

SANTA ANNA NEWS

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

LITTLE MARY MIXUP

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

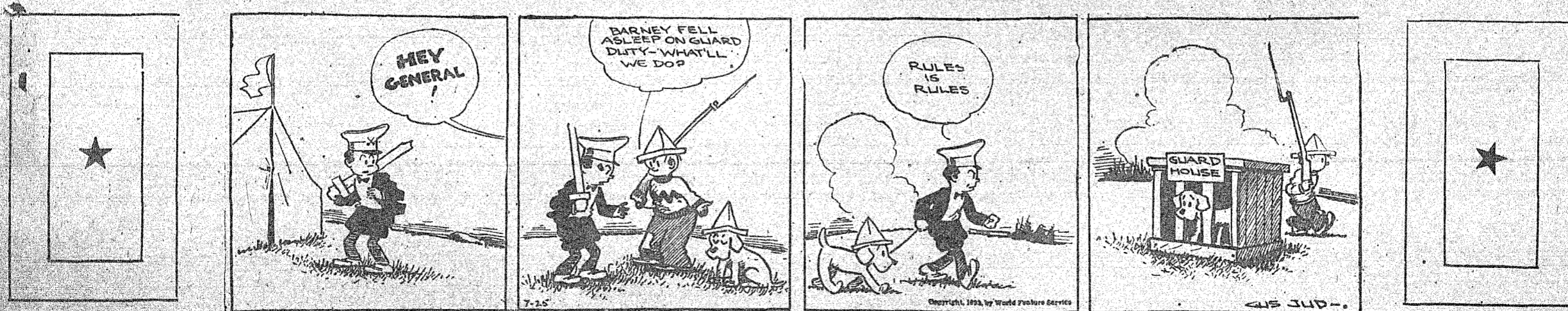
By R. M. Brinkerhoff



LITTLE DAVE

Punishment

By Gus Jud



State Capitol Guardian Reminiscent

By LOUIE H. HERBERT
Houston, Texas.

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UNDER the lofty dome of the State Capitol in Austin, sits an old gray-haired man, wearing a watchman's badge. His name is C. M. Fields and his job is to protect the property of the State of Texas, to see that tourists who climb the long stairway leading to the dome of the State Capitol do not mar or disfigure this part of the building. Many persons like to gather souvenirs and while doing so some of them will go as far as to cut pieces of wood from the dome's interior. Hence the necessity of maintaining a watchman to protect the dome.

Mr. Fields came to Texas with his parents from their Tennessee home in 1852. After a brief visit with relatives in Austin the family settled just over the line in Williamson County.

During the Civil War, Mr. Fields then a lad of sixteen, enlisted as a Texas ranger in MacCoy's Company and spent this unsettled period in protecting the people of Central Texas from the ravages of Indians.

"There wasn't so much to do," he said. "We just rode around, mostly chasing the Indians away from the settlements and skirmishing with them now and then. I remember one time, however, up near the head of Gabriel Creek, in Barnett county, we did have a pretty lively set-to with the Indians. As we were riding along through the brush and rocks a gun was fired just ahead of us. We looked up in time to see a whole passel of Indians coming 'hell-bent' for us. We jumped off our horses and scattered out among the rocks in a hurry and began to shoot back. This sort of discouraged the Indians who, seeing their surprise didn't work, withdrew several hundred yards.

War Paint and Feathers

They surely were an ugly, though funny sight, all dressed up in feathers, war paint and grease. But when they began to crawl up on us the paint and feathers were a big help in sighting our rifles. I reckon there must have been about a hundred of them and maybe twenty-five of us, and we didn't let them get too close. They came sneaking through brush, with the chief in the lead, but just about as fast as they showed themselves they got

hurt. That is, all but the chief. He had some mighty pretty feathers on him and one of our boys wanted them for the girl he was courting, therefore we weren't going to kill the chief until he was so close that he could not be rescued by his warriors when killed.

"These Indians kept on sneaking toward us and we kept on shooting at them, killing a few now and then, until finally the chief crawled up to a small log right in front of several of our boys and lay there hollering. We didn't want to take any chances on missing him, so we let him holler until he got kind of rash and showed more of himself. Then we all took a shot, and he was about the dearest Indian you ever saw.

That Ended the Fight

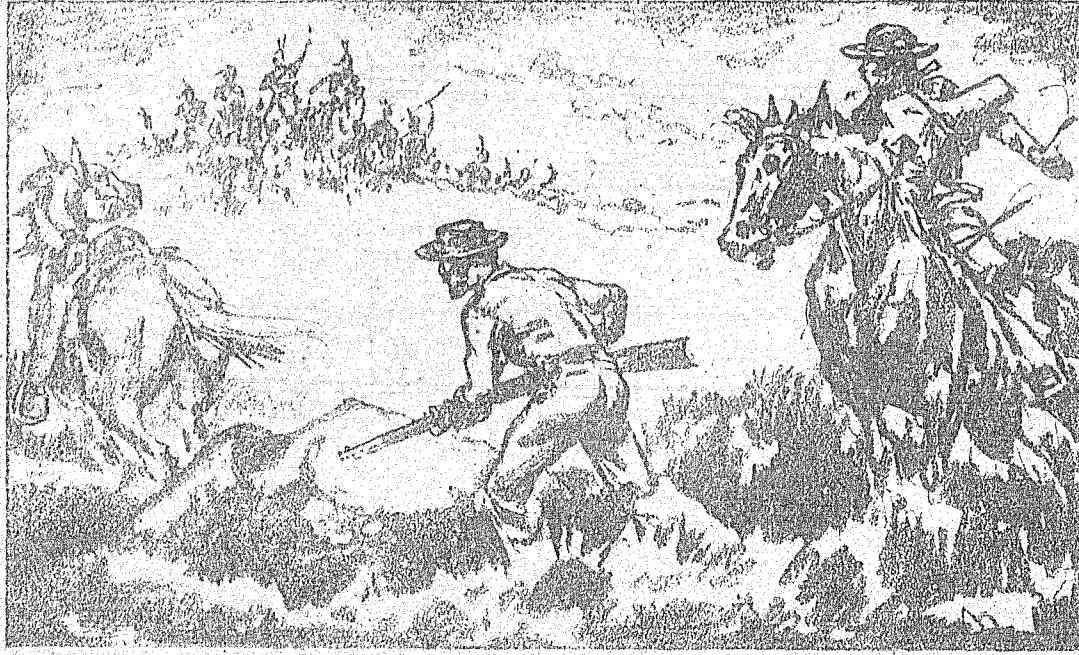
"The fight ended right there, and soon there wasn't any Indians to be seen anywhere. We collected the dead chief's feathered headgear, buried him under some rocks and rode on to camp for the night.

"When would an Indian attack? Well, an Indian would seldom attack in the light of the moon. No, I don't mean they wouldn't attack in the day time but preferred that period when the moon was light. Another funny thing, they always tried to recover the bodies of their dead. About the time they decided to quit fighting several of them would sneak around quietly, collect and carry away their dead. While they were doing this the rest of the Indians would make an awful noise and feign a new attack in order to distract your attention. They weren't as brave as most people think, either, and they always wanted to fight in the open. One ranger could run into a thicket with a rifle and keep off twenty-five Indians,

They weren't going in that thicket after him. Not on your life!"

Austin a Village

After the trying period of the Civil War, Mr. Fields returned to Austin, which he described as, "sort of small like." "It wasn't much of a town," he said. "Fact is, it wasn't even much of a village. All out where the State Capitol and the University are now weren't anything but brush. We didn't have brick or stone houses in those days—just a lot of small log-cabins, scattered about with a few stores here and there. Austin was plenty lively.



"We looked up in time to see a whole passel of Indians coming 'hell-bent' for us"

however, especially on week-ends when all the people for miles around would drive in to do their buying and visiting. Practically all folks were honest and friendly. Occasionally, when some bad man would ride into town, the men folks just got together and told him he wasn't wanted. With this warning he always left town mighty quick. It wasn't at all like it is today with hi-jackers and gangsters everywhere.

"I didn't stay in Austin very long. It was just after the war between the States and things were too trying with all those carpetbaggers promising niggers forty acres of land and a mule each, so I just went on down to the ranch where ma and pa were.

"Texas was a poor man's country in early days, son. Why, when we first came to Texas we bought our place of 200 acres for \$400.00 and half of the 200 acres was cleared, with a good comfortable house upon it.

"Everybody in the South, including Texas, raised their own food stuffs at home. We got our eggs from the chickens in our backyard, hogs were raised by the thousands and we cured our own ham and bacon; we raised wheat and the local miller ground it into flour in exchange for whatever goods we happened to have to offer him.

"All of our clothes were made at home. The cloth was woven at home by the women folks and they cut it and made it into garments for us. Everybody in Texas, the poor and the rich, wore only home-spun clothes, and at that time there were very few rich folks. I still remember the first suit of clothes my mother ever made for me. It was of fine homespun and I was prouder of that suit than any suit I have ever worn since.

"Styles were in vogue even in those days. The women wore long full dresses with tight bodices, and the men long narrow pants, large bow ties, long frock coats, broad brimmed black felt hats, and guns."

Mr. Fields remained on the ranch with his parents until 1869, but, tired of staying in one place, he hired out to the Cottle Brothers, one of the big cattle buying and shipping companies of that day. While in the employ of this company he made several trips up the old Chisolm Trail with company herds. "We sure had lots of fun on those trips," he said, "but there was lots of work, too. We'd usually started buy-

ing and collecting our herd just about the first of spring and would leave as soon as the grass was good, right around the middle or end of May.

Just Grazed the Cattle Along

"Our herds weren't so large and we didn't have much trouble on the trips. We usually took from 2,000 to 4,000 head to a herd. We were never in a hurry and we'd just graze the cattle along, usually making about ten or twelve miles a day. Sometimes we'd start off with the herd poor and all out of condition, but when we arrived in Kansas the cattle were always fat and sleek looking. Prime stock they were and they brought prime prices.

"We always went north, crossed through the old Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, and went on up to Kansas, taking about five or six months for the trip. Indian Territory was full of Indians. They didn't give us much trouble, but they sure got lots of free meat. A bunch of Indians used to ride up to our herd and ask for a steer, and we knew if we didn't give it to them they would probably steal it, so we just told them to ride into the herd and help themselves. They always took the best steer they could find, and after it was out of the herd would cut the steer up and be gone with the meat in a jiffy.

Wild and Woolly Town

"I've clean forgotten the name of the town to which we drove one herd. It was some little cow town out in West Kansas, wild and woolly, made up of gambling dens and saloons. We'd come in after three long months on the road and the little town, with all its wildness and lawlessness, looked better to us than any city. You see, we had to wait around until they shipped the cattle to Chicago and returned with the money; that took some little time. It was sure worth the wait, though. These cattle, selling for \$10 and less down in Texas, brought \$40 and \$50 per head in Chicago."

Mr. Fields made five or six trips up the old Chisolm Trail, but when railroads came to Texas he quit that work and went back to his ranch and farm in Williamson county.

"It was lots of fun while it lasted," he said, "but I didn't want to spend all my life on a cow trail. Texas was settling up real fast, so I went on home and settled down."

Again the Tariff Becomes a Dominant Issue

By CHARLES MERZ
New York Times

FOR the first time in twenty years, the tariff is a dominant issue in a Presidential election. Prohibition, national defense, regulation of utilities, questions of taxation, cooperation for world peace—all these are overshadowed at the moment by an issue which has not achieved such prominence since Woodrow Wilson made his campaign in 1912 on a platform calling for repudiation of protective tariff as unjust, uneconomic and unconstitutional.

Governor Roosevelt invades the West, denounces the Republican record on the tariff as a series of costly blunders, and insists that "no substantial progress toward recovery from the depression, either here or abroad, can be had without forthright recognition of these errors."

President Hoover replies that the Republican tariff is an indispensable bulwark against foreign competition which would drive domestic prices to still lower prices and throw more millions out of work. "There has never been a time in the history of the United States when tariff protection was more essential to the welfare of the American people," says the President.

Into this controversy leap Senators, Governors and Cabinet officials, elaborating the charges of their party leaders, debating the consequences for American trade of the British Empire tariffs announced last week in London and Ottawa, and supporting irreconcil-

able conclusions with columns of conflicting figures.

It is at least agreed, by spokesmen of both parties, that the issue raised is broad enough to blanket a long list of related questions: that, in the words of the Democratic candidate, "there is

can not now successfully compete with foreign producers." For this purpose Congress was called to meet in special session early in the new administration. To it the President recommended, on April 16, 1929, that "some limited changes" be made in existing duties. He

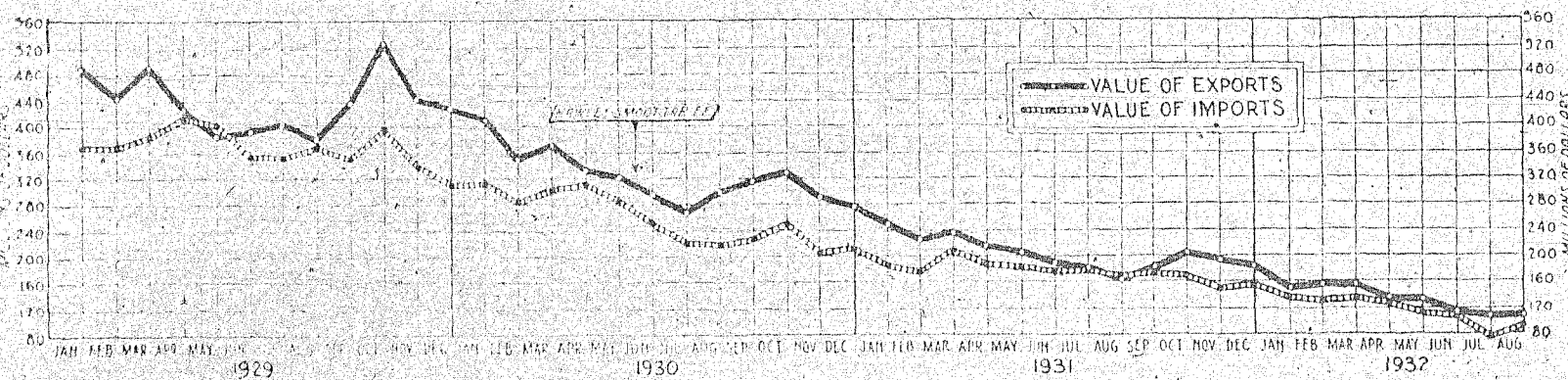
For nearly fourteen months Congress wrangled and bartered over the 3,300 items on which duties were imposed under existing laws. A bill was finally adopted increasing rates in 890 cases and decreasing them in 235. The most important changes were made in

1930 show the following estimates of the average ad valorem duties in the new bill compared with those in the six preceding tariffs:

Hawley-Smoot act of 1930	41.64
Forney act (Republican) of 1922	38.22
Underwood act (Democratic) of 1913	26.97
Payne act (Republican) of 1909	40.73
Dingley act (Republican) of 1897	46.49
Wilson act (Democratic) of 1894	41.29
McKinley act (Republican) of 1890	45.80

These figures suggest that the new tariff was somewhat higher than its immediate predecessor and much higher than the Democratic act of 1913, but lower than the Dingley and McKinley acts of 1897 and 1890. Such figures, however, must be read with caution by those who are not satisfied with political oratory on either side. Radical changes have taken place in the character of American imports, during recent years, thereby changing the significance of "average" rates. Moreover, shifts of items from the free to the dutiable list, and vice versa, make comparisons of schedules in different laws misleading.

It is still more difficult to answer categorically the question whether the Hawley-Smoot tariff is higher than that of any other nation at the present time. Difficult enough to decide at best, considering the wide range of protective methods used in different countries, this question is complicated by the prevalence of "quota systems" and other similar devices to restrict trade. It is pertinent to note, however, that (Continued on Page 6, Column 1)



The Trend of the Foreign Trade of the United States During the Period of the Depression.

scarcely a major problem in our national life—agriculture, industry and labor, merchant marine, international debt and even disarmament—that does not involve the tariff."

The Present Tariff

The storm center of the controversy is the present tariff law—the Hawley-Smoot act of 1930. This measure had its origin in a campaign pledge made in the last Presidential election.

Reaffirming its faith in a high tariff, the Republican party then promised additional protection for farm products and also for "certain industries which

believed no general revision to be necessary. "It is not as if we were setting up a new basis of protective duties. We did that seven years ago."

As affairs fell out, Congress proceeded immediately and effectively to ignore this counsel. Even before a new bill was reported to the House of Representatives, plans for "limited" revision were discarded. Log-rolling made its familiar appearance in both Houses. Members from different sections of the country traded votes in order to obtain higher duties on goods produced in their localities. Democrats as well as Republicans took a hand in this procedure.

the agricultural schedule, but increases were also made in the schedules covering imports of wool and manufactures, sugar, tobacco, silk goods, chemicals, metals, wood manufactures, paper, earthenware and glass.

The charge is now made by Democratic spokesmen, and vigorously disputed by Republicans, that the changes thus adopted, at the end of a long and quarrelsome debate, gave the country the highest tariff in its history and the highest tariff of any nation in the world.

On the first of these points, figures prepared by the Tariff Commission in

A Frog Farm—New Industry of the Southwest

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LD Polecat Creek, that drains a major portion of Creek county, has been famous for the origin of many things, from orchestras to frog farms, says Ed Roberts, county farm agent of Creek county. The original Catfish string band of old Polecat reached national fame by the way of the radio, and by appearing before national gatherings. Now something of a more unique nature has been added to the creek's fame. It is the Sapulpa Frog farm which was recently established by F. A. Gaasch and his father-in-law, H. L. Rush. The farm is situated one and a half miles southwest of Sapulpa.

Gaasch, the owner, for many years

has followed the oil industry as has his partner, H. L. Bush. In recent years they constructed a modern rural home adjoining the frog farm. Gaasch conceived the idea of starting a frog farm on a medium-sized scale in addition to his other farming activities. So two years ago he sent to Vancouver, Washington, for ten pair of Mammoth Jumbo bull frogs.

30,000 Frogs

His farm is of the sandy hillside type. A spring on the side of a hill, not far from his home, supplies the water. Terraces were built in such a way that water from the spring would flow into and form a pond at the base of the hill.

The frog propagation pond is fenced in by small meshed poultry wire and

galvanized tin, making a frog-proof fence.

Fresh water is available at all times from the running spring above. A drain pipe has been arranged to take care of overflow. The frogs are contented and doing well, said Gaasch. He estimates his frog crop at 80,000. The yearling bullfrogs are larger than a man's fist.

Gaasch, who knows frogs, told the writer that frogs must be four years old before they can produce off-springs, and are marketable at two years of age. They will eat almost anything.

The field surrounding the pond is alive with grasshoppers. The frogs have a happy time feasting off these hoppers, and off the crawfish which hibernate in the pond. Frogs are discriminating, and absolutely refuse to

eat dead hoppers or dead crawfish. Their food must be alive—and plenty of it.

Three Different Hatches One Season

Frogs spawn as late as July. They usually lay about three different hatches of eggs during the season. The female frog mates with a male frog and lays a spawn of eggs. She will then mate with another male and lay another spawn of eggs, so continuing throughout the season. The eggs hatch into tadpoles, the tails of which disappear by absorption in the fall and late summer.

Some markets in the middle western cities have quoted frogs at \$5 per dozen. Frog legs are highly prized by many epicureans.

A light has been constructed on the edge of the pond which attracts bugs and insects. Many of these fall into the water, furnishing more food for Mr. Frog. Small pieces of blackjacket brush have been thrown into the water to provide places for the frogs to lay their eggs.

On the east and west sides of the pond rocky recesses have been provided, where the frogs can rest in coolness and comfort.

Recently a group of 75 farmers visited the frog farm under supervision of the county farm agent. It has attracted wide attention, and letters of inquiry have been received all the way from Nebraska to Texas. Many persons have traveled hundreds of miles to view the unique layout.

