

Beautiful Women

The Chicago professor who has gained a little brief notoriety by his declaration that 90 per cent of the women are homely, probably is one of those odious "efficiency experts."

Ninety per cent, indeed! Not even in Chicago, we venture to say, will so large a proportion of homely women be found.

There are different standards of judging feminine pulchritude. Turks and Eskimos are said most to admire women who are, let us say, plump, well-rounded, moon-faced.

The standard dictionary, defining "beauty," says: "The definition of 'beauty,' perfection of form, is a good key to the meaning of 'beautiful.'"

No attempt will be made to answer for the women of Chicago as to whether they possess the additional requirement of spiritual loveliness.

When Madame and Mademoiselle Step Forth With Fashion This Fall



COATS very similar to the ones sketched will be worn. We have coats for the small as well as the medium and large—Our prices can't be beat and our quality is unexcelled.



THE secret of the charm of most of the new Hats for Fall lies in the shape of the hat itself, for trimmings seem incidental.

Our line is most complete and prices are right

From \$2 TO \$15



At the very beginning of the season we are offering a marvelous group of new Fall Frocks for all occasions in the different materials—You will be pleased when you see our line.

It will be to your interest to see our line before purchasing, and we will be most pleased to show you.

All sizes, shades and prices—especially our 98c number which is ideal for school wear. Also a special price on Hosiery.

"VISIT OUR STORE ANY TIME"

MRS. G. A. SHOCKLEY

How the Useful Plants Came to Mankind

The Radish

THE radish has been cultivated from the very earliest historical times and centuries ago it attained so wide a distribution that it has become necessary to search through the world for the spots where it grows wild to determine whence it came and how it came to its present position.

Herodotus tells of radishes eaten by the builders of the pyramid of Cheops and there are two drawings on the temples of Karnak of which one at least is undoubtedly a radish.

The fact remains that the radish has been under cultivation in scores of regions for so long a period that widely differing names are in use for it.

How the Useful Plants Came to Mankind

The Potato

FROM the days of our school books, we have known that the white potato, sometimes called Irish potato, was one of the true American plants.

The botanist De Candolle, who has written one of the most authoritative works on the origin of useful plant species, points out that the white potato was not known in ancient Mexico as it was in the Indian nations of the South American continent.

This plant, which has come to be a food staple among so many of the nations, grows wild to best advantage on the crags and cliffs of the shores of Chile, usually not more than two or three miles from salt water.

Early potatoes transplanted from America to Europe were far smaller or than the magnificent varieties now grown.

Mr. C. H. Todd, Charlie Chandler, and Jim Bob Gregg accompanied the small West boy, who has been visiting here, to his home in Rising Star Sunday.

LITTLE BAND-WAGON JOURNEYS

BY L. T. HERRILL (© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

25.—The Hayes-Tilden Contest

BESIDES generating a great deal of sectional heat and leading to unforeseen means of finally deciding the contest, the Hayes-Tilden campaign of 1876 saw use in a theoretical exercise of the platform of the Republican party.

Thomas Nast, Harper's Weekly cartoonist, was the artist who evolved the conceptions of the elephant and the donkey to designate the major parties, besides depicting the Tammany tiger to the political manager.

With Democrats flaying corruption in the Grant administration, with James G. Blaine, unsuccessful Republican aspirant for his party's nomination, wearing the bloody shirt and striving to divert attention from failures of the Grant regime by renewing sectional bitterness between North and South.

Partisan and sectional hard feeling created an atmosphere that encouraged evoked work and a determination, in certain quarters, to win by force of arms.

Republican party managers quickly seized upon this audacious line of attack. "Clash everything," wired Zachariah Chandler, chairman of the Republican national committee.

The result ultimately came to hinge upon disputed returns from South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Tilden, without these states, had 184 electoral votes.

Feeling that had mounted high during the campaign ran higher when canvassing boards began passing upon the popular vote in the three disputed states.

Thus it was a grave unprecedented dilemma that faced congress in which one house was Democratic and the other Republican.

Partisan bitterness throughout the country was intensified. Henry Watterson, Louisville editor, proposed marching to Washington with a hundred thousand persons to see that the Democrats had fair play.

The Reason

First Traveler.—I often wonder why the French were coffee drinkers.

The Full Page Ad

As the newspaper man looks over exchanges coming from various parts of the country, he is impressed with the great use that is being made of advertising.

Take the big dailies for instance, if you look the newspapers which before the war used to run an average of about 16 pages, the chances are that day from 24 to 32.

It is interesting also to see how many concerns and interests there are that are taking big ads of a half page or full page, or two pages.

His Ambition

"Ambition," said Norbert Quinn, "is a funny thing. My friend, Christopher Morley, prince of fancy and twentieth century Blaise Pascal, confided that he wished that he could draw and also that he could write successful plays."

"Quite in contrast is my little friend William, who is saving up money to buy an airplane. It's a very worthy motive," I told him.

"You are quite an ambitious boy."

"You bet I am!" William agreed and added, "You see, I want to fly over Bobby Willet's yard and drop down bricks on him."

Buy It In Santa Anna It Costs No More, And They Have It.

Advertisement for Crown Shrunks Overalls. Features an illustration of a man in overalls and text: 'A new pair FREE if they shrink! THAT'S THE GUARANTEE YOU GET WITH CROWN SHRUNK OVERALLS. Made of the highest quality, super strong, close woven, extra heavy, quadruple dyed, eight ounce indigo denim that withstands the hardest kind of wear and will not shrink or fade.'

Large advertisement for Helpey Selvy, 'A Santa Anna Institution'. Includes text: 'The Big Service Giving Store With Lowest Prices On Every Item But First Quality On All'. Lists various products and prices: WAPCO B.E. Peas 1 No. 2 can 6c, WAPCO Red Beans 1 No. 2 can 49c, WAPCO Red Kidney Beans 1 No. 2 can 49c, WAPCO Lim Beans 1 No. 2 can 49c, WAPCO Pork & Beans 2 No. 2 cans 49c. Also features a 'CAKE SALE' by National Biscuit Co. and 'Baking Powder Calumet 25c'. Includes 'POST TOASTIES LARGE PACKAGE 10c', 'COFFEE McLaughlin's Kept Fresh Guaranteed to please. 3 lbs. \$1.00', 'RICE FLAKES White House Fresh-Crispe pkg. 12c', and 'New Car Sunbonnet Sue Flour Will Give Away Sat. \$3 Water Set'.

Queen THEATER

MON & TUES. 10 & 11

Florence Vidor in

"Magnificent Flirt"

with other leading stars.

COMEDY IN CONNECTION

WED & THUR. 12 & 13

A Warner Bros. Special

Dolores Costello in

"Tenderloin"

G-M in connection. Don't miss this picture.

FRIDAY 14th

Ladies Night

"A Turkish Bath"

featuring

Dorothy Mackall and Jack Mulhall

NEWS in connection

SATURDAY 15th

Western Picture, Comedy and "King of the Jungles"

NOTICE: September 19 & 20th "Shepherd of the Hills" a picture for everybody.

H. L. Land left Tuesday for Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will be employed by the Westing House Electric Company for a nine months term. H. L. will visit his brother in New York City before going to Pittsburgh.

Hair of Black Mice

Whiten Under X-Ray

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dr. Robert T. Hance, head of the zoological department of the University of Pittsburgh and connected with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has been studying the biological effect of X-rays with a view to discovering what the X-ray can do to benefit man and wherein it does him only harm.

Among his experiments was one which showed that the longer a potato is exposed to X-rays, the blacker it gets, but that when a mouse is exposed to the rays longer than a certain period, its hair becomes white, a result, incidentally, which Doctor Hance believes is due to the destruction of the organ which produces the pigment.

When mice with dark hair had been exposed to the X-rays up to a certain point, they turned darker and darker as did the potato. Doctor Hance discovered, but after a few weeks, the mice became white. The dark hair fell out and was replaced by the white.

Doctor Hance also states that it took a longer exposure to X-rays to turn to white the hair of pure agouti mice, that is, mice whose parents were both pure black.

Paris Creates Gowns for Artificial Light

Paris—Dresses exclusively for wear under artificial light are created by one Paris designer.

Dance frocks are displayed by a modern topschore known as the Paris dancing mannequin, whose feet move constantly in a series of complicated dance steps as she exhibits gowns to prospective buyers. Women have an opportunity to see clothes as they actually appear in the pitiless glare of light and under the most trying circumstances of the dance floor.

The crux of the parking problem seems to be that thus far science has succeeded in discovering only three dimensions.

KNOW TEXAS

Honey production has become an important industry in Texas during the past few years. There are now about 300,000 hives in the state.

Texas has inexhaustible sand and gravel resources suitable for highway construction.

There are in the state enormous supplies of several kinds of fuel, natural gas, petroleum, coal and lignite.

Much carbon is made in Texas oil fields from waste gas. Most of this carbon is shipped to tire manufacturers.

Texas is the leading state in number of sheep, number of miles, number of beef cattle and number of goats.

Mr. Albert Berry and mother, Mrs. Ida Phillips of Bangs spent last week-end in the R. W. Phillips home.

INTERMEDIATE B. Y. P. U.

Baptist Church

Topic: "Courtesy and the Golden Rule."

Song: Prayer

Business and records

Business and records

Program—Group No. 1

Introduction—Jack Gregg

Our manners reflect our training—Connie Lowe

Our manners an index to character—Eris Gregg

Our manners a factor in forming character—Frances Jones

The effect of our manners on others—William Ragsdale

Manners are contagious—Mary Harriette Simpson

The Best rule for Good Manners—Nila Slaughter

General discussion—Group captain

Leader's Ten Minutes—Mrs. Croft

Prayer

How the Useful Plants Came to Mankind

By T. E. STEWARD WNU Service

Maize, or Indian Corn

ALTHOUGH some poorly supported claims have been made for its origin in southeastern Asia, Indian corn is considered beyond reasonable doubt a native of America, possibly the principal food plant given to the Old World by the Spaniards. It is there ample proof that maize was raised in America long before the first discoverer ever touched foot here, but it is equally true that no proof exists of its having been known before that time in either Asia, Egypt or Europe.

Best of all proofs, though a circumstantial one, that corn came from America, is the fact that it spread through Europe and Asia with great swiftness once it had been introduced from America. This being so, say the botanists, a similar swift spread of so valuable a food would have taken place in Europe sooner had it been available for planting. It would have been as valuable and desirable in 400 or 800 A. D. as it was in 1492.

Corn probably originated in the highlands of what is now the Republic of Colombia. This belief is supported by the fact that it was grown both by the Indians of pre-discovery Peru and of ancient Mexico. But these two groups had little commerce and, in fact, almost no knowledge of one another. From that it is deduced that both got it from a common source.

Common to Europe of the name "ble de Turquie" or Turkish wheat, for corn, has misled some investigators into believing that maize was actually Turkish or eastern in its origin.

A fascinating fact in the story of maize is that it has never been found in the wild state anywhere in the world.

Dr. C. Otto Rosendahl, professor of botany at the University of Minnesota, declares that this is interesting, but has little bearing on the question of its origin. Maize is not alone among plants known in cultivation but not in the wild state. It does not hold that maize is a species developed by man from a wild form, but rather that it is a species like the bean, preserved by man from what would otherwise have been extinct. Like the bean, maize has no natural means of "locomotion." Its seed cannot be carried by wind or water, nor is it sufficiently hardy to resist digestion in the stomachs of animals, although it sometimes does so. The likelihood is that it originated in a small area. A glacier, a volcanic eruption or a complete change of climate may have wiped it out. Up to now no authenticated wild growth of the species has ever been recorded. The important thing is that it has been preserved for the use of man, the great gift remaining from it a civilized civilization of the Incas and the Aztecs. (C. 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

How the Useful Plants Came to Mankind

By T. E. STEWARD WNU Service

The Onion

WHILE the onion has been known to man for centuries and was widely cultivated before the Christian era, it does not share the extreme antiquity of the bean, of wheat, and of rice. Its introduction into the family of human foods came at least after the Indo-European peoples had split up into various groups, for there is no connection between the names for onion in Chinese, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. Most botanists assume that it was found ready to hand in various places by the different peoples.

That onions were known in the ancient world is proved by many migratory references, including one showing that when the Egyptians fled one particularly succulent variety of onion the Romans had a good supply at the expense of their neighbors on the other side of the Mediterranean sea. Probably occupied vast areas stretching from Palestine into the Italian peninsula. The Hebrew and Sanskrit names for this vegetable are words of great antiquity, indicating that its use by them may have been of longer standing than the onion referred to as wild onions in India and near-by regions and some reports of it in a wild state have come from as far north as the southern boundaries of Siberia. As yet there are no authenticated references of wild onions in Palestine.

The true onion, *Allium cepa*, is referred to in this article. It is generally shallot and other members of the same family have different habits and histories and undoubtedly are referred to as wild onions in many parts of the world, but they are not the ancestors of the common vegetable of the modern garden and farm.

Garlic, like the onion, was an ancient known and used, not only in Asia and the Mediterranean, but also by the early people of western Europe and the British Isles. A variety of wild garlic is common in the mountain parts of the United States and elsewhere in North America. The onion is believed not to have grown wild in America. Some early writers reported leeks, onions and garlic for sale in the markets of Mexico City and Peru, but there is no evidence that any of the plants so reported were grown there, from which the onion may have been derived. The likelihood is that the onion is Asiatic and was brought into the New World from Europe. (C. 1911, Western Newspaper Union.)

NOTICE TO MUSIC PATRONS

My fall class in music will open Monday, September 10th at the Joe Harvey home, one block from Grammar School. Special terms and attention given to primary pupils. Call 328 or 392.

