invented money, and most of us have been poor ever since.

The H. M. T. Buggies

The depression has turned the hands of the dial of Time backward and called many relics from their hiding places to the stage of action. The other day I saw upon the streets of the town in which I live an ancient buggy of the "Hug-Me-Tight" pattern. The obsolete vehicle was still in running order, though it had enjoyed a Rip Van Winkle sleep in the barn or some other place where it was well protected from the elements. Possibly it was given care and shelter by a grateful fellow who was unwilling to turn his back upon and "high-hat" the friend of his youth that had yielded so much money in his life-up in the halcyon days of yore.

And what a flood of hallowed memories are associated with the old H. M. T. buggies. Before their advent the gallant swains of the land were as unsophisticated regarding lovely woman's physique as the Hottentots are of the movements of the planets. They knew that the lovely creatures had faces and hands, but there their knowledge ceased and surmise was enthroned. Woman was something to be looked at but never to be touched. The H. M. T. buggy gave modesty its first shove toward the

dump and flung wide open the golden age of romance.

But what a scandal the H. M. T. was when it first came! Why, the young man actually had to touch his fair lady as they sat side by side in the narrow confines of the seat. It was unavoidable, for the makers of the shameless vehicles made the seats so narrow that two persons had to be crowded into a space that was little larger than was required for one.

And how tongues did wag! The brave young ladies who accepted rides in the shameless vehicles took their reputations in their hands. At first both swain and damsel moved cautiously—the former held the lines with the left hand and grasped the side of the buggy seat with the other in an effort to prevent close contact, while his fair partner clung to her side of the buggy seat with both hands.

And the mothers of the country—how they did carry on! Especially the mothers whose daughters received no invitations for rides. For some years the H. M. T. was the "shame of the age" to the old, and the fairest of Cupid's agents to the young. When one sees half a dozen boys and girls pile into a coupe these days he wonders how the ancient vehicles of the nineties could have given either shocks or thrills. But they did.

Our Friend, The Hog

To my way of thinking, the severest punishment visited by the Creator upon the Jews of old was the inhibition against eating hog meat. The descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were so headstrong and faithless that they were deemed unworthy of the toothsome edibles compounded of the flesh of swine. Possibly in not permitting the Jews to eat the meat of the hog the Creator did them a favor, even though the inhibition was a punitive measure. The Jews of Palestine were raisers of cattle and sheep, and the Creator knew that if the Ikeys and Rachels got a taste of ham, bacon and sausage they would go out of the sheep and cattle business, to which their country was especially adapted, and raise nothing but hogs. But when the Jews had become a better people and showed true signs of repentance, the Lord let a sheet down from Heaven and told them hog meat might be served henceforth. What a glorious reward followed the long season of punishment!

A hogless world would be a dull, insipid and dreary habitation. It would mean no streaked bacon, no aromatic ham or striped gravy, no hog jowl and turnips, no sausage, backbones or spare-ribs; and who would care to live if these delights were taken away? The heavy hand of financial depression still rests upon this land, but in this same land are glories and delights to which the slight financial troubles are not worthy to be compared. This very morning in many of the homes of this goodly land sausage spluttered in the pan, filling the

house with aroma sweeter than the spices of Arabia. And this noon many will feast upon spare-ribs cooked to a delightful brown, and extract from huge chunks of swine back-bone meat so tender that it will melt in the mouth, and so sweet that it will gladden the whole internal economy. Blessings on thee, friend hog. May you feast on the best in the land through spring, summer and fall, and make a happy journey to the smoke house when winter falls.

How Should We Celebrate?

A few weeks ago we observed Armistice Day. In celebrating the anniversary of the day upon which the enemy acknowledged themselves whipped and the cannon's roar was hushed, we sought to bring afresh to the minds of our people the glory of the victory which came to our arms. Cannons boomed, flags fluttered, bands played national airs and the people shouted in response to dramatic recitals of how our boys fought, suffered and died. Truly, it was a glorious and fitting tribute to American valor and American arms.

But I am not sure this is the best way to observe the day. It is true that martial airs and shouts of victory and the glitter of equipage thrill us and cause us to rejoice over our country's fortune in war, but I fear such celebrations tend to popularize and glorify war. There is in them entirely too much glee, too much glitter and too much glory. Joining in and observing such celebrations, the young may be incited to seek careers as warriors and military heroes.

I incline to the opinion that scenes showing the horrors of war would serve humanity far better. If the awful miseries of war were placed before our eyes we might be moved to resolve to work and pray that war shall be no more. A pageant headed by the war blind, followed by the cripples in wheel chairs, the disfigured, the armless, the legless and the totally disabled victims of the war would impress us with war's horrors and cause us to seek and study the things that make for peace.

Trouble, Trouble, Everywhere

Well did the writer of old say, "Man born of woman is as prone to trouble as the sparks to fly upward."

If you doubt this statement of the Biblical writer, a short tour of investigation will convince you, as such a tour did me.

The saleslady in the ready-to-wear store was in deep trouble, and feared to face the store owner. After much effort she had succeeded in selling a lady, patron a lovely dress, after the store had spent a dollar on alterations for the same. After keeping the dress several days, and as she believed wearing it two or three times, the lady brought it back.

The hardware man was in grief and was slinging gems of profanity into the ozone. He had ordered an expensive part for some machinery, and the man

who gave the order had left the country between suns without leaving any address.

The furniture store man was gruff and touchy. He had sold a fine bill of furniture on the installment plan, and the purchaser had moved to parts unknown, taking the furniture with him.

The young lady teacher was in tears and her voice was choky. She had been unmercifully balled out by an irate mother for not passing little Willie, who had never learned a lesson.

The banker was throwing a fit. One of the clerks had cashed a check for a goodly sum and a blind man should have been able to see that the signature was a forgery.

The doctor felt very bad. He had been up all night with a patient who would never be able to pay him a cent, and because of absence had lost another case that was good for two hundred dollars, spot cash.

The farmer was in grief. His team had run away with and demolished the new wagon, and cholera had broken out among his meat hogs.

The preacher didn't know what to do or say. A big fuss was started at the meeting of the Ladies Aid Society the day before over what color the church building should be painted, and a word in favor of either side would cost him his job.

Great Things in the Southwest

Enough pure hog lard was made and saved in the Southwest last week to fry the sun into a battercake and keep the axes of the earth well greased for a thousand years.

Southwestern people have enough fine bacon middlings stacked away in their smokehouses to pave the roads of the hill countries, and the Llano Estacado.

If all the succulent, toothsome sausage that was ground in the Southwest last week were stuffed into one chitling, that chitling would be long enough to encircle the earth with a cable and rub a branch line to Mars.

If all the fine hams that were packed away in the Southwest last week were one ham, Pike's Peak would look like a foothill beside it. And the red gravy that ham would make would float the American navy all the way from Cape Cod to Iloilo.

The juicy backbones that have been picked and sucked in every county of the Southwest this week, if grafted on to the politicians and office holders of the country would soon expunge every foolish law from the statutes and give the country an era of law enforcement that would command the respect even of the trusts and murderers.

I have been a chewer and smoker of tobacco most of my days, but if I had my life to live over, never would I touch the weed. True, the quid and the pipe, and even the coffin tack, have been great solace to me in my lonely hours, and have quieted my nerves many times

when it seemed that my whole nervous system would blow up. But the weed is too expensive. I do not mean to say that the direct expense is heavy, for I usually get by on about two dollars a month, but my use of it affords my wife an excuse for real extravagance. She always insists that my tobacco bill is five dollars a month, even though it is never more than two dollars. And every time I protest against her buying a new rug or curtain, or sending an offering to the heathen, she immediately reminds me that I chew up or burn up more than that every month. My advice to every young man is to either leave off the weed or else steer clear of Hymen's altar.

There are perhaps more laws on the statutes of every State than there should be, yet I wish all the Legislatures would add one more. I would like to see a law enacted requiring all persons who drive automobiles to purchase indemnity bonds, indemnifying other people against injury of persons or destruction of property through their acts. The roads are full of reckless auto drivers who seem to care nothing for the lives or property of other people. Nearly every day some one is killed or injured, and some one's auto is smashed on account of the recklessness and carelessness of such drivers. The drivers should pay for the injury they inflict upon others, but many of them are unable to pay. There should be a law requiring them to purchase an indemnity bond, so those whom they injure could be remunerated.

As I have said many times before, things are fairly well evened up in this world to meet changing conditions. In days gone by a very nice funeral could be conducted at an expense of fifty dollars. It takes a great deal more than that now, but the average span of life has increased nearly twenty years, and so a person has more time to work and earn the money.

A few years ago I made the prediction that there would soon have to be a showdown in the colleges of America to determine whether the college is to be an institution of learning or an institution of athletics. The showdown has taken place. Athletics won by a Rooseveltian majority.

A prominent politician suggests that the newly-elected woman governor of Texas appoint a petticoat cabinet. This genius believes there should be a woman Secretary of State, a woman Adjutant General, a woman Game Inspector, a woman State Physician, and so on down the line. I have no objection to urging against a petticoat government. Petticoats are all right when they stay in their place, but when a petticoat overdoes the thing and tries to outshow everything else in the costume, it's a thing to make men and angels weep.

Prevaricators, Like the Poor, are Always With Us

By JOE SAPPINGTON

522 Sedwick Ave., Waco, Texas.

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RUTH has ever been regarded as the greatest of Christian virtues, but those who stick to it on all occasions are few and far between. Good breeding, as paradoxical

as it may seem, requires more or less lying. How rude and uncivil it would be for Mr. Smith to truthfully greet Mr. Jones in his own home, with: "Come in Jones, you blamed old fraud and make your visit snappy, as I don't want to be bored by you," instead of, "Hello Jonesey, old scout, I'm sure glad to see you. Take this rocker and tell me all you know."

Or, if it were Mrs. Jones, the worst liar in the entire neighborhood calling on Mrs. Smith, how awful it would be for Mrs. Smith to meet her guest at the door with, "So it's you, you old long-nosed pest. What have I done to deserve such an affliction. You are looking just as down as ever and from the looks of the dress I take it you are on your way to care or just returning from a tacky party." But conforming to the most approved social custom, she would meet her guest with extended hands and

say: "Why, if it isn't dear Mrs. Smith, I'm so proud to see you. I was just saying to myself not five minutes ago, 'I do wish Mrs. Jones would come over, as she is always so cherry and refreshing.' Oh, what a beautiful dress and how becoming it is to you! But, with your form, anything would look stylish on you, etc."

Why They Do It

Women lie chiefly through kindness and to avoid offense; men lie for the opportunity it gives them to boast.

The following conversation took place in a hotel lobby a few days ago, and is typical of how men will lie when all restraints are removed: "Yes, gentlemen, I have killed my lawful quota of deer for the past ten years without wasting a single cartridge. In fact, I'm one cartridge ahead, as I once killed two deer with one shot."

Of course, we all knew he was a monstrous liar. Then a tall cross-eyed man told this one:

"I never had much luck shooting deer, but have killed more than one hundred panthers with my naked hands." "How did you do it," asked a fellow who was suffering from a severe cold. "Simply by grabbing them by their hind legs and beating their

brains out against trees and rocks. I'd be back in the mountains of Colorado today killing the big cats for the State bounty, instead of trying to peddle life insurance, if I hadn't solemnly promised my wife that I would never tackle another panther."

I was right at the point of telling of the cyclone that struck Cave Creek, when I was a boy—the one that sucked water out of bored wells and blew straws through two-inch planks and the horns off old man Lee's cow, when a small man with a feminine voice volunteered this advice:

Cold Baths for Colds

"I see some of you men are afflicted with colds. No use to suffer from such ailments. An ice-cold bath before breakfast will positively cure the most malignant cold."

I didn't stay to tell about that cyclone, as the man with the feminine voice looked at me all the time he was talking, and thinking he was getting personal I left with considerable haste.

To this good day I don't know why I started that cold bath lie, which I assured my friends was a dead shot cure for colds, rheumatism and general debility, offering myself as a sort of exhibit A in proof of its curative powers.

"Say, when did you start taking cold water baths?" asked my wife in a blistering tone of voice, late one afternoon when I came home. "Have you turned into just a cheap liar?"

"Who says I'm a liar," I replied, with a show of injured innocence, "I say so," she blazed. "You have been telling

people that you take ice-cold baths before daylight every morning in the coldest winter weather. At the party this afternoon, Mrs. Sylverton wanted to know about your winter bathing as she had heard you were recommending it as a positive cure for rheumatism and bad colds. Said her husband was a rheumatic sufferer and she wanted him to try your remedy and asked all manner of embarrassing questions, such as how long you stayed in the water, the kind of towels used and if it were necessary to bathe before breakfast. I was never so humiliated in all my life. I didn't want to make you out a liar and hedged by saying that I was afraid you took things too much for granted. I don't think I'll ever have the courage to visit the lady again; but if I do, I'm going to tell her that you bathe only in mid-summer and not even then till I make you."

Grave Injustice

"Madam," I said, sternly, "you have done me a grave injustice by your accusations. I have been taking cold baths every morning this winter while you slept, lest you would try to restrain me. But now that you are on to my secret, I shall go boldly forth in the morning, as is my daily custom, bathe and splash the water around in the most boisterous and noisy manner possible."

"You certainly have my permission," she said, as she left the room.

In order to carry out the program and make good my boast before retiring that night, I filled the tub with cold

water and placed a change of underwear on the back of a chair, trying my dearest to act natural. I went to bed with the firm resolve to take that bath regardless of consequences.

It was sleeping when my wife awakened me the next morning and told me it was time to bathe.

When I started to the bath room cold shivers ran up and down my spine and it seemed I was going to my doom, but it was too late to crawlfish.

It was my intention to jump into the water as quickly as I could and be through with it. The mistake I made was sticking a big toe in the water to test its temperature. That settled it. No human could lay down in that liquid ice and come out alive. I was on the point of going to my wife and telling her that I was the biggest liar in the State, when I spied a broom. This gave me a happy thought. I seized the broom and slashed and agitated the water like I was bathing. Unobserved my wife slipped up behind me and threw a bucket of ice water on me.

I am a low, squat man and not much of a high jumper, but I believe I made the highest perpendicular jump when that bucket of ice water hit my spine that was ever made by any mortal man.

I maintain to this good day that there was nothing smart nor funny in what my wife did that morning. Any wife, with a cruel heart, can slip up on her husband and throw a bucket of ice water on him. I am willing to let it go at that, but still insist that ice-cold baths each morning will cure or prevent the worse cold in the world.

FEWER ALIENS IN THIS COUNTRY

Reduction of immigration through restriction laws and increases of immigration, resulting from unfavorable economic conditions, have lightened the task of Americanization and hastened the process of assimilation in this

country greatly during the last decade.

An analysis of the statistics on the nativity of the population of the United States, as found in the 1930 census, shows that the foreign problem isn't so much of a problem for the nation as it was a few years ago. With only about 13,000,000 foreign-born population in a population of 123,000,000, it is clear that the supremacy of the majority is

not threatened. Any remaining fear that the country would be foreignized is shattered by the fact that since 1920 the foreign-born population has been at a standstill, having been only eight-tenths of one per cent larger in 1930 than in 1920. It probably is smaller now, owing to the exodus of aliens during the depression years of 1931, 1932. Many thousands of Mexicans immi-

grants in the Southwest have been repatriated within the last eighteen months. There are actually fewer Europeans in the country than there were a decade ago.

The census report reveals that 88 per cent of the population is native. The native residents numbered 108,570,897, of whom 97,778,374 are white, 11,792,523 are negroes, and 2,000,000

are Mexicans, Fillipions, Japanese and Chinese. Of the 13,368,407 foreign-born 11,748,399 are Europeans.

More than one-third of the foreign-born in our population have been in this country over thirty years, and 80 per cent of them came before 1920. The great majority of the alien born are, therefore, old residents and have become thoroughly acclimated to America.

BRIEF TEXAS NEWS

FROM OVER THE STATE

UNDERWEAR FACTORY AT DENISON

A new underwear factory at Denison has been started by W. R. Russell, to manufacture underclothing for men, women and children. Five electrically driven machines are the opening installment.

U. S. HAS MORE THAN HALF OF TELEPHONES

The total number of telephones in the world on January 1 was 35,336,467, according to figures furnished by the American Telegraph & Telephone Company. The share of the United States was 20,201,576, and the total for all countries in North America was 21,836,301. Europe contributed 10,589,222; Asia, 1,249,540; Oceania, 794,348; South America, 619,825; and Africa, 247,001.

Of the countries of Europe, Germany has the greatest number of telephones, with Great Britain second and France third. Germany's per cent of total world telephones is 9.19. This country ranks next to the United States in its share of existing telephones.

TO PLACE MARKERS ON CHISHOLM TRAIL

Permission to mark the Longhorn Chisholm Trail across Texas from Red river bridge north of Quanah to the Mexican border has been given P. P. Ackley, of Elk City, Oklahoma, and the trail markers all will soon be in place. The promise of co-operation from the Texas State Highway Commission paved the way for the completion of the Chisholm Trail marking through two States.

The markers will probably be placed on iron posts which will bear Texas highway numbers, to be furnished by the State Highway Department.

TEXAS REVENUE FROM GASOLINE

Texas collected in 1931 a total of \$30,514,558 in gasoline taxes, an increase of \$987,460 over the collections for the year 1930. With a 4-cent a gallon rate, this State stood fourth among the States in the total amount of taxes collected from gasoline.

In those States where the tax has been boosted above four cents per gallon a decline in the revenue from the tax has occurred, indicating that motorists had cut down on driving, and that bootlegging of gasoline had become widespread. Now that the Federal government has levied a one cent per gallon tax on gasoline, and increasing the rate in many States to five, six and even as high as eight cents a gallon, the bootlegging problem will doubtless become more serious.