CURRENT COMMENT

By J. H. LOWRY

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Armistice Day

NOVEMBER 11, 1932—what means the playing of the bands, the people in holiday attire, the singing, the dancing and the fluttering of flags? The answer is easy; it is not a time to work, to crave or contend. It is a day for rejoicing and gladness.

The day marks the fourteenth anniversary of an event in the world's history that is epochal, and in its observance we give recognition to the valor of unselfish men and the blessings of Him who holds the destinies of peoples and nations in His hands. Fourteen years ago the cannon's awful roar was hushed in Europe and the dove of peace again stretched its white wings over a world which had long sat in grief and terror.

We all remember that when the first streaks of purple flashed along the eastern horizon on the morning of June 25, 1916, to announce the coming of a new-made day, it found the United States of America with an army of only a few thousand men, but when the fan-shaped bars of the departing sun turned the ocean's blue to gold and the King of Day took his plunge into the Pacific he threw a parting kiss at the greatest army the world has ever seen. While the enemy had boasted that we could not send a boat across the Atlantic, we placed more than two million men in France, and at Chateau Thierry these men turned the victorious march upon Paris into an inglorious retreat and a plea for mercy.

Some of those we sent to France are with us today; before them we bow in lavish homage and pay tribute to their valor. Some of those we sent sleep "on Flanders Field where poppies blow beneath the crosses row on row," and the waves of a mighty ocean foam and lash between their dust and their native land. To them we give anew the pledge that human liberty shall not perish from the earth and that the honor of their nation and ours shall be maintained. What a sweet remembrance of them, what a blessing to the world, if we could give to our successors in this world a civilization without the seeds of strife, an idealism without the virus of selfishness and war.

November Days

These wonderful early November days! If you are alive and able to move about, you ought to put in some of your time singing psalms of praise. A person has no right to enjoy this wonderful southwestern climate and be rejuvenated by the early November ozone and still feel grouchy. The nights are just right for sleeping, and the days are a tonic for body and nerves. An early November sky, when the pure air and the brightness of the sun make its blue as blue as baby's eyes, or when the stars of night stud the great cerulean vault, is the grandest picture man ever gazed upon. In the meadows and along the fences the golden rod is rearing its banners; in the yards the fall roses are forming bouquets of magic beauty, while in the gardens the turnip greens are juicing up and showing their glory of foliage. Your system has been revitalized, your nerves steadied, your

eyes delighted, your hopes renewed, your heart gladdened. No grouching from you, old sport, these glorious early November days.

Taxes

We are taxed heavily by the State; the taxes imposed by the county are burdensome; the municipal tax burrows deep into our pockets, and the road district tax and the school tax call for much of our coin. Added to these are the excise taxes, the privilege taxes and the nuisance taxes, all of which move us to profanity. But there are other taxes, and they cost much more than all the others named. Let Poor Richard tell of them: "Friends," says Poor Richard, "the taxes are indeed very heavy, and if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly, and from these taxes the commissioners can not ease or deliver us."

Get Thee a Cattery

As Will Rogers says, "All I know is what I read in the papers." But some time since I read an item that caused me to confidently predict better times in our country. The item told of a discovery of a process whereby cat skins can be tanned until they are as flexible and wear-resisting as fox skins, and that they take dye perfectly. Out of these skins beautiful fur garments are made, and it will not be long until matrons and maidens will be sighing for and proudly wearing the furs of the little animals they have so long despised.

Cats have never been loved much by the human family, except the Egyptians, and in truth they are not lovable animals. They litter up houses, they kill young chickens, and they give midnight serenades on the back fences that murder sleep. Usually when an old maid or a housewife sees a cat she makes a grab for a broom; when a man sees a feline he sighs for a bootjack or a brick. So far as commercial value is concerned, up to now the cat has not had any. Most any person will give you all the cats you want, and quite frequently some fellow dumps a sack of cats at your door that you do not want. But the cat may soon add materially to the wealth of our country, and cat-raising may become a profitable industry. We all know a cat can live on nothing, and we also know that nothing on this earth can show as rapid increase as a cat of the feminine gender.

What Is An Education Worth?

An Eastern university has made the figures on what an education is worth. According to the university committee a high school education has a cash value of \$33,000, while a college education is worth exactly \$72,000. The men who believe they have worked out the commercial value of an education could have been employed in more useful work. Establishing the value of an education in dollars is about as easy as establishing

the value of a smile, or a happy disposition, or the fragrance of a rose.

An education is worth millions—possibly not to the person who acquires it, but to the world—provided its possessor purposes and works out a plan to use it for the betterment of the world. It is worth nothing to the possessor who is too lazy or too miserly to use it. A man may have a kit of the most up-to-date tools, and yet make nothing. Another with only a pocketknife may carve out many things of utility and beauty. We all know professional men who have many proud diplomas in their offices, and yet are the rankest failures. We know other men who never graduated in high school, but have risen to eminence in their field of labor. The value of an education depends entirely upon who has it.

The Old and the New

Quite a few judges and pseudo philosophers, noting the increase of crime among the youth of the country, are advocating the establishment of neuropathic hospitals where children of criminal tendencies may be treated and cured of mental defects. I hardly ever speak of remedies, but I know two prescriptions that are very fine for children of criminal tendencies. Having seen some marvelous cures effected through the use of these remedial agents, I feel it a duty to speak of their virtues. For children under fourteen years old a peach tree limb should be used. Apply vigorously until the switch is well frazzled. For boys over fourteen use a stove. Apply the stove until the youth of criminal tendencies finds it necessary to sleep on his face and stomach. This writer is primitive enough to believe that all sin does not have its origin in disease of the flesh, nor its cure in moral suasion. He is not progressive enough to believe that everything that is old is obsolete or everything that is new is superior.

Downtrodden or Extravagant?

Most of us find it very difficult to decide whether we are a down-trodden or an extravagant, wasteful people. We could soon settle the matter if we heard only one side of the question discussed, but being a tolerant people, we listen to both sides and so we are kept halting between two opinions. In the summer we attend political meetings, and the orators convince us that the railroads and other soulless corporations are ruining us, the oil magnates robbing us, and the trusts stamping us under their unholy feet. We get very mad and resolve to blow up the trusts and the railroads at the first opportunity. But the summer passes, the political orators are hushed, and winter comes on. Then we sit by the fire and read that we are spending three or four million dollars a day for gasoline, a million a day for radio equipment and two million a day for other amusements. So what is a fellow to do—blow up the concerns that are saving their money or try to have a little himself?

Flu Time Near

These early November days remind

us that flu time is near, also that flu is one dart of disease that medical science has made little headway toward conquering. Disease and science have waged a war since time was young. Away back yonder in the Garden of Eden something went wrong with father Adam's internal economy and great misery came into his stomach. He suffered a great deal, and prospects of his ever getting back to where he could do a full day's work were by no means bright. But one happy day mother Eve found some peculiar shaped, highly scented leaves in the garden. Of them she made a strong tea and gave Adam a gourdful. The misery departed and Adam went to work next day. Since that time it's been a battle royal between disease and medical knowledge. Chills came and medical science discovered quinine; billiouness came and the doctor's found calomel; appendicitis and adenoids made their appearance and the surgeon sharpened his knife; typhoid fever came and the doctors discovered a serum that put the malady out of business. Finally the flu came and the doctors and the people have been on the run ever since.

The papers tell of a man who had just killed a dove dropping dead of heart disease. When found the dead bird was clutched in the hunter's hand. I recall that I shot and killed a dove in the long ago. I did not shuffle off the mortal coil, but when I looked at the pretty, harmless bird I had slain I felt mean enough to die.

The pumpkin is now on the market, and sales are good. There is no dish to compare with pumpkin, provided the melon has been brought to the eating stage in the proper way. No pumpkin should be severed from the vine until it has been liberally sprayed with frost. This turns the light chrome yellow of the rind to the real pumpkin' hue—a dull yellowish blue. The frost also takes away the biting, raspy flavor peculiar to young pumpkins. After frost has fallen the pumpkin should be pulled and stored in the corn crib, where there is plenty of ear corn in the shuck. A pumpkin positively will not season to the proper flavor in the field or grocery store or back porch; it must have the softening, mellowing influence of ear corn or it will leave a gyp water taste in the mouth.

Since winter is only a few days in the future, I feel it my duty to state that the people will have colds again this winter, just as they have every winter since the foundation of the world. I also desire to state in this connection that I know a remedy that will cure your cold, and I am confident that you know a remedy that will cure mine. So why worry?

It is my candid opinion that neither of the major political parties has anything like as progressive a platform this year as most of the voters of the country wanted. Both parties did fairly well at denouncing the "mighty mudstrom of money minions" and in declaring in favor of clipping the claws of the conscienceless cormorant, but fellows who

are in dead earnest about making a real heaven on this old earth of ours via the political route wanted a pronouncement in favor of tearing up the tracks, dynamiting banks and giving every voter a pension sufficient to meet grocery bills, provide good clothes and pay for show tickets at least twice a week.

This is written in advance of the election, and if our ticket doesn't get all the votes it should have received I have an alibi ready. Our men voters were getting such thrills on the football fields, and our women were so busy at bridge and getting ready for Christmas that most of them forgot to go to the polls. Elections should be held in the summer time when Democrats are all het up and rearing to make a clean sweep of the enemy.

Recently the daily papers carried a news item to the effect that an old-fashioned Missouri Democrat was forced to leave a cafe in Kansas City because he drank his coffee from a saucer. Dear reader, I am usually very mild-mannered, and nearly always keep my temper under perfect control, but when I read of this diabolical deed my blood boiled to fever heat. I thought of the long march of liberty, and of how liberty had been stabbed in the very moment of victory. I thought of how the hard-headed barons of England had forced magna charta from old King John; I thought of the intrepid souls that crossed pathless seas to fight the fires of liberty upon the altars of America's congenial clime; I thought of the Boston tea party; I thought of Marion living on sweet potatoes in the Carolina swamps; I thought of Washington and his soldiers crossing the frozen Delaware barefooted on Christmas night; I thought of the liberties wrought out for us by the hopes and toils and prayers of the forefathers. And then I saw pigeon-toed dudes in clawhammer coats kicking a red Democrat from a dining room because he dared drink his coffee after the fashion of the fathers, and the best way known to man. I know from long experience that the best way to drink coffee is from a saucer, and also that the fluid imparts a richer flavor if a fluttering noise is made with the lips as the coffee is sipped. Oh, that I were a Renzi, a Marco Bozarris, or a Robert Bruce, that I might arouse the people to go forth and fight against the thrall-dom that so sincerely threatens them.

As this is written the election is a few days in the future and nobody knows what the result will be. I'm scared and will be until the last vote is counted—but there have been abundant fall rains, and those who are forced to taste defeat will find abundant consolation in the fact that never was there a finer yield of turnip greens or a juicier crop of sweet potatoes. And to make matters better, the parsonage crop is fine. Next to buttermilk, garishon beer is the greatest beverage left the world by the Volsund act. There are bits of morning in every sip and the smile of the dewdrop in every swallow of the delightful golden beverage. Why worry?

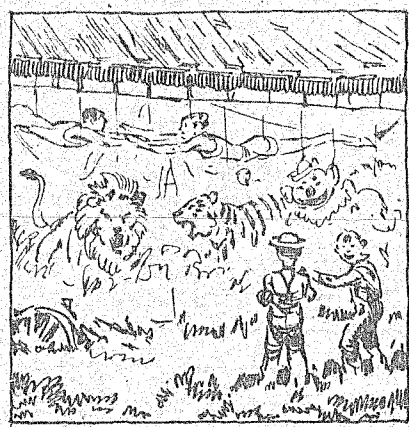
Recollections of the Old Time Wagon Circus

By JOE SAPPINGTON

522 Sedwick Ave., Waco, Texas.

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FEW weeks ago I went to Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey's circus, said to be the greatest show on earth; but I didn't enjoy the performance very much on account of its bigness—there was so much go-



"These lurid circus posters"

realistic and true to life. This obsession once caused me to match a fight with a boy big enough to lick me to a frazzle. He was a pessimist and an all-around doubter of circus pictures, casting slurs at the show and saying no one but a clabber-headed fool would believe in such tommyrot. I stood his taunts and insults as long as I could, then proceeded to land on his nose with my fist, and may have whipped him had the crowd not interfered.

The Side Show

The old wagon circus always claimed to be a railroad show and guaranteed excursion rates on all railway and steamship lines leading to the town, notwithstanding Cave Creek was fifty miles from a railroad and four hundred miles from a navigable stream.

Their literature also stressed the fact that one ticket carried you through the entire show, although you would find the side show a distinct and separate institution, costing "two-bits" to enter its sacred portals, where a loud-speaking individual, standing near the front entrance, would edify you with the information that for the paltry sum of twenty-five cents (one quarter) you could see the woman with whiskers, the fat man who tipped the scales at 743 pounds, the dwarf, only two feet tall, the living skeleton, the tattooed man, the biggest snake in captivity, and last but not least, the educated pig.

After seeing all these side-show wonders, you procured a ticket for the main

show, which cost one dollar for a full-grown man or woman, but if you were an undersized man without whiskers or a small woman without wrinkles you could get in as a twelve-year-old for "four-bits."

"Wild and Ferocious Beasts"

The first thing to attract attention upon entering the main tent of the old-time circus was the absence of almost everything that had been advertised and that had appeared on the flaming bill-posters. The menagerie of wild and ferocious beasts that had been captured in the jungles at such enormous cost of money and of human life for this, the GREATEST, MOST STUPENDOUS AND COLOSSAL SHOW OF THREE HEMISPHERES, usually dwindled into one moth-eaten camel, an aged rheumatic elephant, a toothless old lion, two or three sore-eyed monkeys, three or four parrots and a billygoat masquerading under an assumed but high-sounding name. Where, O where, was that leviathan of holy writ that sweated blood and brimstone in plain view of the audience, that cloven-footed horned horse with long mane and tail, those great herds of camels, dromedaries, zebras, and above all, what had become of that enormous gorilla that killed seven natives, and was so prominently featured on the south wall of Bill Plunkett's blacksmith shop? To this good day I have never found an answer.

Jeff Hayes Defiant

The concert, like the sideshow, was also a separate department from the main show and cost another "two-bits" to see. Having in his possession a dodger, proclaiming in bold type, that one ticket entitled the holder thereof to see the entire circus, old Jeff Hayes refused to buy a concert ticket which had been so loudly emphasized by the spiel-

ers as the best part of the show, and when the ushers came to Jeff and demanded that he buy a ticket or yamoose he flatly refused to do either. The matter was finally referred to a tall, dark man with bristling whiskers, who came post haste and ordered Jeff to depart without further delay. Jeff's only reply was to present the bewiskered man a circus dodger impaled on the six-inch blade of his spring-back knife with the simple remark: "Read that circular, ye damn skunk."

"I'll put you out of here see if I don't," the tall, dark gentleman remarked, as he walked hurriedly away. But he failed to return.

I am, indeed, happy that the funerals of none of my near relatives conflicted with circus days during my boyhood, for, had they done so, there would have been one absent mourner—I would have been at the circus.

I still remember each circus day at Cave Creek—how I awakened at daybreak, dressed hurriedly and rushed down to the circus ground, not even waiting to eat breakfast. From the time the first show wagon arrived until the last stake pin was pulled up I hovered about the tented ground. To my childish fancy it was a hallowed spot and all the men and women bareback riders, trapeeze performers, acrobats and clowns were real heroes and heroines.

SOME LARGE FAMILIES IN TEXAS

There are still some large families in Texas, though the tendency is toward smaller families.

According to the government census reports, 102,653 Texas families consisted of eight persons or more. The most numerous, however, was the family of only two persons, there being 306,395 or 22.2 per cent in this classification.

TEXAS TOWNS IN 1850

San Antonio was Texas' largest town in 1850. At that time San Antonio's population numbered 3,488; Galveston, with a slightly smaller population, came second in the list of Texas cities, and Houston was third. The fourth city in the State in point of population was New Braunfels, which had 1928 inhabitants. The population of New Braunfels was all German, and it is said that half the population of Galveston and two-fifths of the population of San Antonio and Houston were Germans.

Lieut. J. V. Hecke, a retired Prussian army officer, was the first German to visit Texas. He came in 1818, when Texas was a province of Spain. After returning to his native land three years later he wrote a book suggesting that Prussia colonize Texas. The first German who brought his family to Texas was Frederick Ernst. He obtained a grant of land from the Mexican government in 1831, and later became an influential man in the Republic of Texas.

MOUNTAIN LION KILLED IN HOOD COUNTY

The first mountain lion seen in Hood county for many years was killed a few weeks ago. The animal was killed by J. D. Renfro on his farm near Tolar.

One September night Mr. Renfro heard a turkey gobbling as if it was in pain and went out to see about it. About the same time his bull dog also heard the noise, and rushing out found the lion. The dog treed the lion and Mr. Renfro shot it with a twelve-gauge shotgun. The lion jumped from the tree and was attacked by the dog, but whipped the dog off. Mr. Renfro shot twice more and the animal fell dead.

The lion measured seven feet long and weighed 120 pounds.

WAGON 78 YEARS OLD

A farmer near Roxton, Lamar county, has a wagon that is 78 years old. The wagon was brought to Texas from Missouri in 1858 by a Mr. Piper. It has long hubs and a coupling pole like they used to hang tar buckets on. The wagon is still in running condition.

TEXAS FURNISHES 25 PER CENT OF NATURAL GAS

In 1931 Texas furnished 25 per cent of all the natural gas produced in this country, although it wasted by dissipation into the air more than it sold, according to Elmer H. Johnson of the University Bureau of Business Research. Mr. Johnson also says Texas is sending natural gas to the equivalent of 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal to Chicago each year.

RAIL LINE ABANDONED

The branch line of the Burlington Railway system which extended from Cleburne to Hillsboro has been abandoned. The rails will be taken up and the stations sold.

The line was established in 1904 by the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad Company, but was sold several years ago to the Burlington. Seeking abandonment of the line, the owners offered evidence before the Interstate Commission to the effect that it had paid a profit in only four of the twenty-eight years it was operated.

PECAN CROP SHORTER

The pecan crop of Texas is much shorter this year than last year, when 32,000,000 pounds of these nuts was produced in Texas. Generally, the crop in the western portion of the state is better than in the eastern areas. For the State as a whole a crop below average, and far below that of last season, is expected.

Coastal pecan groves suffered severely from storm damage from Harris and Brazoria counties north and west to Fays and Austin counties. Although approximately fifty carloads were shipped from Brazoria county last season, shipments from that county are expected this year. In the Waco area chinchbugs and other insects did considerable damage.

FIRST WOMAN SECRETARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

So far as is known Mrs. Fannie R. Pugh of Hearne was the first secretary of Chamber of Commerce in the United States. Mrs. Pugh's first work as a Chamber of Commerce secretary was at Yuma, Arizona. Her efforts there were crowned with success and several important projects were put through. One was the building of a highway bridge across the river at Yuma. She also served several years as the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Hearne.

Mrs. Pugh has had an interesting career. She has given much service as a teacher, her first work being in Arkansas. She also taught at Goldthwaite, Palestine, Greenville, New Birmingham and Hearne. She was the principal of the first public school at New Birmingham, the town which sprang up like magic when iron ore was discovered there. A few years and then went down because the new industry did not meet expectations in the yielding of ore.

She also served as principal of the first public school at Hearne. Besides her work in the school room Mrs. Pugh has been much service as publisher and editor. She edited the Hearne Advocate several years, and for a time published the Gulf Messenger, a literary monthly at Houston.

Mrs. Pugh, though she has retired from Chamber of Commerce and publishing work, is still active. At the age of 75, in spite of severe eye trouble, she conducts a successful insurance business.

SAM HOUSTON STAMP FOR TEXAS CENTENNIAL

National recognition of the centennial of Texas Independence in 1936 by the issuance of a special memorial stamp bearing the likeness of General Sam Houston has been proposed to the Postmaster General by United States Senator Tom Connally. Senator Connally has submitted a photograph of General Houston which was furnished by Houston's son, Col. A. J. Houston of La Porte, and has inquired whether a special act of Congress would be necessary for the stamp issue.