Mrs. C. W. Tierney

Among the recent victims to undergo surgical operations at Sealy Hospital are Miss Ruby Seaton, Dewey Priatt, Mrs. J. J. Keeling, Reginald Owen, and Sammy Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Everett Hickman spent Tuesday with Mrs. Will Bell.

No. 1215

IN RE GUARDIANSHIP OF RUTH AND EUNICE MCGAHEY MINORS. MRS. GEORGIA JONES, GDN. In the County Court of Coleman

County, Texas:

Notice is hereby given that I, Mrs. Georgia Jones, guardian of the estate of Ruth McGahey and Eunice McGahey, minors, have this day filed my application in the above entitled and numbered cause for an order of the County Judge of Coleman County, Texas, authorizing me as the guardian of the estate of said wards to make an oil, gas and mineral lease upon such terms as the court may order and direct of the following described real estate, in which each of said minors own an undivided 1-12th interest, to-wit:

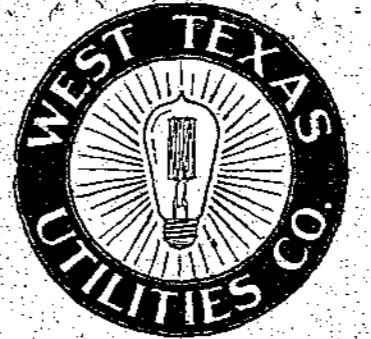
1st tract: Being 112 acres out of the Mary Ann Fisk survey, five miles East of Santa Anna Mountain in Coleman County, Texas, described as follows: Beginning at the S. E. Cor. of C. M. Grady tract, Thence S. 793 vrs. Thence W. 807 vrs; Thence N. 793 vrs, Thence E. 808 vrs to

the place of beginning.

2nd tract: Being 12 acres out of the Mary Ann Fisk survey, five miles East of Santa Anna Mountain in Coleman County, Texas, described as follows: Beginning at the S. W. Cor. of the J. Johnson Survey; Thence W. 92 vrs to a stone mound; Thence N. 787 vrs to a stone mound; Thence E. 92 vrs to a stone mound; Thence S. 787 vrs to the beginning. Both of said tracts being more fully described in deed from T. C. Sheffield et ux to T. H. McGahey, dated December 23, 1916, recorded in Vol. 101, page 257, deed records of Coleman County, Texas.

Said application will be heard by the County Judge at the Courthouse in the city of Coleman, Texas, on the 15th day of September, 1928.

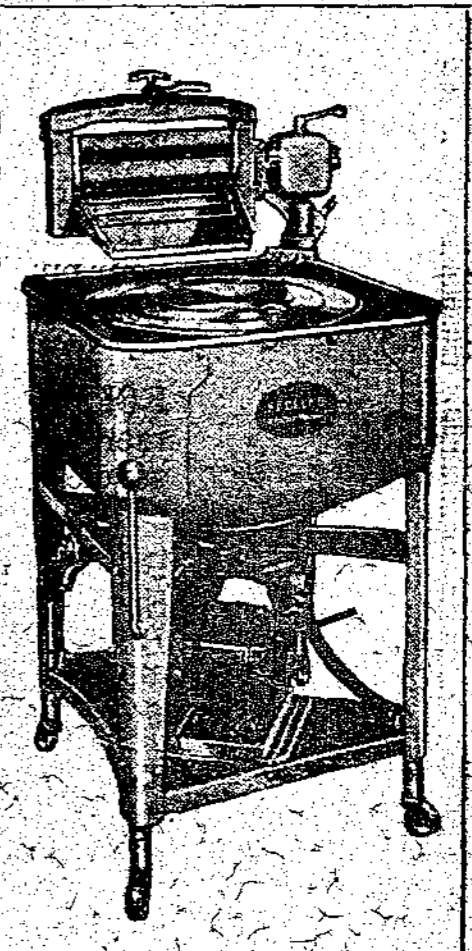
MRS. GEORGIA JONES, Guardian of the estate of Ruth McGahey and Eunice McGahey, minors.



Putting Balloon Tires On Labor

For \$20 Down—\$7.50 Per Month

A generation ago women could not hope for any wider outlook upon life than the prospect which a dull round of their daily duties had to offer.



To-Day Electricity has put balloon tires on labor. Women do not have to bend over a wash tub and suffer from back aches. The new Fedeleo Washer is one of the many electric appliances that help to lighten your load.

Telephone Number 97 for Free Demonstration

West Texas Utilities Company

FORWARD

WITH
SANTA ANNA

E.E. CHAMBERS VARIETY STORE

AT YOUR SERVICE

The show place of Santa Anna, an easy place to remember, an easy place to trade.

A variety of merchandise properly displayed, and correctly priced.

We feature especially. School supplies, Notions, Toilet articles, Chinaware, Kitchen ware, Hosiery and Gift goods.

You can make your own selections from our bins with the assurance that the quality is there and the price is right.

We want to suggest that you visit our store every time you come to Santa Anna, get acquainted with our lines, and by all means, bring the children in for their first bill of school supplies, we will have what they need and will save you money.

SANTA ANNA NEWS
 Entered at the Post Office at Santa Anna, Texas, as Second Class Mail.
 J. J. Gregg, Editor and Pub.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1928

The business firms in Santa Anna are bidding strong for your business this season. The merchants have large stocks of well selected merchandise, arranged for your convenience and priced not too high. Read about them in the Santa Anna News each week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McDaniel had as their guest last Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. McDaniel Sr., Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Ward and daughter of Abilene, also Geo. W. McDaniel Jr., and one Mr. Richards of the Abilene Reporter-News and the Harlingen Star. The latter two were en route from Harlingen to Abilene.

We have made a special effort this week to get out a paper the town and community would appreciate, one that would prove a valuable asset to the town, and while we have not been able to call on all the business firms in person, we are proud of the showing the town has given us in an advertising way. We would be glad to publish one paper with an advertisement in it from every business in town.

but guess we might as well wish ourselves a doorkeeper at the Pearly Gates, but that is neither here nor there, we are proud of the live merchants and other business people who have placed their advertisements with us this week, and commend them to you. The Santa Anna News carries some valuable advertisements every week, and most any family can save the price of the paper every week by taking advantage of the special bargains advertised in our columns. We have been handicapped here of late physically, and have not been able to get out and work our business like we should, but thanks to those old faithfuls who look forward to the preparation of their advertisements from week to week and count it a part of their business, a merchant who does not count his advertising a part of his business is a darn poor merchant these days, as statistics will show. There are many accounts recorded where merchants have succeeded in business but not a one of them attributes his success to doing business without advertising. In other words every successful merchant in existence attributes his success largely to well directed advertising.

Savannah wants to make a big todo of it in 1932 anniversary of the year when somebody or other did something or other, that most of us have forgotten about.

Messrs. Curry Mills, Hunter Woodruff and Joe Chisli Barnes left Tuesday for a week's putting on the San Saba River.

Mrs. Bishop and daughter, Mary Jean, who have been visiting in the Brush Aldridge home, returned to their home in Wichita Falls Sunday.

The special price on permanent waving at Mrs. Shockley's beauty parlor has been extended to the 15th of September.

Mrs. E. J. Merritt and little daughter, Francine and Miss Maugrette Donham are visiting in Fort Worth this week.

Mrs. F. H. Ford and Mrs. J. P. Scott and children of Abilene spent last week and with Mrs. E. E. Chambers.

Oran Raney and Tom Levi of Killeen visited Fred Campbell Sunday.

Mrs. A. D. Pitman and son and Mr. and Mrs. McKee of Coleman visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Campbell Sunday.

Mrs. Callie V. Malindin of Big Spring was a caller at the News office Saturday.

Miss Inez Marshall spent last week end in San Angelo visiting the Misses Vinsons.

Miss Etie Kindrick returned to Brownwood on the first where she reassumed her duties as deputy Tax Collector.

WANTED—High School girls to board Mrs. L. C. Williams Phone 348 1 to

W. M. Guyger of Proctor, Tex. as is visiting his father, C. C. Guyger and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Collier of Pecos are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woodward this week.

Miss Tommie Tisdale of Coleman visited over the week-end here with relatives before leaving for Belton, where she will enter Baylor at the opening of the next term.

P. P. Bond, D. J. Johnson and Sam H. Collier attended a District meeting of Lions Club at the Southern Hotel, Brownwood Tuesday night.

Mrs. S. B. Raney of Brownwood Texas called at this office last Saturday and renewed his subscription to the Santa Anna News.

Forrest Marshall of McCamey is here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Marshall.

Miss Althea Ragsdale left last Sunday for Lubbock to attend teachers institute, before going to Lorenzo where she will teach school the coming nine months.

Mrs. E. M. Neill and children Elsie, Ruth, Rosale, Lma and Lillie accompanied Miss Florence Neill to Corpus Christi last Tuesday.

There's nothing in the Darwin theory. Who ever heard of a mob of monkeys killing one of their kind?

Yet all other people would seem as fine as your friend if they liked you as well as your friends do.

A new broom may sweep clean, but it always wears out.

The hand that rocks the cradle doesn't roll the cigarett.

The demand for politeness is great, but the supply is short.

Tomorrow's dawn will be as bright as our deeds have been today.

What this great Republic needs at this juncture is some easy method of removing watermelon seeds from the ears.

Get it in Santa Anna

Forced To Sleep In Chair—Gas So Bad

"Nights I sat up in a chair, I had such stomach gas. I took Adlerika and nothing I eat hurts me now. I sleep fine."—Mrs. Glenn Butler.

Even the FIRST spoonful of Adlerika relieves gas on the stomach and removes astonishing amounts of old waste matter from the system. Makes you enjoy your meals and sleep better. No matter what you have tried for your stomach and bowels, Adlerika will surprise you.—Walker's Pharmacy.

ROYAL SERVICE PROGRAM FOR MONDAY SEPTEMBER 10

Leader—Mrs. W. F. Kirkpatrick
 Family Ties—Mrs. Elisha Melton
 Graded W. M. U.—Mrs. Watkins
 W. M. U. Specials—Mrs. Jim Boggus
 W. M. U. Family in action—Mrs. R. D. Kelley.

MISS JOSIE BAXTER

Calls Your Attention TO

The World Famous

BATTLE CREEK (Sanitarium)

HEALTH FOODS

on display at
 Your Health Food Center
BAXTER'S VARIETY STORE

Mrs. Norvel Wylie went to Brownwood one day last week where she had her tonsils moved.

WE THANK YOU

We take this means of extending our appreciation and gratitude to the good people of Santa Anna and surrounding country for the liberal response given to the opening of our new store. We are very glad you came out to see us, as it proved to us that our judgment was right in opening one of our chain stores in Santa Anna, and right here and now, we wish to say to you that **WE HAVE COME TO STAY**. It is also appropriate at this time to tell you of our policy of doing business.

FIRST Every article we sell is guaranteed to you, and must give satisfaction. Everything marked in plain figures—one price to all.

SECOND If it fails to give satisfaction return it and get a new article Free Of Charge.

THIRD If for any reason you are not satisfied with your purchase when you get home, you can return it and get your money back.

FOURTH We handle and sell only standard brands of merchandise, which are guaranteed to us and must give service.

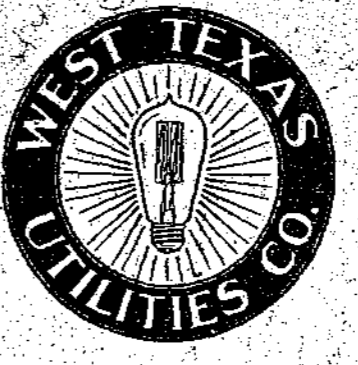
FIFTH And most important, is the fact that, we pay Spot Cash for our goods, and the fact of our Tremendous Buying Power, for a long chain of stores, we are in position to sell goods right. We, at all times meet the price of any Mail Order House, and save you postage, the delays of ordering and possible disappointment.

The Five principles above are our platform, and our success is due to these principles, and the same will be in effect in **The Economy Store** in Santa Anna. We are a Texas Institution and our money is invested in Texas.

A WORD TO OUR FELLOW MERCHANTS

We are in Santa Anna to spite no one. We are here to do business in a fair and square manner. It is our intention to co-operate with the business men in building a greater Santa Anna, and making this a better trading point. We are with you on Strictly Business Principles. Call on us at any time to help promote the business interests of Santa Anna. Again we thank you.

The Economy Chain Store
 HAROLD KURTZ, Manager



Reliable Electric Service AND West Texas Progress

Over plains, ranches, farm land, hills, valleys and streams, in the heart of West Texas, Electric Transmission lines of this company cover 1,898 miles.

These power lines carry electrical energy from large generation stations to 102 cities, towns, villages, lighting streets, homes, stores and offices.

This energy turns the wheels in oil fields, furnishes power for factories, mills and other industrial plants, and operates labor saving machinery and appliances on the farm and ranch. Where ever it goes, this flow of electricity increases production and wealth, encourages industry, speeds progress, reduces drudgery and hardships, provides comfort and conveniences.

The continuous, single aim of the company is to supply efficient service at a fair price. By always improving operating efficient efficiency and constant investing more capital in expansion and equipment it is able to do so.

West Texas Utilities Company

SANTA ANNA

Where the Goddess of Nature Smiles on the Sons of Men

The following Merchants, Cafes and other business men and firms on this page invite you to bring your cotton and other farm products to Santa Anna this fall to gin and market and also to purchase your fall supplies. We offer you the best merchandise the market affords at very reasonable prices and extend to you every courtesy we possess in this good town. Bring your families, look over our stock of goods, wares, etc., then compare our prices with those in other places and we believe you will fully appreciate the efforts we have made this season to purchase goods at the right time and places, and also are offering them to you at prices you will appreciate. We specially invite you to visit our respective places of business when in town.