MONEY IN BLUE BELLS

For the last three years Ben Cluxton, a Montgomery county farmer, has averaged \$1800 a season from an unusual crop—blue bells—which grow wild in the fields like weeds. Despite the fragile appearance of the blossoms, the plants stand shipping well and last in water three weeks. Discovering this peculiarity, gave Mr. Cluxton's father the idea of turning the acres of flowers into money. Now the fields of the farmers near Mr. Cluxton's are leased to increase the output. The stems are not cut from the roots, but the whole plant is pulled up, leaving only enough in the field to reseed. After sorting the plants are tied in clusters, the roots wrapped in wet paper or moss, and the blossoms protected by paper preparatory for shipment.

CLARKSVILLE PLANS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Within a short time a Government inspector will visit Clarksville to inspect eight available tracts that are being offered as a site for an airport. Clarksville is on an airline from Dallas to Little Rock, Arkansas.

The sites which have been placed at Government disposal, one to be selected and leased for a term of five years, range in size from 125 to 250 acres. The one nearest Clarksville is one mile west of the corporate limits. The airport is to be municipally owned.

TEXAS HIGHWAY PROJECTS

The Texas Highway Commission recently awarded road and bridge construction projects aggregating nearly two and a half million dollars, a major portion of the work being let under the emergency highway apportionment advanced by the Federal Government to relieve employment. Under the terms of the Federal Highway aid advance, manual labor must be used where practical in preference to machines, and local labor and World War veterans must be given preference on the jobs. The contracts specified a minimum of 80 cents an hour for common labor and 45 cents an hour for skilled labor.

TEXAS LEADS IN NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Texas maintains a greater number of high schools than any other State in the Union. Quite frequently some one points out that the Lone Star State is far down on the list of States in a comparison of some phase of educational progress, but her lead in the number of high schools maintained is a complete answer to any slurs that may be cast at Texas as a laggard in educational interest and progress. This is a distinction that is worth while and one to which residents of the State may call attention to with a pardonable degree of pride.

Texas, as is well known, is exceeded in population by four States, and the larger number of high schools is not accounted for on the basis of larger population. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio each has a larger population than Texas, but each is exceeded by Texas in the number of high schools maintained, notwithstanding the fact that all the States named were old when Texas was settled.

PEDESTRIANS GIVEN RIGHT AT STREET INTERSECTIONS

It is of prime importance to all motorists to know that a pedestrian has the right of way at a crossing, despite traffic signal shifts. This ruling is upheld by the United States Court of Civil Appeals of the District of Columbia.

In effect the court holds that pedestrians have the right of way not only at uncontrolled crossings, but also when they have entered an intersection on a green light, and further holds that the pedestrian has the right of way until he reaches the opposite curb, without regard to the changes of lights during his passage of the crossing. "When a pedestrian steps from a curb to cross the street, having a green signal with him, he does so by way of invitation and cannot be charged with contributory neglect if the signal switches when he is in the street. Caught in this position the obligation rests upon the motorists, not only to observe the situation, but to wait until the crossing is clear," the decision of the high court declares.

MOHAIR VELVET

Woven, rolled and ready for shipment, bolts of mohair velvet made from mohair produced in Texas are being used in the Sanford Mills, Sanford, Maine. Using millions of pounds of Texas mohair each year, these mills provide an outlet for much of this State's annual production. One of the newest uses for Texas mohair is the manufacture of a "Koonora" coat of furlike material made from mohair fleece. For this and other uses high-quality mohair is produced in the Edwards Plateau area of Texas.

WORKING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF GULF-PACIFIC HIGHWAY

Several weeks since permanent organization of the Gulf-Pacific Highway Association was effected in a meeting held at Mount Pleasant. Officers and directors of the association include several prominent citizens of Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

As now planned, the main object of the Gulf-Pacific Highway Association will be to have a highway constructed from New Orleans to a point on the Pacific coast, at or near Seattle, the highway to be federally designated and federally marked. Tentative plans provide that it shall be routed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Jefferson, Daingerfield, Mount Pleasant and Paris, Texas; Hugo, Antlers, Atoka, Coalgate, Ada, Seminole, Oklahoma City, Calumet, Geary, Watonga, Seiling, and Woodward, Oklahoma; Liberal, Kansas, Colorado Springs, Denver, Seattle and other immediate points.

It is claimed that the project, if it succeeds, will do much to increase trade relations between the South and West, and that it would be a route of great scenic beauty for tourists coming from the Pacific slope to the South.

TEXAS GARDEN AT WORLD FAIR

The near tropical trees and plants of the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley will blossom and bring forth fruit next summer on the shores of Lake Michigan, it has been announced. The Texas exhibit at the Chicago Century of Progress exposition will include an outdoor garden developed to show the products of the Lower Rio Grande.

The garden will be located adjacent to the Texas exhibit in the hall of States, the great building in the form of a collection about the Federal government building.

The Lower Rio Grande Garden is expected to prove one of the most attractive features at the exposition. In it will be shown, in natural surroundings, citrus fruit trees, including the famous Texas grapefruit, papayas, bananas, pecans, poinsettias and unusual plants of the cactus family. The State of Florida already has made extensive plans for a similar garden, but members of the Texas Commission say they are sure Texas can provide an exhibit out rivaling that of Florida. The Commissioners have filed an application on behalf of Texas for 8,000 square feet of space in the Hall of States, which is one of the largest reservations made by a State.

The Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, it is said, is amazingly well advanced and is certain of opening on scheduled time, which is June 1, 1933. It is to be an exposition of processes rather than products. Texas, therefore, will use her many agricultural products to furnish the frame work for the picture she will present to the world.

TEXAS MILK PLANTS

Five million dollars were invested in Texas milk plants in the 1928-1932 period, being the principal reason for the State increasing its milk production 100 per cent. Thirty-nine creameries employ 402 workers and pay them \$456,925 yearly, consuming \$8,635,457 worth of raw materials and containers and increasing the value to \$10,955,921, which is a sizeable contribution to the Texas income.

SCHOOL DESK FACTORY IN TEXAS

Texas has a school desk factory, the product of which may be found in a great many of the States of the Union. The factory was opened, in a small way, in 1927, by two men who had formerly been engaged in selling school room furnishings.

The original investment was only \$25,000. The capital stock is now \$200,000, and the production is more than 70,000 units annually. The first factory occupied only 400 square feet. About sixty skilled mechanics are employed in the factory.

School desks, chairs, teachers' desks, library tables, opera chairs, etc., are manufactured and sold by jobbers in nearly every State of the Union. The factory is housed in two large buildings, each containing about 20,000 square feet. A consignment of 5,000 chair desks was recently made for the United States government for use in some of the Indian schools. Large orders for opera chairs were recently filled for concerns in New York and Kansas City.

EAST TEXAS IRON ORE TRACT LEASED

A news note from Ore City, Upshur county, says: "Lease on 5,000 acres of land, shown by tests to be heavily impregnated with iron ore, have been taken by the Midcontinent Iron & Steel Corporation, offices of which are maintained in Dallas. The acreage is in Upshur, Marion and Cass counties, with 17,000 acres in Upshur county. Some of the land is five miles northeast of Ore City, where Upshur, Cass and Marion counties corner. The same company has leased acreage in Cherokee county, near Rusk."

It is said that tests made show that land in Upshur, Cass and Marion counties contains strata of iron ore from three to twenty-seven feet in depth, with the top vein almost at the surface of the earth. Prior to the time of the present depression plans were under way for extensive development of the iron ore industry of East Texas. As is well known, during Civil War days a smelter of considerable proportions was operated in Marion county, near Jefferson, and bullets were supplied Confederate soldiers as a result of the operation of this plant.

It has been estimated by those competent to prepare the data and secure the information that 5,000,000 tons of steel and steel products are shipped each year into the Southwestern trade territory. Texas is ninth in the use of steel and steel products among the States, and in excess of \$100,000,000 are sent annually from Texas to Northern and Eastern markets, all of which might remain within the State with a steel plant capable of supplying but part of the demand of that section which is rightfully Texas trade territory. Freight rate advantage, by reason of a steel mill in Texas, would give such a plant a decided advantage when competing with steel mills that now supply the Southwestern trade area.

STATUES UNVEILED AT CROWELL

On Armistice Day two statues, one erected to the American Doughboy and the other to the American Sailor, were unveiled on the courthouse lawn at Crowell. The statues stand on concrete pedestals. Between them, on an attractive concrete foundation, is a German cannon that was captured by Texas soldiers during the World War. Funds for the erection of the memorials were raised by the Gordon Ford Post, American Legion.

TEXAS COTTONSEED AND PRODUCTS

The value of cottonseed and cottonseed products produced in Texas in 1932 amounted to more than \$50,000,000. It has been estimated that the total ultimate value of all the products manufactured from the cottonseed produced in Texas last year will amount to something like \$135,000,000. This figure takes into consideration the vast array of items made from different parts of the seed, such as rayon, explosives, fertilizers, foods and the like, and cannot be said to represent the value of Texas cottonseed to the State, because of the fact that the major portion of that value is added outside of the State.

SOME TEXAS LAWS

Nearly every day people hear the question asked, "what is the law" concerning various matters, and not many of us are able to answer the questions "right off the reel." Below will be found answers to some of the questions:

How to file a civil suit? To file a civil suit one must either file a cost bond, signed by himself and two securities, one of whom has property subject to execution; or else put up a money deposit to cover the court costs, which is usually five dollars in justice court and ten dollars in county and district courts. One who is unable to make bond can have a suit filed by taking what is known as a "pauper's oath."

How can one engage in the practice of medicine? An application to practice the healing art must have a certificate of graduation from some reputable medical college. He must file his certificate before the Board of Examiners and receive from that body a license to practice, which must be registered with the district court of the county in which he desires to practice.

Which party pays the costs in a civil suit? Usually the one who is unsuccessful in the court trial.

Who may receive a suspended sentence? A person who is tried and receives a sentence to the penitentiary of not over five years, and has not been convicted of a felony before. There are some crimes however, like murder and rape, for which a suspended sentence cannot be granted.

The body of a person executed for crime cannot be used for dissection, unless consent of the criminal be obtained prior to the day of execution.

Can any except graduate nurses charge for nursing? Yes, provided the service performed free, or the person nursing does not represent himself as a graduate nurse.

An executioner receives a fee of \$25.00 for an execution. The body of a person executed for crime is given a decent burial by the county unless the body is claimed by relatives.

An execution may be witnessed by two physicians, a spiritual adviser, the county judge, the sheriff, and not more than five friends and relatives.

Main Points in the Foreign Debt Issue

By CHARLES MERZ
(New York Times)

FIVE foreign debtors defaulted December 15 on payment on war relief and supplies debts amounting to \$24,986,511.85, while six countries, from which \$98,685,910.63 was due, paid in full.

France, Belgium, Hungary, Poland and Estonia were the defaulters. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Finland, Italy, Lithuania and Latvia met their payments.

Country	Defaulted	Amount
Belgium	\$5,125,000.00
France	19,351,432.50
Hungary	46,729.35
Poland	3,302,980.00
Estonia	265,379.00
Total	\$24,986,511.85
Country	Paid	Amount
Great Britain	\$5,650,000.00
Czechoslovakia	\$1,500,000.00
Finland	186,235.00
Italy	1,245,437.50
Lithuania	92,366.01
Latvia	111,853.12
Total	\$98,685,910.63

The purposes of the American war loans, the amounts involved, the manner in which the loans were used and the agreements made for their repayments—all this is a story retold many times since revision was first suggested in 1925. But a summary of the central facts, a vest-pocket primer of the war debts, is useful in the light of the various proposals from the debtor nations. During the war and shortly after the armistice twenty different nations borrowed a total of \$10,388,000,000 from

the United States. This borrowing was distributed as follows:

Country	Pre-Armistice	Post-Armistice	Total
Great Britain	\$1,696,581	3,496,419	\$5,193,000
France	1,970,145	1,455,855	3,426,000
Italy	1,081,617	617,383	1,699,000
Belgium	772,207	297,793	1,070,000
Russia	3,770,000	100,000	3,870,000
Poland	3,280,000	160,000	3,440,000
Czechoslovakia	14,000	150,000	164,000
Yugoslavia	22,000	22,000	44,000
Rumania	25,000	25,000	50,000
Austria	24,000	24,000	48,000
Ten others	16,000	24,000	40,000
Total	\$7,977,327	\$2,921,183	\$10,898,510

The "ten others" include certain small States whose borrowings, from our point of view, were wholly nominal: Greece, \$15,000,000; Estonia, \$14,000,000; Armenia, \$11,000,000; Cuba, \$10,000,000; Finland, \$8,000,000; Latvia and Lithuania, \$5,000,000 each; Hungary, \$1,600,000; Nicaragua, \$166,000, and Liberia, \$26,000. It will be seen that far the largest part of the loans went to three nations, Great Britain, France and Italy. Their borrowing accounts, in fact, for 90 per cent of the total. The borrowing of the eight largest debtors—as far down the list as Rumania, with Russia excluded from the count because that country has made no agreement to repay its debt—account for 97 per cent of the total.

How the Loans Were Spent

These were the war loans. How were they spent? Statements furnished to the United States Treasury Department during the

period when the loans were made showed total expenditures by the borrowing nations in this country for the following purposes:

Category	Amount
Munitions, including armaments	\$2,453,000
Munitions for other governments	209,000
Cotton and exchange	2,645,000
Cereals	1,422,000
Other goods	1,650,000
Tobacco	145,000
Other supplies	613,000
Transportation	176,000
Shipping	172,000
Interest and maturities	3,979,000
Relief	528,000
Miscellaneous	489,000
Total	\$11,853,000

This table is not entirely satisfactory, though it is the best available. The total figure for expenditure is about 10 per cent larger than the total shown in the preceding table, presumably because the debtor nations used other resources than those provided by the war loans in making their purchases from this country. Purchase of various commodities is included under the heading of "exchange." Some of the miscellaneous expenditures were for silver. But it is clear that the great bulk of the loans was spent in the United States and that it went to buy American munitions, American cotton, American grain, American tobacco and American transportation.

The Debt Agreement

How did the debtor nations agree to repay the sums which they had borrowed?

In 1922 Congress created a World War Foreign Debt Commission. This commission opened communication with all of the debtor governments. After several years of negotiations it arrived at a series of agreements which were subsequently ratified by Congress and by the debtor governments concerned. The first of these agreements (with Finland) was signed in 1923; the last (with Austria) in 1930.

The agreement provided for repayment of the loans over a period of sixty-two years. Interest was charged at rates which varied strikingly in different cases, in accordance with the commission's estimate of probable "capacity to pay." The following table shows the original principal of the debts, together with accrued interest at the time when they were funded; the average rate of interest charged for the sixty-two years covering the period of repayment, and the total amount in principal and interest which the debtor governments agreed to pay by the year 1987:

Country	Principal at Time of Funding	Per Cent of Interest Charged	Total Principal & Interest to be Paid
Great Britain	\$4,600,000	3.89%	\$11,105,000
France	4,025,000	1.64%	6,848,000
Italy	2,642,000	4.66%	3,498,000
Belgium	116,000	1.79%	129,000
Poland	119,000	3.50%	156,000
Czechoslovakia	116,000	3.57%	157,000
Yugoslavia	85,000	1.83%	95,000
Rumania	46,000	0.82%	52,000
All others	78,000	...	101,000
Total	\$11,853,000	...	\$32,188,000

The table shows that, if interest is

added to principal, the debtor nations agreed to repay a good deal more than they received in loans. They borrowed \$10,388,000,000. They agreed to repay \$22,188,000,000. For every dollar they borrowed, they agreed to pay two dollars in return.

How much have they actually paid to date? The following table shows the present status of the war debts:

Country	Principal at Time of Funding	Total Payments to Date	Present Indebtedness
Great Britain	\$4,600,000	\$3,009,000	\$1,591,000
France	4,025,000	486,000	3,539,000
Italy	2,642,000	88,000	2,554,000
Belgium	116,000	62,000	54,000
Poland	119,000	23,000	96,000
Czechoslovakia	116,000	19,000	97,000
Yugoslavia	85,000	2,000	83,000
Rumania	46,000	5,000	41,000
All others	78,000	25,000	53,000
Total	\$11,853,000	\$3,727,000	\$8,126,000

*Figures new somewhat higher due to deferred payments provided for in funding agreements.

†Payments on principal deducted.

The table shows that the debtor nations have made little progress thus far in reducing their indebtedness; this is because most of the payments made to date have been payments of interest rather than of principal. But the table shows that in principal and interest combined, the debtor nations have paid us 2,726,685,910. This is about one-fourth of the amount they originally borrowed.

With this much by way of a summary of the past—how the loans were made, how they were spent, what agreements were made for their repayment (Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

SHAFT TO MARK GRAVE OF TEXAS CABINET MEMBER

A monument to David Thomas, the first Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, will be erected over his grave in DeZalla cemetery park, near Houston, by the Texas Historical and Landmarks Association. The date for the unveiling has not yet been announced.

With the formation of a provisional government for the Republic, when David G. Burnet was chosen President he appointed Thomas as his Attorney General. His career, however, was short-lived, as he died as the result of a wound accidentally received about a month after the battle of San Jacinto.

Thomas came to Texas in 1835 and identified himself with the Hewitson-Power Colony in Refugio. He was chosen as a delegate to the "Convention of all Texas" which met at Washington-on-the-Brazos in 1836, and was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. After his appointment to a cabinet post he accompanied Burnet in his flight through New Washington and on to Galveston.