BUILDING FOR FIVE TEXAS TOWNS

Plans for carrying out another section of the public building program have been announced. The buildings to be erected will cost nearly twenty-one million dollars. The list only includes projects with limits of cost from \$100,000 to \$300,000. A list of projects with limits of costs under \$100,000 will be announced soon.

The Texas towns which are to get postoffice buildings are Childress, Dalkart, Lutkin, Corpus Christi, Port Arthur.

CONFEDERATE WOMAN'S HOME HAS 106 INMATES

There are at this time 106 inmates in the Confederate Woman's Home, which is located at Austin. This home has been a State institution since 1911, when the State took over control of the Home and the Legislature appropriated funds for its maintenance. At the beginning there were only fourteen widows of Confederates in the home, only one unit of the building having been completed. The buildings have been enlarged as the demand for more rooms has increased.

Mrs. Sidney J. Thomas has been superintendent of the home for fourteen years.

WOMAN BLACKSMITH AT BORGER

Borger has a woman who is a blacksmith, showing that all the trades, as well as the professions, are being opened to women. The woman who conducts a blacksmith shop at Borger is Mrs. J. M. Bradford, who is five feet one inch tall and weighs 115 pounds.

Mrs. Bradford's husband was a blacksmith, and when he died last February, she decided to continue his work for the support of herself and five children, so hiring a helper, she took charge. It is said that Mrs. Bradford can throw a sledge or handle a wrench with the best of them. She does all kinds of blacksmith work except make heavy welds and shoe horses, and says she could do even these things if it became absolutely necessary for her to do so in order to continue the business.

FIRST ODD FELLOW LODGE IN TEXAS

The first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Texas was instituted in Houston in 1838. The lodge was organized through the influence of Jacob De Cordova, who had been a loyal and hard-working member of the order before he came to Texas.

This was the first lodge of Odd Fellows organized outside of the United States, Texas being then an independent republic. De Cordova was elected the first grand sire of the Republic of Texas, and today his portrait hangs in nearly every lodge room of the order in Texas and in many of the lodge halls in Oklahoma.

De Cordova was the author of several books on Texas, one of which was entitled "Texas, Her Resources and Her Public Men." A copy of this work may now be seen in the Dallas Public Library. In this work it is said was printed the first correct map of Texas, which was prepared by De Cordova. In 1865 he wrote "The Texas Immigrant and Traveler's Guide Book," which is today a very rare volume.

CHILD HAS MANY GRANDPARENTS

Little Bettye Owings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Owings, of Longview, is truly rich in grandparents. Doubtless she has more grandparents living than any child in Texas. She has five grandmothers and four grandfathers, and is the only grandchild or great grandchild in the family. Her grandparents are: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Owings, Longview; Mr. and Mrs. Butler Owings, great grandparents, Longview; Mr. and Mrs. Cole Wright, Henderson, great grandparents; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Sanford, great grandparents, Center; Mr. C. M. Sanford, grandfather, Shelbyville.

STATE GOVERNMENT COSTS

The cost of State government in Texas in 1915 was \$16,364,780; in 1930 it had risen to \$108,776,396, a jump of nearly 800 per cent. Some other States showed even a greater increase in the cost of government for the same period. New York, for instance, whose cost of operating her government jumped about \$110,000,000 in fifteen years.

There were also States with a greater percentage increase than Texas, Delaware being one of the most noted in this respect; her expenditures increased 1400 per cent. But none of the States combined so high a horizontal increase with such a large percentage increase as Texas. New York's percentage jump was only a little better than 300, and Delaware's horizontal increase was only \$10,223,302.

Texas, the fifth State in point of population in 1930, was the fourth in point of government cost, being exceeded by New York, Pennsylvania and California. Much of the increase in State expenditures in Texas has been produced by the great enlargement of highway building activity since 1915.

BRIEF TEXAS NOTES

The Magnolia Petroleum Company will establish a carbon black plant in Wheeler county to use residue casing-head gas in the manufacture of carbon black. Permit for the plant was recently granted by the Texas Railway Commission.

Surveys for a 90-mile pipe line from the Duval county field to Aransas Pass are being made for the Atlantic Refining Company.

Thirteen factories in Texas other than textile mills are engaged in the manufacture of bags, other than paper. They employ 986 workers and salaried executives and annually consume \$9,890,763 worth of raw materials, containers, fuel and power and produce goods valued at \$11,342,293.

The Mexia Textile Mills reopened in August, giving employment to seventy-five full-time workers with prospects of another shift being added soon after the opening. The mills closed early in the summer after working three days a week for two years, and were expected to stand idle for a year or more when orders received exhausted the supply on hand and taking care of full-time production for some time ahead.

Purchase of the California Meter Company factory and its removal from Los Angeles to Fort Worth is announced by the Fort Worth Well Machinery & Supply Company, which will operate the plant in connection with its other manufacturing institutions, which include spudders, cypress tanks, leather belting and a modern brass foundry. The Galmet line of water meters henceforth will be manufactured in Fort Worth—the first factory of the kind in the Southwest.

Kranz Buckle Company, manufacturing buckles for cotton bales after compressing, has opened a plant at Weatherford. Three machines, each with a capacity for handling 3,000 pounds of steel wire daily, were installed and are in operation.

PECANS OVER 3 INCHES LONG

Some pecans that measured over three inches in length and about five inches around were exhibited in Brownwood recently. The pecans grew on a small tree. The tree is on the Carnegie Library grounds. A high fence has been built around it for protection. Some pecan men estimated the value of the tree at a high figure for experimental purposes.

LIVED 78 YEARS IN SAME HOUSE

Henry Rusche, a prominent citizen of Nacogdoches, recently celebrated the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birth. One outstanding feature of Mr. Rusche's career is that he lives in the house in which he was born. His home is on Hospital street, Nacogdoches, and is one of the thirteen residences that were built in the long ago.

Mr. Rusche has never lived in any other house. When he married he brought his bride to his childhood home, and there all their children were born, grew to manhood and womanhood, married and moved away.

HOME OWNERSHIP IN THE STATE

For the State of Texas as a whole 40.4 per cent of the families lived in their own homes, according to census reports. Fort Worth appears to lead the cities of the State in percentage of home owners. Of the 43,040 families in that city 19,107, or 44 per cent live in homes which they either own or in which they have an equity.

In Dallas the percentage of home owners is 37.3 per cent; in Houston 38.8 per cent; in San Antonio 42.3 per cent.

The Fort Worth population showed 80.6 per cent of the families were native whites, 3.1 per cent foreign-born whites, and 14.4 per cent negroes; 768 were of other races. The same classification for the State as a whole showed 71.6 per cent native whites, 3.4 per cent foreign-born whites, and 15.3 per cent negroes.

TEXAS IRON ORE TO BE USED IN STEEL VENTURE

A new venture to make commercial use of East Texas iron ore deposits has been announced. A company known as the Mid-Continent Iron and Steel Corporation recently opened offices in Dallas and announced the intention to establish a steel plant, in which Texas raw materials will be used exclusively.

According to the announcement it was the company's intention to establish a plant near Dallas, and surveys have already been announced of possible sites. The proposed capital stock of the company is \$1,500,000. One of the men interested in the company said the corporation already had under option a vast amount of East Texas iron ore and other material necessary for steel manufacture.

One of the directors said most of the ore under option was in Cherokee county, and that he understood some of the optioned tracts were in Harrison county.

Although in recent years there has been no iron production in Texas, the State once operated a plant at the old penitentiary at Rusk, Cherokee county.

The formal announcement said the concern plans no fabrication, but believes the availability of its steel for fabrication and manufacture at lower prices than that brought in from other markets will bring a large number of manufacturers to the State.

"We find," said one of the directors, "that there is available at an extremely low cost every material needed for the operation of a modern steel plant; cheap fuel to be used in the operation and plenty of labor. The company will be in a position to acquire at the start, by taking advantage of options now held by organizers, many millions of tons of high-grade ore."

The directorate of the corporation includes a prominent engineer of New York, and a number of well known capitalists of Texas.

THE TEXAS GIANT

The largest man that ever lived in Texas was Sam Harris, who died at Farmersville, Collin county, in 1924. Mr. Harris was about 45 years old at the time of his death and weighed 720 pounds. He had lived at Farmersville many years and for a time served as chief of police of his home town. For a short time he traveled with a carnival company.

So far as is known to the writer, Mr. Harris was the largest man not only in Texas but in the United States. Old timers tell us that prior to the Civil War there lived in Western Tennessee a man named Miles Darden who weighed 900 pounds.

It required fifteen men to handle the remains of Mr. Harris at burial. The remains and casket weighed nearly 1400 pounds.

TEXAS SHARES IN CONSTRUCTION PLAN

A vast construction program calling for the expenditure of \$41,577,260 on flood control and rivers and harbors projects under the terms of the Garner-Wagner relief bill, has been approved by the War Department to advance the government's employment relief efforts. Twenty-five thousand people are expected by the War Department officials to be removed from the ranks of the jobless as a result of these increased construction activities.

In addition to this program, Congress has also authorized the War Department to spend \$15,164,000 on construction work at military posts. This will perhaps give work to 10,000 persons.

Texas projects included are: Fort Bliss, El Paso, \$200,000. Duncan Field, San Antonio, \$125,000. Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, \$500,000. Randolph Field, San Antonio, \$429,000.

LOST RACE OF THE PANHANDLE

According to W. C. Holden, professor of history at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, who with a party of students has excavated two of the many ruins in the Panhandle, an unidentified race whose advent and departure are unknown, reached a high state of civilization in the Texas Panhandle six hundred years ago. The announcement was made after the party had removed some of the pottery found in the ruins of a laboratory of anthropology at Santa Fe, New Mexico, for close study. Prof. Holden says: "These people lived in large and substantial communal houses, built of stone, maintained a settled order of municipal life, and made various experiments in agriculture."

More than one hundred ruins of houses ranging in size from one room to three hundred rooms, have been located and mapped out by Floyd B. Stueder, Amarillo business man and director of archaeology and paleontology of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society Museum at Canyon. Most of them are found in the Panhandle.

One of the rooms excavated by the Holden party contained twenty-nine rooms and the other thirty-three. The first one measured 163 feet long and 50 feet wide. Three types of masonry were found, slab stone, horizontal and a combination of the two. The walls of horizontal masonry are of smooth and evenly placed stones, reflecting a high grade of workmanship.

Of these people Prof. Holden says: "They smoked pipes of soapstone and pottery construction. Their many ornaments included turquoise objects from the mines south of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and shell beads from the Pacific coast. They also used local materials for ornaments, including bones and polished pebbles. Buffalo meat was the chief source of food, but they also ate deer, antelope, bear, turkey and small wild game. They grew corn on small irrigated tracts along the streams."

Bitterness in Presidential Campaign of 1876

By J. H. LOWRY

THE first National political campaign to challenge the attention of the writer was that of 1876. That year Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, was the Democratic nominee for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was his running mate. The Republican ticket was Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and William A. Wheeler for Vice President. I have witnessed many interesting national contests, but no other as warm or exciting as that of 1876.

Horace Greely's defeat four years before had left the Democratic party shattered, but Tilden was a great man, with a remarkable record as Governor of New York and a genius for organization. He had fought Tammany Hall to its knees and made a great reputation as a smasher of rings. He quickly united his party and inspired confidence in his ability to win.

Election night came and the country awaited the result in palpitating excitement. The early returns showed that Tilden had carried New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, the vote of which States, with that of the solid South added, was sufficient to elect him. The people went to bed believing Tilden had been elected, and most of the morning papers conceded that he had won. But the Republican leaders claimed fraud had been practiced in the States of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida. A wrangle began and was continued until near the day for inauguration, and so bitter did it become that it brought the nation to the verge of civil war once more. Finally an electoral commission was appointed, consisting of fifteen members, composed of Congressmen, Senators and Supreme Court Judges. This commission threw out the vote of the Southern States mentioned, and by a vote of eight to seven declared Hayes elected. But it was not until about one week before the time for inauguration that the people knew who would be President.

Extraordinary Contest

It is claimed that the contest started when the Democratic chairman wired a Republican editor of New York asking for the result in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. The Republican editor discovered that the vote of these three States was necessary to elect Tilden, and immediately wired the Republican chairman to concede nothing. The paper edited by this Republican was the only New York publication that claimed the election of Hayes in its issue of the morning after the election.

Then began the most extraordinary contest that ever took place in the country. There were double election certificates from four States—South Carolina, Florida, Oregon and Louisiana. The two Houses of Congress were unable to agree in any case which certificate should be received as genuine. The Senate at that time was controlled by the Republican Party, the House of Representatives by the Democratic Party. A compromise became necessary, and the moderate men of both sides agreed to

create a commission, as evenly divided politically as might be, which should decide all disputed questions so far as the Constitution gave authority to Congress to settle them. The commission consisted of fifteen members—the Senate appointing five from its own body (three Republicans and two Democrats), the House of Representatives five (three Democrats and two Republicans), and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, (two Republicans and two Democrats), designated in the bill, appointing a fifth member from the same court. The Justices selected Justice Bradley, a Republican, for the fifth member.

Result of Decision

The result in the case of each State was a decision of the commission by a vote of eight to seven that the certificate of the electoral vote cast for Hayes, and Wheeler was the lawful electoral vote.

As question after question was decided by the commission in favor of the Republicans, Democratic ire arose and

gross partisanship was charged, but the conservative members of the party were too patriotic to allow the failure of a law which they assisted in passing. The electoral votes were counted according to the commission's decision. The summing up of the vote (Hayes 185, Tilden 184) was read by Mr. Allison, of Iowa, one of the Senate's tellers, at a little after 4 o'clock on the morning of March 2, 1877. Thomas W. Ferry, president pro tem of the Senate, then declared Rutherford B. Hayes President and William A. Wheeler Vice-President. The Democrats of the country denounced the whole affair as a fraud, and this writer, though but a lad at the time remembers hearing many stalwart sons of the South who had fought through the four-year's war, say they were ready to shoulder arms again and see to it that Tilden occupied the Presidential chair, but better counsel prevailed.

According to the Democratic count the popular vote was: Tilden 4,300,000; Hayes 4,036,898. The Republican count was: Tilden 4,235,892; Hayes 4,038,763.

GREAT COLLECTION OF CIRCUS RELICS

Harry Hertzberg, of San Antonio, has perhaps the greatest collection of circus relics in the world. The collection consists of posters, letters, programs, heralds and pictures of noted circus owners and performers, as well as some of their prized possessions.

Mr. Hertzberg was nearly twenty years in gathering this collection of circus relics. One of the oldest posters in the collection is that of the Rickett's Show; it dates back to the eighteenth century. This show was advertised to exhibit in Philadelphia, where President George Washington was living at the time, and on the poster is a line stating that "The President and his Lady will honor the circus with their company this evening."

The collection shows that the early circus poster artists were by no means the equals of the present-day artists in picturing the glories of the "coming circus." Few thrilling pictures adorned the posters of the early days, and the few that were used were not worthy to be compared with the flaming posters which now herald the coming of a "mighty, marvelous exhibition," and before which the youth of the country stand enraptured. The flaming posters and wealth of adjectives used to tell of the coming of the great exhibitions appear to have been originated by the greatest of all showmen, Phineas T. Barnum, including letters written by him to Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, General Winfield Scott and Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge. The letter to General Scott asks for one of the General's well-worn hats, to be used by Mr. Barnum in a collection of the hats of one hundred of the world's most famous men. A new hat was sent in exchange for the old one.

The momentoes of General Tom Thumb, the noted midget, include his gun, carriage and a cast of his foot.

THE CLOSEST GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST

The very close race in the run-off primary for Governor in August led many to say, and some papers to print, that this was the closest race for Governor in the history of the State, but this was not correct. It was indeed a very close race, the difference in the vote cast for Miram A. Ferguson and that cast for Ross A. Sterling being only about 3,500, though nearly a million votes were polled, but there have been closer races for this high office in Texas. Some of the close races were:

George T. Wood, elected Governor over his opponent by a majority of 2,048 votes in 1847.

P. H. Bell, elected by a majority of 1555 votes in 1849.

But the closest race for the office of Governor of Texas was 1861. There were three candidates that year, and a plurality vote elected F. R. Lubbock received 21,854 votes, Edward Clark 21,730, and T. J. Chambers 13,759. In spite of the closeness of the vote, there is nothing on record to show that there was a contest in the courts. Lubbock's plurality over Clark was 124. Clark had served out the term to which Sam Houston was elected, Houston having resigned following the secession of Texas from the Union.

OLD RELICS EXHIBITED AT WICHITA FALLS

Many interesting relics of early Texas days were on exhibition in a museum at the Golden Anniversary Celebration of Wichita Falls, which was celebrated in the latter part of September.

A relic that attracted much attention was a castiron battle-axe used by Vasques de Coronado in 1536 when he made a second exploration into the North American continent from Mexico. A pistol used by Quanah Parker, a tomahawk used by Daniel Boone, a surveying compass belonging to Abraham Lincoln and gavel fashioned from walnut logs cut 102 years ago and used in construction of Shawnee Mission also were shown. This mission was the pioneer Methodist missionary station west of the Mississippi.

A SALT LAKE IN TEXAS

An Edinburg correspondent of a Houston paper gives the following account of a salt lake in Texas:

"A lake with crystal bottom, which for 106 years has furnished the salt for inhabitants of Texas and northern Mexico, is located on the Texas side of the Rio Grande between Edinburg and Raymondville, and is still being 'mined' by residents of that section. No matter how much salt is taken out of the lake, the supply apparently remains inexhaustible, more crystals forming to replace those hauled away. In this the lake may be likened to the remarkable salt spring of China, from which however, the salt can only be obtained from evaporating the water.

"Spades are used to loosen the rock from the bottom of the shallow Texas lake, where it hardens into crystals as large as the end of a man's finger. The lake floor is so firmly paved with salt that five-ton trucks may drive out into its center, load to capacity and drive out again safely. The brine, however, corrodes the truck wheels and their rubber tires.

"Ordinarily the salt is spaded up into scows, pounded with great wooden mallets, washed by throwing buckets of the clear lake water over it, pulled into shore and then loaded on trucks. It is sold in this State to manufacturers of ice cream and other similar products.

"Covering between 200 and 300 acres, surrounded by wide, salty sand beaches and fringed with mesquite, the lake has been known for over one hundred years as La Sal del Rey. It is so called because the Spanish people for years paid a tax to the King of Spain for carting the salt out. The lake is not fed by mineral springs. It is located fifty miles from the nearest gulf waters. The source of the salt deposits is undetermined. Red Fish Bay, which is the nearest body of water to the lake, is noted for its exceedingly heavy salt content, but no crystalline salt is found on the floor of this bay, nor is any attempt made to procure commercial salt there.

"Great curative powers are credited to the water, especially for skin disease, and many bottles of the water are carried away to be used medicinally.

"A cup of the lake water will yield half a cup of salt when boiled. Waders in the lake find that salt creeps up to their knees in powdery form, even though they do not enter the water above their ankles."

BETTER STEP ON IT

"Pa," said the kid, "what is meant by being 'twixt the devil and the deep sea?"

"It is a position a man is in, son, when the traffic cop signals to stop and the backseat driver orders him to go ahead," replied his dad.

UPSTAIRS CAME DOWN

A little girl went into a large hardware store and had her first elevator ride.

"How did you like it?" asked her father.

"Well, it was so funny, daddy," answered the child. "We went into a little house, and the upstairs came down!"

THE HAY MADE THE DIFFERENCE

Up near Hiawatha a motorist got caught on a narrow road behind a load of hay that refused to turn aside.

"Hey, there!" he yelled, "pull out and let me pass."

"Oh, I durno as I am in any hurry," came a voice from the front of the wagon.

"You seemed in a hurry to let that fellow in a wagon pass."

"That's because his horses wuz eatin' my hay," said the farmer. "There ain't no danger of you eatin' it."