Walker's Pharmacy

Appreciates the business you have given them in the past and, would be glad to serve you in the future.

We have a full line of the well known Masterpiece school supplies and will be glad to supply your needs in that line. Come Early and we will help you select your needs.

I Would Enjoy

Having You Inspect

my new Fall Millinery
whether you buy or not

I am always glad to have
you visit me.

Mrs. Miriam Prickett

J.L. Boggus & Co.

Groceries

We appreciate your
patronage
and
sell as good eats as any
store in town

Service Cafe

FOR

Your Meals

Regular Noonday Lunch
Short Orders Any Time
Fish and Oysters
in season

Leeper-Curd Lumber Co.

"The Pioneers"

We Appreciate
Your Business

Santa Anna Hotel

Rooms and Meals

Prices Reasonable

Courteous Service

Mrs. Rosa Taylor Prop.

Burton-Lingo Company

Home Builders

Complete Plan Service

Phone 1-0-0

B. T. Vinson & Co.

GROCERIES, FEED and COAL

We wish to thank you for your
business you have given us in the past—
and to solicit your patronage in the
future.

YOU'ER THERE WITH A
CROSLLEY RADIO



5 days free trial in your home, that's
the way to buy a Radio.
We have a complete line of tubes
and batteries for all makes of sets. Let
us put your Radio in shape
for the season

Geo. M. Johnson

WANT AD COLUMN

NEED GLASSES

Dr. Jones, the Eye Man, will be at Mrs. Comer Blue's Jewelry Store every Tuesday. Eyes examined, glasses fitted, headache and eye strain relieved.

Sewing Wanted—I have recently finished a course in Dressmaking and am ready to do your sewing for you. Let me help you plan your fall work. Mrs. Jim Childers corner residence, on highway, west of street, leading to Hospital. 35-2tp.

LOST—Red heifer with white face, no marks or brand. Finder notify Joe Bridge or Arne Dick, Santa Anna. 34-4t.

Rooms for rent. Mrs. E. W. Bible. 37-14c.

FOR SALE—Buggy and harness, almost good as new. Phone 264. C. L. Freeman. 35-2tp.

The new improved fly and mosquito destroyer. Phillips Drug Company.

WANTED—A family with four or five that can pick cotton. A good house, wood and water furnished. T. J. Lancaster 13 miles south of Santa Anna on Whim road. 37-2tc.

FOR SALE—Residence in Santa Anna. See Perry Slobaugh at Coleman Piggy-Wiggly 35-1t.

FOR SALE—If you want to buy a home in Santa Anna, see H. M. Smith. 34-3tp.

WANTED—Contracts drilling oil or water wells. A. E. Metts, phone 107, Bangs, Texas. 34-3tp.

WANTED—to board school girls or boys. Block and-half north of new High School. Mrs. Pauline Harper. 36-4tc.

There are Wild Cats at Purdy Mercantile Co. See them for yourself. (adv.) 34-4t.

FOR RENT—House furnished or unfurnished. Phone 231. Mrs. A. S. Wilson. 36-1t.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms with sleeping porch. School girls preferred. Phone 269.

BOARDERS WANTED—Can furnish board and room. Gentlemen preferred. Phone 253. Melvin Lamb. 36-3tp.

FOR SALE—Almost new farm wagon with cotton frames. Elmo Eubanks. 36-1tc.

FOR SALE or trade—My 75 acre farm, just north of the Santa Anna Mountain. All in cultivation and well improved. J. C. Welch. 36-3tc.

Paintings of 1730

Reveal Indian Life

Washington.—Six paintings of American Indians made in the 1730s and forgotten nearly 200 years are now given to the world in a publication just released from the Smithsonian Institution. They are drawings of the life and culture of the Indians of lower Louisiana made between the years 1732-35 by A. Debatz, a Frenchman, presumably an architect or an engineer. The drawings are now in the collection of David E. Bismell, Jr., who is the author of the present Smithsonian publication.

The drawings are the earliest known to have been made in lower Louisiana, and they are likewise believed to be the oldest pictures existing of members of the Atapapa, Atalapa, Choctaw, Fox, Illinois, and Tunica tribes.

The paper has turned yellow with age, but the colors remain clear and bright, and many details are shown with great exactness. The sketches yield an astonishing quantity of information on the clothing, habitations, temples, fighting activities, games, and domestic animals of the Indians around the Mississippi. Though crude, they are very graphic and prove Debatz to have been a careful observer interested in the customs of the Indians.

The value of the Debatz paintings is enhanced by the rarity of early paintings of the American Indians.

A. O. NEWMAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Santa Anna, Texas

Office in City Hall

Office Phone 53—Res. Phone 230

Eats Big Steak and Fried Onions, No Gas

"Every time I ate I had terrible stomach gas. Now, thanks to Adlerika, I eat steak and fried onions and feel fine."—Mrs. J. Julian.

Just ONE spoonful Adlerika relieves gas and that bloated feeling so that you can eat and sleep well. Acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel and removes old waste matter you never thought was there. No matter what you have tried for your stomach and bowels, Adlerika will surprise you.—WALKER'S PHARMACY.

LITTLE BAND-WAGON JOURNEYS

The Grant-Seymour Campaign

THE Democratic ticket of 1853, as in 1824 presented a combination of conservative East and radical West, and the leading place on the ticket went to one who had not actively sought it but was drafted after a protracted deadlock.

Horatio Seymour, the wartime governor of New York, who was permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention at Tammany Hall 69 years ago, strenuously opposed nomination of himself for President, just as chairman Thomas J. Walsh of Montana four years ago in the same city opposed his own nomination for the vice presidency.

Seymour could have had the support of his own state, New York, from the first, had he wanted it, but he persistently refused to be considered a candidate when his friends desired to put him forward for the honor. In the convention, when North Carolina on the ninth ballot cast her votes for him, the chairman peremptorily rejected the idea of his own candidacy. There were plenty of others eager for the prize. Though President Andrew Johnson had been elected by the Republicans, and was in the midst of his impeachment troubles, he was encouraged to believe his prospects of being made the Democratic standard-bearer were good. Likewise Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, discovering that he could not by any chance be the Republican nominee, fished eagerly from the Supreme court bench for the Democratic nomination.

But "Gentleman George" Pendleton of Ohio, father of the "Ohio Idea" for greenback currency inflation, was the leading contender, having the full support of his own state. "Young Greenback" was the sobriquet bestowed upon him by his supporters, who were at the convention in force.

Through two days of exciting balloting, Pendleton held the lead on the first 15 ballots, and probably would have got the nomination but for the two-thirds rule.

Then in a dramatic moment on the third day his staunch supporters switched their votes on the twenty-second ballot to the chairman of the convention, a landslide to the New Yorker, began, and despite his protestations and pleadings against it, Seymour was compelled to accept the unanimous nomination of the convention.

A running-mate for the conservative elderly New Yorker, Lie Democrat picked a Missouri fire-eater, Gen. Frank P. Blair, who had pronounced himself in favor of forcibly undoing the whole congressional program of reconstruction in the South.

In its effects upon Democratic prospects his stand proved unfortunate. Grant as the Republican nominee had made his keynote, "Let us have peace." In many war-weary minds the issue became "Grant and peace or Blair and revolution."

Before the canvass was over some influential Democrats demanded that Blair withdraw as a candidate, or at least take a back seat in the campaign. Up to this time, he had done most of the stumping, while Seymour had remained relatively inactive, as was the custom with most Presidential candidates of that day. Then Blair was silenced, and during the closing weeks Seymour took the stump with vigor.

Seymour was a strong and able figure and probably the best man his party could have nominated, but the fact that he had opposed some of Lincoln's war policies made his record vulnerable to Republican attack. The fact that he was somewhat bald, with two wisps of hair over his ears, rendered him also a singularly apt figure for biting caricature by the most brilliant of contemporary cartoonists. Thomas Nast invariably pictured Seymour with his wisps of hair standing up straight like horns, which gave him a satanic appearance. Upon occasion the caricaturist made this conception more vivid by adding horns and a tail.

Considerable excitement was caused during the campaign in the South by emergence of a mysterious white-robed and masked order, the Ku Klux Klan, which it was alleged, operated to intimidate the Republican vote. The Republicans countered with activities of another secret order, the Loyal League, which operated effectively in attracting and marshaling the colored voters. At the North, also, Republican marching clubs of "Boys in Blue, uniformed similarly to the Wide Awakes which had helped elect Abraham Lincoln, held spirited torchlight processions.

The Constitution

Constitution Week will be observed September 16-22, and Constitution Day the 17th. This has been requested by the Constitution Educational Association, headed by Harry Atwood, an outstanding lecturer on the Federal Constitution.

We can not all be jurists and expounders of the Constitution, but in the absence of illiteracy we can all read or have it read. The document can be read in about 30 minutes. It can actually be studied in an hour and one half. It can be fairly understood in a day's perusal. There is nothing difficult to understand about the Constitution from the standpoint of language, its branches and departments and the methods that shall be employed to help the structure of representative government together. It tells Congress what it may do, and what it must do. Its amendments contain the bill of rights, the later ones apparently containing a bill of restrictions.

The average intellect finds nothing difficult to understand in the mere reading of the document. What, then, is there about the Constitution that becomes the subject of so much discussion? The differences of opinion concerning the Constitution, as with

other legal documents, arise over questions of interpretation. This is why volumes have been written, great legal battles have been fought, and momentous judicial decisions and opinions have been handed down concerning its provisions and phraseology. This is why people "shy away" from the Constitution, sincerely thinking its niceties and exactions are for other minds to unravel. To some extent this is a prudent conclusion to draw.

If laws were simply to be read to be understood and interpreted, there would be no need for courts to exist insofar as the function of deciding questions of law is concerned. Every man could have the statutes on his pantry shelf and pull down the book and read for himself. But by the time a group of judges get through with the interpretation and application of some of our laws, the average layman can hardly recognize them.

But there is so much of the Constitution that can be understood, so much of it vital to liberty, equality and justice under our form of government, any movement seeking to center attention of the people to this fundamental law of the land, from which our very processes of government are obtained, should not go unheralded nor unheeded.

EPWORTH LEAGUE PROGRAM

Methodist Church, Sunday 9th. Subject: "The Character of the Community" Leader's talk. Education—Miss Laxson. Recreation—Wayne Durham. Citizenship—Burgess Sealy. Health—Miss Whitstene. Religion—Miss Ruby Harper.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Powell of Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Powell of Brownwood and Mrs. Yorty of San Angelo, visited Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Powell Sunday.

Start With Goal Post In Sight

If there had been rich relatives or influential friends to pull wires in behalf of Troy Ginn, Myrtle M. Carriere, Roy McCoy, and thousands of others, we could name, their progress might not mean so much. But, just a few years ago they were in the same position that young people of the average American families and themselves at high school graduation age. They were facing the future. How they were to meet the problems of a career and what they were to accomplish depended upon their own decisions and initiative. Mr. Troy Ginn, with his twin

brother Roy, had decided upon what he wanted to be, and he lost no time in preparing. His ambition was to be an agent for a railroad and from there to higher positions. He enrolled therefore for a Railway Course in America's largest school of telegraphy—Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas. Immediately upon graduation, he was placed in a good position. Later Tyler Commercial College aided him in getting a place with the St. Louis Southwestern Railway and he has been making good at his responsible position at Athens, Texas. Roy Ginn is at Betty, Texas, holding a responsible position with the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company in the telegraph department.

Miss Myrtle M. Carriere, with The Diem & Wing Paper Company, 423 1427 Front Street, New Orleans. Within five months after she left her home at Franklinton, Louisiana, Miss Carriere had completed the thorough course of Bookkeeping, Short-hand and Posting Machine. She says: "I am very proud to be a graduate of Tyler Commercial College and praise the Tyler methods of training at every opportunity."

Roy W. McCoy, who holds a responsible position with the Texas Railroad Commission stationed at Wink, Texas, enrolled

from Louisiana. Just after completing his course, he was sent to Tulsa, Oklahoma. With the experience added to his thorough training, Roy was headed for a much larger salary, so he changed positions and was sent to Wink, Texas. When he left Tulsa that firm employed another Tyler graduate. We could go on naming thousands and thousands of young people who were no older, not any more talented, not any better financially when they made their start than you are now. With a desire coupled with a thorough course in Tyler Commercial College, you can reach the highest goal of success. So if you want a good position, if you want abundant success, send now for the large, free book, "Achieving Success in Business." Just clip the coupon printed below and mail today. The helpful book is free, of course. No obligations.

(We have no branch schools. We lead others follow.)

Tyler Commercial College Tyler, Texas

Address

Name (See Editor of The Santa Anna News for scholarship.)

GOOD YEAR

LET US show YOU the difference

Here are two machines designed for the testing of cords used in tire building.

On each machine is a strand of SUPERTWIST cord and one of the usual standard cord.

On the machine in the background the ordinary cord is broken, while the SUPERTWIST cord is intact.

Yet both cords were of equal length and both were stretched the same distance.

On the machine in the foreground the ordinary cord is lax, while the SUPERTWIST cord is taut.

Both these cords were of the same length; both were equally stretched.

When the tension was relaxed, the SUPERTWIST cord sprang back to its original dimensions, recovering like a rubber band.

But the other cord had lost its spring, and now hangs slack and distended.

By this simple demonstration any one can see the difference between SUPERTWIST cord and ordinary cord.

This difference is important, as one reason for the great superiority of Goodyear Tires over ordinary tires.

Built with SUPERTWIST cord, Goodyear Tires stretch and recover under the shocks of the road without damage.

Tires made of ordinary cord lack this ability and under road shock suffer precisely the results you see here.

SUPERTWIST cord is Goodyear-developed and Goodyear-patented, and is used only in Goodyear Tires.