A short time after the battle of San Jacinto, while on his way from Galveston to San Jacinto on the supply boat Cayuga, a gun was accidentally discharged and the bullet entered Thomas' leg. On his arrival at San Jacinto he was carried across Buffalo Bayou to the home of Lorenzo De Zavalla, vice president of the Republic, which had been used as a hospital for the wounded of San Jacinto. He died shortly thereafter.

TEXAS' FEDERAL TAXES

Citizens of Texas paid into the Federal Treasury during the last fiscal year ending June 30, a total of \$18,802,288. Of that amount \$17,449,444 was paid in income taxes.

Texas' contributions to the Federal Treasury last year was 1.18 per cent of the amount that was collected from the whole country. North Carolina paid a greater percentage than did Texas, but the great tobacco factories are located in that State, and the taxes on tobacco ran up the total for North Carolina. In New York and some Eastern States where there are great concentrations of wealth, the Texas contribution was exceeded.

During the last fiscal year Texas received about \$8,000,000 from the government at Washington, to aid in building highways in this State. That was something less than half what Texans paid into the Federal Treasury.

OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS TO BUY TOLL BRIDGE

According to one of the Texas Highway Commissioners, the Texas and Oklahoma Highway Commissions have agreed to purchase a toll bridge across Red river. The bridge connects Bonham, Texas, and Durant, Oklahoma, and is about fifteen miles from either place. After the purchase the bridge will be operated as a free structure. The tentative agreement, it was announced at the same time, was contingent on satisfactory negotiations between the governors of the two States with the owners of the toll bridge, which was constructed a few years ago. Oklahoma and Texas bridge engineers appraised the bridge at \$44,911. It was stated by them that some repairs would be necessary to place the bridge in first-class condition. The bridge is on an extension of Texas Highway 78.

BIBLE WEIGHS HALF A TON

The largest Bible in the world is now being made by a carpenter in Los Angeles, California, who already has spent two years on the work. Using a hand-stamping machine, he has printed on the three-hundred pages of the giant book every separate letter. The pages are bound with metal, the entire volume being separated into thirty-two sections.

It was not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ, 1 Pet. 1: 18-19.

EARLY START ON CANAL SEEN

An early start of work on that stretch of the Intra-coastal canal extending westward on the mainland from Virginia Point, near Galveston, is forecast by the district engineer.

With sufficient funds available it is expected that the army engineers will authorize bids when right of way papers are approved. The canal will be dredged from Virginia Point to the Galveston-Brazoria county line. The complete section extends from Galveston to Freeport. Work on that end will be delayed, as little progress has been made by the Brazoria county officers in obtaining right of way. The canal will be nine feet deep and 100 feet wide on the bottom. The right of way proper will be 300 feet wide with an additional 1500 feet turned over to the government through easement deeds for the dumping of spoil and other materials dredged from the waterway in future maintenance operations.

DALLAS FAIR MADE MONEY

It is very gratifying to the many friends of the Dallas Fair, the greatest State Fair in the United States, did not sustain losses last year in keeping with the great financial depression existing. Instead of losing money, this great institution earned \$39,000. The attendance was larger than for the previous year, and was far larger than that of any other State Fair in the United States.

The operating income of the Fair was less than that of the previous year, but good business management was manifested in the conduct of the fair and economics were put into effect that enabled the institution to show a small margin of profit. And the savings were made without taking away anything essential to the success of the fair.

A NEW ARSON LAW

One of the tasks facing the Legislature of Texas this year is that of enacting a law that will be more effective in suppressing the crime of arson.

The Forty-Second Legislature attempted to do this. It amended the old law by reducing the penalty from two to seven years to one to five years and put in a definition of attempted arson. But the Court of Criminal Appeals has held the amendatory act of the Forty-Second Legislature unconstitutional and invalid because it found the caption was defective. The caption limited the purpose of the act to a change in the definition of the offense of arson, whereas in the act itself a change in penalty was also incorporated.

43 PER CENT OF FEE CASES UNTRIED

The Texas State Fee Investigating Committee has revealed in its report for presentation to the Legislature that 43 of every 100 persons indicted in Texas are ultimately freed without trial.

Of those indicted 21.9 per cent are sentenced to prison, 4.36 per cent are acquitted after trial, and 7.47 per cent receive suspended sentences. The report revealed that of those accused of chicken theft, 27 out of every 100 escape trial, while 31 out of every 100 indicted for murder never go to trial.

FIRE LOSS EQUALS COST OF GOVERNMENT

Texas' annual fire loss, which is around \$20,000,000, is equal to the cost of the State government, exclusive of highways and education. This alarming and surprising information was given to the press by the East Texas Firemen's Convention at its recent annual session.

The information was also given that in some Texas towns over a period of years the annual fire loss is but \$1 per capita, while in other towns of comparable size the loss is \$5 per capita. This shows clearly that in the second series of towns named there is great indifference to fire loss.

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Where Most Needed
He—"Say, this liniment makes my eyes smart."
She—"Then why not rub some of it on your head?"

Double Chance
Customer—"I see this medicine is good for man or beast."
Druggist—"Yes."
Customer—"Gimme a bottle I believe this is the right combination to help my husband."

Ding-Dong!
Referee—"Hey, that's the bell for the eleventh round."
Boxer (still groggy)—"Aw, let's sit this one out."

Fattening
"Now, Willie, what happens to a man who thinks only of his body and not of his soul?"
"Please, teacher, he gets fat."

True to Form
I'd like a couple of hard boiled eggs to take out," said the young fellow to the girl at the lunch counter.
"O. K.," replied the waitress with a smile. "You'll have to wait, Mamie and I don't get off until 10."

O. K. for Citizenship
Examiner—"Have you read the Constitution of the United States?"
Immigrant—"No."
Examiner—"Well, what have you read?"
Immigrant—"I have red hair and red flannels."

A Musical Family
"Heard the latest, Bill? My sister sang at the opera the other night. Music has always run in our family."
"Why, Tom, that's nothing. Everything in our house is musical. The dog has a brass band around his neck, the tea kettle often sings, and even the sewing machine is a 'Singer'!"

Inspector—"Got away, has he? Did you guard the exits?"
Country Constable—"Yes, but we think he must have left by one of the entrances."

The Soft Answer
President Lincoln was remonstrating with General McClellan about the latter's military policy. During the talk McClellan became angry and said: "Sir, do you think I am a fool?"
"Why, no," returned Lincoln. Then with a dry smile he added: "Of course, I may be mistaken."

Circus Days
Zeno was an acrobat with a one-ring circus. The manager always paid off in alphabetical order. On several occasions when it came to Zeno there wasn't any money left. The next season was about to open. Zeno reported on the lot and the manager greeted him so: "Hello, Zeno, I'm glad you are to be with us again." And Zeno replied, "My name isn't Zeno this season, it's Ajax!"

No Sidetracking for Him
When the new member of the legislature from the hinterland arrived at the State capitol he handed his card to the doorkeeper and asked for directions. Without looking at the card but getting an eyeful of the man the doorkeeper said, "You go upstairs."
"Like hell I go upstairs," the new lawmaker retorted. "Say, I was elected to the lower house and that's where I'm going."

Poultry Facts

By F. W. KAZMEIER, Poultry Breeder, Bryan, Texas

or expenses were figured, including such items as depreciation, rent on equipment and buildings and land, labor, etc.

It required about 4 1/2 pounds of feed to produce one pound of chicken. A two-pound fryer consumed about nine pounds of feed.

For additional information see the following statement. Cost study on 2050 chicks raised for broilers.

Chicks	Found of feed consumed per pound of meat.	Pounds of feed per fryer.	Total cost in dollars.	Cost per pound produced in cents.	Gains per pound produced in cents.	Percentage per dollar investment in per cent.
Chicks	3.41	9.28	\$116.50	57.00	17.32	25.79
Mash	0.22	0.51	218.70	6.44	54.42	85.79
Grain	0.32	1.56	44.40	1.19	6.99	5.25
Cod Liver Oil	0.02	0.04	10.00	0.25	1.87	1.18
Labor			38.75	2.46	18.84	11.64
Rent			30.00	0.75	4.72	3.54
Coal			60.00	1.49	9.45	7.87
Liter			44.00	1.69	5.93	4.18
Miscellaneous			4.85	0.11	0.72	0.54
Expenses			14.88	0.37	2.94	1.75
Depreciation			212.75	5.29	25.10	25.10
Net Profit			4.85	0.11	0.72	0.54
Total Costs	4.85	9.28	\$655.51	\$15.60	74.90	74.90

In Cafe Lingo
Diner—"I'd like some chicken croquettes, please."
Waiter (calling to kitchen)—"Fowl ball!"

Father Misunderstood
Dad—"You're thinner than when you left for college last fall. How much do you weigh?"
Daughter—"Oh, about 125 dressed for gym."
Dad—"Who in thunder is Jim?"

Correction Worse Than Mistake
The following correction appeared in a small town newspaper:
"Our paper carried the notice last week that Mr. John Doe is a defective in the police force. This was a typographical error. Mr. Doe is really a detective in the police force!"

Official Record
Motor Cop—"Miss, you were going 60 miles an hour."
Miss—"Oh, isn't that splendid. And I only learned to drive yesterday."

But It Went Farther
A lamb, a frog, a duck, a skunk
To the market went one day.
But of the four, alas, but three
Had wherewithal to pay.
The lamb it had four quarters,
And the frog a greenback had.
And the duck a bill, but the only cent
The poor skunk had was bad.

He Said No More
Mary Pickford stood watching a parade in New York. Besides her stood a foreign-looking man who sported with disgust when the American flag was carried by. "That flag makes me sick," he snapped. "Looks like a stick of striped candy."
"Yes, and it makes anyone sick who tries to lick it," retorted Mary.

How the Cat Came Back
"My wife," the man said, "told me to lead the old cat off somewhere and lose it. So I put the cat in a basket and tramped out into the country about five miles."
"Well," said another man, "did you lose the cat?"
"Lose it?" said the first man. "If I hadn't followed it I'd never found my way back home."

Following Instructions
A man arrested for murder bribed an Irishman of the jury with a hundred dollars to have out for a verdict of manslaughter. The jury was out for a long time but finally came in with the desired verdict. The man rushed up to the Irishman and said:
"I'm much obliged to you, my man. Did you have a hard time?"
"Yes," said the Irishman, "a devil of a time. All the rest wanted to acquit you."

More Scotch Thrift
A Scotchman walked into a telegraph office and, picking up a blank, asked the clerk, "How much will a message to Chicago cost?"
"Twenty-five cents," replied the clerk, "for the first ten words and 5 cents for each additional word, and no charge for the signature."
"All right," said the canny Scot, "send my signature."
"I'd be glad to, what is it?"
After a moment's hesitation, the Scot answered, "Well, I may not look it, but I'm an Indian and my name is, 'I-Won't-Be-Home-Till-Friday.'"

VALUABLE ADDITION TO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Several thousand manuscripts, including letters and official documents, were added to the archives of the University of Texas recently when the papers of Dr. James Harper Starr were presented to the institution by the grandchildren of this patriot of early days. The official documents were dated from 1835 to 1890.

Dr. Starr came to Texas during the days of the Revolution and located at Nacogdoches, and resided there until 1870. The last twenty years of his eventful life were spent at Marshall. He was born at Hartford, Conn., but was reared in Ohio.

A year after his arrival at Nacogdoches, Dr. Starr received an appointment to the Board of Land Commissioners, and the following year he was made Secretary of the Treasury in President Lamar's cabinet, which position he held until 1840.

Though he was opposed to secession, after Texas seceded he loyally served the Confederacy until the surrender. Because he lived through three of the most interesting and important eras in Texas history, his papers, preserved through three generations, have added to the original sources of Texas history very valuable material. Some of the public documents in the collection were signed by Sam Houston, Mirabeau B. Lamar, Thomas J. Rusk, Jefferson Davis, Oran M. Roberts and Andrew Johnson. These include Doctor Starr's appointment as Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Texas, his appointment as Surgeon General of the Army of the Republic of Texas under General Rusk, and his appointment by Jefferson Davis to the office of Postmaster General of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate States. There is an official pardon for participation in the Civil War, signed by Andrew Johnson, and his appointment as one of the first regents of the University of Texas, signed by Gov. Oran M. Roberts. There are three proclamations, written on all parchment, signed by Sam Houston, and addressed to the East Texas Indians. The proclamations urged the Indians to be peaceful and invited them to attend peace meetings.

The bulletin reports that in forty institutions of Texas, private and public, there were in 1929-1930, 15,115 students taking teacher-training courses during the regular sessions. There were but two States for which larger numbers were reported, one New York, with 35,546, and the other Pennsylvania, with 26,437. But in Pennsylvania more than one-half, and in New York, nearly one-half, were getting their training in private institutions, whereas the 15,115 shown for Texas, 10,812 were in public institutions, 8,028 of them in teachers' colleges and 2,814 in the State University and State Colleges.

In the eight teachers' colleges of Texas, 606 instructors, excluding duplicates, M. Roberts. There are three training courses, and in all courses 740. Only the teachers' colleges of Pennsylvania and Michigan employed a larger number in either category.

BIG SUM FOR CANAL PROJECT

Repair and construction of combined irrigation and power project in which water is diverted from the Rio Grande to the district canal will be made possible by purchase by the Reconstruction Corporation of \$1,476,000 six per cent bonds of the Maverick County Water Control District, No. 1, of Eagle Pass. It has been announced. These bonds have maturity between 1933 and 1970.

Most of the funds will be expended for labor, the corporation has announced, employing 2,700 men for eight months, and the purchase of quantities of cement, steel and labor.

In its entirety the project embraces construction of a ninety-two-mile canal, of which thirty-two miles has been constructed, following the course of the Rio Grande for about twelve miles with an irrigation plant to serve about 15,000 acres. Part of the water reached a hydro-electric power station, already constructed, where the flow will be divided between the power turbines for generating electrical energy, and irrigation of 45,000 acres of land for a distance of sixty miles downstream. Water supplied to the electric plant will be returned directly to the river.

A flood in September, 1932, damaged about fifteen miles of the canal and forced the power plant to shut down. Repairs will be made, including construction work of a nature to prevent similar flood damage in the future.

LAREDO AN AIRPORT

The Department of Commerce, after a thorough inspection, has announced that Laredo will be designated as an airport. It will be given its proper classification and rating after facilities for handling air traffic have been provided.

The municipal airport site is composed of 368 acres north of the city.

TEXAS SECOND IN COLLEGES FOR TEACHER TRAINING

According to a bulletin recently issued by the United States Office of Education, the bulletin dealing with Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, Texas is second in the number of Colleges for Teacher Training.

Though but recently issued, the statistics carried therein are fair for the school year of 1929-1930, and are the latest to come from that authentic source.

Texas has more Teachers' Colleges than any other State with a single exception, the exception being the State of Pennsylvania; and Pennsylvania has a population nearly double that of Texas. Pennsylvania has thirteen such institutions of learning and Texas but eight. But of the thirteen in Pennsylvania, three are private institutions, while the eight in Texas are all public ones. Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Missouri and California each has seven such schools, though two of California's are private institutions. Texas has no private teachers' colleges, nor has it any normal schools. But in Texas, as in all the other States, nearly all the universities and colleges, public and private, give teacher-training courses.

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In point of property investment in teachers' colleges, Texas stands pretty near the top of the list. Its investment in 1929-1930 is shown to have amounted to \$7,381,154. There were but four States having larger, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin. But all of Texas' teacher colleges are tax-supported institutions, without endowment, while in the other States some of the institutions have heavy endowment.

WINDOW GLASS PLANT AT WICHITA FALLS

When the work now under way of remodeling the plant of the Wichita Falls Window Glass Company's factory is completed, Wichita Falls can boast one of the most modern and up-to-date window glass factories in the United States.

The plant now being installed by this company is large, but the buildings in which it is housed are large enough to permit the installation of sufficient additional machinery to make this plant one of the largest in the country.

This factory was established in 1912. It was a small hand plant at first and the glass was blown by mouth, an old method of making sheet glass. The output was small compared to the labor employed. All the old equipment is being torn out and replaced with new, so as to allow the making of glass by an entirely new process and at a much lower cost of production.

NEW BRIDGE AT WACO

Work on the new bridge across the Brazos river at Waco, to be built out of State funds, is to be begun shortly. The bridge will have a total length of 2,490 feet, with a width of twenty-four feet. The contract awarded to Brown & Abbott and E. L. Martin, of Dallas, at a cost slightly in excess of \$220,000.

TEXAS FARM NEWS

Miss Alice Lee Bonds, a Delta county 4-H club girl, who developed her garden as a demonstration, reported a profit of \$179.14. From nineteen varieties she gathered 2,000 pounds of vegetables, of which she canned 283 containers. Her expense for seed and fertilizer was \$5.

Records kept by fourteen 4-H club girls of Wharton county on 258 hens showed a profit of \$253.29 in ten months, with 395 pullets on hand. The slogan of these girls was, "Eliminate the poor producers from the flock and reduce the feed bill," and to this they attribute their splendid success.

An investment of \$1 in a garden brought \$84 this year to Mrs. C. L. Hurt, Rosewood Home Demonstration Club Woman in Upshur county. Her garden consisted of a three-quarter acre plot. In addition to fresh vegetables used and sold Mrs. Hurt canned 313 containers.

Killing mesquite trees by spraying up two feet on the trunks with kerosene oil resulted in a 50 per cent kill in two weeks, a 75 per cent kill in one month, and indications of a complete kill eventually in some pasture work on the 6666 ranch in King county. The county agent reports, however, that the smaller growth seems unaffected by the spray.

The United States Bureau of Chemistry is authority for the statement that soil erosion uses up more plant food in one year in the United States than twenty-one years of growing crops on the land. The fact is, another generation or two of soil washing unhindered by terraces, would ruin Texas farming, and all business based on agriculture.