STATES GIVEN FULL AUTHORITY IN REDISTRICTING

When the Legislature of Texas takes up the work of redistricting the State congressionally at the coming January term, it can do so with the knowledge that it has full authority in the matter, entirely independent of the Federal government.

Some question had arisen as the Federal government's right to interfere, provided the districts were not compact and contiguous, containing as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants, but a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States gave unrestricted freedom to the States in the matter of shaping their congressional districts.

The Supreme Court decision was in a Mississippi case. The high tribunal upheld the redistricting in Mississippi and declared regulations imposed in the Federal reapportionment act of 1911 were no longer in force under the reapportionment act of 1929 the representation of Mississippi in the House was reduced by Congress from eight to seven members. In 1932 the Mississippi Legislature redistricted the State by combining the old Seventh and Eighth districts into a new Seventh, leaving the other districts unchanged. This was unsatisfactory to some of the citizens of the State and the question was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision. The State of Texas is expected to be redistricted congressionally at the next session of the Legislature which will convene in January.

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Life's Little Surprises

What a world! To be a valedictorian and then get a job working for a fellow who dropped out at the eighth grade.

He Holds the Queen

"What, I am today I owe to my wife," he said proudly.

"Well, what are you?" the other sneered.

"I'm the husband of the best bridge player in our neighborhood."

Authentic Information

"Is that an eight or a twelve?" asked the admirer of Mr. Hwitchell's automobile.

"Both," replied Elmer. "Eight cylinders; twelve payments."

Billy's Deduction

"Now I know why he's a watch dog," remarked small Billy after seeing Towser turn around several times before lying down.

"Why?" asked his father.

"Cause he has to keep winding himself up," replied Billy exultantly.

Daughter—I'll bet you never saw dancing like this when you were young, dad.

Father—Yes, once; but the place was raided before ten o'clock.

Better Step On It

"Pa," said the kid, "what is meant by being 'twixt the devil and the deep sea?"

"It is a position a man is in, son, when the traffic cop signals to stop and the backseat driver orders him to go ahead," replied his dad.

Harmony in Heaven

An inquisitive old lady was always asking her minister questions. One day the persistent lady asked: "Mr. Blank, can you tell me the difference between a cherubim and a seraphim?"

The minister thought deeply for a minute and then replied: "Well, they had a difference madam, but they have made it up."

Upstairs Came Down

A little girl went into a large hardware store and had her first elevator ride.

"How did you like it?" asked her father.

"Well, it was so funny, daddy," answered the child. "We went into a little house, and the upstairs came down!"

The Hay Made the Difference

Up near Hiawatha a motorist got caught on a narrow road behind a load of hay that refused to turn aside.

"Hey, there!" he yelled, "pull out and let me pass."

"Oh, I durno as I am in any hurry," came a voice from the front of the wagon.

"You seemed in a hurry to let that fellow in a wagon pass."

"That's because his horses wuz eatin' my hay," said the farmer. "There ain't no danger of you eatin' it."

Commas Are Important

A pupil was having trouble with punctuation and was being called down by the teacher.

"Never mind, sonny," said the visiting school board president, consolingly, "it's foolish to bother about commas. They don't amount to much anyway."

"Elizabeth Ann," said the teacher quietly, to a small girl in the class, "please write this sentence on the board, 'The president of the board says the teacher is a fool.' Now," she continued, "put a comma after board and another after teacher."

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Poultry Facts

Increasing Egg Production by Artificial Light

In the fall and winter the period of daylight is comparatively short. Artificial illumination makes the days longer, the fowls eat more feed, lay many more eggs and any increase during the months when eggs are high priced is highly profitable. This practice is recommended for laying stock, but not for the breeding pens.

When to Use Lights

Careful experiments indicate that the best time to use artificial lights is all through the winter months until about March. There is some difference of opinion regarding the time of day to use them. There are three different methods, as follows:

1. The lights are turned on an hour or two before daylight and again in the evening before dark, making a twelve-hour day for the hen.
2. Lights are turned on only in the evening before it gets dark and remain on to give the hens the same number of work hours as mentioned above.
3. The lights are turned on in the morning, usually about four-thirty o'clock and turned off as soon as there is enough daylight for the hens to see.

Of the above plans, the latter appears to be the best. When used in the evening the lights must be dimmed for a while before turning them off, otherwise the hens cannot see the way to the roost and many will roost on the floor. Dimmers or red lights should be provided for this purpose.

Travel Note

"Does the giraffe get a sore throat if he gets wet feet?"

"Yes, but not until the next week."

Peter Puzzles Pop

"Pa," said little Peter, "what is it that occurs once in a minute, twice in a week and yet only once in a year?"

"I give it up, son. What?"

"The letter 'e'."

The Mother o' Pearl

"You're looking bad, old man," said an acquaintance to Browne. "What's the trouble?"

"Domestic," answered Browne.

"But you always said that your wife was a pearl," remarked the friend.

"So she is," returned Browne sorrowfully. "It's the mother o' pearl that's the trouble."

Tommy Knew

The teacher had asked Tommy to spell "responsibility," which he did.

"Now, can you tell me the meaning of that big word, Tommy?" she asked.

"Yes'm," replied Tommy. "If I had only four buttons on my trousers and two would come off all the responsibility would hang on the other two buttons."

What Bobby Sang

Mother—"Bobby, did you do anything besides eat at the school picnic?"

Bobby—"Yes, Mummie, we sang a hymn called, 'We Can Sing, Full Though We Be.'"

Inquiries revealed that the title of the hymn was, "Weak and Sinful Though We Be."

A Chinese newspaper contains this letter from an applicant for work: "Sir: I am Wang . . . I can drive a typewriter with good noise and my English is great . . . My last job has left itself for me, for the good reason that the large man has died. It was of no fault of mine. So, honorable sirs, what about it? If I can be of big use to you, I will arrive on some date that you shall guess."

Some Jump

An Irishman, who had been in Alaska told the following story:

"I landed me boat on an island. I went ashore and when I got up to about the middle of the island I met the biggest bear I ever see in my life."

"There was one tree on the island and I made for that tree. The nearest limb was a big one which was about twenty feet from the ground, and I jumped for it."

Somebody listening to the story said, "Did you make it?"

The Irishman replied, "I didn't make it going up but I caught it coming down."

The End of a Perfect Clock

It was about bedtime, so Enoch Perkins started to wind the clock while his wife was fastening the windows.

Suddenly his wife jumped at the sound of a crash which came from the kitchen. She hurried there and found the clock in pieces on the floor.

"Enoch," she said, "What have you done?"

"Maria," he said, "I have smashed that clock to smithereens."

She said, "Enoch, you ought to be ashamed of yourself. Why did you smash that fine old reliable clock that we have had with us for the thirty-two years of our married life?"

He said, "Dammit Maria, for thirty-two years I have wound that clock every single night. I have just discovered that it is an eight-day clock."

DEVELOPMENT OF TEXAS OIL INDUSTRY

Think of it! In the year 1897 the production of crude oil in Texas was only 6,500 barrels, and that was far in excess of the production in any previous year.

In the year 1931, under proration which allowed but a slight portion of the possible production, Texas produced 330,720,000 barrels.

The first people to receive benefit from oil in Texas were the Indians. The Red men did not profit physically. Always on the lookout for remedies for ills of the flesh, when they found a blue-black greasy water in the depressions among the rocks in Brazoria county, they were quick to ascertain the medicinal value thereof and found that it had curative properties. White settlers saw the same greasy water and immediately sought to turn it to financial profit, and in 1866 several shallow wells were drilled in Neacogoches county. There was very small production from these wells, and no established market for the product, and those who had hoped to grow rich through oil production soon turned to other pursuits.

In 1877 an interest in oil was developed, which has increased as the years have rolled on, making many rich and sending many into the mire of bankruptcy. During that year, a company while drilling for water at Corsicana, found showings of oil. This created an interest and soon a drill was going down in search of the liquid gold. The first well in the Corsicana field came in on October 15, 1895, with a production of two and one-half barrels per day. Other drillers soon drilled deeper and at a depth of 1,040 feet obtained a well that yielded 22 barrels a day. Other wells were drilled in the same field and at the close of 1847 the Corsicana field was good for 6,500 barrels a year.

Texas, however, received their first tip of the greatness of her oil deposits early in 1901. On January 10 of that year the great Lucas gusher at Beaumont came in and threw the whole State into a fever of excitement. The Lucas gusher, from a depth of 1100 feet, spouted petroleum 200 feet into the air, and people rushed to the famed Spindle Top field from all sections of Texas, and other States, to make their investments and lay the foundation of their fortunes. Other fields—Sour Lake, Batsan, Saratoga, Petrolia, Humble, etc.—followed in quick succession, and during the year 1905, the production of oil in Texas jumped to 28,130,000 barrels.

Since that time many great fields have come in in various sections of the State. Many of these fields have been pumped dry, leaving the towns which they built up somewhat desolate, but many others are in the full flower of production.

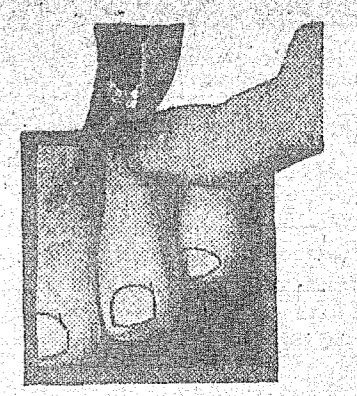
In 1928 Texas became the leading oil producing State in the Union, a lead which she still retains. A new all-time record for any State in the Nation was established in 1931, when Texas produced 330,720,000 barrels, a figure exceeding the combined output of all producing States in the Union, leaving out California, and which represents a total almost equal to the annual quantity produced by all foreign countries. Figures of American Petroleum Institute show that at the present time the State is producing approximately 40 per cent of the Nation's output.

LARGEST AND SMALLEST COUNTIES IN TEXAS

The largest county in Texas is Brewster. According to the Census Bureau the area of this county is 3,798,400 acres, which is equivalent to 5,935 square miles. However, the county has been surveyed and its area reported at 6,137 square miles; it is believed that the census failed to account for some of the land belonging to the county.

Three States of the Union—Rhode Island, Delaware and Connecticut, are smaller than Brewster county.

Rockwall is the smallest county in Texas, containing only 95,360 acres, or 149 square miles.



Corns

Lift Right Out!

FREEZONE does it! Puts the corn to sleep, deadens all pain—and soon makes it so loose in its bed of flesh that it lifts right out! Hard corns or soft—all are quickly ended by FREEZONE. Calluses, too. Get a bottle at any drug store and walk in comfort!

FREEZONE

HOME CANNING DOUBLED IN TEXAS

Miss Lola Blair, Nutritionist in the Texas A. & M. College Extension Service, says home canning in Texas has already doubled this year over last year if comparative figures from scattered counties are representative for the State as a whole. A check-up in these counties compared to a similar count made at the same time last year showed 227,244 tin cans and glass jars used up to that time in 1932, as 1,770,850 used for the same period in 1931. This is an increase of 85 per cent. The figures were based on dealers' reports of tin cans and glass jars sold.

Canning for 1933 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 containers canned in the State as a whole. If the final reports made by home demonstration agents this year bear out the preliminary check mentioned, canning in home demonstration agent counties will run more than 50,000,000 containers this season, and the total for the State may be expected to nearly reach, or perhaps pass the million mark.

STUDYING COTTON MARKETING IN TEXAS

Because of the importance of Texas in the world cotton industry, three members of the Royal Egyptian Legation are studying cotton marketing at the University of Texas, doing a year's research work under the Director of the Bureau of Business Research.

The men are connected with the Department of Agriculture of the Egyptian Government and have been on leave for several years studying the cotton industry in major producing countries. In addition to studying English in schools of their own country the representatives have spent several years in schools and universities of England and France. Their proposed itinerary includes Germany and other European countries.

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION IN ST. LOUIS

\$2.50 to \$4.50 Tub and Shower

MAYFAIR
EIGHTH and SAINT CHARLES

and

LENNOX
NINTH and WASHINGTON

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In the very center of things. Just a step from theatre, shopping and business district. Admittedly offering more personal room comforts and refinements than any other hotels in Saint Louis. And any Saint Louisian will tell you that these new hotels are decidedly the places to dine in St. Louis.

Club Meals Coffee Shop
Garage Service

OPERATED BY HEISS HOTEL SYSTEM

TEXAS FARM NEWS

More sheep were marketed at Fort Worth last year than ever before in one year. This year the million mark was passed early in August, and that number did not arrive last year until six weeks later.

Four years ago 25 club boys began raising registered pigs in Camp county. The county agent reports that since that time hogs on Camp county farms have increased 50 per cent in number and 25 per cent in quality.

While the average loss of young turkeys in Colorado county this year is said to run from 20 to 75 per cent, Marcus Schindler has kept his losses to less than 5 per cent. His investment was an early morning, which he says kept his losses under the figure named.

Texas rice production for 1932 is estimated at 8,601,000 bushels, which is 2,952,000 bushels less than was produced in 1931. Louisiana leads the States in the production of rice, followed by Texas, Arkansas and California in the order named.

Disgusted with the low market price of frying chickens the farm women of Titus county turned to canning fryers instead of selling them on the market. In doing this they doubled the value of their chickens, so the home demonstration agent reports. One woman gained \$3.09, exclusive of labor, by canning 22 fryers.

The annual Poultry Show of the Llano County Poultry Association will be held at Llano November 7 and 8. These exhibitions are always largely attended and create great interest among the poultry raisers of that section. Paul Cuyus and E. Holmgren, poultry specialists from the Extension Service of A. & M. College of Texas, will be present and will give demonstrations on the proper grading and marketing of birds.

Lamar county reported more than four times as many permanent pasture demonstrations under the direction of the county agent up to September 1, 1932, than any other county in the State. The smallest return per acre reported was \$4.61, which was reported by C. P. Grant, of Deport, who has a total pasture acreage of 75 acres on which he grazed an average of more than 38 head of livestock per day. The largest return per acre reported was by Edgar Little, of Caviness, who grazed an average of more than 18 head per day on a pasture of three acres. His return was \$54.74 per acre. All reports covered receiving an estimated total of a period of six months.

According to the last survey of the United States Agricultural Department the wheat acreage this fall is about 39,805,000 acres, compared with 40,172,000 acres sown last fall, and 43,526,000 acres sown in the fall of 1930. The wheat acreage is approximately one per cent lower than the acreage sown last fall, and 8.5 per cent lower than the area seeded in the fall of 1930. In Texas the acreage is about 3 per cent lower than the acreage sown last fall.

There has been a decline in the horse and mule population in some western counties, on account of the increased use of tractors, but several of the western counties report that the horses and mules are coming back. Dallam county, for example, reports that it has more horses and mules than it had in 1929; this is shown by the records. There was a loss in 1930, but the loss was regained the following year and the number is greater now than ever before.

Three young ladies of West Texas are paying their way through Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth, with products of the farm. All of the expenses, including board, room, tuition and fees, is so paid. On opening day the young ladies arrived on the school campus with a trailer full of jams, jellies, canned meats, preserves and pickles, etc., as a down payment. From time to time their parents will send dressed chickens, meat, etc.

The organized efforts and close study of home problems have enabled the farm women in many counties in Texas to materially reduce the expenses of living, and at the same time add to the comforts and pleasures of the home. Many farm homes are now on a cash basis that were never so happily conditioned before. Through the strict keeping of accounts the women have learned exactly what home expenses are, and increasing the number of marketable commodities they have largely increased the revenue coming to the family. Here is a splendid report from one county: The county agent of Dawson county reports that seven members of the Wilson Club of that county made a saving of \$76.90 in making 64 garments for their families, and eight members of the Patricia Club report a saving of \$104.13 by using modern methods in making the family clothing. The foundation pattern is the device that has been most helpful in making clothing, the members of these clubs say.

Trembles, or alkali disease, symptoms of which are identical, are caused by live stock eating white snake root or rayless goldenrod in the late summer and fall, says the United States Department of Agriculture in a warning to keep stock away from these two weeds. Rayless goldenrod, or jimmy weed, occurs in Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona; white snake root is widely distributed in Eastern United States and as far west as Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Louisiana. Trembles is also known as milk sickness, and young animals or persons drinking milk from affected animals may also develop the disease. Neither weed is sought by animals, but is eaten only when desirable food is lacking. Stock losses may be greatly reduced by handling animals so that they do not graze where these plants are abundant. No effective cure is known for affected animals, but use of purgatives or laxatives, such as Epsom salts or raw linseed oil, often gives relief.

Speaking of good beef, and how to have it, Roy W. Snyder, meat specialist in the Extension Service at Texas A. & M. College, says: "Juicy steaks, tender, tasty meat, comes only from high quality animals, and to get such a finish a calf should be fed at least 90 to 150 days. There is no magic in canning that can change a scrubby, immature rough and rangy calf into choice beef. A calf that has had milk and good grazing will be acceptable but can be much improved by feeding. A practical method is to feed calves oats, shelled corn or milo before weaning. To a weaned calf in a dry lot supply all the hay it will eat, all the fattening foods, such as shelled corn, crushed ear corn or milo heads it will eat without scouring, and one to one and a half pounds per day of cottonseed meal, or a limited amount of cottonseed, not to exceed two and a half pounds daily. At the start a calf will consume about two pounds of grain per day, and this will gradually increase to ten or twelve pounds per day. A beef-bred animal should be fattened if possible. It yields more choice thick muscles than a dairy-bred animal; lays on fat through the lean muscles, thereby increasing tenderness; yields a superior white, crisp fat; and the lean muscles are a bright, attractive red color. Fatten the best animal available, regardless of whether it is steer or heifer. Heifers fatten a little quicker, but few people can tell the difference in the carcasses. Always select for killing a thrifty animal, and never one that is losing weight.

There will be a calf show in Coleman next spring for 4-H club boys. It will be held just before the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show. The best calves will receive the \$100 prize money offered by the business concerns of Coleman. Thirty-three calves are now on feed and C. V. Robinson, county agent, expects more calves to go into 4-H club lots.

On the farm of J. R. Goss, in Fannin and Lamar counties, 4,200 acres of one kind of cotton was grown this year. It is the intention to grow the same cotton on this farm next year, and also induce all the farmers in the community to grow the same variety. Samples taken from this cotton showed the lint to be one and one-sixteenth inch staple. Only this kind of cotton was ginned on the Goss gin this year, and about 45,000 bushels of pure seed are available for planting.

J. R. Sheriff, of Bailey county, reports that he produced eggs last April at a feed cost of 3.2 cents per dozen. His flock of 295 Leghorn hens laid during the month 4,700 eggs, on a ration of milo, hegari, mash and skim milk. The total cost of feed was \$12.50. The eggs were marketed at an average price of 7.72 cents a dozen, making a total of \$30.65, and leaving a profit of \$18.15.

Sudan and sorghum hay are slightly superior to cotton seed hulls as the roughage for growing dairy heifers, according to O. C. Copeland, dairyman at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. It is the prevailing practice in the cotton areas to allow the young dairy animals access to pastures whenever available, but usually these pastures furnish only a small part of the feed required, hence it is necessary to feed some grain and roughage to maintain normal growth of the animals. Not enough hay is produced to supply all of the roughage that is needed, and because cottonseed hulls are so abundant, they are frequently used as a substitute for the hay. Mr. Copeland reports that heifers fed hay average 50 pounds heavier at 21 months old than heifers fed cottonseed hulls. The more rapid growth of the heifers fed hay over the heifers fed cottonseed hulls was made under one year of age. Animals two years old or over made just as rapid growth when fed cottonseed hulls as when fed hay. Differences in growth between the heifers fed cottonseed hulls and those fed hay can be explained by the fact that hay is higher in food value than cottonseed hulls, and if more grain is fed when cottonseed hulls are used as the roughage, just as good growth can be expected as when hay is used with a smaller amount of grain.

In many counties of Western Texas the farmers are using more horse and mule power than for several years in their farm operations. The tractors are largely being put aside, and as a consequence the farmers are raising more horses and mules of better grade.