Its elasticity—its durability has reduced blowouts and similar troubles to the vanishing point.

Come in at any time and ask us to make this interesting demonstration.

Stafford Baxter, Dealer

LITTLE BAND-WAGON JOURNEYS
By L. T. MERRILL
(© 1928, Western Newspaper Union.)

20.—The Wartime Election of 1864

AS THE crucial wartime election of 1864 approached, President Lincoln was between two evils. On the one hand were the Democrats demanding a cessation of the war and settlement on the conference table, and blaming Lincoln's administration for what was construed to be too severe a policy against the "seceders."

At the other extreme were the radical Republican faction, dissatisfied because they believed Lincoln's policy had not been rigorous enough, so the administration sentiment toward the South stiffened by bitter.

Two unsuccessful generals were brought forward to head election tickets representing the respective dissatisfied elements. Strangely enough, there was another group, including such figures as Horace Greeley, who while professing to aid Lincoln's administration, actually insisted even at such a critical juncture that no President ought to be given more than one term, because none had been given two for the last thirty years.

Lincoln, for his part, was willing to step aside if it seemed best for the country. But his renomination by the main body of Republicans was a foregone conclusion. He had but 22 votes of the Baltimore convention of the party, styling itself the Union National convention. Twenty-two Missouri delegates wanted to nominate General Grant, but switched their votes to make the Lincoln choice unanimous.

The platform demanded prosecution of the war to a finish and amendment of the Constitution so that slavery never could be re-established.

To help hold the loyalty of border states and win over Democratic votes, Andrew Johnson, Democratic war-time governor of Tennessee, was made Lincoln's running mate. It was a choice the party was to rue when Johnson succeeded to the Presidency upon Lincoln's assassination.

The radical Republicans, about 400 of them, met at Cleveland, nominated Gen. John C. Fremont, and adopted a severe platform. One of its demands was for confiscation of lands belonging to Confederates, to be redistributed among Northern soldiers.

When Lincoln received reports of Fremont's nomination and the Cleveland convention proceedings, he said they reminded him of the Bible story about the Cave of Adullam, to which came "every one that was in distress, and every one that was discontented," and there were with him about 400 men.

The Democrats purposely delayed their convention till late in August, feeling that summer events on the battlefield might further clarify the political outlook. By the time they assembled, Union defeats in the war, together with imminent prospect of another army draft, had indeed brought public feeling in the North to a low ebb of discouragement. Peace-at-any-price sentiment was gaining.

In late August the time was ripe for Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, who once had been chased out of the North for his defeatist maneuvers, to recross the border from Canada and, as a leading member of the Democratic platform committee, to give a strong peace-at-any-price tone to the platform through a resolution declaring that the war had been a failure and that immediate efforts must be made to bring about a cessation of hostilities.

To stand on this defeatist plank the convention nominated Gen. George B. McClellan, who had commanded the Army of the Potomac. He refused to stand there. Though accepting the nomination, he vigorously repudiated the Vallandigham plank, declaring he could not look into the faces of the men he had led in the service and tell them the sacrifices of their dead and wounded comrades had been in vain.

Northern military triumphs were almost immediately to make the peace plank meaningless, anyway. The ink was hardly dry on McClellan's acceptance when the news came that Sherman had taken Atlanta. Farragut had won the Battle of Mobile Bay. Sheridan had swept triumphantly through the Shenandoah valley with his victories at Winchester and Fishers Hill.

The Republicans had been in deep despair. Lincoln's advisers had been telling him his defeat was almost certain. Convinced of the truth of their gloomy prophecies, in late August he had his cabinet endorse a memorandum, virtually promising to hand the administration immediately over to his successor, to save the Union, in the event of Republican defeat at the polls.

Then the tide suddenly turned. Military victories heartened public sentiment. Fremont withdrew as a candidate. The triumph of "Old Mac" over "Little Mac" was assured.

But it was a close decision. Though Lincoln had 212 electoral votes to 21 for the Democratic nominee, he ran fewer than 500,000 votes ahead of McClellan in a total popular vote of 4,000,000. A possible change of only 60,000 popular votes in a few strategic or doubtful states could have reversed the whole result and elected McClellan.

The only thing wrong with any country is the people.

LITTLE BAND-WAGON JOURNEYS
By L. T. MERRILL
(© 1928, Western Newspaper Union.)

19.—The Final Struggle for Slavery

AS THERE was no more important American Presidential campaign before or since, so there was none that roused popular feeling to a higher pitch than that of 1860 when the crucial issue of slavery was fought out to a finish among four tickets. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois had been nominated by the Republicans. The Democrats, split in two on the slavery question, broke up their national convention, and two groups met separately later. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Buchanan's vice president and later a general and secretary of war in the Confederacy, was nominated for President by the extreme pro-slavery faction of the Democrats. Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois got the nomination of the northern wing of the party.

A fourth group, an amalgamation of elderly Whigs and Know-Nothings, styling themselves the Constitutional Union party, nominated John Bell of Tennessee as a candidate of harmony, who would have no notions and no policy on the subject of slavery. The canvass that ensued revived some of the features of the famous campaign of 1840. Log cabins, such as were used in the Harrison campaign, came back as symbols of the humble origin of the Republican railsplitter candidate. Railsplitter emblems, rings and pins were popular.

Marching clubs took a prominent part in enthusiastic and spectacular torchlight processions. Northern Democrats organized and paraded as Douglas Guards, Little Giants, Invincibles, Ever-Readys. But most imposing were the Republican Wide Awakes. In all sections of the North they came to adopt a fairly standard uniform with glazed hats and oil-cloth capes—a costume first affected by Hartford (Conn.) marchers when they escorted Lincoln on a visit, he made to their city in the spring of the election year. As they swung along in the glare of blazing torches, the Wide Awakes sang:

"Old Abe Lincoln came out of the wilderness,
Out of the wilderness, out of the wilderness,
Old Abe Lincoln came out of the wilderness,
Down in Illinois."

Southerners were marching, too. They organized companies of Breckinridge Minute Men. In some parts of the South the impression spread that the Northern Wide Awakes were a military organization formed to support Lincoln by armed force. South Carolina answered that, fancied threat by forming a secret society whose members pledged themselves to arm and march to Washington, if necessary, to prevent the inauguration of a "Black Republican" President.

Douglas, who had had close association with Southern leaders of his party, appraised the seriousness of the situation more truly than many other Northerners. "If the withdrawal of my name would tend to defeat Mr. Lincoln," he said in September, "I would this moment withdraw it."

Republican successes in the elections held in certain states during October confirmed the worst fears of Douglas. "Mr. Lincoln is the next President," he declared. "We must try to save the Union."

Douglas, who had surprised his friends and followers by taking the stump in his own behalf, contrary to the custom of the time for Presidential candidates, now canceled all further engagements in his Northern speaking tour and plunged into the South in a desperate final attempt to use the power of his eloquence to prevent disruption of the Union. It was an act of high redeeming statesmanship in a public career that had been much stained by expediency.

But in vain, he pleaded, that there was no evil in the nation for which the Constitution and laws do not furnish a remedy, no grievance that can justify disruption. It was too late to stem the tide of the inevitable.

Lincoln got 1,866,452 popular votes and Douglas 1,375,157, with 87,933 for Breckinridge and 590,031 for Bell. Seldom have the possible disparities between popular and electoral votes been so demonstratively demonstrated. For speaking tour and 180 electoral votes, Douglas, who ran only a half million behind him in the popular poll, had just 12 electoral votes; while Bell, with a total of fewer than 200,000 popular votes, had 39 electoral votes. Seventy-two electoral votes went to Breckinridge, whose popular vote was less than two-thirds that of Douglas.

Around their homes of victory in the North, Republicans were singing a new stanza of their campaign ballad:

"Oh, ain't I glad I joined the Republicans,
Joined the Republicans, joined the Republicans,
Ain't I glad I joined the Republican
Down in Illinois."

Other crowds in the streets of South Carolina towns were elevating a new flag, red in color and bearing a palmetto and a star. The threat of secession was becoming an ominous fact.

One of the first things Mr. Hoover proposes to do is to take "Pal" and "Al" out of Palo Alto.

CONGRATULATIONS

TO

Santa Anna High School

AND

Best Wishes For Its 1928-29 Session

For our school to be its best, and do its best work every pupil, patron, and citizen must give heartiest co-operation. No community institution can mean more than does the school. Therefore, though we are new citizens among you we pledge ourselves not only to our school but to every other forward looking institution that is for the common welfare of our town and section of country.

In this connection let us state that we have been a business institution of Santa Anna only eight months, yet we have enjoyed a business far beyond our expectations when we opened our doors to the buying public. The people have indeed been generous in the patronage accorded us which we very much appreciate. And to all our new made friends we want in this public way to express our sincere thanks.

Having now come to make our home in Santa Anna, our interests are here. Whatever helps Santa Anna helps us. We are for our home town first last and all times. We are for its people—their prosperity is our prosperity; their adversities will be our adversities, and their sorrows and their joys we want to share with them. Hence, we want a part in every community movement that will make our home town a better place in which to live.

Let us say to one and all that buying large quantities for our stores as we do we get the very inside prices in buying. We sell for CASH and hence the margins are the closest. It is very much to the interest of those who buy from us—it means a large saving to those who come to our store for their needs in our lines.

A cordial invitation is extended to one and all to visit our store. Those residing out of town are cordially invited to make our store their home when in town. Come to see us one and all and let's get better acquainted.

Bangs, Tex.

C. B. GUYGER

Santa Anna

Dry Goods : Ready-to-Wear : Undertaking

Wagon Covers!

All Sizes in Both White and Treated Sheets

Notice!

Do not buy a wagon sheet until you put it on the scales, as they sell by pound list.

We Guarantee!!

To sell you more weight for the Dollar than you can buy elsewhere.

COTTON SACKS—Both A & B Grade Duck.

We Want Your Business

W. R. Kelley & Co.
Established 1889

ONE good second-hand buggy FOR RENT—Two rooms, nicely furnished. Telephone 51
FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Mrs. H. J. Parker of Fort Worth was among friends in the Wilson. Phone 231

New Fall Goods Coming In Daily

We now have a complete line of Lenore Silk Underwear --all kinds of garments at at all prices.

SWEATERS—
Come in and see for yourself.

We Will Offer as a Few of Our Regular Saturday Specials the Following Items:

Men's extra good value Scout Shoes the pair	\$1.95
Men's black and tan dress shoes Special	\$3.19
A handsome line of men's fancy shirts \$1.25 to \$2.00 values, each	\$1.00

And many other bargains will be offered you among our Saturday Specials. Look for yourself in show window.

Purdy Mercantile Co
"The Store That Saves You Money"

Texas and Texans

By Will H. Mays

Texas Banks Prosperous
According to the report of the comptroller of the currency, Texas banks are in an unusually prosperous condition. During the past year they have had \$25,081,000 loaned on farm lands and \$27,744,000 on real estate other than farm lands. They were heavy investors in state, county and municipal bonds, having \$20,065,000 in this class of securities, while they held \$123,148,000 in government securities. The enormous sum of \$288,746,000 on demand loans not secured by collateral. Texas banks rank third in the country in farm loans, California being first and Nebraska second. The report not only indicates the good condition of the banks, but shows that Texas agriculture and business was on a most satisfactory basis.

American Legion Convention
The eyes of the Nation will be on Texas in October, when the American Legionaries will hold their annual convention at San Antonio. The State has received much national notice this year from the convention of the Women's Federated Clubs at San Antonio and the National Convention at Houston, as well as from other smaller nation-wide conventions, but it is doubtful if all these combined will attract as much favorable attention to Texas as the gathering of the veterans of the World War. The ex-soldiers will come to Texas by the thousands and most of them will come for a tourist outing as well as for the meeting of the Legionaries. They will come to see Texas and to learn more about this State of which they have had so many favorable reports. Texas should be ready with a glad welcome and should be prepared to show the State at its best.

Persistence Wins
A few years ago most Texans thought it necessary to go to Colorado or Yellowstone Park or some picturesque part of the country for a summer vacation. The churches held their summer assemblies, their young people's meetings and their chautauquas in distant states. Boys and girls camp schools in other states were patronized to the exclusion of the few camps then in Texas.

When a Presbyterian assembly was first held at Kerrville it was poorly patronized for the sole reason that Texans thought they had to leave Texas to be comfortable in the summer. Kerrville kept on with its effort to make the people know they could find at Kerrville many comforts not found outside the state. More summer camps were established, churches and young people's organizations became interested. Other places in the Hill country, seeing what was being done at Kerrville, began to bid for summer visitors. Newspaper readers soon noticed that many Texans were spending their summer vacations at the Hill country resorts and were having as good times as those who traveled far for pleasure. It is now quite the proper thing for Texans to spend their vacations in Texas and Kerrville is entitled to a large part of the credit for this feeling.

Selling Texas Saddles
The Kingsville Lumber Company has a leather department in which it makes saddles that have become known through the country. Recently an order for saddles was received from Honduras. The company has shipped saddles to the Canadian Northwest, to Australia, to Mexico, to South and Central America and to the West Indies. Why should not Texas supply a great part of the world with saddles? Texas has the cattle and produces the hides; it has saddle makers as expert as can be found in the world. While we are trying to secure industries that cost millions of dollars, we are overlooking one that needs only well organized effort and a reasonable amount of capital to make it world-famous.

Texas Made Hats
Not a great many Texans know that there is a hat factory at Laredo that is engaged in making straw and plant-fiber hats. Most of these are patterned after the Mexican sombrero and are sold largely as novelties in the Eastern markets and to visitors to the Mexican border, but the fact that they are made and sold creates the suggestion that there is no reason why Texas, in considering industrial possibilities, should not give some study to the manufacture of hats of all kinds. Is there any good reason why hats may not be made in Texas, both straw and woolen hats, as economically as anywhere else in the country?