E. H. Childress of Avoca, Jones county, reported to his county agent that Sudan grass and small grain pasture for his eight dairy cows kept the feed cost of producing one pound of butterfat down to 4 cents per pound during the last eleven months. His profit above feed cost for this period was \$454.77.

Robert Randow of De Witt county is a recent convert to Huban clover. Five acres of it grazed 20 head of cattle for 30 days in the spring, and then he cut four and one-half tons of hay. Mr. Randow says Huban produces more grazing and lasts longer in the spring than any clover he ever tried.

Growth of the dairying industry in Texas, which has been brought about largely by the development of butter and creamery plants over the State, is indicated in the announcement that Texas dairy herds are now producing 73,565,000 pounds of milk weekly.

When the reports of all the county agents of the State are in for 1932 and the figures are tabulated, they will doubtless show a total of about seven million acres of land in Texas terraced and contoured. According to statements made by many of the farmers who have terraced the increased farm income from these terraced acres ran more than \$10,000,000 last year. Any one item that turns loose that much more money every year in the channels of trade is a tremendous factor in Texas business.

J. T. Roundtree, of the Weaver community of Newton county, is a convert to hairy vetch as a fertilizer, especially where cotton is grown after it. Mr. Roundtree says he made an additional profit of \$7.00 per acre on his cotton where hairy vetch was plowed in to the soil last spring. On the land where vetch had been planted and turned under the yield was 512 pounds of lint cotton per acre, whereas only 327 pounds per acre was produced on the remainder of the field. After deducting the cost of the vetch seed and the picking and ginning of extra cotton there remained \$7 per acre profit.

The 4-H club girls of the State are not only giving attention to gardening, canning, poultry raising and cattle, in all of which undertakings they have made splendid progress and earned satisfactory sums, but they are devoting some of their time in efforts to reduce the high cost of dressing. To the question, "What does it cost a school girl to dress," members of the Central 4-H club in Washington county replied with carefully kept records showing an average of \$24.20 spent for dress in ten months. They made their own garments at a saving of \$325.21, mended 141 garments and did practically all the family sewing besides. Their average expenditure, item by item, shows \$5.77 for shoes, \$8.15 for dresses, \$2.48 for other clothing, \$2.31 for hats, \$2.13 for underwear, and \$3.38 for accessories.

Sam Desterfano, a Brazos county 4-H club boy, reports a net return of \$63.45 for his labor and investment on one acre of pedigreed cotton. His acre produced 800 pounds of lint and 1500 pounds of seed.

Slowly, but constantly, new uses are being found for cotton, and a few years hence the demand will be far greater than now for the fleecy staple, which it appears will always be the South's principal money crop. It is reported that a steadily increasing number of textile mills are using cotton belting, and most of them plan to substitute such belting entirely in their plants as a contribution to new uses of cotton. It has been found satisfactory under every condition except where the belt has to run in oil.

Many Mills county farmers are thoroughly sold on the value of terracing. Ten farmers of that county who have terraced ten years old or older, told their county agent that their terraced land has produced an average of \$2.25 per acre more per year than their unterraced land. The agent in his report says, "This takes into consideration the low prices of farm products the last three years. In dry years the difference was greater, as in 1925 when cotton on terraced land made \$7.50 per acre more than cotton on unterraced land. The cost of terracing, ranging from \$2 to \$4 per acre according to condition of the field, has often been repaid in one year."

Comparative figures gathered from eight scattered counties of the State showed that home canning nearly doubled last year, according to the nutritionist of the Texas A. & M. College Extension Service. In August a check-up was made in these counties and compared with a similar count made at the same period last year. This check-up showed 3,279,244 tin cans and glass jars used up to that time this year and 1,770,860 used for the same period in 1931. This was an increase of about 85 per cent. Canning for 1931 in about 120 counties where demonstration agents were employed totaled a little more than 32,000,000 containers, which led to an unofficial estimate of 50,000,000 containers canned in the State as a whole. It is believed that the final reports by demonstration agents for last year for the State passed the one hundred million mark, or about twenty containers to each person in the State.

Hens entered in the sixth annual Tarleton international egg-laying contest at Stephenville produced an average of 206.78 eggs per bird in 357 days, making a 57.92 per cent production for the year. Average in points, given for eggs weighing at least 24 ounces per dozen, was 207.71, slightly higher than average in numbers. The winning pen was that of Erath Egg Farm, with a production of 2,627 eggs and 2,689.5 points. The high hen, which was bred and entered by W. A. Seidel of San Antonio, produced 309 eggs, making 333.9 points. Six hens produced 300 or more eggs, and 300 or more points.

Slowly but surely the farmers of Texas are yielding to the progress contained within the process of terracing land to prevent constant loss by erosion. Statistics available state that the County Agricultural Agents estimate of land value increase of \$5 an acre for terraced land has been increased by the estimate of farmers at least 50 per cent. It is a proven fact that terraced fields produce crop increases ranging between one dollar an acre and double the previous yield. A survey discloses the fact that Texas contains approximately 7,000 terraced acres, and the increased earnings over those acres last year over the previous crop season prior to terracing is, not less than \$10,000,000. It is good news to hear that terracing is making progress in spite of existing market conditions. When the market improvement comes the terraced land will be the standard of land values in Texas.

D. C. Russell, a Morris county farmer living near Naples has demonstrated what can be done to make real pasture out of old upland and woods. His demonstration began in the fall of 1929, when in response to advice from his county agent he began to improve a 26-acre pasture, of which twenty acres was woodland. He thinned the trees and sowed burr clover and other clovers and grasses in the Bermuda sod. He has never bought much seed, but has sown in limited amounts and let livestock and rains spread the seed over the entire pasture. The 26 acres, he says, saved him \$156.72 worth of feed in twelve months, which was about six dollars per acre, from a very small investment. He says he has had good grazing throughout the year for three mules, eight dairy cows and their increase of five calves. Now his neighbors are pooling orders for 1,000 pounds of burr clover seed, which they will sow in their pastures.

The farm population of the United States was approximately 32,000,000 people at the beginning of this year, according to the Department of Agriculture's compilations. This total was close to the peak farm population of 32,077,000 people as of January 1, 1910. The net gains in the farm population in 1930, 1931 and 1932 more than offset the decrease of approximately 1,500,000 people from the farm population from the years 1920 to 1930. The farm population of January 1, 1930 was 30,169,000—the low point since 1910 in number of persons living on the farm.

Vegetable growers of the cotton belt who this year met the harlequin cabbage bug for the first time may never see it again in such large numbers. Because of last winter's mild weather, this gaudy colored and destructive insect, a native of the South, which feeds on cauliflower, kale, turnips and radishes, as well as cabbage, over-wintered in large numbers farther north than usual, and has now spread rather widely in Maryland, West Virginia and Southern Ohio. This is the first time in a decade or more that a serious outbreak of this bug has occurred so far North.

L. E. Campbell of Dallas county is another farmer who found a much more profitable way to sell his corn than taking the low market price of from 15 to 20 cents a bushel. Having produced good crops of corn, oats and hay, the local price of all being far under the cost of production, he fed forty head of yearling Hereford heifers. In this way he received 50 cents a bushel for his corn, 27 cents a bushel for his oats and \$13.50 per ton for cane hay. In computing his costs he included labor, feed, pasture, improvements, and allowances for depreciation.

A large long staple project is under way in West Texas on the old Whiteface Ranch headquarters of the Col. C. C. Slaughter estate. Sixty-five tenants are on the 1400 acres in cultivation. Long staple cotton production was initiated by the manager of the farm despite the belief that long staple cotton would not grow well on the South Plains. Seed blocks on 5 per cent of the cotton acreage were planted to an Teala type of cotton in 1930, and from these 40 per cent of the acreage in long staple the next year. In 1932, 80 per cent of the cotton area was devoted to the long staple cotton. The manager reports that the yield averaged a half bale to the acre last year, and that some of it produced a bale to the acre. He believes it the best type of cotton for the plateau land of that section.

Four acres of once marshy waste land was reclaimed this year by Frank Parrish, a Houston county farmer, by drainage. Under the direction of the County Agent Mr. Parrish drained the field last year by laying out a drainage ditch which was laid out and the rows so contoured that each middle empties into the ditch. What had theretofore been waste land produced a bumper crop of hegari this year.

Lowest farm wages in thirty years, ranging from 60 cents a day without board in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, and averaging \$1.19 a day for the entire country, are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Wage index on October 1, 1932, was 84 per cent of prewar—a 3 cents drop since July 1, and 29 points under a year before. Wages usually rise during the fall. Demand for farm workers was 60 per cent normal on October 1, as against 62 per cent of July 1, and 68.9 per cent on October 1, 1931. Supply of farm labor was 123.6 per cent of normal, 9 per cent larger than a year before, making the supply 203.3 per cent of the demand.

Pigeon peas, a leguminous crop which was used by the ancient Egyptians of the twelfth dynasty, are found to have a place in Texas agriculture, according to W. H. Friend, Superintendent of the Lower Rio Grande Valley experiment station. Recent experiments show this legume well adapted to conditions in that region. Plants are bushy and upright in growth, attaining a height of five to six feet and a spread of two and one-half to three feet; roots are large, penetrating to a considerable depth, thus improving the physical condition of the subsoil. A native of the tropics, pigeon peas will not withstand frost and should be grown during the late spring and summer. They produced yields of forage at the Valley Station about 100 per cent greater than the best yields obtained from cow peas. Since the forage contains a higher per cent of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash than most legume forage, the plant should be valuable in soil improvement work. In addition pigeon peas make excellent pasturage for cattle, sheep, poultry and bees, and also good temporary windbreaks. In its native habitat it is the principal feed plant of grain-feeding wild fowl and larger birds. It has few enemies, but is not totally immune to root rot, nematodes and certain insects. Planting seed in eighteen-inch rows brings good results, but for pasturage a wider spacing is recommended. Since it is slow to mature seed, planting should be done as soon as the ground is warm and danger of frost is passed.

Last year a number of apple trees of the Delicious variety produced large, well-flavored fruit in Hopkins county. The soil of that county seems well adapted to this fruit, and several farmers are adding this variety to their orchards.

Americans apparently are eating more pork and lamb, but less beef and veal, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Consumption of beef and veal during the first eight months of 1932, was 10 per cent less than the year before, whereas pork was 4.3 per cent greater, lamb 2 per cent greater, and lard 7 per cent larger. Yearly changes of meat consumption are closely related to shifts in number and weight of animals slaughtered, the bureau explains. Decrease in beef and veal consumption this year was due to fewer and lighter animals slaughtered. Lamb slaughter increase was only partly offset by lighter weights. Retail prices of beef, pork and lamb in New York City the first eight months of 1932 were 12.22 and 17 per cent lower, respectively, than for the same period of 1931.

An ice box especially designed to meet the needs of Southern farmers who butchered hogs has been built and tested by engineers of the United States Department of Agriculture, who report that the box is inexpensive, simple of construction and effective in providing safe cold storage for meat that is to be cured on the farm. Meat from thousands of hogs on Southern farms spoil each year because weather is unreliable, and most farmers recognize the desirability of chilling pork quickly after butchering and of holding it at temperatures below 40 degrees Fahrenheit during curing. In many cases they have lacked equipment and have been forced to take chances on cold weather after killing. Interior of the ice box is cribwork of 2x4 lumber. Chief insulation is provided by seven inches of sawdust, and the box has a four-inch layer of cork for floor insulation. Outside is of tongue and groove flooring or ceiling, or ship lap will serve. The box can be made in various dimensions, and does not require skilled labor in construction. It may be built large enough to accommodate thirty-five 200-pound hogs. Tests showed that meat could be cooled to 38 degrees and held at this temperature for at least a week or ten days with one icing. In an outside temperature of 80 to 85 degrees, three or four days were required to cool freshly slaughtered meat to this temperature. Loss of ice in the box was so small that 85 per cent efficiency was obtained in the tests. Practically, it is safer and quicker to chill the hot meat in chipped ice or brine, using the box primarily to store the chilled cuts while curing.

Main Points in the Foreign Debt Issue

(Continued From Page 4)
and how much has been paid to date—let us now turn to the future and examine the arguments presented on both sides in the debate which has already begun over the proposal for revision.

Post-Armistice Loans

The first point on which there is disagreement concerns the loans made after the armistice. Opponents of any change in the present structure of the debts point out that, as the first table shows, more than \$3,000,000,000 was lent to Europe after November 11, 1918. This \$3,000,000,000 was not used to help win the war. It was used for purposes of domestic reconstruction. Opponents of revision therefore argue that it is inaccurate to describe the loans as a war expenditure made in the interest of the American people. Nearly a third of the loans were made after the war had ended.

There is no questioning the fact that credits amounting to more than \$3,000,000,000 were granted after the armistice. But among the reasons why the United States continued to make loans was a desire not only to assist Europe but to protect certain American interests. On this point it is useful to recall a now-forgotten sequence of events.

When the war ended the British Government withdrew its orders for the purchase of American foodstuffs at prevailing wartime prices. As head of the United States Food Administration Herbert Hoover at once wrote to Presi-

dent Wilson explaining how seriously American interests would be injured by a cancellation of these orders:

The allied food necessities have been omitted from time to time by a series of programs made up by the Inter-Allied Food Council. Our manufacturers have provided the particular types of manufacture required by each of these governments and have enormous stocks of these materials in hand ready for delivery. If there should be no remedy to this situation we shall have a debacle in the American markets, and with the advances of several hundred million dollars now outstanding from the banks to the pork-products industry, we shall not only be precipitated into a financial crisis but shall betray the American farmer who has engaged himself to these ends. The surplus is so large that there can be no absorption of it in the United States, and it, being perishable, will go to waste.

New loans were accordingly advanced to European nations, in part, though not in whole, for the purpose of postponing a post-war price deflation in this country, particularly with respect to prices of agricultural products.

The Amount Canceled

A second point in dispute is the extent to which the United States has already scaled down the debts of the European nations. Those who oppose any change in the existing contracts argue that we have treated our debtors with exceptional generosity and have already canceled most or all of their pre-armistice borrowing.

This argument is based on the fact that in the agreements negotiated by the World War Foreign Debt Commission the United States charged its debtors less than commercial rates of interest. As we have noted, these rates of interest varied from 405 per cent in the case of Italy to 3.327 in the case of Czechoslovakia. The average for all debtors was 2.135. Since this

rate was well below the actual cost of money, some cancellation unquestionably occurred. How much, is a question in dispute.

Assuming that for sixty-two years we could properly have charged our debtors interest at 5 per cent, the rate which their notes originally bore, then 51.3 per cent of their obligations were canceled by our debt agreement. On the assumption that we could have charged interest at 4 1/4 per cent, the average cost of money to the Foreign Government at the time the loans were made, the percentage of cancellation becomes 43.1 per cent. On the assumption that we could have charged interest at 3 per cent, the Treasury's estimate in 1926 of the average cost of money to the United States during the life of the debt agreements, the percentage of cancellation falls to 23.9 per cent.

As a rule, those who oppose any change in the present contracts make the first of these three assumptions, and thereby prove that the United States has canceled more than half of Europe's obligations. Those who favor a change make the third assumption, and thereby prove that the United States has canceled less than a quarter of the war debts.

Both groups are right in their arithmetic. Which is nearer right in fact depends upon the rate of interest which can properly be used as a basis for such calculations. This is a matter of opinion.

Capacity to Pay

However, large or small the percent-

age of cancellation in existing treaties, it is argued by those who approve these contracts that they impose no charges beyond the present capacity of the debtor nations. In support of this argument it is pointed out that the amount allotted for debt service in the budgets of the chief debtor countries is less than 5 per cent of their total governmental expenditures. It is also pointed out that the debtor countries spend much more for armaments than for payment of principal and interest on their war debts. In 1931 our five most important debtors were committed to pay \$228,000,000 to the United States. In the same year they spent \$1,536,000,000 for armaments.

Those who take the other side of the argument necessarily agree that reduction of armaments would save money for the debtor governments. But they insist that it is a mistake to assume that reduction of armaments would automatically increase the ability of these governments to make payments to the United States.

Armaments are purchased and maintained with domestic (home) currency and domestic credit; under the terms of their agreements with the United States, the debtor nations are required to pay their debts in gold. If they lack gold, they cannot acquire it merely by cancelling orders for a thousand cannon-being manufactured in domestic factories or by stopping construction of ten battle cruisers being built in domestic shipyards. For no new gold would be created by these economies; and for debtor nations lacking an adequate re-

serve of gold the problem would still be one of paying their debts to the United States by acquiring credits in this country through the sale of goods, despite our tariffs.

Those who oppose revision of the debts insist that if Europe does not pay, the burden on repayment will inevitably be shifted to the shoulders of American taxpayers. It is impossible to dispute this argument successfully. The United States Government has issued bonds which cover the amount loaned to the debtor nations. It must pay interest on these bonds and, when it is not running rapidly into debt itself, amortize the principal. To the extent that European payments are reduced, the slack must be taken up in this country.

Advocates of revision admit that a reduction of the debts must be accompanied by other means of increasing the revenues of the government. But they argue that debt payments are a relatively small item in the Federal budget, amounting to less than 8 per cent of the government's annual expenditures. They believe that reduction of the debts would be followed by an increase of foreign trade, paying the way for a recovery of business which would greatly enlarge the yield of taxes. They point out that if foreign trade were back at its 1929 level, additional receipts from customs would in themselves offset loss of payments on the war debts.

Is it reasonable to assume that foreign trade would improve if the debts were substantially reduced?

TEXAS GREAT CAVERN

Nature has graciously added a new argument in favor of seeing Texas first, by revealing to the eyes of mankind the great cavern at Burnet, fifty miles northwest of Austin.