Shall we say "molasses" or syrup when speaking of the popular sweets from sweet cane? It all depends. If the syrup is a by-product of sugar making, then it is "molasses," but if the syrup is made from sorghum or similar canes wherein all the plants sugars are contained, then it's syrup.

How long will a duck live and how long will it lay eggs? This paper can't answer the question, and probably no one else can, but there is a duck which has been in one family near Stanford, Kentucky, for twenty years. And the report came about six weeks ago that the duck was still laying eggs.

In 1920, there were ten million more people on the farms than there were in the cities in the United States. Today there are ten million more people in the cities than on the farms. Industry in the cities in its present condition can not support this increased population. Industry, over-expanded during the war years and in the boom years since the war, is not likely for a long time to get back to where it was in those times. In the meantime the millions of unemployed in the cities, drawn there by a demand for industrial and clerical workers that no longer exists, must eat. The chief hope of millions of idle is in a redistribution of the population. A greater proportion must produce in the country—produce their own living.

The proposed establishment of a pest free citrus zone in the Winter Garden area became effective a few weeks since with the issuance of a quarantine proclamation by the State Commissioner of Agriculture. Counties comprising the pest free zone are Dimmit, Frio, LaSalle, Maverick, Zavalla and the north half of Webb. With the 50,000 citrus trees now growing in the district practically free of pests and disease, as found in surveys by the Department of Agriculture, the quarantine declares trees affected with certain diseases or pests a nuisance and provides for either proper treatment or destruction. Importation of citrus trees is prohibited except by special permission. Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas and dipping in oil emulsion solution is required before a State inspector may issue special permit tags for entry of trees into the area. Importation of bud wood is limited to that properly dipped and granted a special permit. All citrus fruit must be treated to prevent pest dissemination before entry. Orange trees comprise the bulk of the lower Rio Grande Valley, where grapefruit is the chief citrus product.

One of the largest steers that has been marketed at Fort Worth in some time was marketed a few weeks ago by W. B. Williams, of Dublin. The steer was purchased from R. S. Lane, of near Dublin. The steer was a five-year old and had been in a feed lot for seventeen months. The steer weighed 2,020 pounds and sold for 5 1/4 cents a pound.

Ochiltree county is the biggest producer of wheat among all the counties of Texas, growing that grain on 75 per cent of its 900 sections of land. While there was almost a failure of the wheat crop this year due to lack of rain, about the same acreage in wheat has been planted, and better yields and prices are confidently looked forward to next year. Wheat growers of that section look upon wheat as about the best pasture there is for cattle.

Slowly but steadily new uses are being found for cotton. In an enlarged use for cotton producers of the South's great staple crop base their hopes for profitable production in the future, for it is well known that the South can and will continue to produce more cotton than the world now uses, and an over-production always means unprofitable prices. It is encouraging to note that a Texas paper company has perfected a process for making a fine bond paper with a 75 per cent cotton content. The paper is said to compare favorably with high-price bond papers of rag content, and is far superior to the cheap sulphite papers. It costs but little more than the latter. This opens up a new field for the use of cotton. Every ton of the paper will contain three bales of cotton.

E. A. Miller, agronomist of the Texas A. & M. College Extension Service, takes as his text a Bible command, "Thou shalt not sow thy fields with mixed seed," and then preaches a strong sermon in buying only pure and approved seeds. "Beware of buying seed from irresponsible parties," says Mr. Miller. "Be sure that the seed is pure and at least carries a tag showing the per cent of germination, per cent of weed seeds, etc. There is always risk in buying seed from any trucker or peddler who happens along and who has no business reputation to uphold. In these days of low prices big yields are more important than ever, and they can only be obtained by planting seeds of high-yielding strains. The handicap of inferior seed cannot be overcome by good soil, good rainfall and good cultural methods, although these factors are very important. Seed that look good may have a very poor pedigree, or none at all, and may be full of weed seeds or disease germs. Germination alone does not give a true idea of the value of seed, for it often happens that poor seed germinate well and look good. The safest way is to buy only tagged seed of known origin."

Charles Hamilton, a Knox county farmer, bought 535 lambs last fall to feed for market. He fed only feed grown by himself, which included wheat, milo, barley, sudan and alfalfa. He marketed the lambs after feeding them ninety days. After allowing full value for all feed, and good wages for all his work, he netted \$124 from the feeding.

Southwestern ranchmen have been warned against a poisonous weed growing in the Odessa section. It has proven, according to J. J. Bayless of the government experiment station at Balmorhea, very deadly to cattle. Several tests have been made. The seeds contain a deadly purplish juice, which it is said has killed many cattle west of the Pecos river.

A saving in seed cost of \$30,000 is in prospect for cotton farmers in several Gonzales communities, where the pure seed from a one variety cotton block is to be sold. The county agent says that under agreement with the co-operating Greenville Federal Experiment Station, the farmers will sell their pure seed at oil mill prices where farmers arrange for one-variety blocks.

Texas maintains its distinction of being the greatest cattle producing State and the greatest sheep producing State in the Union. According to the 1930 census there were in Texas 5,677,000 head of cattle and 5,550,000 head of sheep. Yet, according to the same authority Texas ranks thirty-second among the States in respect to the value of domestic animals per farm. Texas is even below the average of States in this respect, the average value of animals per farm for the country as a whole having been in 1930—the last year for which figures are available—\$964, while for Texas it was only \$916. Some of the States, such as New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware and Massachusetts, which are regarded chiefly as manufacturing States, take rank ahead of Texas in the matter of value of live stock per farm. The explanation of Texas' low rank in this comparison probably lies in the manner in which live stock is distributed in this State, and also in the small number of hogs produced. Texas cattle and sheep, together totaling about 11,000,000 head, are found largely on big ranches. Thousands of Texas farms do not even keep a milk cow. Comparatively few raise sheep or goats. The tractor has replaced many horses and mules on the plantation, and the development of good roads in the rural districts and the acquisition by almost every farmer of an automobile also accounts for the decline in the number of horses and mules. The tenant farming system is responsible in part for the relatively small value of live stock per farm in Texas. As a rule tenants do not go in largely for the production of live stock.

Again the Tariff Becomes a Dominant Issue

(Continued From Page 2)

before the passage of the Hawley-Smoot act a committee of the League of Nations decided, after careful research, that the American tariff was the highest of any nation with the single exception of Spain.

Whatever the precise level of its average rates, in comparison with those of earlier American tariffs and of contemporary tariffs elsewhere, it is clear that the new bill adopted by Congress at the end of its fourteen months' debate was more in the nature of a general than of a "limited" revision. By many economists, many exporters and many consumers' organizations, the President was urged to veto it. He was told that it flatly repudiated his original proposal; that a further increase in protection duties was inconsistent with our new position as a creditor nation; that the effect of a broad upward revision of rates would be to deepen the business depression which had begun with the stock market panic, some eight months ago.

The President's Attitude

The President, however, disregarded such counsel and signed the new bill on June 17, 1930. He agreed with critics of

the measure that it was "not perfect," but insisted that "no tariff bill * * * ever will be enacted under the present system that will be perfect." Such "inequalities and inequitable compromises" as appeared in the measure could be adjusted, he believed, through "the new flexible provision" carried in the bill. This provision reorganized the Tariff Commission, but gave it authority not greatly different from that enjoyed under previously existing law. The commission was authorized to investigate costs of production at home and abroad, and to recommend increases or decreases which would change rates by not more than 50 per cent. Approval or disapproval of these recommendations remained in the hands of the President.

In signing the bill, Mr. Hoover declared his belief that it was important to end "the uncertainties in the business world which have been added to by the long-extended debate." He felt certain that "with returning normal conditions our foreign trade will continue to expand."

The Tariff in Action

The confidence thus expressed by Mr. Hoover was stated with still more optimism by many of his colleagues. Secretary Mellon voiced the opinion that the

new law would make "a definite contribution to business stability." Secretary of Commerce Lamont believed that it would support "our great and growing buying power." His assistant, Dr. Julius Klein, found in the "flexible" provision a "forward-looking" plan: "Let us hope that the benefit of this example will not go unnoticed beyond our borders." In the Senate, Mr. Watson, the Republican floor leader, predicted that the new law would turn the tide of the depression:

Nevertheless, despite the confidence of Republican leaders, both domestic and foreign trade were destined, as we know now, to continue persistently and discouragingly toward lower levels. In June, 1932, electric power production, freight car loadings, automobile production, steel mill output and many other indices of business activity had fallen from 20 to 80 per cent below the figures for June, 1930, when the new tariff law was signed. The decline in the value of our export trade is shown in the chart accompanying this article. Small seasonal fluctuations still appear in the line, but the main trend has plainly been downward.

The question arises whether the tariff itself has been responsible, in whole or in part, for these losses at home and

abroad. Democrats and Republicans have debated this question at length in the campaign. Sharp differences of opinion have developed on two major points.

Effect on Foreign Trade

In Governor Roosevelt's opinion: "The ink on the Hawley-Smoot bill was not dry before foreign nations commenced their program of retaliation. Brick for brick they built their walls against us." Between June, 1930, and June, 1932, American exports declined from \$294,000,000 to \$115,000,000. "These facts speak for themselves."

To this the Republican reply is that foreign nations began the present tariff war before the Hawley-Smoot law was enacted; that they have recently curtailed their purchases in this country, not in order to punish us but because hard times have destroyed their buying power; that a large part of the decline in the value of our exports is explained by falling prices rather than by loss of volume; and that foreign trade, as the whole, is holding up about as well as domestic industrial production. "Both," Senator Smoot asserts, "are approximately 35 per cent below the level of 1928, on a quantity basis."

Effect on Agriculture

Finally, there is the question of what the Hawley-Smoot act has done for American agriculture. Governor Roosevelt charges that the present tariff has injured the farmer by depriving him of markets for his products and by raising prices of the things he buys, whereas it has had no power to raise prices of the things he sells, since the value of such commodities as wheat and cotton is established in world markets. "The things the farmer buys now cost 9 per cent above pre-war prices. The things that the farmer sells are 43 per cent below pre-war prices. The fact is that the farmer is hit both ways in consequence of the tariff."

President Hoover replies that "the very basis of safety to American agriculture is the protective tariff on farm products." In his Des Moines speech he warned the farmers of the Middle West that "both corn and wheat could be sold in New York from the Argentine at prices below yours at this moment were it not for the tariff." Vetoing a Democratic tariff bill in May, he asserted: "Prices have declined throughout the world, but to a far greater extent in other countries than in the United States."

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Guaranteed by this famous signature

Thomas Lipton

Best by taste



10¢ a month

is all my wife pays to get the world's finest salt! It never chokes saltcellars in damp weather... and it protects our grandchildren from goiter. Take my wife's tip and insist that your grocer give you...

MORTON'S
IODIZED SALT
WHEN IT RAINS IT POURS

CUTS TIMBER FASTER THAN IT IS GROWN

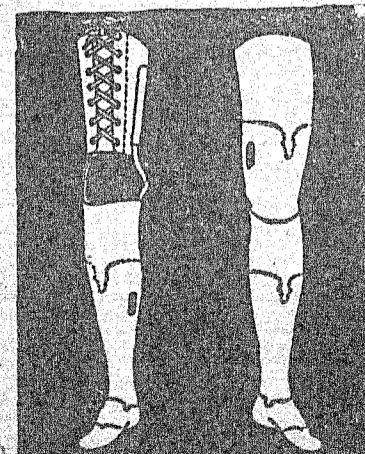
Texas is cutting her timber four times faster than it is being grown, if the reports of the Texas Forest Service are correct. The reports of the Forest Service say that approximately 2,000,000,000 board feet of timber are cut from the forests of this State annually. The annual growth or increment in the East Texas commercial timber region is estimated at 503,640,000 board feet on 3,069,000 acres.

Texas in normal years has been cutting its virgin timber land at the rate of about 200,000 acres yearly, and with only 500,000 acres of pine timber land remaining, production in a few years must come from second-growth lands, which are not sufficient to bear the burden for any length of time. The State has 2,600,000 acres of very young pine production—1,529,000 are non-restocking and 1,071,000 are fair growth less than eight inches in diameter—total of 7,329,000 acres of pine land that should be restocked to meet lumber and timber requirements.

TEXAS' BUMPER FEED CROP

The Texas corn crop, which is now estimated at 108,433,000 bushels, is one of the largest in the State's history, averaging 19 bushels per acre, and is some 41,000,000 bushels above the five-year average. Texas grain sorghums this year will produce approximately 66,829,600 bushels, as against a five-year average of 48,241,000 bushels. On top of this there will be 839,000 tons of wild and tame hay, or large increases over the five-year average. The huge Spanish peanut crop of 103,500,000 tons is perhaps the largest ever raised, and nearly double the five-year average.

Texas will undoubtedly have the largest feed supplies they have ever had and information is to the effect that there will be on feed more steers, beef calves and lambs than ever before.



HEDGECOCK ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND BRACE CO.
1506 COMMERCE ST. DALLAS, TEXAS
WRITE FOR CATALOG

A TEXAS TOWN THAT VANISHED

In the golden days of the cattle industry, when barbed wire fences were unknown, Senterfitt was one of the wealthiest towns in Central Texas. It was a wide-open, active town whose saloons never closed, day or night, except for funerals. Today few of the younger generation ever heard of Senterfitt, and it has no place on the map.

For miles and miles around this now forgotten town the cattle ranges stretched away in grassy monotony, and under the broiling sun a man could ride all day without meeting a living soul. But in the town all was different. Here was the cowboy in all his glory. Scores of good horses stood tied to the hitching racks at the side of the Main street. Bronzed cowpunchers with jingling spurs and broad-brimmed hats swung along. Occasionally a pistol shot rang out.

Such was Senterfitt in the early seventies and until up in the eighties, and such was the spirit of its inhabitants. Senterfitt did not live long, but it lived its life and died before the glory of those eventful days came to a close. Today Senterfitt is nothing but a fading memory. The long row of buildings of saloons and stores have given away before the ravages of the elements. Only with great difficulty can one trace through the tangled grass and underbrush the line of what was once the principal streets. In its palmy days a town of several hundred, it is now as deserted as the villages of which the great Goldsmith wrote.

Along in the early seventies Lampasas county's northern boundary line extended to the limit of Mills county's northern boundary line of today. In fact, both counties were then one. But the northern portion of the county objected. In order to prevent a division in the county, Rubé Senterfitt, one of the first settlers of the section, who owned a large ranch near the center of the district, had a townsite surveyed out of his ranch on Salt Creek. Soon the town was in the making and not long afterwards several hundred people had taken up their residence in the new town.

In the eighties, when the Santa Fe constructed its line, Lometa was established, and Senterfitt ceased to survive. Most of the inhabitants moved to Lometa.

AGRICULTURAL BRANCH BANK AT SAN ANGELO

A branch of the Fort Worth Regional Bank of the Agricultural Credit Corporation has been opened at San Angelo. D. E. Hughes, a local ranchman and wool buyer, is chairman of the Board and G. C. Magruder, a banker of Mertzon, is manager.

Woman's Page

By MRS. MARGARET STUTE

HOME PROBLEMS

Just a word in passing about the lingerie a fastidious woman will choose. You know, the effect of the most beautiful frock can be ruined by ill-chosen and ill-fitting undergarments... especially in the present mode when slim hips must be kept slim. The elimination of unnecessary seams and fullness... the reward of simple cutting and sewing... and the proper use of fabric insures perfect fit. Then, too, there is the choice of tailored finish or dainty touches of lace—both are smart, both attractive. You'll feel doubly well dressed when you know these details have been taken care of with just a little forethought.

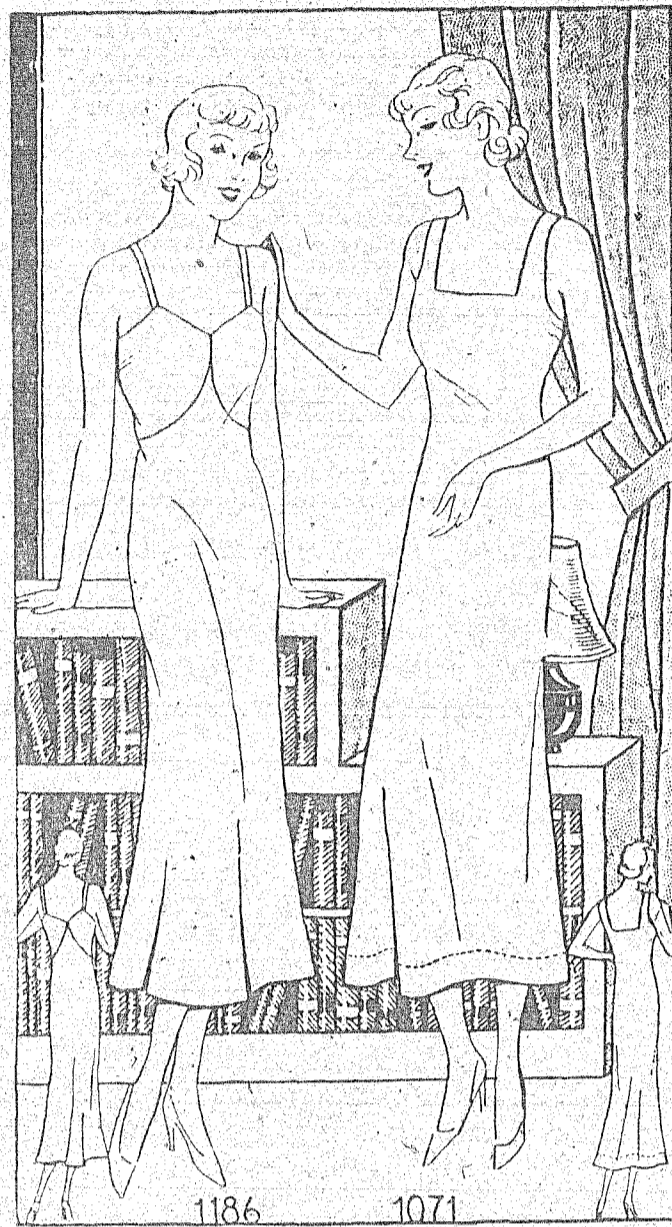
Pattern 1186, Bias-cut lingerie requires less fabric and results in more perfect fit. You'll like the trim lines of this slip. Pattern 1186 may be ordered only in sizes 32 to 44. Size 34 requires 1 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric.

Pattern 1071, The built-up neckline is a favorite with many women. The square neck, the few tiny darts and seams mark the simplicity of this model. Pattern 1071 may be ordered only in sizes 14 to 26 and 28 to 50. Size 16 requires 2 1/2 yards 39-inch fabric.

These models are very easy to make as each pattern comes to you with simple, step-by-step cutting and sewing diagrams. Yardage is given for every size.

Send FIFTYCENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for EACH pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, THE STYLE NUMBER and SIZE of each pattern ordered.

THE NEW WINTER CATALOG offers a comprehensive collection of the best of the forthcoming season's styles for morning, afternoon, sports and evening wear. Its 32 pages also include charming models for juniors



and kiddies, lingerie, pajamas, and carefully selected patterns that make delightful gifts. SEND FOR YOUR COPY. This catalog is FIFTYCENTS when ordered alone. Catalog and pattern together, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address all mail and orders to Southwest Magazine, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

BEING THANKFUL FOR A FRIEND—The Art of Being a Good Neighbor.

During a recent illness I had the opportunity to study the art of being a good neighbor. It made me realize more forcefully than ever before that the old saying, "Sadie O'Grady and the Colonel's Lady are sisters under the skin." It made me think that at least I had one thing for which I could be "thankful" this year. With all the poverty, suffering and strain of uncertainty, there is still one thing of human nature that is as strong today as it was a thousand years ago, and that is the desire to "do good" to those that need us. Don't you think that this is something worth being heartily and happily thankful for? What kind of a neighbor are you?