Pinto Bean Crop
More than 1,000 acres have been planted to pinto beans near Big Spring in the last month. The stand is excellent and promises a good yield. Pinto beans are always sold on a good market and it is surprising that a large acreage is not planted in Texas.

Harrison County Cows
Over 500 fine dairy cattle have been brought to Harrison county in the last few weeks and placed with farmers interested in supplying milk to the milk plant at Marshall. Farmers are buying the best pedigreed stock with records for milk and cream production.

Midland farmers have planted watermelons late enough in the season to have them ripening for the markets in September and October, a time when the melon market is never crowded. Experiments have shown that in good seasons the late melons prove more profitable than those marketed earlier in competition with the regular crop.

Gas Celebration
Hamilton and Lamesa are among the North Texas towns that have recently secured natural gas and have held celebrations because of it. Natural gas adds so much to the comfort of a people and is such a powerful factor in the building up of industries that communities securing it are justified in holding monster celebrations to show their progress.

Waco-Port Arthur Road
It is announced that arrangements have been made to finance the proposed railroad from Waco to Port Arthur and that the plans will be submitted at once to the Interstate Commerce Commission. They call for construction of 105 miles of road, with the use of parts of other lines, as connecting links. Col. R. Q. Duff of Houston, has been at work on this project for years.

Wool and Mohair
Reports from the ranch sections of Texas indicate that the fall clips of wool and mohair will be in excess of the spring clip and the prices will be satisfactory. Herds of both sheep and goats are increasing in Texas, and range conditions have never been better.

Mrs. W. B. Harper returned to San Worth Thursday after visiting relatives and friends here over past week.

A. C. Grubb, carrier of tonight, returned Wednesday from a business and sight-seeing trip to the plains country.

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Layne and son Elmore of Abilene, spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Layne. The two families went to Brownwood Sunday to visit Sherman Layne and family. Mrs. J. L. Layne, mother of the two elder Laynes returned home with them.

Mrs. S. H. Phillips returned Tuesday from Gonzales where she spent the summer with her mother. She will be here for the fall season.

Messrs. L. Emet Walker, Theo Delaney, R. D. Kinney Jr. and Rockmaker were Lions Club visitors Tuesday.

P. F. Bond had business interests in Brownwood Tuesday.

Miss Mabel Banister of Houston is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. R. Banister this week.

Rev. and Mrs. Ross of Coleman and Miss Dennis of Welch, La. visited in the Mountain City Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. J. R. Banister and daughter, Miss Mabel, are visiting Mrs. Charles Bruce of San Sabar.

Tom and Burgess Sealy have returned from a visit to Catfish, bad Cavekus and other western places of interest.

Miss Elsie Lee Harper left Thursday for Tonkawa, Oklahoma, where she will teach in Junior College the ensuing term.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilcott and children and Miss Mary Nicholson of Stanton have been visiting in the home of their uncle, I. F. Nicholson.

Miss Claudine Bruton left Wednesday for Winters, Texas, where she has a position with the Chamber of Commerce.

Neely Evans and J. M. Mills made a business trip to Lamesa last week.

Mrs. S. A. Hobbs of Mart, Texas, returned home Wednesday after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. J. E. Ford.

Miss Loree Dennis of near Abilene spent last week-end in the Mountain City visiting friends.

METHODIST CHURCH
I am on the job and we will have services both morning and evening next Sunday.
B. E. Wagner, pastor

You save both TIME and MONEY when you market at **PIGGLY WIGGLY**

Our Specials For Sat.

Sugar Just unloaded car 25 lbs for of cane sugar, buy \$1.58 it in cloth bags

Blackberries another Gal. 54c shipment No. 2 can 14c

BROOM Regular 75c broom for only 49c

Pinto Beans Saturday only 15 pounds for \$1.00

Pickles, qt. jar a real hot special 19c

Market Specials

BACON sliced, Armours per pound 33c

BACON Empire, small size, 4 to 6 pounds, per lb 28c

HAMS Wilson's Certified, 8 to 10 lb size, per pound 28c

BARBECUE
Hot Every Day---Try It!

We invite you to come to Piggly Wiggly. We are always glad to have you.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
"Cleanest Stores In The World"

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

Football Practice To Begin Next Monday

THE football season of 1928 is upon us. Those of us who are fans as well as those who are participants in that gentle sport are more than glad that the season is here. Some of the high school teams over the state have already begun practice.

The first practice for our High School gridsters will be held on the local football field which is just south of the new high school building. Let me urge that every boy who intends to come out this season be present for the practice period. Suits and materials will be issued next Saturday afternoon at the new building. I want every boy who can come to be there Saturday to get his material so that we can start right in with the practice Monday.

Prospects for a team are reasonably bright this fall. We shall have four of the letter men from last year back. They are Pollock Wise, the big fullback, John E. Smith, guard, Buster Turner, halfback, and Bookie Turner, mascot, who because of his faithfulness in practice is under way to make a good player some day. We shall have a number of boys back who had training last year and will make good men this year. We shall have a number of boys who live in town that are coming out for the first time, most of who are good prospects. We shall have ten or twelve large boys coming in from nearby rural schools, some of whom are excellent material. All told, we are expecting thirty boys to report for practice early next week.

We are expecting a more loyal support from the people of the town and community than ever before. There can be no successful football team without financial and moral support from the people and of the two moral support is the most important. Your presence at games, your helpful and cheerful attitude, and your enthusiasm for the team will be one of the greatest assets to a successful season.

Just A Fable

Will a man ever get too old to enjoy a fable? We think not. William Brownell, a genius in direct-mail advertising, is the author of the following fable. It's worth reading.

"Once upon a time the head lion of the jungle called all of the animals together in conference and when they had assembled, he raised himself on his haunches and said:

"Fellow animals, you have been summoned here today to protest against the existing order of things. Everything is wrong." (Loud growls and grunts). "Animals from other jungles are coming into our territory, thereby making it twice as hard for us to make a living and now the question is, what are we going to do about it?"

Before anybody else had a chance to say a word, the small piped up and said, "I move you, Mr. Lion, that we lay off our regular line of work and spend our time in meetings and conventions talking things over and passing resolutions until conditions change."

"Well," said the beaver, "I can't see that that will get us anywhere; how are we going to live in the meantime?"

At this point the elephant spoke up and said, "I notice the bees are not in this, let's get them here and make it unanimous."

"Oh, there's no use fooling your time away with them," said the tiger, "I gave the man invitation this morning but they said that while they wished us well, they were so busy looking after their own business, gathering honey on their regular territory and scouting around for new sources of supply, that they really did not have time to attend conventions, make speeches or listen to them."

MORAL: The wise man will see it, and those who are not, will continue to offer resolutions.

Anyway a flier drowned at sea advances science as much as a football player's broken neck advances learning.

Forward With Santa Anna

THIS issue of the Santa Anna News is dedicated to the opening of Santa Anna public schools next week, and the announcement of our Santa Anna merchants who wish to invite you to market your cotton and other farm products in Santa Anna this season and also to purchase your supplies here.

You will find large and well selected stocks of merchandise in the stores carrying advertisements in this issue of the paper, and the proper town spirit is behind them.

You will also find announcements from the Cotton Gins here in this paper, and permit us to say that, all Santa Anna is proud of our wonderful and modern cotton gins. Santa Anna does not hesitate to point with pride to our system of cotton gins, which are such great drawing cards to this town.

We also are fortunate to have some real cotton buyers in Santa Anna. Our cotton buyers are also a great drawing card for business in this town. We commend our merchants, bankers, ginners and cotton buyers to you, and hope you will never have cause to regret bringing your cotton to Santa Anna.

Santa Anna also offers one of the best markets for your turkeys, poultry and eggs of any point in west Texas. Don't overlook this place when you have such for the market.

The entire contents of this paper is intended as an invitation to you to patronize the several Santa Anna industries at will, and we pledge you the very best service that is within us.

The Business of Going To School

(By J. C. Scarborough)

THE enthusiasm of school promotions is past. Removed from that occasion by a three-months period, parents and child face a new school year. There arises the alternative: back to school or get a "job". If the child is young there is no choice; if older, and beyond compulsory attendance laws, then the question of returning to school is before them. Such considerations as additional income for the home; inclination and capability of the child; the general value placed on education; the accessibility of school privileges, on the one hand, and the cost of going away to school, on the other, and such items, will be determining factors.

History might record many a story of the parting of chums. One goes to work; the other continues in school. One follows the lure of "ready" money; the other the investment of time for future returns. The one has a set vision and uninspired hope; the other an enlarging horizon and increasing appreciation of service. The one may be held by the deadening influence of routine; the other moved by a desire for greater initiative; the satisfaction of independent thinking and the thrill of being creative. Their parting, based on similar hopes, may lead them poles apart.

Every community boasts one or more industries-factories for building citizenship. The school room is the manufactory of humanity. This business is some-

what seasonal, running at capacity usually for nine months in the year. Sometimes, unfortunately, operations are as low as five or six months. Until all schools can run nine months in the year, we cannot say we have equal educational opportunities.

With the beginning of the year comes promotions in business. Similarly, with the beginning of the new school year, the schools pass around their opportunities for a higher grade of learning. In business there is a ceaseless evolution to produce men and women of training and experience for higher places of leadership in that business. It is so in the schools.

With the promotion in business comes added earning power. Figure are not wanting to demonstrate the same result from increased school training. To quote Dr. Lord of Boston University: "Labor begins its activities at 14 and arrives at its maximum earning power at 30. This average is \$1,200. From this point on it dwindles and falls below the point of self-support at 50. A high school graduate begins activities at the age of 18 and catches up with labor in seven years. At the age of 40 he has an earning power of \$2,200. The college graduate begins activities at the age of 22. In six years or at the age of 28 he equals the earning power of the high school graduate at 40. The average earning power of the college graduate at 60 is \$6,000."

Parents owe it to their children to set a proper valuation on the advantages of that adequate education bestows and to exercise care in the selection of the type of schooling that will best fit their needs. No effort should be made to get away from the discipline resulting from work, but to get back to it. The dignity of labor should be indelibly impressed upon all children. Idleness and misdirected energy are a menace to development. Education acquired at the expense of the will-not-work is superficial—a handicap—a tragedy. That schooling which is well-spiced with a liberal supply of toil as an avocation will prove the most effective.

Let our boys and girls acquire their education in this environment and the business of life will take care of itself. They will be better citizens, more able workers, and will hold to more wholesome ideals.

FINDS DEN OF RATTLESNAKES

W. R. French, of the Liberty community reports the finding of a den of Rattle snakes near his place last Thursday and killing 16 of the reptiles. Mr. French was pursuing one when it crawled into a ledge of rocks and he procured a prize bar, pried up the rocks where he discovered the den and succeeded in killing them.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank all our friends for the many kind deeds and expressions of sympathy during our sad bereavement in the brief illness and death of our father.

We wish also to express our thanks and appreciation for the beautiful floral offering.

May god bless each of you in our prayer. John Clyde Frank, Clifford and Daisy Lucas, Mrs. P. H. Williams and Mrs. W. A. Rodgers.

SCHOOL CONSCIOUS

By J. C. SCARBOROUGH

WITH the approach of the school year 1928-1929, we become, as it were, school-conscious. On the one hand, we are considering the advisability of more schooling, and, on the other, wondering about the attitude of mind of those who do return, either through choice or compulsion. On this decision and attitude may hinge success or failure in the undertaking.

In the modern competitive contest to make good, it becomes a conflict of wits. Adequate schooling can play an important part. There is no magic in education; it does not insure success, but there is no better insurance against failure. It helps create greater resourcefulness to meet opportunity as it beckons, stimulates ability to expand earning power, contributes to greater moral forces and better citizenship.

We accept commercial forms of insurance because they are tangible. We do not question the value of insurance against sickness, accident, death, unemployment, or loss by fire, tornado, hail or rain.

The insurance that the state and city give us, through education, is not so tangible. Yet, it is nevertheless a force with tangible results. A person may secure a good position, but it is another thing to hold it. Education, properly applied, can tighten that grip. It can give the practical turn to a groping ambition; it can inspire initiative; it can teach the profitable use of leisure; it can instill the proper attitude toward life and labor by hand or brain.

In business we build up a cash reserve to safeguard the future of the corporation. We put shock absorbers on our motor cars to get us over the rough places; we put on emergency brakes. We build up a physical reserve to give us immunity from disease.

We need a similar reserve fund in our cultural existence. Education is a fertile source of supply. It can fortify youth at every turn, it can be a strong hold of mental and physical stamina—a reservoir of resourcefulness.

School doors will soon reopen. The occasion should not be looked upon as an opportunity to get away from work, but to prepare for it; not a finishing school, but a preparation, training, not an opportunity to a white-collar job, but, an opportunity to discover self-interests and adaptation; not insurance against mediocrity, but opportunity to avoid it.

No school system or teaching force, however efficient, can do much in the education of an unwilling child. It can afford the opportunity and point out the way. The child, in co-operation with the parents, must do the rest.

On next Monday morning the school doors are wide open. Those privileged to enter therein should not feel that they have been sentenced to serve, but have been selected for service.

KINDERGARTEN TO OPEN

I will open my Kindergarten class at the Grammar School building, Monday September 10th. Tuition \$3.00 per month, payable in advance please.

Mrs. J. W. Brown, Phone 225.

Greetings

BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN CITY AND YOUR HOSPITABLE PEOPLE

At last, due to the many solicitations from our friends and patrons in Santa Anna, we have opened an office in the Santa Anna Hotel, which will enable you to get better results from your treatments; by eliminating the drive to Coleman.