This newly-discovered realm of underground wonders, named Longhorn Cavern, is definitely designated as the third largest cave in the world.

A noted explorer says complete exploration, which has not yet been made, will show it to be the largest.

Longhorn Cavern State Park was opened to the public the first time on Thanksgiving Day with a great celebration.

Last June the exploration and development of the gigantic cavern, which is located on State property between Burnet and Marble Falls, was begun.

In excess of eight miles of spectacular subterranean scenery was charted and mapped. Development consisted of the installation of electric lights, the paving of trails—in fact, every comfort and convenience for the visitor has been provided for.

The giant cavern is located in one of the most picturesque spots of what is known as the Texas "hill country." The State owns 2,124 acres of wooded hills surrounding the entrance.

Eight miles of the cave has been explored and charted definitely. Walls, ceiling and floors are literally covered with an amazing abundance of weird formations which nature has constructed.

Five rooms are built of transparent crystal, clear as glass—the largest deposit of its kind known to exist. There is a natural underground theatre.

Another large room is being utilized as an underground dining room, with floor for dancing and cabaret entertainment.

HEARST TO FEED BIG HERD IN TEXAS

A news note from Midland says William Randolph Hearst will feed out from 4,000 to 10,000 head of cattle in West Texas during the next twelve months.

Mr. Goodman is Mayor of Midland and one of the best known cattlemen in the West. He initiated and developed the plans by which the Hearst interests decided to become consumers of West Texas feed.

The cattle will all have the same brand and markings, all having been raised from the herd of 45,000 breeding Hereford cows on the Hearst ranch.

NO DOCTOR BILLS IN 64 YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Denman celebrated their sixty-fourth wedding anniversary recently at the home of their daughter in DeLeon.

A remarkable feature of the life of this venerable couple is that during their long wedded life they have not spent as much as \$50 for doctor bills for illness.

They lived on an Alabama farm until ten years ago, when they moved to DeLeon to reside with their daughter. They reared 10 children, have 42 grandchildren, 40 great grandchildren, and one great-great grandchild.

Behold, he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep. Psal. 121:4.

For Our Boys and Girls A PUZZLE IN PICTURES

A SHRUB-PLANTING PUZZLE



Landscape artists are often confronted with some very perplexing puzzles in filling the orders of clients.

A client asked that eight shrubs be set in such a way on an oblong plot of ground so that they would form six rows with three shrubs in each row and with one shrub in each of the four corners.

The four corner shrubs already have been planted. How are the other four to be placed to fulfill the conditions of the order?

Answer to Last Month's Puzzle

Color Mystery: By coloring the various parts of the drawing according to the directions, the picture of a seal bouncing a big ball up and down on the end of its nose is brought out of the maze of lines.

NEW YEAR THOUGHTS

Among the many letters I receive the majority of the writers say: "I am praying for you and for the club."

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This is to notify all members and Shut-Ins of a change in address of Club Headquarters.

SUNSHINE CLUB NEWS

There is so much club news this month that part of it will have to be extended into next month.

Our dear Aunt Susan goes No. 1, as usual. Aunt Susan has labored long and faithful in the work of the club.

Harriet M. Emigh, Millerton, N. Y., whom many of you have met in the Shut-In column and whom many have come to love as a member, goes the honor of No. 2 this year.

Mr. Kindsfather, Bellevue, Texas, writes that she thinks every boy and girl should belong to the club, as it will help them realize what responsibility is.

Frances Busch, Austin, Texas, is a dear cousin who has given much time to the club and says it means a great deal to her.

Miss Bert Thompson, Royse City, Texas, deserves special mention. She has been a Shut-In member for six years and, while she suffers most of the time, is doing everything she can do to bring happiness to others.

Mrs. H. J. Lorenz, Loyal, Oklahoma, writes such a beautiful letter that I wish I could print it in full.

Right here Aunt Mary must extend another apology to the club members.

There are letters from two very dear sisters—Waldine and Helen Young, of Jonesboro, Texas. These girls have added several members to the club and have been long and faithful members.

Louise Adams, Thornton, Texas, says that the "Boys and Girls" Page is not now appearing in the newspaper where she first read about the club.

There is a sweet, loving letter from Sallie Lucille Garth, Hico, Texas, inviting Aunt Mary to share the sausage, ham and backbone from their "fall kill."

Clara Petty, Natalia, Texas, says she has enjoyed life more since she joined the club. It has meant to her love for the less fortunate.

Miss Odie Wither, Mt. Enterprise, Texas, writes Aunt Mary that although she has been somewhat neglectful of her duty to the club for several reasons, she is going to try to do better this year.

23-25—Mrs. Ethel Hadley, Kopperl, Texas. Age 25.

30-31—Mrs. J. P. Dillard, Bigfoot, Texas. Age 65.

32-33—Mrs. Nelly B. Wilson, Yarmouth Port, Mass. Age 85.

34-35—Miss Margaret Wallis, Route 1, Stroud, Okla. Age 27.

36-37—Mrs. Emma Rothermel, Bay Minette, Alabama. Age 73.

38-39—Miss Beulah E. Lamb, Route 1, Box 9, Hazel Kentucky. Age 39.

40-41—Mrs. Sallie Martin, Troup, Texas. Age 78.

42-43—Mr. J. W. Walker, Bee House, Texas. Age 62.

Where is your number? Remember the work is great and must go on.

Are You a Member? If you are not now a member of the Sunshine for Shut-Ins Club, consider this a personal invitation to YOU to join our happy band.

MEMBERSHIP COUPON

Name

City

State

Birthday

Age

TYLER A ROSE PLANT CENTER

Tyler, Texas, is the center of a rose plant industry valued at about \$500,000 annually.

SHIPPING CANNED CITRUS TO ENGLAND

The first commercial shipment of canned citrus fruit from the Lower Rio Grande Valley to European markets moved in December.

FEDERAL BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT JACKSONVILLE

A new Federal building is under construction at Jacksonville. An appropriation for \$135,000 was made by Congress for the project.

HORNS 8 FEET 3 INCHES

New Prince, of Sweetwater, has a set of horns from a longhorn Texas steer that are 8 feet and 3 inches long.

Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee. Psal. 119:11.

Want Advertisements READ THEM--You May Find What You Want

FARMS AND RANCHES

SACRIFICE SALE—Fine farm, Dustin, Okla. Two good brick stores, Waurika, Okla. Easy terms. A. Sitter, Cleburne, Texas.

TRADE—Well split 4 sections wheat belt loan. Rail, highway, take good cutover land, grass. PAT. BOOKER, Texas.

HOMESTEADS—Oregon (Last Opening), Alaska, (Last Frontier). Map, details of either \$100. J. J. Thompson, Sheridan, Oregon.

TWO CLEAR lots in Long Island, N. Y. trade for car, truck, food stuffs, feed, lumber or what have you! Grace, Wild Cherry, Ark.

TRADE—Stock farm, 600 acres, 1000 cultivated, near Hamilton, more better, well complete feed milling outfit, good condition, proposition us on all kinds Real Estate. Calver-Baker Land Co., Hamilton, Texas.

SALE OR TRADE—San Antonio Poultry Farm, Write 705 Ninth Street, Ballinger, Texas.

POULTRY AND EGGS

DIXIE CERTIFIED CHICKS

Stated by pedigree records from 100-egg broodstock and Official Record Lines. Our flocks have been bloodtested for years.

AUSTRALORPS are the world's best layers. We are first to sell selected hatching eggs of popular breeds: Barred, Strain, LAMORE POULTRY FARM, Coffeyville, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

Old Age Pension Information

Judge Lehman, 1100 Humboldt, Kansas.

WE PLATE anything. Gold, Nickel, Silver, Brass, Chromium Plating Supplies, San Antonio, Texas.

CASH FOR GOLD Teeth, crowns, bridges, watches, jewelry. 100% full value paid, day shipment received. Information free. MISSOURI GOLD REFINING CO., 2535 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

TREES, PLANTS, SEEDS

CERTIFIED Norfolk Lycopodium seed. The Carner's Grand. Write: Wayne Mechum, Fulton, Ky.

HARDY ALPINE SEED \$6.00. Grimm Alpines \$7.00. Sweet Clover \$2.00. Red Clover \$2.00. Alfalfa \$2.00. All South Dakota, North Carolina. Retail seed at 10¢ per lb. GEO. POWMAN, Conover, Kas.

BUSINESS COLLEGES

FOR SALE

Every game is played on a board, and won by those who know the rules most thoroughly. Learn Law and live safely. AMERICAN LAW SCHOOL, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Tyler, Wichita Falls.

FOR SALE

SLIGHTLY used, 1928 Buick sedan, 4 door, 4 wheel drive, 120 miles, price \$450.00. C. L. HENNING, Dallas, Texas.

TYPEWRITER ribbon for all makes of typewriters. Carbon paper and full line of office supplies. Write: The Typewriter Supply Company, 801 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—New Century Battery Radios—Sears and Roebuck. Price \$10.00. 12 inch high, 200 cycles, 2000 cycles deep, 2000 cycles. Write: The Radio Supply Company, 1000 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL PER MADE FOR SHOOTING DEER AND BIRDS. Write: BUCKEYE BATTERY CO., 1000 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

LIVESTOCK

1927 Bull, three years old, black and white, from one of the best and highest quality breeding herds raised in the State of Texas. Price \$100.00. Write: W. H. BARNETT, 1000 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

MACHINERY

WELL MACHINERY—SAMSON WIND MILLS, SHOVER FEED MILLS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FOR SALE—1928 Buick sedan, 4 door, 4 wheel drive, 120 miles, price \$450.00. C. L. HENNING, Dallas, Texas.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—1928 Buick sedan, 4 door, 4 wheel drive, 120 miles, price \$450.00. C. L. HENNING, Dallas, Texas.

PATENTS

PATENTS secured. Promptness and skill assured. Examination and advice free. Book sent free. L. F. RANDALL, 813 West Fifth Street, Washington, D. C.

DOGS

Two great dog breeds, Red Dog and Blue Dog, for sale. Write: L. F. RANDALL, 813 West Fifth Street, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS

EXPERIENCED teacher, permanent position, write: Miss S. H. N. Madison, Dallas, Texas.

SALESMEN WANTED

BROOM salesman wanted for largest and oldest broom manufacturers in the South. Commission basis, car necessary. State age, references and experience full. FORTUNA BROOM CO., Beeville, Texas.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted for sure-kill weed gun. No stooping or bending. No mud or splashing. Use cheap gasoline. A fast seller guaranteed to do the work. Write \$1.25 for sample and get the agency. Write SURE-KILL DANDELION GUN CO., 121 E. Third Street, Davenport, Iowa.

TEXAS LEADS IN GAS

Texas maintained its lead last year in natural gas, with a total of 464,580,000,000 cubic feet, of which over two billion went to Mexico. Possession of the greatest natural gas fields in the world is one of the largest industrial assets Texas has.

Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth. Psal. 124:8.

ONE FARE PLUS 25c Round Trip Week-End TICKETS On Sale Every Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Limit to Reach Starting Point Before Midnight Tuesday. Write: I. B. WILKINSON, General Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

If you bought
TEA by the
cupful . . . you would marvel
at the low cost of

LIPTON'S

for your
TEA money's worth

NEW AIRPORTS IN TEXAS

Nine cities of Texas are now taking steps to provide themselves new aerial terminals. Longview, Beeville, Henderson, Clarksville, Coleman, Cuero, Goose Creek, Jacksonville and Laredo are soon to have well-equipped ports for use of planes.

Beaumont, Mineral Wells, Corpus Christi and McCombs are preparing to improve their airport facilities and numerous other communities are providing landing fields.

The larger cities of Texas, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio and others, have well-established and modernly equipped ports, and are served regularly by commercial carriers. Aerial traffic will grow as the more important communities develop their facilities for handling plane service. In the near future, no doubt, all the larger communities in the State will be readily accessible by plane and an extra rapid transportation service for passenger and lighter freight will be available.

\$125,000 WILLED S. W. UNIVERSITY

Enrichment of the endowment of Southwestern University at Georgetown by approximately \$125,000 through a bequest by the late Miss Jennie Tapps of New Boston was recently announced by Dr. King Vivion, President of the University.

The will of Miss Tapps, an elderly lady who died a short time ago at her home in New Boston, Bowie county, contained a number of bequests to churches and to religious institutions, the largest being to Southwestern University. Len Morris, College at Jacksonville, received about \$47,000.

QUICK DIVORCES IN ARKANSAS NOW

Arkansas' aspiration to rival Nevada as the State of easy divorces was brought perceptibly nearer when the Supreme Court of that State recently upheld the new Arkansas divorce law. The Supreme Court, among other things held that it is not necessary to have an intention to become a permanent resident of Arkansas in order to obtain a divorce under the State's 90-day residence law.

CELEBRATED 65TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Niblack, of Grand Saline, Van Zandt county, recently celebrated their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Niblack were born in Jackson county, Georgia, in 1844, and moved to Smith county, Texas, a few years later. They have resided in Grand Saline since 1902.

PROSTHETIC ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND BRACE CO.
CORNER 5th & DALLAS STS.
DALLAS, TEXAS

CHILD LABOR IN TEXAS

The Bureau of Census reports that in the ten years between 1920 and 1930 the decrease of Texas child labor between the ages of 10 and 15 years was about 75 per cent, although the percentage of those gainfully employed was still higher than the national average.

In 1920, 10.1 per cent of the 363,058 boys of the given age were at work and 4.4 per cent of the 354,773 girls. There is small likelihood that there has been a subsequent increase, since economic conditions have tended to put adult labor in the small wage earning classes occupied by immature youngsters. However, even in 1930, a percentage of older girls and boys at 16 and 17 were toiling; 34 per cent of the boys of these ages had jobs, 15.1 per cent of the girls.

THE WORLD'S FIRST NEWSPAPER

It was from China that the world's first newspaper was ever issued. That was in 713, and the paper appeared without missing an issue for more than fourteen hundred years. Many copies of old numbers are still preserved in the museums of the larger Chinese cities, as well as in the cities of Europe. In some of the copies may be found interesting accounts of the discovery of America by Columbus.

The first English paper, which was called the "London Gazette," dates back to November, 1685. In 1690 the first paper in the United States was published in Boston. The title of this first American paper was "Public Occurrence." In 1729 Benjamin Franklin sent out to the public from Philadelphia the first number of the Philadelphia Gazette.

SODIUM SULPHATE PLANT PLANNED

Construction is scheduled to start right away on a sodium sulphate plant to cost about \$350,000 on the shores of Soda Lake in Ward county, about thirteen miles south of Monahans. The plant will be built by the Ozark Chemical Company of Tulsa to supply sodium sulphate as a "disintegrant" for the manufacture of wrapping paper. Months of experiment at the lake have been concluded.

The sodium sulphate is obtained by freezing the heavily impregnated waters of Soda Lake and the mineral is precipitated as a practically pure deposit. The sodium sulphate will be trucked to Monahans for loading on cars.

NEW BRIDGE ACROSS SAN SABA

A new bridge across the San Saba river on Highway No. 9, between Brady and Mason, was recently opened to traffic. In connection with the opening of the bridge a free barbecue was given by the citizens.

DOUBLE FUNERAL FOR VENERABLE COUPLE

A double funeral was held at Nelta, Hopkins county, December 16th, for Mr. and Mrs. V. Robertson, pioneers of the county who died within twenty-four hours of each other. Mr. Robertson was 97 years old and Mrs. Robertson 80.

He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him. Psal. 126:6.

Woman's Page

By MRS. MARGARET STUTE

HOME PROBLEMS

MAKE THIS MODEL AT HOME



2490

Pattern 2490 . . . We're literally bursting with the great news from Paris about the new silhouette and the new season. And to what your desires we've sketched a model that follows the fresh couturier dictates so closely, this one frock will tell the whole story.

The neckline is high—tying close to the throat is particularly chic—while the waistline is to your own liking, high, low, or conveniently normal. Big puffy puffs continue to dominate the sleeve mode, often joining the cuff in tricky ways, one perfectly illustrated in this model. Too captivating for words is the light bodice topping a dark skirt to accentuate slim, trim hips. With the irresistible rough crepes and new prints dancing before our eyes . . . it's high time to start Spring sewing.

Pattern 2490 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32. Size 16 requires 2-3/8 yards 39-inch fabric and 1 1/2 yards contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with pattern.

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

The choice of a smart, sensible and economical wardrobe becomes very simple with the aid of THE ANNE ADAMS PATTERN CATALOG. This beautiful book contains 32 pages of select Anne Adams models and many delightful embroidery and accessory suggestions. SEND FOR YOUR COPY. PRICE OF CATALOG, FIFTEEN CENTS. CATALOG AND PATTERN TOGETHER TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address all mail orders to Southwest Magazine Company, Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th Street, New York City.

WE FIND JUST WHAT WE LOOK FOR

"When I was a girl I knew a very pessimistic old lady. She daily 'enjoyed' her aches and pains. On one occasion she was asked how she felt. The day was unusually beautiful, and all was right with the world, but this was her answer: 'I feel bad because if I feel good I know I am going to feel worse.' That is the way of many of us look on life. When things go smoothly we begin to worry about the bad things that 'are sure' are just around the corner. When times are hard with us we wonder why good never comes."

I once knew a comparatively wealthy man who went around telling people that he was "broke." This was done chiefly to keep people from asking him for a share. He said this over and over again. Today times are really "very hard" for him. No doubt he brought part of this condition on himself because he was broke so often it finally became a fact.

I know another man who often said, "I consider every person crooked until he proves to me that he is otherwise." You can be sure that he found many "crooked" persons—not because so many existed but because he was looking for them, expecting to find them—and he did.

Haven't you known people who on even the most beautiful day were mournful of tomorrow because they were sure it would be had weather?