One of the happiest traits any person can possess is being able to find the good and beautiful things in life. It is true that there is so much sickness, distress and calamity that sometimes it is very hard to find the tiny gem of happiness tucked away amid the debris. However, it is there for everyone, and you may find it provided you have the patience and perseverance to search for it. It doesn't matter how bad a person is, there is always some good hidden away in his or her nature. Sometimes it takes hardships and near death to find out the good or bad in the person. But fortunate indeed is the person who can carry that happy smile and thankful heart through the everyday work world. More fortunate are the loved ones of a family and the neighbors. Through long centuries of struggle we have learned that "man cannot live by bread alone." We have learned that we must give and that we must take.

A few years ago in a large city I knew of a family who had lived in the same block for twelve years. I had heard them repeatedly boast that they did not know a single neighbor, they had ever had in that time! They seemed proud of the fact. Then came a day when out of the blue heaven trouble knocked at their door. The mother with a three-day-old baby in her arms awakened to find the bread winner a helpless cripple as the result of an accident, the bank account very low and the closest relatives in a far-distant State. She was humbly thankful when kind, gentle hands took the restless babe and rocked it to sleep. She was made to know the true meaning of, "am I my brother's keeper?" when the neighbors came in and kept the wolf of hunger from the door, waited on them, fed the children and tidied them through a time when the need of human help was great. How abashed and ashamed these people must have felt when forced to accept the necessities of life from those whom they had bragged of NOT KNOWING? How much nearer if they had accumulated in the Bank of Human Kindness a surplus to draw from when needed.

Why wait until misfortune brings us low before we find the art of being a good neighbor? Why not be a good neighbor because it is the right and happy thing to do? Why not take a little time out of today, out of tomorrow, to say a kindly word, to do a loving deed for a neighbor and a friend? Some of the greatest poems, the finest essays and the most beautiful songs have been written on the theme of friendship. Yet each one of us must

find this precious jewel for ourself. We can not expect to have a friend unless we can be a friend.

The first and most important rule in friendship or neighborliness is fairness. Don't expect him to keep his chickens out of your garden when your chickens are spoiling his. Each should keep his chickens in their place and avoid an unpleasant episode. Don't borrow unless you are willing to lend. When you do borrow, don't forget to return. I knew a man who once borrowed over single instrument he used in making a crop—forgot to return any of them and was angry when the rightful owner came to claim them. In every community is a drone. Don't be that drone. Be one of the busy bees.

Don't wait for tragedy to strike before you know your neighbor. Stop a little while each week and get acquainted. Often we hastily and unthinkingly say, "I don't like that fellow." Nine times out of ten we don't like him because we don't know him. Visit with your friends and neighbors before it is too late. Take them their flowers while they can smell them. Slap them on the back, shake their hand and tell them of your friendship while they can still hear you.

In one of the daily papers I saw a report of the head of a cemetery organization in which he stated that death was taking a holiday. The death rate of the country had fallen off during the depression, which he attributed to the fact that people were living saner and more sensibly. Our grandparents had time to raise everything they ate and wore. They ground their own flour, spun their own cloth and hewed the logs for their homes. Yet they knew their neighbors better than we do. It took them several hours to travel the distance we can now cover in a few minutes. They knew the art of being a real neighbor and were thankful that they had a friend. Never was the weather too harsh, never the way too hard, to do a kindly deed for a neighbor. They knew the art of neighborliness and friendship.

One of the most successful business men I know of keeps a man on the payroll who does nothing but visit the sick, write cheerful letters to the afflicted, send congratulations on marriage and birth and offer sympathy to the bereaved when loved ones are claimed by death. This human touch of friendship has netted the firm thousands of dollars worth of business each year. Human love and neighborliness will net you and me thousands of dollars in the Bank of Human Kindness if we are willing to make the investment. The most beautiful part of this bank is that by investing yourself you multiply your happiness an hundred fold. You NEVER lose—YOU have everything to gain.

So let us make this Thanksgiving season a season in which we give thanks for a friend by being a friend. Let us learn the art of being a good neighbor, not just to those that we know and love, but to the whole world. I do not think we should give so much of worldly substance, but more of our time and love. Give love and service to your fellowman. Be a good neighbor, be a true friend, and the thankful for it all.

TESTED RECIPES

Baked Beans

Soak 1 pound of dried beans over night in cold water. In the morning put to boil and cook in the same water until skins crack. There should be about 1/2 cup liquid over the beans which should be drained off and mixed with two teaspoons each of salt and mustard and 4 tablespoons molasses. Scald 1/2 pound salt pork, cut in pieces and place on top of beans which should have been put in a baking dish. Pour the molasses mixture over the beans adding enough boiling water to cover beans. Place baking dish lid on and bake in a slow oven 6 to 8 hours. These are delicious on crisp winter days.

Vegetable Soup

Here is soup made to order for winter days. Soak one-fourth pound lima beans and 1 pound rice for twelve hours. Boil one-half pound pearl barley for 2 hours. Blanch 1 pound carrots, 1 pound onions, 1 medium sized potato and 1 red pepper for 3 minutes and cold dip. Prepare the vegetables and cut into small cubes. Mix thoroughly lima beans, rice, carrots, onions, potatoes and red pepper. Fill hot jars three-fourths full of the above mixture of vegetables and cereals. Make a smooth paste of 1/2 pound wheat flour and blend in 5 gallons of soup stock. Boil 3 minutes and add 4 ounces of salt. Pour hot (Continued in next column)

4 things your skin must have



To keep your complexion young and lovely just four things are necessary... Cleansing, Lubricating, Stimulating, Protecting... Use Pond's four preparations this quick, easy way:

1. Cleanse face and neck thoroughly with Pond's Cold Cream, several times a day, always after exposure. Remove with Pond's softer Cleansing Tissues... in white or peach.

2. Pat briskly with Pond's stimulating Skin Freshener to tone and firm, close and refine the pores.

3. Pond's Vanishing Cream—apply for powder base and protection from sun and wind.

4. Always after bedtime cleansing, leave on fresh Cold Cream overnight, to soften and lubricate the skin.



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OUR MOTHER'S

PURE "ALL OCCASION" COCOA and the price is only HALF AS MUCH as other brands of high grade cocoa would cost you. SAVE THE DIFFERENCE IN PRICE.

Our Mother's Cocoa

Makes a delightful drink. It is also unsurpassed for cakes, icings, syrups, custards, puddings, desserts, chocolate pies, chocolate ice cream, home-made fudge, etc.

Packed in three convenient sizes—1/2 Lb., 1 Lb. and 2 Lbs.

Ask your grocer for a can today.

E. & A. OPLER, Inc.

Chicago, Ill. Brooklyn, N. Y.



stock over vegetables enough to fill the jars and place lids in position. Process for 90 minutes at 10 pound pressure or 2 hours in a water bath. Makes a delicious soup for emergency dinners or suppers.

Corned Beef

Select pieces of plate rump cross rib or brisket. Cut in convenient sized pieces of about the same weight. Cook as quickly after the meat is cooled as possible. Weigh the meat and allow 2 pounds of salt to 25 pounds of meat. Spread 1/2-inch layer of salt in the bottom of a large wide mouthed stone jar, pack in a layer of meat, then another layer of salt; repeat, having a thick layer of salt for the top. Let stand over night, then add 1 pound sugar, 1/2 ounce baking soda and 1 ounce salt peter in quart of tepid water. Add enough water to cover the meat and weight it down with a board cover and wooden blocks or stone. The meat must be entirely covered with brine or it will spoil. Cure in the brine for 4 to 6 weeks before using. Store in a cool place.

Use of Salt

Sprinkle a little salt on the kitchen or furnace fire after it is made will keep it going for hours without further attention.

ASKS FOR EXTENSION OF RAIL LINE

The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize it to extend a spur track eight miles long from its Eagle Pass branch about twenty-six miles from Eagle Pass into the farming area known as the Quemado Valley.

The line would not pass through any cities or villages and would be solely to pick up vegetable freight.

HIGHWAY 75 COMPLETED

The last concrete on Highway 75, between Winnipeg, Canada, and Galveston, Texas, was poured late in September, at a point just north of Ennis, and the highway there is now open to traffic. It is claimed that this is the greatest highway in the world. A great celebration in honor of the completion of the highway was observed October 4th at the Ellis County Fair.

Thou believest that there is one God; thou doest well; the devils also believe, and tremble. James 2:19.

BODY ODORS!

End for all time this humiliating problem

Odor-away

A DAINTY DEODORANT The new, antiseptic deodorant powder which is capturing the fancy and enthusiasm of discriminating people wherever used.

Unexcelled for use in treatment of Athlete's foot.

Endorsed by Prominent Physicians

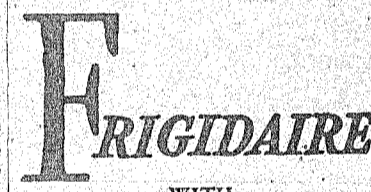
Adapted Supply. Each Packet for Complete Satisfaction as your Money Back

THE ODOR-AWAY COMPANY P. O. Box 624 Dept. A. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Castling all your care upon him; for he careth for you, I Pet. 5:7.



THIS *GENUINE SUPER-POWERED 2-CYLINDER



WITH 1/4 GREATER FOOD SPACE in the same sized cabinet

NOW BEING OFFERED FOR ONLY

\$136.00

DELIVERED, INSTALLED AND FEDERAL TAX PAID

* WARNING—This is the genuine, Super-Powered, two-cylinder Frigidaire—a product of General Motors. It gives the same fast freezing, lower operating cost, and dependability—plus 1/4 greater food space. You are cautioned against accepting a cheap, underpowered or poorly constructed refrigerator under the impression you are getting a genuine Frigidaire. Such a refrigerator is expensive at any price. The standards of Frigidaire have not been lowered to make the new price possible. Look for the Frigidaire name-plate—found only on the genuine Frigidaire.

P. M. BRATTEN COMPANY 2615 W. 7th Street FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

J. P. GALLOWAY, Inc., 435 N. Harwood, DALLAS, TEXAS.

STRAUS-FRANK CO., 281 South Flores Street SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

SANTA ANNA NEWS

VOLUME 47

SANTA ANNA, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY November 4, 1932

Number 50

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

NO MARKET FOR TEXAS TURKEYS

Producers and dealers throughout Texas are between a rock and a hard place on this year's turkey crop, in so far as the present outlook for a market is concerned. Buyers are dressing plants announced their readiness for business this week, but up to date, Thursday morning, no offer has been made from the eastern states for Texas turkeys. Buyers are at sea and producers are in deep water without a paddle, so to speak. We growers can invite our creditors out to stay until the crop is eaten up, provided the said creditors will credit the account when the turkeys are all consumed.

Farmers can eat turkey, but they will be a pretty looking set trying to wear clothes made from turkey feathers.

A movement last winter, encouraged by some but discouraged by this editor, caused to be shipped to the northwestern states several hundred dozen turkey eggs from the very best flocks in the state at 18c and 20c per egg, now the eastern buyers inform the Texas growers they have found plenty of turkeys to supply their demands in the northwest. Egad, now what? Turkeys everywhere and..... Guess the rest!

Later—we were informed late Thursday that the market would open Friday.

ASSOCIATIONAL B. T. S. SOCIAL IN COLEMAN

Friday evening the Coleman County Associational B. T. S. will meet in the Educational Building of the First Baptist Church at Coleman for an evening of fun directed by Miss Beulah Doerr, the Educational director of the First Baptist Church at Brownwood. More than two hundred young people from the various unions in the county are expected to be present.

BOX SUPPER AT WHON

The News has been requested to announce that there will be a box supper at Whon Saturday night of this week. The proceeds will be used for school purposes. The supper will be held either in the school house or the church.

Coleman Junct'n

Sunday School and B. T. S. were well attended Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Robertson and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Sewell visited Sunday in the home of Mrs. Ara Ripley.

Misses Lena Moore and Velma Dunn were Sunday guests of Miss Imogene Ward.

A large number from this community attended the Watts Creek singing Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dunn spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Shamblin of Shields.

The B. T. S. Halloween entertainment given in the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Winstead Friday night was enjoyed by a large crowd.

Miss Mary Patterson visited Sunday with Miss Lillian Winstead.

Miss Mattie Broocke of Coleman spent Monday night with Miss Lena Moore.

Raymond Dunn spent Saturday night with Willis Moore.

Miss Levena Grelle visited Sunday with Misses Aleene and Nadine Ripley.

Visitors in the J. L. Ward home Sunday afternoon included Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Sewell, Miss Grace Odom, Mrs. Croft of Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Ward and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ward of Santa Anna, Mrs. Ara Ripley and Mrs. U. P. Moore.

Miss Velma Dunn had as her guest Saturday night Miss Lena Moore.

Eddie Ward visited Sunday with Eugene Glasson.

Miss Celeste Modawell visited Monday night with Misses Janie Lou and Mable Odom.

Miss Jewell Candler of Coleman visited Monday night with Miss Grace Odom.

Hicks Rubber Company's November Trade-in Tire and Battery Sale begins November 4th. Get them at Humble Station in East Santa Anna.

Bring your turkeys to I. G. Bobo.

SIX KINDS OF CORN GROWN ON LONE EAR

A well-formed ear of corn containing six varieties of the grain was displayed at the Times office Saturday by Tom Turner, who lives east of Snyder.

Most of the grains are mottled, white and red, while several inches are solid red. Another portion is regular strawberry corn. A big purple grain looms in the center of a mottled row, two yellow grains may be found near the end, and several white grains are also smiling forth.

Tom says he is going to save the ear for display at the county fair (if any) this year.

(Scurry County Times)

RURAL CHURCHES SOLVE PROBLEM OF PAYING PASTOR

A new departure in church finance has proven successful with Rev. W. H. Gage of Adamsville, Texas. Mr. Gage is pastor of four rural Baptist Churches and arranged his budget in each church on the basis of produce rather than money. The result was surprising.

A committee from each church was sent out to secure from each family represented in the membership the following gifts in produce: 5 bushels of corn, 5 bushels of cotton seed, 5 bushels of other grain, 5 bales of hay, 1 gallon of lard, 1 gallon of syrup or honey, 1 bushel of potatoes per year, and a monthly gift of 1 frying chicken, 1 dozen eggs, 1 pound of butter, 1 pound vegetables and one can of canned goods.

Mr. Gage visited each family of his membership each month and collected the offerings in a trailer, and thus visited the homes of his people as well as secured the gifts.

All the gifts not needed for the use of the pastor's family were sold and the money used for clothing and other necessities.

The first year these churches paid their pastor more than \$2,400 in produce at market prices, and besides he received numerous extra gifts, having 19 hogs, 80 pure-bred chickens and some 500 bushels of grain on hand at the close of the year.

The causes of missions and benevolences were cared for, by the church membership, with gifts of cash or produce which was converted into cash and forwarded to the institutions for which it was given.

In arranging for the contributions, there were many substitutes for items listed and the quantity varied somewhat from family to family, but it solved the most vexing problem of these rural churches.

NOTICE

I will re-open my Gift Shop at my home, first house south of Ward School, with an informal tea Saturday November twelfth from two 'til six o'clock.

MRS. JODIE E. BAKER

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

On the first Lord's Day in this month at 2:30 p. m. at the Church of Christ we will talk on the subject of speaking with tongues and miracles gifts. Every body invited and especially the ministers of the town.

A. S. Werner

Milligan News

Sunday School was small Sunday, but the attendance at Bible Drill was very good.

Our school opened Monday, but the enrollment is not yet complete because so many are staying out to pick cotton.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Yancy spent Sunday in the D. O. McWhirter home.

Miss Caroline Davis visited Miss Irene Banks Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Constable and Naomi and Mary visited in the Bill Lyrie home near Santa Anna Sunday.

Mrs. Elmo Eubanks and Bettie Jean, and Mrs. W. L. Banks and Irene, R. L. and Sylvia Ruth, were Coleman visitors Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lewallen and baby were dinner guests in the D. P. Wheatly home Sunday.

Hicks Rubber Company's November Trade-in Tire and Battery Sale begins November 4th. Get them at Humble Station in East Santa Anna.

Bring your turkeys to I. G. Bobo.

COLEMAN COUNTY HAS 13 STUDENTS IN JTAC

STEPHENVILLE, Texas, Oct. 19—Thirteen students from Coleman County are enrolled this fall at John Tarleton Agricultural College.

The initial enrollment of 911 this year is the largest in the history of the college. Students are registered from 120 Texas counties, from four other states and from two foreign countries, Mexico and Denmark.

Coleman County students are: Sarah Elizabeth Byers, Faye Coursey, Gussie Marie Coursey, Weldon Clark, W. T. Chapman, Vitis Kelley, Mary Tisdale, Kenneth McFarland, Mary Jane Wilkinson, Coleman; Aline Harper, Santa Anna; William Lee Gotscher, Voss; Mary Love Griffith, Gouldbusk; Mildred Newton, Burkett.

OUR HONOR ROLL FOR THIS WEEK

The following new and renewal subscribers have our thanks for recent calls at this office.

E. E. Pittard, City; Ed Sewell, City; J. C. Ferguson, rt.2; Carl Ellis, Trickham rt.; John L. Beard, Coleman; Jack Bostick, Rockwood; Mrs. W. B. Woodward, City; C. H. Brannan, rt. 2; W. L. Baugh, Trickham rt.; H. V. Hair, W. S. Stacy, Mary Thornogins, O. V. Mitchell, J. M. Duggins, W. E. Brandstetter, Amos Taylor, J. S. Gilmore, A. A. Campbell, Mrs. N. P. Woodruff, W. E. Vanderford, D. D. Byrne, G. D. Taylor, B. W. Yarborough, M. F. Blanton, A. E. Switzer, B. Wagoner, D. H. Moore, John W. Johnson, E. S. Haynes, Sam McCrary, I. V. Sewell, Roy Freeman, C. S. Evans, W. W. Wheeler.

HAUL YOUR TURKEYS

I have a good truck, am prepared to haul your turkeys, and have been authorized to pay you the delivered prices and make the hauling free to you. Mr. Bobo will receive, grade and weigh your turkeys and make the checks payable direct to you. Call me or see me in person.

J. J. Gregg

Hicks Rubber Company's November Trade-in Tire and Battery Sale begins November 4th. Get them at Humble Station in East Santa Anna.

Plainview News

Miss Mary Lillis DeRusha attended the football game at Balingier Friday.

Ernest England is in the hospital suffering from blood poisoning.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartford Watson of Coleman visited Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bivins Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. S. C. McNutt and her daughter and grand-daughter spent Saturday night in the J. J. Horner home.

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Harris and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dodgen.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bivins visited Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rowe Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Rowe were shopping in Coleman Saturday.

Mrs. R. E. DeRusha and daughter Miss Mary Lillis and Miss Pauline England visited Miss Ida Gober in Coleman Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gober and children spent Sunday in the W. A. Brandon home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McCreary were shopping in Coleman Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Roberts are the proud parents of a baby girl.

Mrs. Clifford Stephenson of Santa Anna visited her mother Mrs. George Richardson Friday.

Mrs. J. L. Gober and Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Williamson and son Arville visited in this community Monday.

Mrs. Otis Jackson was carried to the hospital Monday for treatment.

Mrs. Paul Bivins spent Monday with Mrs. Hartford Watson in Coleman.

Mrs. J. M. McCreary and Mrs. Everett Hickman visited Mrs. Viola Brushenham Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Loftis of Santa Anna and Alvin Newman of Line spent Sunday in the J. J. Horner home.

You would be pleased with one of the snappy new dresses and coat suits at Mrs. Shockey's. The prices can't be beat.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL WARNS AGAINST CARELESS FIRES

State Fire Marshal, Raymond S. Mauk, issued a statement today in the form of an appeal to all Texas people to practice care as a means of preventing fires. Mr. Mauk stated that a vigorous campaign was now being waged in every section of Texas against incendiary fires, commonly known as "profit" fires, and that it is highly important that every precaution be taken to prevent careless fires.

The cost of fire-safety, Mr. Mauk said is necessary expense for our urban civilization and that it is much better business to prevent a fire than it is to stop a fire, pointing out the fact that fire fighting is expensive and dangerous.