We thank each of you for your patronage and hearty co-operation, and we hope to render you better results here. Continue speaking a good word in our behalf for this makes it possible for us to give you this local service.

We shall appreciate having those call, who don't know the merits of Chiropractic and we shall be glad to explain and analyze your spine without obligation.

Office hours: 12:30 p. m. to 4:00 p. m.
Santa Anna, Texas

DRS. PHIPPS & FAGAN
Coleman, Texas
104 Concho St.

Specials For This Week-end

HOUSE SHOES
A new lot of Felt house shoes. Colors Purple, Nell Rose, and Sapphire. 3 to 8
49c each

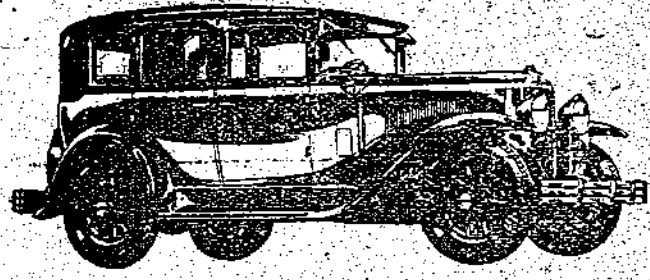
A new lot of Suede house shoes. Colors, Sapphire, American Beauty, and purple. Sizes 3 to 8.
69c

Children's Sandles
One lot of Snaddles. Sizes 9 to 1. All leather.
25c

WORK SHIRTS
Men's Heavy Grey Work Shirts, full cut all sizes
69c

BARNES & GEHRETT
Dry Goods Company
"Something New All The Time"

The new Buick is the new Style



More than handsome... more than luxurious... a wonderful new type of motor car beauty... a thrilling turning point in body design

It will be imitated, of course! The new, the fine and the beautiful always inspire emulation. But so great is the cost of building the magnificent new Fisher bodies for the Silver Anniversary Buick that imitation will be possible only to much costlier cars, and even these will find difficulty in following where Buick leads!

\$1,500,000 has been expended in manufacturing the dies alone for the new Buick bodies; and the gracefully curving side panels which form one of their distinguishing characteristics represent the most expensive steel paneling work employed on any automobile in the world!

But it is not in the matchless grace and beauty of exterior design alone that the Silver Anniversary Buick eclipses other cars. In fact, powerful performance, too, the world holds no equal for the Silver Anniversary Buick with Masterpiece Bodies by Fisher. And the motor-public, buying in such tremendous volume as to force the great Buick factories to work day and night to supply the demand, is elevating it to the prominence of a vogue!

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY
BUICK
With Masterpiece Bodies By Fisher

BLACKWELL MOTOR COMPANY
Brownwood and Coleman

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT... BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Stores And The Public

On political issues the world cannot agree; in matters of religion there are eternal differences of opinion; all people have ideas others think lack sound reasoning; but on one point we all agree: everyone wants to see his home town prosper and grow. The way to a growing, prosperous community is through good stores. And the way to good stores is through trading at home. Buy away from home and watch your town die.

Some experts contend that good trading facilities build population and real estate values; others say that good stores follow population, but again, all agree that local prosperity can never come until adequate trading facilities are established.

No town was ever built by money sent to mail order houses or spent in the neighboring city. They are the dollars that build the big cities and their large mercantile fortunes.

A large part of the dollar spent

in the home community remains there. It travels from home to grocer, to the butcher to the hardware merchant, and so on around the whole wheel of home trade. Spent out of town the dollar has gone forever.

Every community likes to take pride in its stores. And yet those stores, which are expected to keep up the community standard do not receive all of the shopping dollars. Stores are what the customers, not the proprietors, make them.

A better refrigerator enables people to save for days the scraps they should have given the dog last week.

Heal Those Sore Gums

Even after pyorrhea has affected your stomach, kidneys and your general health, Leto's Pyorrhea Remedy, used as directed, can save you. Dentists recommend it. Druggists return money if it fails. Walkers Pharmacy.

Old Times In The South

"Farming"

The land was cleared by grubbing the underbrush and girdling the trees with an axe or fire and leaving them to stand. The limbs, bark, and trash from these trees kept the land loose and fresh for years.

Piling the trees constituted the log-rollings, so famous in the South. In reality the logs were carried, not rolled. They were carried on sticks, called hand-spikes, about four feet long. The spikes were placed under the log and a man stood at each end. At a signal from the foreman, all rose and moved slowly forward. The rule was to stand close to the log, shoulders well back, and make short steps. The men were matched according to age and strength.

Oxen eventually took the place of the log rolling and it was much quicker. A good team of oxen could do the work of a dozen men.

The old worm zigzag fence was built of 10-foot rails cut from the clearing. The opening were slip gaps, draw bars, and pole gates. The standard gate was pig tight, bull strong, and horse high.

The first plowing was done with a jumping colter or cutter. This plow cut all the small roots and jumped the big ones. Hence its name. Land cut, cross cut, and harrowed was ready for planting. The rest of the plowing was done with the bull-tongue plow and one horse.

Everything was grown that went on the table except salt and coffee. During the war we furnished these. We dug up our smokehouses, dripped the dirt in ash hoppers and boiled it down, and made our own salt. It was brown, but answered the purpose. We made coffee from eye, crisp potatoes, etc., and sugar from the sap of maple trees, and supplemented it with honey and sorghum.

Biscuit-bread was a little scarce. My grandfather harvested his first wheat crop with a reap hook threshed it with a pole and fanned the chaff off with a sheet.

My father cut his first crop with a scythe blade, piled it on a big flat rock, tramped it out with horses, cleaned it with a fanning mill, ground it on a corn mill, and sifted it through a sieve. But with the advent of the reaper and thresher biscuits became plentiful.

We made our own farming tools, plows, hoes, axes, carts, wagons, etc. My father served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade and was a master of the art. I have seen him heat his nail rod and make three horse-shoe nails before it was cool. — J. F. Alsop, in "The Progressive Farmer."

A progressive man is a man who hates his own party more than the other one.

Young folks starting out in life should learn life's important lessons early to avoid making a false start. We were struck with the remark recently made by a young man, just out of university. He said to his father, "I was offered a political job at a good salary, but it was a lazy man's job, and I did not want it." Would that every young man had this viewpoint. Work is the first law of life, and the young man who would succeed should early acquire the ability to work hard and steadily. The happy

man is the busy man. The young man who begins life searching for a easy job, is on the wrong trail. Of course, one should find work that is congenial, but he should work hard at it. A great deal of joy of living consists in going perfectly, or at least to the best of one's ability, everything which he attempts to do. There is a sense of satisfaction that those who look for easy jobs and do their work in a half-hearted manner can never know. Look for the job that you can do the best and that you can get

the most satisfaction out of, then keep busy and work hard. If you would be successful and happy. — Hamilton-Herald Record.

Fred Watkins Dray Line
—We—
HAUL ANYTHING
SERVICE IS OUR MOTTO
DAY PHONE 38
NIGHT 217

Security Abstract Co.
Frank W. McCarty, Mgr.
Coleman, Texas
We give quick Service.
Office with
R. E. L. Zimmerman

J. P. CALDWELL
COUNTY SURVEYOR
Licensed By The State of Texas
Also, by Coleman County
Coleman, Texas



FULL CASH VALUE for your USED TIRES



NOW is the time to trade in your tires for complete new set during this special sale. In addition to giving you the lowest price it is possible to buy high grade standard tires for, we are offering you a liberal allowance on all unused mileage remaining in your present tires.

This is the greatest trade-in sale ever held in this city — now is the time to equip all around — don't delay. Write us, telephone us or drive in and let us appraise your tires while the sale is on.

Firestone GUM-DIPPED TIRES

Guaranteed for Life Against Any and All Defects at the Low Prices Below

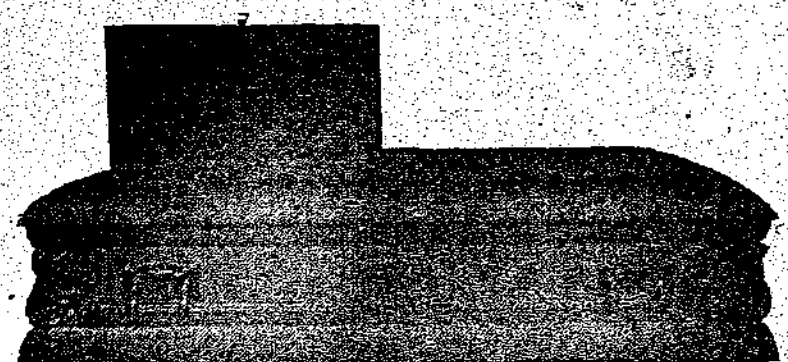
30x3 1/2 Reg.	\$7.95	32x4 1/2	19.95	4.75/20	12.55
30x3 1/2		35x4 1/2	20.75	4.75/21	13.05
Extra Size	9.05	34x4 1/2	21.45	5.00/20	13.45
30x3 1/2 S. S.	11.40	33x5	27.15	5.00/21	14.00
31x4	14.25	35x5	29.15	5.25/20	15.65
32x4	15.15	4.40/21	10.00	6.00/20	18.90
33x4	15.90	4.50/21	11.15	6.00/21	19.50

OLDFIELD TIRES

Only High Grade Standard tires we know, selling anywhere near these Prices and, remember, Guaranteed for Life Against Any and All Defects

30x3 1/2 Reg.	\$6.05	34x4	12.75	30x4.50	7.65
30x3 1/2		32x4 1/2	15.10	29x4.75	9.50
Ex. Size	6.75	34x4 1/2	17.10	30x5.00	10.95
30x3 1/2 S. S.	7.50	33x5	22.15	30x5 Truck	19.95
32x4	11.30	29x4.40	7.35	32x6 Truck	39.10

All other sizes priced proportionately low



We have a Licensed Embalmer, and are in every way prepared to take care of any requirements.

We are authorized to announce that our ambulance has been designated by the Sealy Hospital as their official ambulance. When calling for same please call the following numbers:

DAY PHONE 86
NIGHT PHONE 373 OR 167

Santa Anna Furniture & Undertaking Company.

Wonderful Bargains COURIER TIRES
Greatest value offered in medium priced field. Guaranteed for Life against any and all defects

30x3 1/2 Reg.	\$5.25
30x3 1/2 Extra Size	5.40
31x4	5.98
32x4	9.10
BALLOONS	
29x4.40	\$6.30
30x4.50	6.90
31x5.25	10.35

Low-Priced AIRWAY TIRES
Never before have we heard of such astonishingly low prices for such quality tires for light cars

30x3 1/2 Reg. Cf.	\$4.20
29x4.40 Balloon	\$5.20

Santa Anna Motor Company

MARSHALL & SONS

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

We carry the largest and best stock of merchandise in Santa Anna. Our clothing department is complete and up-to-date in both dress and work clothing.



Hat Department

Our hat department is the best in town.

LADIES HATS FROM \$1.50 to \$5.00

These are bargains

Mens dress hats from \$1.00 to \$8.50

Shoe Department

Our shoe department by far excells any shoe store in town. We sell the best lines made---the Brown Built line for men and women; and the Buster Brown shoes for boys and girls. Look them over, buy a pair and be convinced. We do not sell any off-brand lines.



Everything we sell is plainly marked and fully guaranteed to please or money refunded

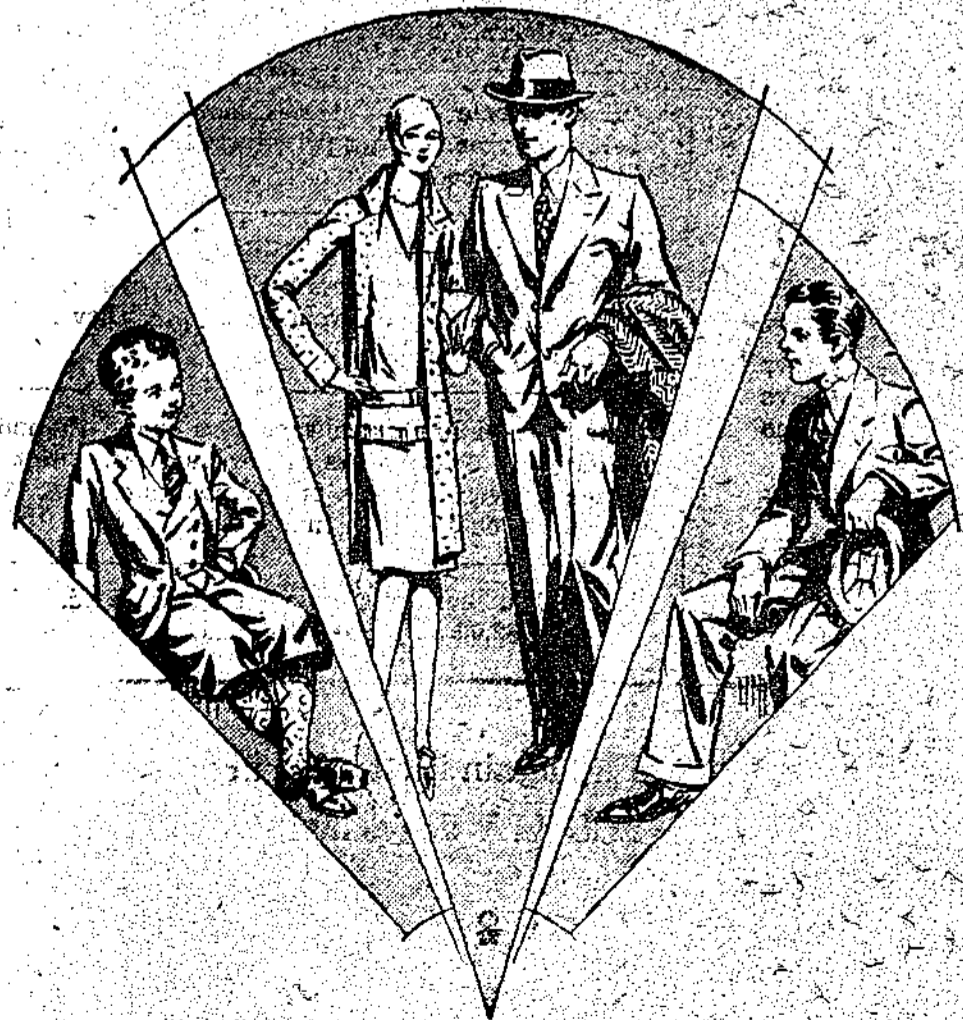
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

We sell only standard lines of clothing, such as Curlee, Old American and Mayfield Woolen Mills---none better or we would have it.