On the other hand haven't you known persons who were always seeking to find the beauty and light in life? Didn't they find great joy and beauty?

It is true we do not find ALWAYS what we are looking for in this old world. Often as we are trying our head-level best the worst creeps in and changes our Eden into a world of sorrow and pain. No matter how hard we try to make our lives useful and worthy we cannot escape the influence of others. Often those that are dearest and nearest to us throw shadows across our path, either through selfishness or self conceit. Many times we must look for the sunshine through our tears; many times a broken heart must go singing through the rain. But it is true—as true as life itself—that in the end we will find the rainbow after the rain is over. Just keep on trying to see things as God intended them to be. Keep on trying to see the best in your fellowman. Keep on trying to find the good, the pure things in life. "Give to the world the best that you have and the best will come back to you."

The above thoughts suggested themselves to me when I read the letter printed below. Mrs. O. E. Russell, Keota, Oklahoma, wrote me a most interesting paper on "Do Mothers Have Thrills?" I am printing it here because I feel that perhaps it will help some mother to look up and find in her every day work the way to be happy and content. It will help her to look for the beautiful and satisfying things in life.

DO MOTHERS HAVE THRILLS?

Yes, I have eight children and get more thrills out of life than I did at eighteen. To an outsider I suppose my life seems common place. I don't drive a high powered car at a flying rate. I don't live in a castle or mansion. I don't lead my town in dress. But just the same I get a lot of thrills out of life.

It takes a bit to dress eight children, five of them in school. We manage to do it on very little money.

There is not a place in a small town where second-hand or cheap goods of any kind can be bought. My relatives sometimes send a box from which I can make things for my two girls and the little boys.

From the big boys' clothes (he is 19) I make things for the younger ones.

Here are some of the thrills I have had along the clothes line.

When I worked for several days ripping up, washing, pressing, cutting, turning and remaking two of the big boys out-of-town suits for the next two boys.

When they were finished and pressed and everyone thought they were real store-bought. What a thrill.

When I took my sister's old all-wool velvet coat, ripped it up, cleaned, pressed, recut and made it into a coat, using a new lining and making a fur collar from an old muff. My twelve-year-old daughter was glad to be seen wearing it. Of course that was thrilling.

When the girls needed warm school dresses, from one worn woolen dress I made a dress for the little six-year-old. From an ensemble I was able to get dresses for each of my two girls. They were not only warm and serviceable but pretty. The girls felt dressed up. Just another thrill for mother.

When some one remarks to the children, "Your button holes are pretty. Did you buy this dress ready made? Your shirt looks good. How much did it cost?" I sure wish I had a look satchel like yours. Well I made all those and many other things and saved half on every one. Why shouldn't I get a thrill?

I make my children's coveralls. There is nothing better for hard play—denim or khaki is best. I always get two suits for the price of one ready made. It is all in the day's work, but you know it is thrilling.

There is the matter of food; always an interesting subject.

It is hard work to raise a garden and chickens.

It takes time and work to milk cows and to can fruit and vegetables.

Fruit and vegetables are healthful and my six boys and two girls like them.

Was there ever a person that didn't like fried chicken? Not in my family.

What a lot of milk, butter and cream add to the nourishment and goodness of food. When my boys say, "Mother, you make the best doughnuts on earth," when little daughter says, "Mother the girls at school like your butter roll," I get a thrill.

When my husband says, "Old lady, the grocer says your bill is no more than half that of other families the size of ours," I feel tremendous with delight.

School is another thing that inspires me and is the cause of many thrills.

Daughter is to speak a piece she practices at home. Her dress must be just right, but there is very little money for it. Through the excitement of it all a pretty little organdie dress is made; it fits, the stams are well finished. The very night is here. I'm seated in the audience. Songs are sung, other numbers are given. Then daughter's name is called. I hardly breathe. She comes forth radiant, beautiful, fairy like—(Mother speaking). She begins. I didn't know her voice was so beautiful. The house is a roar with applause. I seem to be dreaming; no it is real; she reappears. My! My! It almost took my breath but she did well. What a thrill!

The big boy is on the ball team. He is a star player. I know nothing of the rules but I must see the game. Here they are. How strong they look, but son stands out from the rest. Now he is at the bat. The ball goes flying through the air. Son is off first, second, third, home. All the while players running and shouting wildly. "Put him out! Put him out! Run! Run! Run!" All very thrilling, but I'm afraid some one will be hurt.

Then lessons for every day must be studied at home. The nine-year-old boy just learning the use of a dictionary. His brother who is eleven is able to look up important persons and events in the encyclopedia. Reads the news and talks it over with me. Mother in the school library. We have this, that and the other. "Did you ever read them?" When I say yes. "Well, why don't you teach school? I'm sure you know everything Miss Murphy does and you are almost as pretty." What praise is sweeter than that of one's own children. It surely thrills me.

When my darling six-year-old daughter calls, "Mother come tuck me in," and I must have one more kiss before you go. When the nine-year-old boy sidles up bashfully for a kiss when the big boy playfully punches my nose with his big fist. When hubby looks straight at me and kisses baby. When the three and five-year-old boys give me a bear hug and tell me they are most starved; when baby's dear little arms are around my neck—I am thrilled, thrilled and filled with love, hope and gladness.

For are not my children my eight other selves? Isn't it just possible that many of the good things I have missed may come to them? Yes, all things are possible.

Oh! it's nice to be their mother.

Oh! it's nice to be their mother.

Oh! it's nice to be their mother.

Oh! it's nice to be their mother.

Oh! it's nice to be their mother.

Oh! it's nice to be their mother.

Oh! it's nice to be their mother.

Oh! it's nice to be their mother.

Perhaps you have learned how to find the rainbow through the tears. Perhaps you have a problem which you would like to have us help you solve. We are willing to pay for all interesting letters on life. Until further notice we will pay one (\$1.00) dollar for every letter used on this page. If you do not care to have your full name used with the letter please say so when sending in contribution. However, all material must be signed in full with name and address, only initials will be used when requested. Write on one side of paper and write as plainly as possible. Send to Problem Department, Home Color Print Co., Box 1440, Fort Worth, Texas.

GOOD RECIPES

A recipe to be good must be tasty and good to look at. Arrange your food attractively. Cook your food according to directions. Here are some recipes that will help you every day.

Apple Custard Pie
Into a cup of stewed and strained apples, stir the juice and grated rind of 1/2 lemon and 1 cup of sugar. Half a teaspoon of grated nutmeg or 1 teaspoon of cinnamon may take the place of the lemon rind if desired. Mix 1 cup of milk, or better still, of sweet or sour cream thoroughly with the apples, and then the beaten yolk of an egg; and lastly stir in gently the well whipped white. This filling will make one pie. The pie may be made with a lattice top in tart fashion; or, if the pastry is very rich and light, a solid top may be used.

Corn Mush
To obtain the most food value out of corn try to get freshly ground corn where the germ is retained. All too often we are feeding the best of our food products to the livestock in some form of "leaving." We remove the bran from the wheat—the kernel from the corn and many other processes of milling waste, the best food values.

Corn meal mush is usually made by gradually sprinkling 1 pint of corn meal into 3 pints of boiling water, stirring constantly, adding 3 teaspoons salt, and boiling slowly for 3 hours. Keep the kettle covered during the boiling and add more water if the mush becomes too thick. Serve with milk and sugar. Another method of cooking corn mush is as follows: Put a quart of water to boil. Stir a pint of cold milk with a pint of corn meal and a teaspoon of salt. When water boils pour this mixture gradually into it, stirring all the time. There is less likelihood of the mush being lumpy when mixed in this way.

Buckwheat Cake
Mix thoroughly 2 cups of buckwheat flour, 1 cup of wheat flour, 1/2 cup Indian meal, a little salt, and 4 teaspoons of baking powder; then add equal parts of milk and water till the batter is of the right consistency and stir free from lumps. A little molasses will help to brown them.

Johnny Cake
This is an old-fashioned New England supper dish, but is equally attractive for luncheon or breakfast. Mix 1 pint of corn meal with a scanty 1/2 cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and 1 teaspoon cream of tartar. Dissolve 1/2 teaspoon of soda in a little milk, and stir it into the meal with more milk, mixing thoroughly until a dough as thick as pancake batter is produced. Then add the dough 3 thinly-sliced sour or sweet apples, and bake for 25 minutes if the apples are sour, or 50 minutes if sweet. The oven should not be very hot. A wide pan should be used in baking, that the cake may be thin and be thoroughly cooked. If the crust seems likely to become too thick, set the pan upon a trivet and cover the cake with brown paper.

NEARING THE CENTURY MARK
Mrs. C. C. Coley, of Naples, who is one of the oldest women in Texas, observed her ninety-ninth birthday on the 20th of November. This venerable woman makes her home with her daughter at Naples. She was born at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, but moved to Texas in early life with her parents and settled in Marion county. Her husband, Charles C. Coley, was a Baptist minister.

NINE SHOE FACTORIES IN TEXAS
There are only nine establishments in Texas manufacturing boots and shoes. Most of the factories are small, and all of them combined employ only 168 wage-earners and salaried workers. The remuneration of these workers is higher than the average wage paid factory employes, the total being \$185,548. These factories consume \$256,393 worth of materials and produce \$676,650 worth of finished products, thus adding \$414,405 to the value of the materials and containers used.

When the fact that Texans buy something like \$50,000,000 worth of boots and shoes annually, it must be admitted that the State makes a very poor showing in the production of that which her citizens consume so largely.

THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES PREFER
OUR MOTHER'S
Pure "All Occasion"
COCOA
because of its high quality and low price.

Always keep a can of OUR MOTHER'S COCOA in your pantry. You will enjoy its rich chocolate flavor as a nourishing, healthful drink. Use it generously in cakes, puddings, custards, chocolate desserts, fudges, syrups, icings, chocolate pies, etc.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR OUR MOTHER'S COCOA. HE HAS IT IN 1/2 LB., 1 LB., AND 2-LB. SIZES.

E. & A. OPLER, Inc.
CHICAGO, ILL. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SKIN SOFT

in harshest weather

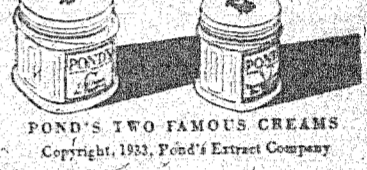


Who says—"Pond's Two Creams give you just the things your skin needs to stay nice."

DON'T let harsh weather roughen your skin. Keep it constantly protected with Pond's Vanishing Cream during exposure. The pure, silky consistency of this cream not only protects against irritation, but it gives the skin a soft transparent finish to which powder clings for hours.

The many beautiful women who rely on Pond's Vanishing Cream for protection rely also on Pond's Cold Cream for cleansing and lubrication. Its rich ingredients relieve pore tension and its perfect texture cleanses the skin thoroughly.

A simple way to keep your skin youthful and alluring! Begin today!



POND'S TWO FAMOUS CREAMS
Copyright, 1933, Pond's Extract Company

PAVING HIGHWAY FROM EAST TEXAS OIL FIELDS TO HOUSTON

Construction of the first link of what may become a paved highway connection between the East Texas oil area and Houston and the Gulf. The Highway Department's order is for grading and drainage work on eleven miles of new road from Troup to Summerfield. The Department also ordered its engineering department to make an immediate survey for a continuation of the new highway from Summerfield to Rusk, in Cherokee county. Most of the deeds, to a right of way on the new stretch have been secured.

The proposed highway connection between the East Texas oil area and Houston would be provided by paving gaps and intersecting them with highways already constructed between East Texas and Houston. The route by the intersected highway is fifteen miles shorter than any present route.

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SANTA ANNA NEWS

SANTA ANNA, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY JANUARY 6, 1933

NUMBER 1

VOLUME 48

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

AGRICULTURAL REVIEW FOR 1932

College Station, Texas, Dec. 31. Not in fifty years have Texas farmers lived so well with so little cash as during 1932. Director H. B. Martin of the Extension Service, Texas A&M College, points out in a review of the agricultural situation in Texas during the year just closed. It is this phase, the somewhat spectacular and almost universal turn of farm families to production most of their living at home, that stands out above all other aspects of the 1932 agricultural picture and that, in fact, marks 1932 above years of the past. It is far reaching accomplishment, Director Martin added.

"In keeping with this definite trend toward the elimination of expenditures, we have the largest feed crop in years," Director Martin said. "Pasture improvements to prolong grazing and increase carrying capacity have exceeded all previous records, and production costs of all farm commodities have been sharply cut by increase in yields and efficiencies in management. As a result, the cotton crop has yielded enough cash in many places to clean up present obligations and part of old debts. Reports of collectors of loans made to farmers by the Federal Government last spring indicate a remarkably high per cent of collections, going as high as 84 per cent in one area.

"With the possible exception of certain early truck crops in South Texas, farmers generally have not made large profits in 1932 and there has been general distress in meeting debts and taxes and interest, and in buying anything beyond the barest necessities. But there has been plenty of food and not in fifty years have Texas farmers lived so well with so little cash. It is estimated that 100,000,000 containers of food were canned, or an average of 43 containers for every man, woman and child living on Texas farms. Much of this is due to the fact that many, and perhaps most farm families, raised and stored and canned food according to definite plans and budgets that insured health and plenty.

"In addition to this there was a revival of home manufacture of many foods and articles formerly purchased, such as sorghum sirup, cotton mattresses, woolen comforts, rugs, furniture, vatted meal products and cheese. Looking ahead through 1933, it seems probable at this time that living at home activities and increased farm efficiencies will continue to rule.

"Looking back over the developments of the year, it is easy to see that the Texas Farm Policy, outlined by Texas A&M College years ago and re-affirmed the past two years in varied language, is practical and sound. I believe it has been followed more closely in 1932 than in any previous year. Most certainly it will hold good in 1933. This policy is not an attempt to dictate the lives of Texas farm families but is simply a rough chart for guidance in all years.

"To this policy for 1933 should be added the development of new farm and home manufactures. I refer to the processing of all kinds of meat at home for sale as quality country cured or country produced; to the manufacture and sale of home-made butter and cheese; to the tanning of hides and their utilization as harness, parts of equipment, and ornaments; to the manufacture and sale of standardized sorghum sirup, to the utilization of wool and cotton in the making of rugs, bedding, and clothes; to the standardization and sale of graves as distinctive Texas grave juice; and to many other home industries fostered by the Extension Service.

"Looking at the Texas Farm Policy in terms of 1933, Director Martin called attention to the following cardinal points as follows: (1) Selling the farm home products. (2) Producing a wide variety of food to sell. (3) Raising stock before planting new crops. (4) Planting feed crops through livestock. (5) Utilization of production to the maximum. (6) Raising prices by marketing quality goods. (7) Increasing the land by terracing and soil utilization. (8) Recognition of the fact that the two sexes are alike and that the two sexes are the thousands of Texas home demonstrations. (9) Raising 125,000 farm fam-

MANY CALLED AND PAID UP LAST SATURDAY

We certainly feel grateful to the large number of subscribers who heard our appeal and came to our rescue last week, and paid up and renewed their subscription to this paper.

We have been in the publishing business twenty-five years beginning in October 1907, and last Saturday was the biggest day we ever had in a subscription way. More people came to see us and remembered us kindly than we ever had in any one day.

Due to the bad weather and to much sickness during the losing weeks of the year, we have decided to continue our special offer for a few days longer, and give all a chance to get "square" on our books and get their subscriptions paid up for another year. Remember, for one dollar you can settle your subscription up to date, and for 1.50 we will mark you up to January 1, 1934. This has been considered a very special favor for many, and the proposition is still open. So come to see us and we will try to make the list a pleasant one and a bargain for you.

LOOD PREVENTION LEVEE BEING BUILT AT BRADY

BRADY, Jan. 2.—A flood prevention levee is being constructed along the south bank of Brady creek within the city limits.

About 800 feet of this project have already been completed, and work on the remainder of the high wall will be continued just as soon as more funds can be made available.

COUPLE MARRIED IN ANGELO

ELDERADO, Jan. 2.—Edgar Spencer and Miss Jessie Lee (Joye) Ashmore motored to San Angelo recently and were married by the Rev. Paul Ray, Baptist minister. They left immediately for the home of the bride at Rockwood. Miss Ashmore has been at the Bailey ranch community for the last two years teaching. She is a sister of Hop Ashmore of that community. Mr. Spencer is a young ranchman of the Spencer ranch.

FAMILY REUNION

Christmas Day was celebrated by Mrs. E. W. Loe and family with a family reunion. The "big" home gathering of the home of their mother about nine o'clock and enjoyed a most delicious dinner at the noon hour.

The children present and their families were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Simmons and children of Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hash and children of Bangs, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherford and children of Melvin, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bible and children of Rockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Bible and children of Martin Dale, Mr. and Mrs. Cleg Gassiot of Pear Valley, and Mr. and Mrs. James Simpson and children of Santa Anna. All the children and grandchildren were present except Mrs. J. A. Rutherford and children of Melvin, and Mr. Carl Peoples and sister, Tylena, of Ig Lake, and Mr. Howard Hagan of Bangs. There were thirty in attendance for the enjoyable occasion.

Rev. Hal C. Wingo and family returned Tuesday night from Volle City and Dallas where they have been visiting for the last week.

lies—one-quarter of the entire number in Texas—were directly killed in 1932 by county farm and home demonstration agents through demonstrations pointing the way to farm security," Director Martin said.

In spite of the times, Texas has practically the same number of these agents now as on the same date the past year and the same date two years ago, it was pointed out. There are in the state 120 home demonstration agents and 180 farm demonstration agents. The losses in this force in two years have been less than five per cent.

"As long as Texas has the many of farm people these agents are enlisted as demonstrators in the labor of making country life profitable, comfortable and cultural," Director Martin said. "The foundations of agricultural empire in Texas are secure."