The time of the year is now here, Mr. Mauk said, when every home and place of business will be using fire in some form for heating purposes and that it is important that every precaution be taken to prevent disastrous fires from any of the many heating devices or appliances.

He suggests that every home and place of business have their heating apparatus, such as fire places, chimneys, wood stoves, gas heaters, oil heaters and their pipes, carefully cleaned, inspected and put into first class condition before the same are used. He especially warned against the use of kerosene and gasoline as a means of starting or quickening a fire, pointing out that many deaths and injuries have resulted by such carelessness.

Also he warned against the use of gasoline for cleaning floors and clothes as such practice is likely to cause a fire and sudden death.

In these days, Mr. Mauk further stated, practically every household is seeking ways and means to economize by reason of necessity, but warned that it is false economy to trust an amateur electrician and cheap electrical devices and that it is good common sense to consult with the city electrician or some competent electrician on all matters pertaining to electrical installations, corrections or removal of electrical devices and appliances, pointing out that recent fire records reveal that many fires have occurred as a result of faulty electrical appliances and devices and improper installation.

Mr. Mauk concluded by saying, whenever in doubt about any matter pertaining to fire-safety, to consult with the local Fire Marshal, Fire Chief, Building Inspector, Gas Inspector, Electrical Inspector and others, as it is better to be safe than sorry.

Santa Anna dealers want your turkeys and promise to pay the highest-market price.

Hicks Rubber Company's November Trade-in Tire and Battery Sale begins November 4th. Get them at Humble Station in East Santa Anna.

ACTIVITIES OF SANTA ANNA F. F. A.

(By J. M. Binion)

Some activities of the Santa Anna High School during the past few days are listed below.

Eleven members of the chapter went to a Turkey grading school at Brownwood on the 26th of October. The boys were primarily interested in turkeys from the farm flock standpoint. The school was conducted by a specialist from A & M. College and those who attended received valuable information on the selection of breeding stock and the grading of turkeys for market. They were told the type of bird the market is demanding now. Turkeys that weigh 17 and 18 pounds have a bigger demand now than the heavier ones. Ways of meeting this demand were explained.

F. F. A. members of the V. A. II class helped Jasper McClellan castrate seven pigs on the 25th of October.

With the assistance of County Agent Robinson the F. F. A. members of the V. A. III class helped Lenton Oakes, who is a member of the class, select breeding stock and select the turkeys that are to be put on the Thanksgiving market. This was on the 2nd of November. The flock of turkeys was one of Lenton's projects for the past year.

Members of V. A. II class are busy opening the necessary accounts for the keeping of records on their projects this year.

LEEDY SCHOOL TO RE-OPEN

The Leedy School will re-open on Monday, November 13. By that time all will be through with their cotton picking and a full enrollment is expected. We were quite fortunate in having our six weeks summer term in order to release the children for gathering the cotton.

M. M. Sheffield

BAPTIST ADULT UNION

Discussion No. 1. The Ideal of Faithfulness. Mrs. Slaughter. No. 2. The Proof of Faithfulness. Mrs. Aldridge. No. 3. The Test of Faithfulness. Mrs. Griffin. No. 4. The Influence of Faithfulness. Mrs. Davis. No. 5. The Rewards of Faithfulness. Mrs. Douglass.

Five new subscribers added to our list this week.

CARD OF THANKS

Not having the names of all those who sent flowers during my recent illness, I am taking this method of saying Thank You to one and all.

I am also grateful for the personal calls, telephone calls, "get-well" cards, and every other expression of love and sympathy.

May Heaven's richest blessings rest upon you all!

G. A. MORGAN
Pastor Methodist Church

NEXT TUESDAY ELECTION DAY

Next Tuesday, November 8, is general election day throughout the United States. The people will go to the polls to either approve or condemn the present general administration, and in the minds of most people, the matter has already been settled.

Your attention is directed to our comments in our Sit and Think article printed elsewhere in this paper. Read it, think it over, and come to the polls and cast your vote for the best interest of the country. If you doubt in your judgment, come and vote anyway.

GINNERS REPORT FOR COLEMAN COUNTY

W. J. Tatum, who inspects and tabulates the cotton reports for Coleman County, reports there were 16,540 bales of cotton ginned in Coleman County prior to October 18, from the 1932 crop, as compared with 24,886 bales ginned from the 1931 crop to the same date last year.

This lacks 8,382 bales of being up to the 1931 mark, but more cotton will be ginned in the future from the 1932 crop than there was from the 1931 crop after that date in our opinion.

DR. L. O. GARRETT NOW IN NEW OFFICE

The news editor had occasion Tuesday to visit the office of Dr. L. O. Garrett, Santa Anna's popular dentist.

Dr. Garrett was among the unfortunate to lose his dental office and fixtures in the fire last August first, that destroyed the second story of the First National Bank Building, but was protected with a small amount of insurance, which he collected, and by adding to it such amounts as he could raise, went to Fort Worth, found a dentist with a well furnished office who was retiring, and purchased the deal at a price he could afford. Now the doctor is situated in one of the newly built and arranged offices near the entrance on the second floor of the same building that was burned.

Dr. Garrett has a dainty reception room, with his dental office and lab partitioned off, and has the best arranged office he has ever enjoyed using.

He is now ready and prepared to serve his customers and wishes to announce to the public that he is open for business. Look for his sign just after entering the hallway of the second floor of the First National Bank Building.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carpenter returned to their home in McLain Monday. Mrs. Carpenter was much improved after her treatment in the Sealy Hospital.

The Ward School Honor Roll was crowded out of this issue and will appear in next week's paper without fail.

DO YOU, TOO, LIVE FROM HAND TO MOUTH?

Everyone knows the sinking feeling of being caught without sufficient funds in his pocket to meet an immediate need. It's bound to happen at times to the most careful people. But there's little excuse for the constant recurrence of such experiences. There are two remedies: living sanely on a simple budget; using a checking account and using it carefully. Let us assist you in both. Don't live from hand to mouth.

The aim of this bank has always been to provide a bank service for the business of this territory, broad enough in scope and large enough in resources to meet every legitimate banking need.

The First National Bank
OF SANTA ANNA, TEXAS.

Santa Anna News

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1932

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

As We Sit and Think (Sometimes Just SIT)

This column does not appear regular, like some editors run, but just occasionally, as the spirit prompts us.

Just at this time it is difficult to think in terms suitable to print. President Hoover and his helpers are working day and night trying to sell the Hoover administration to the suffering public for another four years, while Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and our own John N. Garner are out with their large list of supporters offering a democratic solution to the various problems and ills.

Former Governor Jas. E. Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, the democratic nominee for governor, are shelling the woods for support for Mrs. Ferguson and Orville Bullington with his corps of helpers are losing no time in telling the people of Texas how they should vote for governor next Tuesday.

In so far as this editor is concerned, we do not propose to devote any of our time and space trying to tell the voters in our territory how to vote in the governor's race. Mrs. Ferguson was permitted to run in the primaries, her name has been certified as the nominee of the democratic party, and all democrats who participate in the general election will vote for her. There is a large number of independent voters in Texas who see fit to vote as they please and we grant them the privileges. If they see fit to vote for Mr. Bullington, that is their privilege and we have no protest to offer. Mr. Bullington, in so far as we know, is a competent man and a gentleman, but personally, the writer is a democrat when it comes to voting, if we cannot support the democratic nominees, we can remain silent, and let the others settle the matter.

In the general election we would like to see that every voter go to the polls and vote for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garner. Another Hoover administration like the present one and this country will be on the rocks and we don't mean maybe. People who are so narrow as to claim that Mr. Hoover is not in any way responsible for the present conditions are so dumb they are not interesting to an intelligent voter. In our judgement the Hoover administration will go down in history as the greatest failure ever recorded in the history of the United States, and just why a number of people will let their minds be so prejudiced as to cast their vote for him again is more than we can see.

We are not alarmist, neither are we a bolshevik, but the results soon to follow if there is not a change is alarming, in our humble opinion. The people have stood for this oppression just about as long as they are going to stand for it without rising up in protest. We could sit here and think for days, and not think of words sufficient to describe it.

We are not thinking altogether in terms of politics this morning. There are nine amendments to the constitution to be voted on in the general election next Tuesday.

Most of these amendments are deserving of our favorable consideration. It has been the custom or habit of most people to just look upon an amendment as being something people could get along without and vote against them as they are submitted, but in this instance, we believe the public could well afford to study these amendments and look upon them differently. The first amendment deals with investing the permanent University fund in U. S. Bonds or other revenue bearing securi-

ties. This, it occurs to us, is a good amendment.

The second one to be considered provides for the right to redeem land sold for its taxes within two years from the date of filing the suit. It seems to us, this would be a good amendment, and we shall vote accordingly.

The third one bars the state, county, any sub-division or city from collecting delinquent taxes or holding them as a lien against property after ten years. This is a good amendment and should be passed.

The fourth amendment makes it possible for army, navy, marine or other retired officials of the U. S. Government to hold office in Texas. We see no good reason why this amendment should not be passed.

The fifth amendment would authorize counties bordering on the coast of Texas to vote bonds for the building of seawalls and other such improvements. As this does not affect the people generally over the state, and affects only those living in the border counties, we see no reason for its defeat. If those people want to vote bonds and build protection, they should be privileged to do so.

The sixth amendment provides that only qualified voters who pay taxes can vote in an election where bonds are to be voted, creating a lien upon the property. This is a good amendment and should be approved.

The seventh amendment will exempt your homesteads from state taxes up to \$3,000.00 and should be approved. It does not affect your homestead rights in any manner except to free it from the state ad valorem tax.

The eighth amendment would combine the offices of the Tax Assessor and Tax Collector. We see nothing to be gained in this amendment, as it is a commission or per centage matter, and would only serve to increase the pay to one man and authorize him to employ more help without the consent of the public, and we are not much impressed with the "move, therefore, we think we will vote against this supposed amendment.

The ninth amendment would authorize the Legislature to appropriate funds from the general funds of the treasury for the purpose of holding a centennial celebration, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of Texas in 1936. Since there is no amount specified, and no one knows what the Legislature would determine to be a fair amount to appropriate, we are not favorably impressed with the amendment and think we will vote against it. We have talked with a number of people, some seem to think a few hundred thousand would be sufficient, while others claim it would require about six million to put the celebration over in a big way. We think the Legislature could appropriate a reasonable sum for this purpose, and the people of the state would be pleased, but it takes money to pay taxes and money is scarce. Therefore, unless there was some specified amount mentioned or the sum restricted to not exceed some certain amount, we don't see fit to support the move.

Remember, next Tuesday, November 8, is the day to settle all this election stuff, and we will feel like shouting when it is over.

TO OUR FRIENDS, THE DELINQUENTS

We like you, we respect you highly, we regard you favorably, we have every faith in your integrity.

It has been a genuine pleasure to us to continue sending you our paper each week, although many of your subscriptions are long past due.

But newspaper subscribers are not the only ones who have suffered from economic distress during the past three years. All publishers have endured their share—oftimes more. We labored diligently to give you all of the news of the community, have spoken our mind upon timely topics vital to your and our welfare, and have done everything possible to dispel the gloom by putting cheer into your hearts. And in thus laboring for your welfare we have kept our own heart warm and the fires of hope burning.

But there comes a time when every editor or publisher must pay what he owes if he would keep his reputation unspotted and his credit unimpaired.

We have reached that period in our newspaper career. Knowing economic conditions as we do, it is distressing to us to even suggest that our delinquent subscribers might add wondrous cheer to our heart if they could find it convenient to bring or send in the small amounts they owe us. It means little to the single individual, but in the aggregate it means much to us.

So come along, good friends—those of you who find it possible. We are at our office six days

in the week, and if necessary we'll make it seven to accommodate you.

Or if the rush is so great we cannot take care of you during the hours of daylight, we'll even erect a cot in the office and camp there until everybody has been made happy by bringing in the mite they owe us.

But if there be those who find it impossible to comply with our request at present, please remember that we love you just the same, and it will be welcome when it comes. Peace, happiness and prosperity be with you friends.

THE SANTA ANNA NEWS

TURKEYS! Due to Thanksgiving coming early this year, the Thanksgiving market will open and close earlier than usual. The market opens Monday, October 31, and close about November 11th, for eastern shipments. Bring us your turkeys and receive the highest market price. Santa Anna Poultry and Egg Co.

NOTICE

1932 Tax Rolls are now open for payment. November 30 last day for paying first half.

JETTIE KIRKPATRICK Tax Collector.

Turkey season opens Monday October 31. L. G. Bobo wants to buy your turkeys. See him.

Mrs. Rex Golston, Mrs. T. R. Soaly and Mrs. Sherman Gerrett attended the Eastern Star meeting in Fort Worth the latter part of last week.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Coleman County—Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED by making publication of this Citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, to appear at the next regular term of the 119th District Court of Coleman County to be holden at the Court House thereof in Coleman, on the 2d day of January A. D. 1933, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 19th day of October A. D. 1932, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court No. 5081-B, wherein Mrs. Ethel Bess Bradford is Plaintiff and W. E. Bradford is Defendant, and a brief statement of plaintiff's cause of action, being as follows:

That plaintiff is a bona fide inhabitant of the State of Texas and has been for more than twelve months before exhibiting her petition herein and has resided in Coleman County, Texas for more than six months before the filing of this suit, and that defendant resides in Los Angeles County, California; that plaintiff and defendant were married on April 29, 1914 and separated on July 5, 1932 on account of the excesses, cruel treatment and outrages of the defendant toward plaintiff; that during the time plaintiff and defendant lived together plaintiff would get drunk and would abuse and mistreat plaintiff, and that his conduct towards her consisted of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages such as to render their further living together insupportable. Plaintiff prays judgment for divorce and that she be restored to her former name of Mrs. Ethel Bess McLean, and for costs and general relief.

Herein Fail Not but have before said Court, at its next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Coleman, Texas, on this 28 day of October A. D. 1932.

W. E. Gideon Clerk. District Court Coleman County, Texas (SEAL)

NOTICE

CAR OWNERS Don't burn up your motor by using a leaky Radiator

We are especially skilled and prepared to repair your radiators.

New and second hand radiators for sale.

C. S. GOODMAN The Radiator Man at STANDARD BATTERY CO. Sant Anna, Texas

THE RED & WHITE STORES HUNTER BROTHERS | J. L. BOGGUS & CO. Telephone 48 | Telephone 56 Specials For Friday and Saturday Nov. 4 and 5 See Our Windows for Special Items COFFEE Sun-Up, 1 pound pkg. .21 SPUDS White 10 lbs . . . 15c ORANGES Calif. doz. . . . 17c CABBAGE firm heads lb 2 1/2c RICE Full Head new lb . . . 5c GRAPES Tokays lb 8c COCOA R&W 1/2lb. 2 for .25c SALT, Mortons Smoked One 10 lb. Can 89c One 2 1-8-lb. can FREE 3 Radio Programs daily over WFAA for benefit of farmers in curing their meat. See Red & White Stores for all your meat curing spices. Meat curing book FREE CATSUP Gibbs 14 oz. 2 for 25c Milk R&W small cans each 3c SODA R&W 1 lb 7c 3 for 20c PINEAPPLE No. 2 2 for 25c Peaches Yellow Cling qt. 2 25c OATS R&W 55 oz pkg for 17c CRACKERS SUPREME 2 one lb. Stay SALAD Fresh Packages for .25 WAFERS FLOUR Red & White, for people who want the best. 48 pounds .99 ROAST Forequarter lb . 10c BACON Smoked lb 12c Jowl Salt Cured lb 6c STEW MEAT lb 8c BACON Little Rebel Sliced per pound .18

No Middleman in the Rexall Plan THE SAVING GOES TO YOU GET ACQUAINTED WITH 10,000 Rexall Drug Stores in partnership with the worlds largest producers of drug store merchandise make it possible for you to enjoy the savings of the Rexall plan. There is no Middle man. His profit goes to You. Best of all, Rexall products are made of purest ingredients according to the highest known standards of modern production methods. This high quality, fresh merchandise from the laboratories to the 10,000 Rexall Drug Stores. Specials for Saturday and National Rexall Week—November 9 to 15 50c Laxative Salt—Pleasant tasting, effervescent laxative . 39c 50c Rexall Orderlies—Mild effective, chocolate tablet 39c 1.00 Ephedrine Nasal Spray and Atomizer 79c 1.00 Vapure—Inhalant for relief of head colds 79c 1.00 Melo-Malt—with Cod Liver Oil Supplies Vitamins a,b,d 79c 50c Cherry Bark Cough Syrup—Brings cough Relief 39c 25c Rex Mentho—The Chest Rub 19c 50c Bisma-Rex-Four action antiaacid Powder 39c Candies to suit every taste. Take home enough for all the family. These cool days, a delicious hot chocolate at our modern fountain is just right. SPECIAL 5c 'SEE REX The Rexall Pony at The Corner SATURDAY "Save with Safety at the Rexall Store" The Corner Drug Co.

The Mountaineer

THE STAFF
Editor-in-Chief Mildred Boardman
Assistant Editor Irene Rountree
Senior Reporter Catherine Rollins
Junior Reporter Irene Rountree
Sophomore Reporter Frances Gregg
Freshman Reporter Mary Southern Garrett
Sports Editor Jesse Goen

SENIOR NEWS

The Seniors were glad to get the two days vacation last week while the teachers went to the Institute at Brady.

The Seniors were also proud of the fact that ten were on the honor roll and four straight A cards

JUNIOR NEWS

We neglected to say last week that Arlene Campbell, who has been out for some time is back at school.

Juniors will serve the Lion's Club Tuesday for the first time this year. They will serve the Lions Club banquet this month.

SOPHOMORE NEWS

The Sophs are starting the second six weeks off fine. We are going to do our best to improve our grades and accomplish all we can. We have eleven on the Honor Roll for the first six weeks, and we are proud of this because we had more than any other class. The seniors have ten, the Juniors have eight, and the Freshmen have four. We are going to work hard and have more next time.

Although the Cross Plains Buffaloes trampled right on over our Mountaineers last Friday, we are not discouraged. The boys are training hard and intend to win many more victories.

Alvah Wells started to school this week, and the class is glad to have her back in her old place again.

John W. McKenzis, a former member of our class, visited in town over the week-end. All the boys and girls were glad to see him again, and we welcome him back any time. Reporter.

Mrs. Bartlett, Odie, how many houses of Congress were there under the articles of Confederation?
 Odie: Fourteen.

STUDENTS HAVE VACATION

Students of Santa Anna High were surprised by a two day vacation last week.

The teachers attended the Institute which was held at Brady. The two main speakers of the meeting were Dr. Ullrich, Dean of Southwest University and Miss Martin, Head of Primary Education in Baylor University. Other speakers were as follows: Dr. Hill, president of Texas State Teachers Association; Professor Woodson Vordenbaum of Southwest Teachers College and Dean Davis of John Tarleton. The teachers were treated to lunch Friday at noon.

P-T. A. GIVES HALLOWEEN PARTY TO STUDENTS

Witches and ghosts rode the air, goblins shrieked, and a merry mix-up existed Wednesday night at the Halloween party given at the High School building by the P-T. A. for the high school students.

Witches told fortunes, boys and girls bobbed for apples, fished for gifts, went through crazy houses, and made merry until a ghost called them into the auditorium, where they were entertained by witches, ghosts and a monkey. Marilyn Baxter, dressed to resemble a negro boy, gave a tap dance and then invited the audience into the "dining room."

By the door of the auditorium the boys and girls were served pop corn balls, garnished with whistlers and poppers. Punch was served from large pumpkin bowls.

High School students wish to thank the Parent-Teachers Association for this enjoyable fete.

YES OR NO

Did you know that:
 The High School P-T. A. gave a Halloween entertainment for the students Wednesday night?
 The Mountaineers play Ballinger Friday?
 Everyone enjoyed the holidays Thursday and Friday?
 About thirty-three were on the Honor Roll for the past six weeks?
 Cross Plains beat the Mountaineers 20-0 last Friday?
 The Sophomores have the largest number on the Honor Roll?
 Examination week is over?
 The Sophs are working on Friendship books in English?
 New members are coming into the Travelers-Dramatic Club?
 We have seen spooks and ghosts lately?