Prices on mens suits range from \$11 to \$35 per suit, 2 pants

Boys suits from \$3 to \$14, with two pair of pants

Our work clothes are of the leading brands---Ranger, Tuffnut, Hawk and Fincks, all are of the best lines to be had and our prices, quality considered, cannot be equaled.



You Can Get
What
You Want
Here

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

This line is complete and consists of some real values in silk dresses, ranging in price from \$3.50 to \$15.00

GROCERIES

WE SELL FOR LESS

Largest retailers of food products in Santa Anna. WHY? Because this has always been our aim. At Marshall's prices are lower---many small profits, not just a few large ones---is our aim.

Our Saturday Specials

48 lb sack Cake Flour	\$1.74
24 lb. sack Cake Flour	89c
25 lb. sack Pure Cane Sugar	\$1.59
16 lbs. pure Cane Sugar	\$1.00
1 bushel Irish Potatoes	\$1.15
15 lbs. Irish Potatoes	30c
8 lb. bucket Swift, Armours or Wilsons Lard	\$1.08
1 dozen Sun-Kist Lemons	25c
LETTUCE: California large heads	8c
1 gallon Karo Syrup	59c
Shotgun Shells all sizes. 12 ga., 16 ga., 20 ga. smokeless each, box	84c
COFFEE: whole grain Peaberry. 3 pounds	89c

FREE FREE

One bottle of Sheaffer's Scrip Ink given with each Fountain Pen purchased during next week. Sheaffer's Scrip is washable. Will not spot and stain your children's clothes. Fine for school.

A good \$1.00 Fountain Pen and bottle of Scrip all for \$1.00

Other Sheaffer Pens from \$2.00 up.

See our pens and pencils before buying elsewhere.

**Mrs. Comer Blue
JEWELER**

East Indian Brokers Work Day and Night

East Indians of every caste and tribe are gamblers by instinct, but the greatest of them all is the Marwari, who must hold the world's record for nonstop gambling, writes an Indian merchant in London Tit-Bits. In the Bombay market the Marwari has established a virtual monopoly—that of a jobber, prepared both to buy and sell, at a (theoretically) slight difference in price, contracts for the future delivery of cotton.

He cannot resist, however, the lure of continuous operations "out of hours," so he resorts to an unofficial market, Kutchha Khandi, which is open practically day and night, its activities being suspended only to allow operators to snatch a little sleep, or to adjourn to the official cotton exchange. These abuses, and others which prevailed in the market, impelled the cotton trade to call for government legislation, and one result was that Kutchha Khandi was made illegal. But, despite police raids on this business "night club," and the spectacle of a group of super-millionaires being hailed before a magistrate, the Marwari remained unabashed.

Gambling is the breath of life to the Marwari, and money buy

counter. His clothes are a long frock coat of white cotton, elegantly waisted, a shirt, the starched neckband of which serves as a collar, diamond studs, a dhoti in place of trousers, and a silk turban of mauve, pink, yellow or some other bright hue. His office equipment usually comprises a telephone, a pocketbook and an infallible memory.

Impolite

A little girl lives near a dog which is loved and cared for by a childless woman. The owner of the dog came to call on the little girl's mother.

"Mrs. Blank," she said, "I think Mary is changing so much. I don't want to have any hard feelings, but I really thought you ought to know that I overheard her being very impolite."

"Sure, I want to know, and thank you for calling my attention to the matter. I shall speak to Mary about it. What did Mary say?" asked the agitated mother.

"My dog was out in front as she went to school and she said, 'You dirty cur, don't you dare touch me.'"

Miss Janette Johnson left Saturday for a visit in Oklahoma.

THE CARLSBAD CAVERN

By Joe Sapington

In the foothills of the Guadalupe mountains in southeastern New Mexico, is what is believed to be the world's greatest natural wonder. It's the Carlsbad Cavern, located 28 miles southwest of the town from which it derives its name.

There has been a great deal of descriptive literature about this cavern, or more correctly speaking, caverns, and many flashlight photographs have been made of its spacious rooms and stalactite formations, but none of these give but a faint conception of its sublime beauty and stupendous proportions of its rooms and chambers.

I had read with keen interest the splendid descriptive articles published by the Geographic Society some three or four years ago and viewed with admiration the highly colored photographs appearing in same and thought I could visualize the grandeur and stupendousness of this great subterranean wonder, but a visit in person there a few weeks ago dissipated and swept from memory all preconceived ideas I had formed of its wonders. There is no use for one who is renowned for descriptive writing to attempt to tell of the superlative glories of this eighth wonder of the world and for one like myself to attempt such a feat would be downright silly. No writer, no matter if he were ten times more brilliant than anyone who has yet attempted to tell of the glories of Carlsbad Cavern can ever convey but the faintest idea of its stupendous gorgeousness. Words fail to tell the story.

Here is what one of the most gifted descriptive magazine writers has to say about one of its big rooms: "There is nothing of the kind on the known globe to be matched against this stupendous subterranean chamber. It is more than three-quarters of a mile long. Its maximum width is over 625 feet. The maximum measured height of the ceiling is 300 feet. Upon its floor our party is of no more consequence than a line of ants marching through a warehouse. No photograph yet taken reveals more than an infinitesimal part of its glories. The ceiling has disappeared under millions of pendants. These stalactites, resembling icicles, range from needle-like spines to enormous masses whose length and weight can not be estimated."

So much for the big room, to say nothing of the King's Palace and Queen's Chamber, which is so beautiful that those beholding it for the first time stand in awe and reverent silence finding no words to express their feelings.

Where I attempt to describe even briefly the varied scenes of that seven miles through the Carlsbad Cavern I wouldn't get through in a week. In my opinion it is the most spectacular sight that the human eyes ever

beheld and I truly wish all my friends could visit it and feel the thrills and emotions as I felt them.

The Carlsbad Cavern is under the management of the Federal Government, which has spent many thousands of dollars in so making it safe for the throngs of sight-seers who are coming in ever increasing numbers. The crowd assembled at the great arthway or entrance to the Cavern every morning at 10:30. The expedition is in charge of Jim White, discoverer and explorer of the cavern, assisted by a corps of efficient guides. There is a stairway of 216 steps that leads from the mouth of the cavern to the first floor. But this is just the beginning of the descent, as you finally go down 750 feet. The government has installed an electric power plant which fairly lights the Cavern for a distance of two and a half miles or to the great banquet hall. The guides all carry lanterns, besides distributing them among the crowd. The temperature of the Cavern is 52 degrees, summer and winter and the air is pure and refreshing. Were it not for the excitement caused by the ever-changing scenes along the line of travel the trip would be hard and fatiguing, no matter if you are

admonished by the guides to take your time and rest at frequent intervals.

There are several side trips more or less difficult to make and the guides warn the aged and the fat and the rheumatic contingent of the crowd not to attempt it. How came me to know this was the remark made by the young lady guide to my daughter. "Your father had better not attempt to go through the 'key-hole' as it is hard on an old gentleman." I gave her a withering look and pushed my way to the front and was among the first to tackle the 'key-hole'. The crowd finally pushed me through but not before I had lost several buttons off my pants and a lot of hide of my shoulders and back.

It requires from five to six hours to make the trip. One would think that the return trip would be most tiresome and depressing but such is not the case. You see those marvelous wonders from a new angle and there is no abatement of thrills no matter how tired and exhausted. On the return trip in one of the great hall with ceiling 300 feet high, the guides assemble the crowd and request it to sing "Rock of Ages." And how the grand old song touches the heart

of the multitude. Tears unbidden come to the eyes and you feel the nearness of the Divine ruler as you had never felt Him before. The "Long, Long Trail" brings the singing to a close and you again take-up the march to the Cavern entrance. And how glorious is the sunlight that greets the eye at the Cave's opening.

SAD REMINDERS

On the beach near Aberdeen, Washington, two boys picked up a perfume bottle which contained the following note: "Gas gone. Water running low. Been floating on wing tip four days. October 2, 1927. Miss Mildred Doran."

Several weeks ago a bottle was found on the French coast containing a note purporting to be from Hinchelliff and Hon. Elsie McKay, British woman, went to death in an attempted ocean flight.

Whether or not these notes were really written by the lost parties will never be known, but they are at least reminders that the odds are overwhelmingly against successful flights across the ocean in present day airplanes, and especially airplanes not designed to land on water.

TOWN KILLERS

People who kill a town. Those who oppose improvements. Those who run it down to strangers. Those who never advertise their business. Those who distrust public-spirited men. Those who show no hospitality to anyone. Those who hate to see others make money. Those who oppose every improvement that doesn't originate with themselves. Those who put on an extra long face when a stranger talks of locating in their town. Those who oppose every public enterprise that does not appear of personal benefit to themselves.

AND WE DON'T MEAN MAYBE

This newspaper is getting a lot of political propaganda for publication from different cities in the state. Political propaganda is published in this newspaper at our political rates and our terms are cash in advance. This is a business institution and when political opinions are expressed therein they are the opinions of the editor. Others desiring to express political opinions are invited to use our advertising columns.

Miss Sybil Post visited Mrs. A. B. Streak in Abilene last week.

A Thought For Your Consideration

In no line of business has there been more deception, or more misleading advertising, than in the dry goods business. Some continue to think that if the price is on a red tag and marked down from \$6.95 to \$3.49 that they are actually saving the difference.

Good merchandise, it matters not where it is bought does not come at the so-called BARGAIN PRICES. The manufacturer who makes the merchandise that his reputation is behind, does not give it away, and the insinuation of the retailer with his THOUSAND SCHEMES that he offers you something that no one else can offer is deception.

Our policy since we have been in Santa Anna has been dependable merchandise, not the highest in price and not the cheapest, but merchandise purchased from dependable manufacturers and merchandise when sold to you we could back, not with our reputation alone, but with the reputation of some of the largest manufacturing and jobbing concerns in the world. **We Do Not Sell Without A Profit.** We do try to avoid every unnecessary expense; we discount all our bills; we do all our work and **We do sell at a Fair and Reasonable Profit.** Others may offer you more, but they do not give you more.

We Invite You To Santa Anna And To Our Store To Do Your Fall Trading. Below we mention a few of the offerings we have and ask your consideration of values and prices before you buy.

Men's suits, two pair of pants in the new stripes and fine woollens, values you must see to appreciate. Priced \$18.75 to \$25.00

Scotch Woolen Mills samples, 300 different swatches to select from. Made to your measure, just as you want it made. Priced at one price only. \$21.75 for coat and pants and \$25.75 full suit. You save \$7.50 to \$15.00 per suit.

More than 3,000 pairs of Friedman Shelby all leather shoes from which to make your selection. We have them for every member of the family. You take no chances in buying them for they are all leather.

We handle Kingsbery's work clothes and we did not know they had so many friends until we placed our order for another line. Give them a trial and you will too be a Looster for them.

Boys' suits, patterned and made of same materials as the men's. All wool and four pieces \$10.75 to \$15

"Happy Home" wash dresses. More than 100 dozen sold each year. Always priced at \$1.00. None better and few as good.

We are going to handle this season a complete line of silk dresses. Small lots and new ones each week. Just come and see the values we offer. They are direct from the makers.

Our Sweater line has always been one of the most interesting departments of our business. Not so much the varied styles, but the values offered. We ask that you see them this season.

"Iron Clad" hosiery. Every pair guaranteed. Priced \$1.00 to \$2.00 all pure thread silk.

Many other items of interest in our stock and we again invite and urge you to come to Santa Anna for your Fall trading and ESPECIALLY de we invite you to our store.

D. R. HILL & BROTHER

To School People

We have many of the things you'll need in your work, such as—

Fountain Pens

Pen Staffs and Points

Pencils

Erasers

Ink

Tablets

Prac. Writing Tablets

Spelling Tablets

Note Book Paper

Construction Paper

Drawing Paper

Map Pencils

Crayolas

Compass

Scissors

Paste

and will treat you nicely on prices.

A Full Line of Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations

Phillips Drug Company

"Your Satisfaction Is Our Success"

WHAT'S DOING IN WEST TEXAS

Balmorhea—A jury of view has been appointed here to lay out a road from Balmorhea to Fort Davis.

Ozona—Five thousand head of Crockett County lambs were sold here this week at 11c a pound.

Turkey—A campaign for 200 members of the Staked Plains Turkey Growers Association is starting here.

Paint Rock—Improvement has been made in the school house and grounds here for the opening of school this week.

Crosbyton—The last three miles of highway leading south from here to Watson have been completed.

Del Rio—Order for 400 double deck cars to be used for the purpose of shipping of sheep for this place in the next month has been placed.

Hale Center—A car of genuine turkey red seed wheat will be distributed to Hale County farmers at cost.

Channing—Five thousand 16-page booklets for the Wonder District of Texas, composed of Dallam, Hartley, Sherman, Hutchinson, and Ochiltree counties, Texas and Union County, N. M. will be distributed at fairs.