REGULATION OF TRUCKS

L. G. Pharnes
Chief, Texas Highway Patrol

Two of the most important phases of present truck laws in Texas are protection of private users of the highways and preservation of the highways for the use of the public. The provisions of the laws in Texas covering these subjects are essentially as follows:

Six limits on trucks are: Height, 12 feet 6 inches; width 76 inches; length, 35 feet; length of truck and trailer, 45 feet; except where a 14,000 pound load is permitted as explained below, in which case an overall length of 55 feet is permitted. Loads must not extend more than 3 feet in front or 4 feet behind the body of the truck and must not extend over the side more than three inches beyond the enders on the right side. For loads extending beyond the truck bed or body, warning flags must be attached to the end of the load in the daytime and a red light at the back of the load at night.

Weight Limits

The weight of truck loads is limited to 7,000 pounds between two common carrier loading points, or 14,000 pounds between a common carrier loading point and point of origin or destination provided no common carrier loading point is passed in the course of the trip. The load must not exceed a weight of more than 600 pounds per inch width of tire on any wheel. Affidavits as to the weight of the truck must be presented when the truck is registered. The weight shown by the affidavit is written on the license receipt and the receipt, or copy thereof, must be carried at all times while the vehicle is on the highway.

In case a State Highway patrolman suspects a truck of being overloaded, he may weigh the vehicle or require it to be driven to the nearest scales if such scales are within two miles, and if the load is overweight, the patrolman may require the driver to unload immediately such portion of the load as may be necessary to decrease the gross weight to the proper limit.

Only one trailer is permitted by law and it must come within the overall length of 45 feet or both truck and trailer. Special permits for the use of oversize equipment in hauling articles weighing more than 7,000 pounds, which cannot reasonably be dismantled for hauling may be granted if the truck owner posts a bond to pay for damage to the highway.

Safety Measures

Every truck more than 70 inches wide must carry two clearance lamps on the extreme left side of the vehicle, the front light being white and the rear light being yellow or red. Adequate reflectors that have been approved by the State Highway Department may be substituted for the clearance light, if desired. Ordinarily headlights and tail lights must also be provided and kept lighted at night whether the truck is moving or not.

Two separate means of applying brakes in such a way as to bring the truck to a stop in 45 feet, under normal conditions, when traveling at a speed of 20 miles per hour must be provided and kept in good working order at all times. Brakes must be tested daily.

Suitable horns are required. Sirens and unduly loud warning signals are prohibited. Reflectors or rear-view mirrors are also necessary. Violation of any of these safety measures subjects the offender to a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000 for each offense and imprisonment from 60 days to six months or both such fine and imprisonment.

Trucks of less than 6,000 pounds gross weight may operate at not to exceed 40 miles per hour. Trucks having a gross weight of more than 6,000 pounds are restricted to 25 miles per hour on the highways and 15 miles per hour in municipalities. There are many other safety and protective measures including parking of motor vehicles on the main traveled portion of the highway. This is especially true in the country where there are hills. There are some instances where it is necessary for

COLEMAN COUNTY OFFICERS ON JOB

COLEMAN, Jan. 3.—Coleman county officers elected in the November election have all taken the prescribed oath and are now serving the "deer" people. With the exception of Judge A. O. Newman the county commissioners' court is a new body. Curtis Collins took the place of J. S. Gilmore of Santa Anna; Kenneth Croom took the place of O. H. Kelley of Glen Cove; Carl Lohn took the place of Geo. Pauley of Valera and R. D. Kinney has succeeded G. K. Redding of Coleman.

Other new officials are H. M. Brown, tax assessor, who succeeded L. E. Collins; Frank Lewis who succeeded Miss Jettie Kirkpatrick as tax collector and J. B. Hilton who succeeded W. E. Gideon as district clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS SHOWER

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winstead entertained Tuesday evening with a miscellaneous shower honoring Mrs. Dennis Smith, who was until her marriage Saturday Miss Nadine Horner. After the carriage was brought in by the cupids and the many useful gifts examined and admired, a game was played in which it was decided who would be the next couple in the group to marry.

Many other games were enjoyed to the utmost before delightful refreshments were served to the many guests.

ELEVEN INDICTED BY COLEMAN JURY

COLEMAN, Jan. 4.—Eleven indictments alleging bootlegging, swindling, forgery, burglary, and theft were returned here today by the 119th district court grand jury after three days of work. T. E. Lankford was foreman. Gene Mathis of an Angelo is the district attorney.

First criminal cases of the court terms are set for the week of January 16.

COLEMAN GRAND JURY IMPANELED

COLEMAN, Jan. 3.—The 119th district court convened in Coleman yesterday with Judge O. L. Parish of Ballinger on the bench and Gene Mathis, district attorney of San Angelo, here to represent the state in criminal prosecutions. The grand jury impaneled is composed of C. H. Abbey, A. J. Durham, Jr., G. F. Barlett, Chap Eads, Wes Bomar, L. E. Lanford, O. B. Featherston, W. M. Newton, S. E. Weaver, Tom Landrum, A. P. Howard and W. T. Stewardson. Bailiffs are Bird Billings, door John Fowler, riding, and J. C. Dodson, walking.

HORNER-SMITH

Miss Nadyne Horner and Mr. Dennis Smith were quietly married Saturday afternoon at the A. C. Fechner home in Coleman. Rev. Fechner, pastor of the South Coleman Baptist Church performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Smith is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Horner of the Plainview community, and is a graduate of the local high school, a member of the class of 1929.

Mr. Smith is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Turner Smith of the Coleman Junction community. The young couple plan to make their home in Coleman. The News joins other friends in extending best wishes for a long and happy life together.

one to stop a motor vehicle where the shoulders of the road are not wide enough to clear the pavement. In parking your vehicle under these conditions, you should never stop on top of a hill. Of course to the average motorist it would appear that this was the safest place for them to stop as they could see the traffic coming from both directions. However, two vehicles that are approaching each other and it becomes necessary for them to pass opposite the parked car one of them would be compelled to be on the wrong side of the road and neither would be visible to the other. Many accidents are caused from parking your automobile or truck on the top of a hill. In rounding blind curves the utmost care should be used in keeping to the right as many accidents are caused from cutting corners on blind curves. L. G. PHARNES, Chief Texas Highway Patrol

MAIL RIFLED BY BURGLARS IN GOLDSBORO

COLEMAN, Jan. 2.—Burglars who dug out a portion of the stone vault of the Goldsboro postoffice Sunday night, after entering the building through a door, made off with one sack filled with mail, the entire supply of stamps and practically all of the postal cards and stamped envelopes. The vault is two feet thick.

A second pouch of mail was ripped open and the contents taken, with exception of one letter and a bundle of newspapers. Parcel post packages were torn open and mail had been taken out of customers boxes. Only 15 postal cards and eight envelopes were left. Money order were undisturbed.

A quantity of drug sundries was also taken from the building, in which E. F. Russell postmaster, operates a drug store. An old bank building serves Goldsboro as postoffice and drug store. To gain entrance, the robbers prized a board off a door which had been nailed up. Then they dug out a section of the vault and crawled through, leaving the looted mail and package wrappings strewn about the building. The sacks of mail had arrived on the southbound Santa Fe train about 6 p. m. Sunday.

MAN WHO INVENTED TEAR GAS GUN AND BULLET-PROOF VEST FOUND ASPHYXIATED

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP).—Albert Schwartz, 60, an inventor who was credited with perfecting a bullet proof vest, a miniature machine gun, a tear gas gun and various devices for Zeppelins, was found dead today in a furnished room at St. Mark's Place. He had been asphyxiated when a small gas heater, still burning, used up the oxygen in the small room.

COLEMAN EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE SWAMPED

COLEMAN, Jan. 4.—The Coleman chamber of commerce and the committee meeting to accept and act upon applications for employment on Highway 7 was swamped as men of all ages stood in line awaiting their turn. At times it was necessary to lock the doors to check the rush of those eager to get their names in the pot. The committee selected to receive applications for the road work is composed of the road work committee of the county, Judge A. O. Newman, County Clerk L. Emet Walker and Secretary S. W. Cooper of the Coleman chamber of commerce. This committee and those in charge of R. F. C. activities, functioning simultaneously, was responsible for the unprecedented onslaught.

Arch Hunter and sons, Archie Dean and Harper, were in San Antonio Wednesday. Jesse Goen spent last week on the Gill Ranch at Whon.

COLEMAN LIONS TO DISTRICT MEETING

COLEMAN, Jan. 3.—No member of the Coleman Lions Club could be found this morning who would venture a statement as to how many of the local aggregation will attend the district meeting of Lions to be held at Mason Wednesday, but they were pretty certain that enough would join the caravan to enable the local club to get rid of the billy goat received at the Richland Springs meeting for having the smallest attendance.

Louie Zweig of Coleman was a business visitor here Tuesday.

COUNTY AGENT REPORTS BUSY SEASON FOR 1932

The summary of the years work for 1932 by County Agent C. V. Robinson shows a very busy year. The items below are among those contained in the report.

16 days special agents held in work, 3 devoted to cereals, 10 to cotton, 8 to fruit and pecans, 14 days to rodents, grasshoppers, & insect control, 5 days to County Fair, 52 days to terracing, 45 to poultry and turkey improvement, 5 to dairy, 40 to livestock, beef cattle, sheep and hogs, 4 to community work, 4 to club campment, 4 miscellaneous work in addition to 210 days spent in his office, in which he wrote 62 news stories, 728 letters, 102 circular letters with 3250 copies, distributed 590 bulletins, had 2,584 office calls, 2055 telephone calls, 152 meetings and demonstrations, 80 4-H club meetings, one 4-H club campment of 3 days with an enrollment of 140 boys, attended by 30 adults, visited 565 farms, terraced lines on 164 farms of which 6,000 acres were either terraced or contoured, which at \$3.00 per acre would make an increased value to the county of \$18,000. 142 farms were visited in poultry and turkey improvement work with saving from losses from diseases, feeding culls, worth several thousand dollars, 115 farms visited regarding feeding disease. Demonstration of Dehorning and castrating of cattle, sheep and hogs. This to the stockmen saved \$1,000 or more in medicine for worms besides the saving in trouble and worry.

MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS IN RUNNELS

BALLINGER, Jan. 3.—There may be shortage of girls in Runnels County for the next generation if the births of boys continues as during 1932. Reported births in the county, excluding Ballinger, to date reached 392, the records of the county clerk shows. Boys born during the year numbered 216 as compared to 176 girls. There may be a slight variation after all births still unreported by doctors are recorded. Reported deaths in the county during the year numbered 116.

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WORK ON HIGHWAY NO. 16 BEGINS SOON

Construction of drainage structures on Highway No. 16 from Brady to the Colorado river, will begin sometime this week. There are between 60 and 65 bridges and culverts to be built, two of which are rather large, being bridges over Cow Creek and Elm Creek. These bridges will each be 100 ft in length.

The construction camp will be pitched on the Tedder place, about one mile north of Fife, and the men will work toward Brady. Following the construction of the bridges and culverts, work will begin on the grading of the highway.

The fences along the right-of-way have already been set back, and everything is in readiness for the work to begin. It has been estimated that the road work will last some eight months, with about 75 men to be employed. The cost of construction will approximate \$100,000, of which fully \$75,000 will be put into circulation in McCulloch county.

The construction work will be done by Standifer Brothers, contractors, who of course, will have direct charge of all grading and building of drainage structures.

PLANS MADE FOR ANOTHER WEEKLY PAPER IN COLEMAN

COLEMAN, Jan. 4.—Another indication that the corner around which prosperity has been lingering has turned up in Coleman was indicated when R. A. Autry, owner and manager of the Commercial Printing Company, announced that he has purchased equipment and machinery for the establishment of a weekly newspaper in Coleman. The first of the machinery will arrive today and the balance as soon as the building in which the Commercial Printing Co. is located is prepared for its reception. The name of the new paper and the date of the first issue has not been definitely decided, but Mr. Autry said today that he expects to publish it prior to February 1.

Mr. Autry has been in the newspaper business for ten years and prior to coming to Coleman was part owner and editor and manager of the Cross Plains Review. He has been in Coleman the past five years as owner and manager of the Commercial Printing Company, exclusive job and commercial printing establishment. Ned Strinefellow of Cleburne will be associated with Mr. Autry in the publication of the new paper and it is not unlikely that J. T. Williamson, for eight years editor of the Coleman Democrat-Voice, will be connected with it in some capacity.

Mrs. P. W. Phillips returned Tuesday from Houston where she visited relatives.

Best Wishes for the New Year 1933

Among other things 1932 has impressed the world with new emphasis the fact that in life there are many things more valuable, more to be prized and more to be sought after than the coin of the realm. Among these are friendship, good-will, the joy of fellowship one with another, and pleasant relations that make life sweeter and better.

So we enter the New Year with hearts attuned to the spirit of peace and of fellowship and good-will. We come giving glad thanks for the loyalty of those who have made our business possible during the past year and who have made it a pleasure to us to do business.

All things else we cast aside and as earnestly and as unselfishly as we know how, we send to our patrons everywhere Cordial Greetings and every good wish for the coming year.

The First National Bank

OF SANTA ANNA, TEXAS.

Santa Anna News

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1934

J. J. GREGG, Editor & Publisher

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Santa Anna, Tex.

Subscription Rates: Coleman Co. and Bangs, R.F.D. 2 per year \$1.00 Elsewhere, per year \$1.50

Member Texas Press Association

All cards of thanks and resolutions of respect charged for at one-half the advertising rate.

Local readers and classified ads charged for at a rate of 2c a word for first insertion, and 1c a word for each additional insertion, with a minimum charge of 25c.

Any erroneous reflection on the character of any person or firm appearing in these columns will be gladly and properly corrected if the attention of the editor and publisher is called to the matter. Unsigned or anonymous articles

HAPPY NEW YEAR

This issue of the Santa Anna News is number one of its 48th year of service to Santa Anna and Coleman County.

During the 47 years ending December 31st, 1932 the Santa Anna News completed forty-seven years of trials, mixed with pleasures and hardships. It has had its ups and downs many times those at the helm have been buoyant and many times they have been dependent and nothing short of miracles would have kept them from becoming discouraged and taking out.

The present editor has been the man behind the gun for eleven years, barring a few months at one time when the paper was operated under a lease contract. Then, of course, we were on the job most of the time, using our every effort to keep the paper up to the standard and the business intact.

During these eleven years we have seen considerable progress made in our town and county, and we have been alert to keep this industry up to the standard of expectancy. We admit that at times we have wondered if it was worth the efforts required and at other times we have felt we were well paid.

An editor's pay does not always come in the form of coin in the realm. It often comes in the

satisfaction of rendering a service that is worthwhile to the community, and during the past eleven years, we have had the satisfaction several times of feeling that our efforts for the right and progress of the community had been crowned with a reasonable success.

Regardless of what others may think or say, we contend that Santa Anna is still among the best towns in central West Texas, and the future is in the hands of those who make up the town.

If you want to see Santa Anna continue to grow into a bigger and better town, you should redouble your efforts to make it so. A quitter or a bunch of quitters will never build a town.

Faith, courage and stickability will succeed. Keep right on working. Keep up your spirits. Be pleasant and agreeable to your friends and your neighbors. Convince yourself that regardless of hardships there is something good left in the world after all, that there is something worthwhile ahead for which to work and strive.

In starting out the New Year, 1933, we recognize the hardships and handicaps that confront us, but seeing them directly in our path causes us to prepare for harder work and greater results.

We do not plan to build air castles during 1933, but we do plan to do a lot of constructive work that will live and bear fruits for good in the future.

If we can have a united support on the part of the business men and women in Santa Anna during the ensuing year, for progress, much good could be accomplished. Not all our undertakings would be crowned with success, but others would. May we ask that everyone get in the harness and do your utmost. Santa Anna needs you and must have you very best. If we hold our own and build a substantial foundation for the future.

We wish you and all our very best wishes for the New Year, and hope that you enjoy good health and prosper, according to your efforts with good means and purposes.

If you failed to see here last week with your subscription card and renew your subscription for another year, and like asking the advantage of the offer, rush in to see us, as the special of

fer has been extended for a few more days. Surely no one can afford to do without their home paper when it can be secured for such low rates.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Monroe returned first of the week from McKinney, where they visited the lady's mother, Mrs. S. C. Justice during the holidays. Mrs. H. R. Beene, sister to Mrs. Monroe, accompanied them home for a few days visit here.

Dr. E. D. McDonald went to Kerville Sunday after his father, and brought him here for treatment. The elder McDonald lives in Dallas, but was hunting in the mountain district when he suffered an attack of flu Saturday night.

Little Billie Holcomb was carried to the hospital Wednesday suffering from pneumonia.

New Year's Day guests in the P. B. Lightfoot home were Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Fletcher of Cibola, Mr. and Mrs. Jack McClesky of San Marcos, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hayden and son Joplin of Brownwood, Mrs. M. O. Lightfoot of Miles, and Mrs. T. G. Fletcher and son Gleaves of near Bangs.

SHORTAGE OF \$5,747,000 IN SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT FUND INDICATED BY REPORT

Anticipated Revenue \$3.67 Per Capita Short of Requirements

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 31.—Payment of the \$10 per capita school apportionment set by the Board of Education recently will result in an overdraft of nearly \$6,000,000 by August 31, 1933, according to figures taken from the State Auditor's report today, and prospects for the following year are much worse.

For 1933 the Board of Education set the school apportionment at \$17.50 per capita for the first time. The amount was paid in full, but to do so it was necessary to draw an accumulated surplus for \$113 per capita.