FRESHMAN NEWS

On our General Science exam the Freshmen were asked this question, "What are four animals which may be used in an aquarium?" Here are some of the answers given; dogs, cats, horses, cows and pigs. Oh, those Freshmen mistakes!

Very few of the Freshmen failed when we received our report cards last Wednesday. All of us hope to pass next time.

We wish to thank the High School P-T. A. for a very enjoyable time last Wednesday night at the party given for High School students. Reporter.

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB SPONSORS

It was announced about two weeks ago in chapel that four Home Economics boy sponsors were to be selected by the Home Economics Clubs. Last Wednesday the clubs elected Clovis Fletcher, Seth Ford, Garland Close, all seniors and Rex Golsen, a Sophomore, as their sponsors.

Some elderly lady will be elected later to serve as a co-sponsor with Miss Hays. "If we could only work up enough club spirit," asserted Miss Hays, "we should be able to hold a convention here in Santa Anna next spring."

High School Honor Roll

First Period First Semester Freshmen
 Emma John Blake, Ted Bradford, Alton Diserens, Creighton Morgan.

Sophomores
 Beth Earnes, May Campbell, Gladys Creamer, Leon DuBois, Frances Gregg, Dosh T. McCreary, Eddie V. Mills, Leon Morgan, Vernon Ragsdale, Bess Inez Shield, Ernestine Thames

Juniors
 Lena Jane Barlett, Russell Hale, John David Harper, Brown Lee Hunter Ruth Niell, Armenta Ragsdale, Irene Rountree, Annie Louise Watkins.

Seniors
 Catherine Ashmore, Garland Close, Kathryn Creamer, Robert Dempsey, Lavada May, Gus Morgan, Edwin Niell, Clifford Oder, Rebecca Turner, Ruby Williams.

Percentage of each class making Honor Roll.
 Juniors 25.3 per cent, Sophomores 21.1 per cent, Seniors 17.6 per cent, Freshmen 12.1 per cent

PERSONALS

Irene McCreary was a visitor here last week-end. Irene has been elected Sophomore beauty of Simmons University.

Audias Smith was a visitor here also.

Maurice Kirkpatrick visited with relatives in San Angelo over the week-end.

FRESHMAN PSALM

The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want. He maketh me lie down in the study hall. He leadeth me by the teachers. Yea though I walk through the office for Mr. Scarborough's name sake I will not fear History I for thou art with me Thy strap and ruler they comfort me. Thou leadest me in the path of General Science. Thou preparest a desk before me in the presence of mine enemy. Thou anointest my head with English I, my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me and I will dwell in the detention hall forever. Amen.

HOME ECO NEWS

The Home Economics Club, composed of the Home Economics classes II and III met, Wednesday. Irene Rountree acted as the president and Mildred Eubanks acted as vice-president. In the next meeting it will be reversed. Then we will elect the president which will be one of the girls named, and the other girl will be the vice-president.

Besse Evans was elected as our secretary, Mary Alice Mitchell as our treasurer, Edith Watson reporter. Chairman of the Social Committee was Annie Lee Brown, chairman of refreshment committee was Neewah Turney, decoration committee, Ozelle Daniel. Each chairman has two girls on the committee with her to help her. Reporter

SEVENTH GRADE NEWS

On Monday morning the teachers gave us our test papers. Some of us made failing grades but most of us did not.

Tuesday Mr. Byrne made the announcement that there would not be any school Thursday and Friday. We sure were tickled.

Rosalie Neill gave a Halloween party. We had a good time.

Monday afternoon Lenora Golsen announced that she would have a Halloween party at 7:30 and the whole room was invited. We had a good time there also. Reporter.

How One Woman Lost 20 Pounds of Fat

Lost Her Prominent Hips- Double Chin- Sluggishness

Gained Physical Vigor— A Shapely Figure.

If you're fat—first remove the cause!

Take one half teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water in the morning—in 3 weeks get on the scales and note how many pounds of fat have vanished.

Notice also that you have gained in energy—your skin is clearer—you feel younger in body—Kruschen will give any fat person a joyous surprise.

But be sure it's Kruschen—your health comes first—and SAFETY first is the Kruschen promise.

Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts from any leading druggist anywhere in America (lasts 4 weeks) and the cost is but 11¢. This first bottle doesn't convince you this is the easiest, SAFEST, and surest way to lose fat—your money gladly returned.

MOUNTAINERS PLAY BEARCATS FRIDAY

Friday the Mountaineers will play the Ballinger Bearcats at Ballinger. This will be a conference game.

As usual there will be a pep rally Thursday night.

FORMER STUDENT IS SIMMONS BEAUTY

Irene McCreary, a former student of Santa Anna High School, was recently elected the sophomore beauty at Simmons University at Abilene.

Irene was a member of the '31 graduating class and is the second member of that class to be elected a class beauty at college. June Bond having been accorded that honor at the Texas Woman's College at Fort Worth.

Cleveland News

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Williams gave a community singing Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Perry visited part of last week in the Willie Perry home.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Phillips were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKain Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Mullis were Sunday visitors in the Jack Stovall home.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mathews were business visitors in Brownwood Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mills were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Moore Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Woods of Roscoe, Texas were guests in the M. F. Blanton home Saturday.

Miss Madge Phillips visited Miss Lois Rutherford of Santa Anna Sunday.

Those visiting in the R. V. Cupps home Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Cupps, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Rice.

Mr. and Mrs. John Perry visited in the Willie Perry home in the Plainview community Sunday.

The Halloween party at Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Mullis' Monday night was enjoyed by a large crowd.

Miss Mildred Blanton of Trickham visited Misses Nell and Shirley Blanton Monday night.

Miss Mary Neal Priest was the guest of Miss Madge Phillips Monday night.

Bring your turkeys to L. G. Bobo.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

W. M. Riley, Jr. vs Mike Johnson. No. 2356.

IN THE COUNTY COURT, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS.

The State of Texas to the Sheriff or any Constable of Coleman County—GREETING:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED, that by making publication of this Citation in some newspaper published in the County of Coleman once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, you summon Mike Johnson, whose residence is unknown, but who is alleged to be a citizen of the State of Texas, to be and appear at the next regular term of the County Court of Coleman County, to be holden at the Court House thereof, in the City of Coleman, on the first Monday in February A. D. 1933, the same being the 6th day of February A. D. 1933, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 26th day of October A. D. 1932, in a suit, numbered on the Docket of said Court, No. 2356 wherein W. M. Riley, Jr. is plaintiff, and Mike Johnson is defendant; the nature of plaintiff's demand being substantially, as follows, to-wit:

Suit upon a joint and several note executed by defendant Mike Johnson and one C. B. Guyger and delivered to plaintiff, bearing date of August 1, 1928 and thereby promised plaintiff to pay him or his order on November 1, 1928 the sum of \$500.00 with 10 per cent per annum interest thereon from said date and 10 per cent attorney's fee upon the principle and interest if placed in the hands of an attorney for collection or suit should be brought thereon after maturity; that said C. B. Guyger is notoriously and hopelessly insolvent and that said Mike Johnson with the exception of the credits of \$100.00 paid to plaintiff on March 20, 1930 and \$20.35 paid on February 25, 1931, has refused, failed and still refuses to pay said note; and that plaintiff has turned over said note to his attorney for collection agreeing to pay him 10 per cent upon the principle and interest due upon said note.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have you before said Court on the said first day of next term thereof this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in the City of Coleman, this 26th day of October A. D. 1932.

WITNESS, L. Emet Walker Clerk of County Court in and for Coleman County, Texas.

By V. Rawlins Gilliland Deputy. (Issued same day.)

House Furnishing Specials
 9x12 Felt Base Rugs \$5.75
 6-foot Window Shades 49 cts
 60 Watt Electric Light Globe 10c
 Gas Heaters \$3.25 and up
Blue Hardware Company

LANKART COTTON
 Leads all varieties in the fields of the grower at the gin and with the buyer.
 Again this year it won all nine first premiums at the State Fair at Dallas in competition with all varieties of cotton.
 Plant Lankart cotton to raise the most of the best. Our seed this year are the best we have ever put out.
LANKART BRED SEED FARMS
 WACO, Texas

Blue Merc. Co.

Received This Week: Men's Suits and Hats; more of those good Blankets, Beddings Crepes and Dark Prints.

Special Saturday and Monday

Big Blanket 70x80 splendid value only \$1.25	Print Dresses sizes 14 to 40 your choice only \$1.49
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Assortment Children's Hose 10c pair --while they last

Visit our store often and see the new things we have to show you

Blue Merc. Co.

THE HOME OF GOOD MERCHANDISE

MORE GOOD NEWS for Housewives

Priscilla Aluminum Ware
Extra Good WARE 25 percent off

Pyrex 33 1-3 Off

64.50 Enamel Range 49.75

Real Bird Cages 1.75
Pretty

Electric Clocks 60c & Up

These Prices are Real Values

W. R. KELLEY & CO.

We Want Your Business

Hospital Notes

Mr. C. V. Petty of Gouldbusk who was operated several days ago for appendicitis, returned to his home Tuesday. Mrs. W. M. Burkett of Burkett is a medical patient this week. Mrs. Frank Allen of Gouldbusk had a major operation last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Adams of Burkett are the pleased parents of a son, Gilbreath Richard, who was born in the Sealy Hospital Tuesday. Mrs. Nora Westerman of Pioneer underwent a major operation last week and is reported convalescing nicely at this time. Mrs. Leo Scott returned to her home Tuesday following several days medical treatment. Mrs. R. L. Cochran of Locker had a major operation last week. Mr. Jack Yancy of Paint Rock returned to his home Tuesday following a recent operation for pus appendix. Mrs. O. M. Jackson underwent a major operation Tuesday. Mrs. V. C. Adams of Burkett is a medical patient in the local hospital. Mrs. LeRoy V. Stockard is convalescing nicely following a major operation last week. Miss Vera Lee Ray of Coleman was operated for pus appendix last week. Mrs. Edora Barnett had a minor operation Monday. Miss Dorothy Jane Curry returned home Tuesday after an operation last week. Mrs. A. L. Berry of Lawn is here for treatment. Mrs. L. V. Hughes of Rising Star, who was operated Wednesday of last week, returned to her home Tuesday. Miss Pauline Bond of Fort Worth was operated last week for goiter, and is reported convalescing nicely at this time. Ernest England was admitted to the hospital last week for the treatment of an infected hand. Baby Ruby Lois, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben L. Livermon of Ballinger, is a medical patient this week. Mrs. H. O. Heilman of Rockwood was in the hospital for observation and treatment last week. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Roberts are the proud parents of a daughter, Wilma Dale, born Wednesday of last week. Lloyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Hughes of Coleman, was a medical patient last week. Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Rope of Pioneer are the blessed parents of a daughter, Mary Louise, who was born last week. Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Newton of Burkett are the proud parents of a daughter, Conna-Jean, who was born in the Sealy Hospital last week. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Thwait of Gouldbusk have named their son who was born in the Sealy Hospital last week Billy Roy. Mr. C. E. Flint of Novice was treated recently in the Sealy Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Day of Gouldbusk are the pleased parents of a daughter, Helen Joan, who arrived last week. Cora Ernestine, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Elliot, was a recent medical patient. Mrs. Tom West of Talpa was a recent medical patient.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Mr. and Mrs. Elmon Kirby and children of Tuscola and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Allen of Buffalo Gap were visitors in the Hardy Blue home Sunday. Rev. H. F. Swindall of Bangs filled the Methodist pulpit Sunday. Mrs. F. C. Woodward, Mrs. S. H. Phillips and Mrs. A. U. Weaver visited Mrs. O'Hair in Coleman last Friday. Mrs. Mike Parker and Mrs. Maud Russell of Novice were guests in the Lloyd Burris home Friday. Turkey season opens Monday October 31. L. G. Bobo wants to buy your turkeys. See him. Misses Irene McCreary and Loretta Smith, and Mr. Audas Smith, who are attending Simmons University at Abilene, spent last week-end with home folks here. Miss Madelyn Golston returned to her home in Fort Worth Thursday of last week. Don't forget to buy the "Kick-awak" bloomer. You will like them. Mrs. G. A. Shockley. The following nurses are back here after taking the State Board of Nurses Examination in San Antonio last week: Misses Sybil Vinson, Gladys Hayes, Jewell Smith, Mildred McSwain, Vera Banks and Mrs. Arvella Vowell. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haynes of Trickham were in the Mountain City Tuesday and visited their nephew, J. R. Haynes, who is a patient in the Sealy Hospital. Bobo will buy your turkeys. See him.

REAL BARGAIN

1-1930 D A. Dodge Sedan
1-1928 Pontiac Coupe
1-1928 Dodge Coupe.
See me at Henry Laynes Blacksmith Shop all day Saturday.
Gene Laynes.

Highest market prices paid for your turkeys. Santa Anna Poultry and Egg Co.
Don't forget to buy the "Kick-awak" bloomer. You will like them. Mrs. G. A. Shockley.

NOTICE

We must insist on all water users that are behind with water bill to settle up at once. We do not want to cut the water off from any one but do insist on a settlement. We have our bills to meet and without your help we can not settle them when they are due. J. ED BARTLETT
Water Commissioner.

Bobo will appreciate the opportunity to buy your turkeys this season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gore of Gouldbusk are the happy parents of a daughter, Cecilia Joan, who was born last week.

Clarence Metz was recently treated for injuries sustained while working for an oil company in Coleman.

Miss Virginia Holt is now at her home recuperating from a recent operation for goiter.

Recent tonsillectomy operations were Mr. J. H. Browder of Bangs, Master Bobbie Browder of Bangs, James L., son of Jeff Priddy of Gouldbusk, Miss Ruby Harper, Mrs. W. A. Davis, Robert Skelton of Novice, Eva Nell, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Garrett of Gouldbusk, J. B. Joy, Jr. of Stacy, C. E. Speckles of Pioneer, and Miss Mildred Huggins of Sheld.

Bobo will appreciate the opportunity to buy your turkeys this season.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Last Sunday was a good day with us, even though we had a slight decrease in attendance at Sunday School. The B. T. S. reached the highest point in attendance of the year with 72 present. We are striving to reach the 100 mark in this Training Service and earnestly invite all who seriously desire to better themselves as Christians to come and be with us. Regular services next Sunday with regular monthly conference preceding the morning preaching hour. Important items to consider and a good attendance is desired. The week of November 7-11 will be Study Course Week for B. T. S., during which week we will offer courses in all Unions. We invite the heart-hungry to come and worship with us and we shall strive to break the Bread of Life for you.
HAL C. WINGO, Pastor

MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society will have an all day meeting at the Church Monday, November 6. They will study Chapters Two and Three in the Study Book in the morning, and will have the Week of Prayer Program in the afternoon. All the ladies in the church are invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Sunday, November 6 will be Family Day at the Christian Church. Come and bring the whole family. There will be a souvenir given each whole family present. To the largest family there will also be given a present. Rev. G. R. Forrester of Coleman will preach at 11 o'clock. You will also hear the male quartet composed of the boys of the Bible School.
E. H. Wylie, Supt.

METHODIST CHURCH

The pastor hopes to be strong enough to conduct brief services at the morning and evening hours Sunday. Holy communion will be observed at the morning service. There will be special music. This will be the last Sunday of our conference year and we are expecting a large attendance. Annual conference will convene at Waco next Wednesday.
G. A. MORGAN, Pastor.

LINE DEVOTIONAL CLUB

The Line Devotional Club met at the Carl Williams home for their regular social meeting last Friday night. Group One put on the Devotional program, which was as follows: Accordion selection with guitar accompaniment, Jesse Goen; Short Talks by Tucker Newman, Pauline Williamson, Mrs. Seybold Rowe and Jesse Goen; Accordion selection, Jesse Goen, and prayer led by Mrs. Tucker Newman. Games were played and enjoyed by all present until a late hour, when refreshments consisting of Lolly Pop, pop corn balls and cookies were served to the guests. During the evening the boys in the Club furnished vocal music, which was much enjoyed. The meeting next Friday night will be held at the School house.

No, we are not doing any betting on the election. If we were to win a pile we'd have to pay it right out and the other fellow would get it.

NOTICE

On Trades Day in November, the women of the Presbyterian Church will interest art lovers, and conduct a food sale at the Crum building. Cakes and pies a specialty. Admission 10 cents.

LET'S SWAP

Good piano to trade for a car or what have you. Sam J. Smith Rockwood.
One low pitch B-Flat Clarinet in good condition to trade for anything of equal value. Jesse Goen.
Pop corn to trade for honey. Mrs. W. E. Vandercord.
6 room house, all city conveniences, good fence, garden, chicken house and yard, 7-12 acres of land for cattle, hogs, horses, feed and implements. J. K. Harrison.
Model T Ford and milch cow to trade for 1927 Chevrolet Coupe. Nolan Parsons.
Two Ford Cars for sale; shot gun and rifle for trade. W. E. Easter at Texaco Station near Glass Factory.
1p

During the next two weeks will be a good time to sell what turkeys you have finished and ready for the market. Santa Anna Poultry and Egg Co.
Miss Lula Jo Harvey left Monday for Silver Valley, where she is employed as a teacher in the Public Schools.
Hicks Rubber Company's November Trade-in Tire and Battery Sale begins November 4th. Get them at Humble Station in East Santa Anna.
Mr and Mrs. C. W. Hamilton of Brownwood visited in the T. T. Perry home last week.
You would be pleased with one of the snappy new dresses and coat suits at Mrs. Shockley's. The prices can't be beat.
It would be much simpler to put everybody on government and state payrolls. Then nobody would have an excuse to howl.
Bobo will buy your turkeys. See him.

Mrs. M. L. Hooper, who underwent a serious operation last Monday night is reported doing nicely at this time.

Hicks Rubber Company's November Trade-in Tire and Battery Sale begins November 4th. Get them at Humble Station in East Santa Anna.

LOST—One black sow and three pigs, got out Tuesday night. Reward. J. H. Brannan.

V. RAWLINS GILLIAND Attorney-at-Law Office on third floor of Coleman Office building, Coleman, Texas

Lost—Monday, October 17, between Turner Ranch and Shields Gin, tan colored wagon sheet. Return to this office for reward. J. J. Gregg.

FOR SALE—Milch cows. Tucker Newman. 1p

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Choice MEATS
TENDER POULTRY
FLAVORFUL HAMS
STEAKS AND ROASTS
CAREFULLY SELECTED
for your NOVEMBER TABLE
OUR BIG SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY
New Car FLOUR Gilt Edge 48 lb .69
Gold Crown 48 lb .79
Everlite 48 lb .89
Piggy Wiggly Flour Is the Best--You All Know It
PORK & BEANS The large can regular 9c size .05
SYRUP Golden Star Sugar Cane Gallon .42
Lay in your winter supply of syrup at this price.
SOAP P & G or Crystal White 10 bars for .25
LOOK Special Prices on bulk Black Pepper Red Pepper, Sage or Salt Petre. Buy it in the bulk and save
We have Meat Salt or Smoked Salt
GRAPEFRUIT Large size from South Texas 6 for .20
BROOMS Medium size Nice broom only .18
Our Market Specials
SALT BACON This is the best grade per pound .07
LOOK Weiner or Bologna Sausage per pound .10
CHILI Ask us about our chili per pound .15
SAUSAGE Pure Pork Made by Mr. E.W. Poik 2 lbs .25

Check Colds! At Once—
COLD CAPSULES
FOR THE QUICK RELIEF OF
COLD, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS,
HEADACHE, INFLUENZA
THROAT
Take Nyal Cold Capsules at the first sign of a cold—And you'll get quickest relief.
Large Size . . . 50¢
SERVICE DRUG STORE
Walker's Pharmacy

SPECIAL ON GLASS
Door and Window Glass installed
\$2.50 and \$3.50
Ford, Model A, Windshield Glass installed \$2.50
All size glass cut and ground to fit
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