For 1931 the apportionment was again set at \$17.50. Only \$10 was paid out, however, and to pay even this amount exhausted the accumulated surplus and overdraw the fund to the extent of \$150 per capita.

For 1932 the apportionment was for the third time set at the maximum of \$17.50. Tax income was disappointing, and school children continued to increase in number. After payment of the overdraft, only \$14 per capita could be paid out, and to do this required another overdraft of \$2.50 on September 1, 1932, and the overdraft is increasing.

Starting the present fiscal year with \$2.50 overdraft, the fund will have to take in \$18.50 per capita if the \$18 apportionment for this year is to be paid, the overdraft paid, and no new overdraft incurred.

The State Auditor estimates that income in sight for the fiscal year 1933 is only \$15.23. This means a shortage of \$3.67 per capita, which multiplied by 1,565,929 school children, means a total deficit of \$5,749,959.43 by August 31, 1933.

100 per cent Pure Pennsylvania oil for cars and Tractors G. A. E. 50, 5 gallons for \$2.50. W. C. Ford & Co.

Guaranteed Flu Capsules, Corner Drug Co.

Miss Inez Shields was here Monday on her way to her home in Whinn. For the past few months she has been working in Texas. Her brother Sam of Marshall, and Cecil Avant met her here and accompanied her to her home.

No, there are no high hats in the bread line. They first hook the hat.

No longer may we refer to the "man with the hoe." He's lost the hoe.

The people have spoken again. Now let's see how much good it will do.

We have one heritage of which depressions can not rob us—our appetites.

Talking about a milling herd of cattle—they have nothing on a political campaign.

The department of agriculture in Washington says the back to the farm movement is growing.

This is a land of plenty in which too many people have nothing.

Strange as it may seem, there is a consolation in being one of the unemployed. A fellow has plenty of time in which to sleep.

Just think of the regrets over those useless campaign contributions!

No, we will not welcome the advent of prosperity with open arms. Arms are too small to express our feelings.

DO YOU KEEP A GOAT?

(Temple Telegram)

Worries are signs of brains, but don't let them get your goat, says Dr. Esther Loring Richards of John Hopkins hospital in an article in American magazine. "Worries begin," she says, "with our goats. Have you a goat?"

"If you do, then someone is sure to get it every now and then. When your goat has been gotten you begin to worry. I know a woman," she points out, "who says she simply can't stand jazz music. It gets her goat, she explains. I know another woman who can't stand to ride in an airplane.

"Now the woman with the airplane is comparatively safe, all she has to do is stay away from planes. But the woman with the jazz goat—she's in a rather bad fix. She can't go anywhere without hearing that kind of music."

Dr. Richards has devoted her life to study and practice on worry. She admits that everyone has worries, but she cautions that "we should not have too many pet 'goats' or one or two always will be missing."

We should steer our emotional worries off of weather-beaten trails where they will be crossed too often by an offender. Like the woman who disliked jazz music, there are hundreds of people who get excited and worried over lesser things than that. Some dislike car horns and fret if they are forced to hear someone blow their horn very often. Street light outside of windows very often are cause enough for an insomnia victim to fret and worry. Sometimes an office associate will bother you and your dislike for him causes you to scheme and worry and do less work yourself.

There are hundreds of these little "goats" that may be gotten, but it is up to us to steer clear of them. So many of them are fixed offenses that we place ourselves at a disadvantage if we don't watch our presence. We must raise our level of consciousness to avoid being worried by numerous insignificant problems.

Farm prices have not downed Eugene Ferris and his wife and seven children. They grow saffron on a ten-acre farm near Carthage, Mo., till the roots and bark, and eat three meals a day.

If Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt will just work harmoniously together and the two political parties will bury the hatchet and remember that they are Americans first, perhaps much of the depression will disappear by the time the new President takes his seat on March 4.

Now bring on that promised prosperity!

Mr. Roosevelt has our sympathy. Those republicans who voted democratic may all want jobs.

The old depression was a weak sister in one respect. It couldn't down the new styles in women's dress.

Perhaps Mr. Hoover will smile up his sleeve when he hands the old deficit over to his successor.

In this country a man of advanced years is highly respected until his money gives out.

If your neighbor were only as clever as you are what a wonderful world this would be.

Somebody ought to coin another one. That word "unemployed" is as crude as "jobless," and both have a distressing has-been sound.

If the American people can forget the depression as rapidly as they forget the election, no one will begrudge Mr. Roosevelt his troubles of the next four years.

Now that Mr. Roosevelt is guarded day and night by secret service operatives, perhaps they can satisfy the national curiosity by telling us whether he snores or not.

Keep the heart fires burning. The sun has not ceased to shine, and as long as the sun shines and the rain falls, the earth will continue to produce.

Nobody is "sitting on top of the world" today. Seat is too cold.

If the prohibitionists voted for Mr. Hoover this must be a mighty wet country.

At last we know why Mr. Hoover was not re-elected. He didn't get enough votes.

If it wasn't such a whale of a job, we'd feel like printing a book of all the lies told over the radio.

And now Mr. Roosevelt is "just around the corner."

THE RED & WHITE STORES

HUNTER BROTHERS | J. L. BOGGUS & CO.
Telephone 48 | Telephone 56

SPECIALS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

GRAPES Red Emperor	2 pounds for .15
LETTUCE	2 for 9c
ORANGES Calif.	doz 16c
SPUDS	10 LBS .17
COFFEE R. & W.	2 lb 67c
Potted Meat R. & W.	4 for 15c
SOAP R. & W.	10 bars 25c
Salmon B. & W.	No. 1 10c
OATS Red & White	large package for .15
Brer Rabbit Syrup	gal 57c
Mustard , Atlas	qt. 15c
PRUNES 50-60	2 pounds for .15
Bacon Dry Salt	lb. 7c
FRANKS Large	12c
TEXO MEAL	24-pound sack .31
Round Steak	lb. 15c
Beef Roast , forequarter	lb 9c
CATSUP Gibbs	2 for .25

SAVE UP TO 50% OFF THE

Corner Drug Co. DRUG STORE

GIVE YOUR CHILD this PROTECTION!

Strong bones—sound teeth—a well formed body. You owe these to your child. See that he gets plenty of Vitamins D and A. The surest way to build up any child's resistance to colds and ills is to give him a plentiful supply of these bone and tissue building Vitamins.

All good Cod Liver Oils contain some of these Vitamins. The oil you get in Puretest Cod Liver Oil is the cream of the world's supply—from Cod caught in one spot in cold arctic waters. It always has a Vitamin A content of at least 50,000 U.S.P. units and a Vitamin D content of 13,333 Oils units. You get more for your money, too!

Puretest PINT COD LIVER OIL 39c

SPECIAL \$1.39

BREAK THAT COLD!

Put a few drops of Pure on your handkerchief. Then inhale. How it relieves colds and headaches at once! Rexall Special Cold Tablets relieve the discomfort of colds and reduce fever—stop aches.

SPECIAL 50c size VAPURE 49c

25c size SPECIAL COLD TABLETS

Does your mouth wash do the things it should under practical conditions? We wanted to be sure about Mi 31 so we tested it in the mouth. In ten seconds—normal speaking time—Mi 31 definitely destroyed the germs that cause sore throat and infection. In addition it neutralized every odor—even that of onions.

MOUTH-TESTED for your PROTECTION!

Mi 31 Antiseptic SOLUTION full pint 59c

Corner Drug Co. DRUG STORE

Be considerate of the victors but generous to the losers, and you'll portray the true American spirit.

When administering reproof to others be sure there are no grounds for a comeback.

When Mr. Roosevelt walks he wears a brace upon each leg. But he didn't need them on November 8.

Winter brings its hardships, but it also has its blessings. We don't have to work in the garden.

The short session of congress will see the last of the "lame ducks." But they won't be lone some.

Don't give the losers the merry ha, ha—it's anything but merry to them.

They say business always improves following an election in the midst of a depression. No objection here.

If some one would only publish a book on what the neighbors think of each other.

The recent election reminds us of a South American revolution, minus the fifty generals and five privates.

The Remie Scout

will help every member of your family

\$19.75 **\$34.75**

Lowest Prices in History!

For all home writing. A sturdy, thoroughly practical typewriter in every way. Made in the same factory, by the same workmen, and with the same care as Remington office models. Standard 4-row keyboard.

YOU... with the work you bring home from the office.

YOUR WIFE... with her correspondence.

YOUR CHILDREN... with their homework.

See the **Remie Scout** on display at this office
Santa Anna News

JANUARY 2, 1933

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Pearce and family of Louisville, Ky., spent the holidays here with Lyle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. ...

WANTED: Some clean cotton ...

FOR SALE: Rhode Island Red ...

WANTED: Some clean cotton ...

GLASSES FITTED

OR RENT: 83 acre farm near ...

FOR SALE: Jersey milk cow ...

FOR SALE: Four door Whippet ...

FOR SALE: Good farm team ...

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that those ...

FOR SALE: Registered Jersey ...

NOTICE

The stockholders of the First ...

Paper Shell Pecan Trees for ...

Pigs, sows and meat hogs for ...

Red, Seed Oats for Sale at ...

V. RAWLINS GILLIAND

PLUMBING REPAIR WORK

NOTICE

CAR OWNERS Don't

W. S. GOODMAN

W. S. GOODMAN

W. S. GOODMAN

W. S. GOODMAN

W. S. GOODMAN

W. S. GOODMAN



The Mountaineer

THE STAFF

Editor-in-Chief

Assistant Editor

Senior Reporter

Junior Reporter

Sophomore Reporter

Freshman Reporter

Sports Editor

JUNIORS HAVE

CHRISTMAS PARTY

A Christmas class party was ...

PERSONALS

Misses Mary Alice Mitchell and ...

FOOTBALL PROSPECTS FOR

Football for the Santa Anna ...

REX GOLSTON ENTERTAINS

Mr. Rex Golston Jr. entertained ...

MARY LEE FORD ENTERTAINS

Mary Lee Ford entertained ...

SCHOOL PAPER GIVEN UP

Rather disappointing, especially ...

JUNIOR NEWS

Now that the holidays are ...

Now, who is to accept the ...

Now, who is to accept the ...

Now, who is to accept the ...

Now, who is to accept the ...

Now, who is to accept the ...

SENIOR NEWS

The seniors regret losing one ...

The seniors will serve the ...

The seniors received a New ...

Work for the Interscholastic ...

The students are going to ...

The following teachers have ...

Miss Land: Debate.

Miss Scarborough: Essay.

Miss Hays: Girls tennis and ...

Mr. Lock: Boys tennis.

Mr. Binion: Track.

Miss Rhea Boardman entertained ...

The evening was spent with ...

While the old year rang out ...

The evening was fully enjoyed ...

Partners were chosen in a ...

Misses Mary Alice Mitchell and ...

Miss Theilma Lowe and Mr. ...

Miss Elizabeth Kelly from Waco ...

Miss Carmilla Flores visited in ...

Mr. Rex Golston Jr. entertained ...

The house was decorated in ...

The guests arrived about seven ...

This was one of the most ...

One hundred and fifty persons ...

Now, who is to accept the ...

Now, who is to accept the ...

Now, who is to accept the ...

Now, who is to accept the ...

PEP SQUAD SWEATER LOST

Miss Louise Wilsford, football ...

Louise very capably held her ...

Louise offers a reward for the ...

SCHOOL BEGINS

School was resumed after the ...

Students, as this is the begin ...

Mr. Lee Woodward of San Antonio ...

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Upchurch and ...

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor and children ...

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jones and Miss Ruth ...

Mr. and Mrs. Will Howard and ...

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Early and children ...

Mr. and Mrs. Dude Henderson were ...

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Elykins.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernestine.

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Liberty News

We are requested to announce ...

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Magill returned ...

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Upchurch and ...

Mr. Lee Woodward of San Antonio ...

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Upchurch and ...

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor and children ...

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jones and Miss Ruth ...

Mr. and Mrs. Will Howard and ...

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Early and children ...

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Leedy News

The Leedy school reopened on ...

There was a party at the D. L. ...

Our Sunday School attendance ...

The Junior boys basket ball ...

J. A. Parish had for dinner ...

Mr. and Mrs. Ernestine.

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Wanted

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IF YOUR TOES ITCH MERITT-FOOT POWDER

TURNER'S DRUG STORE

LANKART COTTON

May 1933 Bring You Happiness and Prosperity

THE Old Year has been ushered out...

And there is reason to look into 1933...

West Texas Utilities Company

Baptist Church

We will have all services at the regular services next Sunday. The pastor will preach at both the morning and night hour. Subject for night service will be "Ignor, God's Greatest Enemy, and The Devil's Best Friend." This will be a timely message, containing information much needed today.

Methodist Church

The pastor has recovered from his recent illness which kept him out of his pulpit for four Sundays, and expects to be able to occupy the pulpit at both services next Sunday. Sunday School meets at 9:45 A. M.

For SORE THROAT Get Huskeys on the job! HUSKEYS MEDICATED THROAT IRRITATIONS JUST DISAPPEAR! Pocket Size 25c WALKER'S PHARMACY SERVICE NYAL DRUG STORE PHONE 41

COLD FEET? ONE OF OUR GUARANTEED Hot Water Bottles will remedy this condition in a hurry! 99c to Rubber Goods and Sick Room Supplies - A hours the Best Buy - at the Drug Store you can purchase these necessities WALKER'S PHARMACY SERVICE NYAL DRUG STORE

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

J. M. Griffith of Austin left Monday for Austin after a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Griffith. Miss Elizabeth McClellan of Austin spent last week-end with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Griffith visited their daughter, Mrs. F. E. Strange of Bangs Monday. Mr. Joe Bridges spent the holidays with his wife and daughter in San Angelo.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Burrage and children of Albany visited M. S. Burrage's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Harvey, last week. Miss Lula Jo Harvey returned to Silver Valley Sunday.

Miss Hettie Faye Todd has returned to Brownwood where she attends Daniel Baker College. Miss Elsie Lee Harper left Sunday for Tonkawa, Oklahoma, where she is an instructor, and Miss Kathryn Rose Pinney returned to Ft. Worth where she attends Texas Woman's College.

Milligan News

Everybody is glad to see the sunshine after so much inclement weather. Brother McWhirter did not fill his appointment last Sunday, but there was a fairly good attendance at Sunday School for the weather to be so bad.

Mr. A. Seals who has just undergone an operation, has returned to his home and is recovering nicely. Dinner guests in the D. P. Wheatley home Sunday were Mrs. Wheatley's father and Mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Stewardson, Mr. John Stewardson and family, and Mr. and Mrs. George Stewardson, Jr. and baby.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Eubanks and children visited in the J. A. Dunn home Sunday evening. Mrs. T. H. Fender and children, who have been visiting in the W. L. Banks home, have returned to their home in Amarillo.

We are sorry to report that little Charles Garryon Moore is very sick. Mildred and Byron McDonald spent Monday evening with Irene and Cecil Banks.

BUCKNER CENTENARY

Jan. 3, 1933 marks the centenary of the birth of R. C. Buckner, a man revered and beloved by Texans numbering into the hundreds of thousands. Many who know him only by name have reason to rise up and call him blessed.

Buckner Orphans' Home is an institution of Baptist founding, Baptist management and largely of Baptist generosity, yet it accepts children without regard to the religious background or want of such environment, and has had the heartiest indorsement and support of men of every creed.

The Coleman County Associational B. T. S. will meet in the Baptist Church at Whon next Sunday afternoon at two-thirty o'clock. The program will consist chiefly of reports from the State Convention and plans for the New Year.

Miss Lucille Cartwright has returned to her work at Combs Variety Store after a week's illness. Miss Alene Ripley visited with Mr. and Mrs. Kay Glassom.

STATE SALES TAX FAVORED

DALLAS, Jan. 2.—A state sales tax as one means of remedying public financial difficulties was commented on favorably today at the opening session of the joint agricultural and livestock conference sponsored here by the Texas co-operative council and the Texas farm bureau federation.

A. P. Duggan of Littlefield, state senator-elect, spoke in advocacy of a one per cent retail sales tax, estimating that it would net about \$10,000,000 annually in Texas and would displace the ad valorem tax.

Suppose for a moment that advertising didn't exist—that there were no trade-marked goods—that everything you bought had to be judged by its looks, feel or taste. Imagine yourself setting out to do the morning's shopping under such conditions.

You'd stop, ask questions, examine towels, smell the soap, wonder if here was your money's worth or if you could find something better further on. And you'd follow this procedure mile after weary mile, you would never be done.

ADVERTISING SAVES

Suppose for a moment that advertising didn't exist—that there were no trade-marked goods—that everything you bought had to be judged by its looks, feel or taste. Imagine yourself setting out to do the morning's shopping under such conditions.

You'd stop, ask questions, examine towels, smell the soap, wonder if here was your money's worth or if you could find something better further on. And you'd follow this procedure mile after weary mile, you would never be done.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Combs and daughter Mary Lee returned the first of last week from Austin where they visited Christmas. They were accompanied home by Misses Lucille and Maurine Todd who visited with them and Miss Hettie Faye Todd.

Louise Pittard visited in Combs last week-end. New spring berets at Mrs. Shockleys.

Baking needs OUR BIG SPECIALS SATURDAY COFFEE Piggly Wiggly Coffee the best Ground fresh 2 lbs .45 SOAP CHIPS Large package Reg. 25c size 2 for .23 PORK & BEANS Piggly Wiggly makes the price can .05 FLOUR Gold Crown 48 pounds .84 Everlite 48 lbs .94 BROMS Nice size Painted handle only .18 Our Market Specials SLICED BACON Decker's, that good bacon lb .09 CHEESE Full cream pound .17 We will have Dressed Fryers and Bakers. Try our Roast from the fed baby beeves. PIGGLY WIGGLY "Cleanest Stores in The World"