Matador—Matador is to have a 500 Watt electric spot light installed on top of the local water tower.

Miami—One thousand head of cattle recently brought here from Mexico were driven 300 miles and shipped 500 miles without loss.

San Angelo—Eight thousand three-hundred dollars has been raised on a \$30,000.00 hospital project here.

Pampa—President A. M. Bourland of the WTCC will speak at the Panhandle-North Plains District Convention here September 10th.

Merkel—A trade trip to Nubia featuring music and speeches was made recently.

Presidio—This town, and Ojinaga, Mexico will celebrate the completion of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway, September 15, 16, and 17.

Vernon—Two brick school buildings will be constructed here this year.

Wichita Falls—The WTCC publicity committee will meet here September 8, after being postponed at Vernon.

Ablene—The WTCC Agricultural motorcade left Abilene at noon Saturday, September 1st.

McLean—A new school building is to be built here at a cost of \$10,000.00.

Catchy Line

— Jones is an angler who uses only the highest and more expensive paraphernalia of his art. One day he was standing on the shore of a lake casting his flies without success when along came a native with a good string of trout. After watching Jones' vain efforts for a few minutes the newcomer ventured: "Why don't you try worms?" "Worms!" said Jones disgustedly. "My good fellow, you and I don't use the same language." "Maybe not, mister," said the other "sparty," as he held up his catch. "But I reckon the fish understand me better when I drop 'em a line." —Vancouver Province.

Prehistoric Medicine

Tubes of soft soapstone used by a prehistoric Indian shaman, or medicine man, to heal the sick have been unearthed near San Diego, Calif., says Science. First blowing clouds of smoke through these tubes over the body of a patient, the medicine man pretended he could see into the body. The patient was told he had been bewitched by an enemy who had injected into his body a magical substance which changed into a toad, snake, rock or other object. Having located the object, the shaman pretended to pluck it out, producing as evidence, by sleight-of-hand, the offending substance.

Modern Science Lets

Light on "Miracles"

The ancient Egyptian priests impressed the faithful by the performance of what seemed to be miracles and their explanation has been recently made the subject of a lecture by William Reavell, president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain.

The doors of the temple were made to open at the bidding of the priests. As a matter of fact the heat from the burning incense on the altar warmed the air in its base, thus expanding the air and causing it to force water from a jug into a bucket, which was also a counterweight. The weight of the water falling into the bucket was what opened the doors.

A similar arrangement making use of the heat of the sun was the explanation of the colossal of Thebes, which greeted the rising sun by whistling.—Chicago Journal.

To Our Friends and Customers:

After forty years of constant service in the gin business in Santa Anna we take this opportunity of again expressing to you our thanks and hearty good will for your patronage and kindness to us during these years.

1888 we started with one gin stand fed by hand with a basket and a "Nigger in the Box Press."

With this outfit by hard labor we could put out eight bales per day if we had good luck.

From this crude beginning our business has grown and developed, with your help, until now we have two modern up-to-date ginneries equipped with the very latest and best machinery that money can buy.

With these two plants we are prepared to gin any kind of cotton to your entire satisfaction, from the roughest snaps and bollies. In handling the latter class of cotton we wish to recommend our **Hancock Cotton Picker** which removes the cotton from the burrs by an entirely new process which does not mutilate or machine the staple as is done in the prevalent system of saws, spikes and screw conveyors.

This feature is of special advantage for the time is coming and is now here when cotton will be bought and sold on the merit of it's staple which is as it should be. **WE GRIND YOUR BURRS—**

It has been demonstrated that cotton burrs in addition to their fertilizing qualities possess a high food value when ground and fed to stock. Instead of the wasteful practice of burning these burrs we have installed **Prater Hammer feed mills** in both our plants and will grind and sack your burrs so that they can be easily handled and taken care of, and will buy them if you wish to sell.

Our plants both have electric and Diesel engine power and will be run day and night on patronage requires in accordance with our well known policy of courteous service.

We solicit your patronage and guarantee to handle any business given to us to your entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

Simpson & Turner



Start the Boys and Girls Right

By supplying them with the kind of school supplies that equips them best for their work.

We handle only those that are approved by the best schools of our state. Highest quality at the lowest possible prices is what we strive to give.

A GOOD PENCIL BOX FREE

with each fifty cents worth of school supplies.

We also have a complete stock of glassware, chinaware, enameled ware and aluminum.

A beautiful selection of ladies new **FALL FELT HATS** at \$1.95, \$2.95 and \$3.95.

Baxter's Variety Store

"Same . Goods . For . Less . Money"

No Economical Transportation



so Smooth so Powerful



First Choice of the Nation for 1928!

The COACH
\$585

- The Touring \$495
 - The Coupe \$595
 - The 4-Door \$675
 - The Convertible \$695
 - The Cabriolet \$715
 - The Sedan \$715
 - The Utility \$520
 - The Truck (Chassis Only) \$375
 - The Light (Chassis Only) \$375
- All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan.
Chevrolet Chevrolet Dealers Everywhere.
They include the lowest handling and financing charges available.

Although the Bigger and Better Chevrolet offers elements of beauty never before thought possible in a low-priced automobile... although it offers the features of advanced design and completeness of detail demanded in the world's finest cars... one of the fundamental reasons for its tremendous success is found in its amazing performance—

—so smooth, so powerful and so unflinchingly dependable that it has literally captivated more than three-quarters of a million buyers since January 1st!

Come in and drive this sensational car! Drive it as long and as far as you like—in traffic and on the road. We know that you'll say that no other automobile in all the world can give you so much—at prices so amazingly low!

Mathews Motor Co., Santa Anna, Texas

QUALITY AT LOW COST

The Value of Bicycling

A New England man recently returned to his home after a 1200 mile bicycle trip through New England and Quebec. Although the man is over 60, he made the

long trip without difficulty, and came home to report that he had a fine time and improved his health.

Bicycling was once a craze. Now it has become a minor utility. Few people consider bicycle trips through the country any more. Wheels seem to be used

only by children and messenger boys.

That is a pity. There is nothing that is much better for the body than bicycling in the moderation. It is a fine sport as well. We would be a great deal better off if the bicycle could return to some of its old-time popularity.

A Statement to the Public by L. W. Baldwin, President of the MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES

Building a Railroad for the Present and Future

All of the money that has been taken in on the Missouri Pacific, since the railroads were returned to their owners, has been spent for wages, material and supplies, new and additional equipment and facilities, taxes and interest. Not only that, but many millions of additional dollars which had to be borrowed also have been invested in the development of a better railroad.

It has been possible to obtain new capital because investors have confidence in the fairness of the American people and there is a general and well-founded belief that railroads should be permitted to earn a fair return.

What has been accomplished on the Missouri Pacific has been done in spite of most adverse conditions. While it is true that the volume of freight traffic has been increasing, the freight rates, especially on the Western Railways, have been increasing. In 1926 these rates were only 26 per cent above the level in 1911, while the cost of everything that enters into the production of railroad transportation service remains at a much higher level. For instance, in the 15-year period there has been an increase in the wholesale price of building material of 78 per cent; in fuel and lighting, 135 per cent; metals and metal products, 43 per cent; wages, 127 per cent. In the same 15-year period railroad taxes have increased 294 per cent or to a total of \$388,682,377 last year.

Official figures show the average level cost of all commodities in 1926 to be 63 per cent above the level in 1911. Even the products of agriculture brought returns to the farmer, on his farm, 54 per cent above the 1911 average.

And while this has been going on and millions of dollars have been spent improving passenger train service—purchasing new and even better equipment, etc.—the number of passengers hauled has been constantly decreasing. The American railroads actually handled fewer passengers in 1924-1925 and 1926 than they did in 1911 and the decrease in 1926 as compared with 1920 was 26 per cent. In operating expenses and they have had with which to meet this increase

Western Railways have had to meet, in this 15-year period, an increase of 120 per cent in operating expenses and they have had with which to meet this increase only 105 per cent more revenue. The difference, as is known, was bridged by increased efficiency and economy of operations.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the railroad problem. It also is a problem of the public. The public must have adequate and dependable railroad transportation and if our Great Southwest is to continue to develop as it should the railroads must be permitted to lead and point the way.

Sympathetic understanding and co-operative assistance of the public are more needed now than ever before. There are many ways in which every individual can be helpful.

I solicit your co-operation and assistance.



L. W. Baldwin
President
Missouri Pacific Lines

A Service Institution

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. P. B. Fitzwater, D. D.
Dean, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago
(©, 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for September 9

PAUL IN ATHENS AND CORINTH

LESSON TEXT—Acts 17:16-18:31.
GOLDEN TEXT—For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Paul Tells of Jesus in Two Great Cities.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Paul Tells of Jesus in Two Great Cities.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Paul As a Worker.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Paul—Preacher and Teacher.

I. Paul Disputing With the Athenians (vv. 16-21).
1. The occasion (v. 16).
While waiting for Timothy and Silas, Paul saw the city of Athens wholly given to idolatry. This stirred his spirit. It is the consciousness of the world's lost condition that impels disciples to witness of Christ's saving power.

2. The place (vv. 17-21).
(1) In the synagogue (v. 17). True to his custom Paul went into the Jewish synagogue and entered into earnest argument with the Jews and the devout persons there.
(2) In the market place (vv. 17-21). From the Jews he turned to such as were found in the market place. Here he came into touch with the Epicurean and Stoic philosophers. The former were atheistic materialists denying the doctrine of creation and giving themselves up to sensuous indulgence, rejecting the idea of a future judgment. The latter were pantheists. When they heard the preaching of Paul they invited him to the Areopagus to speak to them of this new doctrine.

II. Paul's Address on Mars' Hill (vv. 22-34).
1. The introduction (vv. 22-23). He introduces his discourse in a courteous and conciliatory manner, saying that as he was viewing their city he beheld an altar with an inscription: "to the unknown God." This was his point of contact, which he at once connected with the idea of the living God.

2. The body of his discourse (vv. 24-31).
(1) A declaration concerning God (vv. 24, 25).
a. The material universe was created by Him (v. 24).
b. His spirituality and immensity (v. 24). Being essentially spiritual He demands heart worship, and being transcendent He is not confined to earthly temples.
c. His active providence (v. 25). He gives being, bestows, natures, gifts, and as Sovereign directs all things.

(2) A declaration concerning man (vv. 26-27).
a. He is the offspring of God (v. 26).
b. Since men are His offspring and bear His likeness, it is utterly folly to make images of Him.

c. Nations have their place by God's purpose (v. 26).
d. Men should seek God (v. 27).
e. The present obligation to repent (vv. 28, 31).

3. The results of Paul's address (vv. 32, 34).
(1) Some mocked (v. 32). The preacher who declares a judgment to come is likely to be mocked.

(2) Some procrastinated (v. 32). Many today do not mock, but procrastinate.

(3) Some believed (v. 34). Wherever the gospel is preached there are some who believe and are saved.

III. Paul in Corinth (Acts 18:1-11).
Paul came to Corinth a stranger. His method of gaining a foothold is worthy of note. His first task was to find a home (v. 2); his second, was to earn his daily bread (v. 3).

1. Preaching in the synagogue at Corinth (vv. 4-8).
(1) Time of (v. 4).
(2) Encouragement by the coming of Silas and Timothy (v. 5).
(3) Opposition to Paul (v. 6). As he increased his activity, opposition also increased.

(4) The purpose to turn to the Gentiles (v. 6).
Because of their blasphemy and opposition he ceased work among the Jews.

(5) He did not go far away (v. 7).
He remained sufficiently near so that those whose hearts God had touched could easily find him.

(6) His success (v. 8).
Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, was converted and Paul departed from his usual custom and baptized him (1 Cor. 1:14). Many others also believed.

2. Paul's vision (vv. 9-11).
His experience since coming to Europe were very trying, therefore his need of encouragement. It is just like the Lord to come when His servant has the greatest need. Note the Lord's words:

(1) "Be not afraid."
(2) "Speak and hold not thy peace."
(3) "I am with thee."
(4) "No man shall set on thee to hurt thee."
(5) "I have much people in this city."

Why don't the bride and groom make speeches of acceptances as frank and open as the candidates?

As a rule Americans agree on almost everything else if they agree on bedtime.

Mathews Motor Co.

CHEVROLET CARS

Seiberling
and
U. S. Tires

Washing and Greasing

The best mechanics
and
shop equipment
to be had

A few real bargains
in
Second-hand Cars

Santa Anna Poultry and Egg Company

Cash Buyers

—OF—

Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs, Hides, all kinds produce

We have our own cold storage
and are prepared to take our
own time in selling.

Always see us before you sell
your produce.

PICKER'S TOPICS

By Thos. E. Pickereil

Missouri went dry, but she probably will be thirsty again by November.

A "primary" election is well named: meaning a first-grade school for politicians.

"Twelve persons are reported dead in Chicago's heat." Heat of battle, probably.

They tell us we will be prosperous if we think prosperity. Imagine a plate full of fried thoughts for breakfast!

There might be considerable sentiment in a song entitled: "I'll Love You Till The Volstead Act's Repealed."

John Barleycorn died more than eight years ago, but we'll know this fall how many of his grandchildren are old enough to vote.

Those who think the way women dress is awful should console themselves with the fact that up to this date the women at least dress.

Transmission of moving pictures by radio will work both ways. Those that we like we can transmit and those that we do not like we can rans mit.

Don't argue that to hide a junk pile it is all right to cover it up with a bill board. Sounds too much like the house wife who hides a dirty corner with a "Japanese" screen made in Hoboken, New Jersey.

You can bet your bottom dollar that the man who is rich enough to advertise on a billboard hasn't one stuck in his front yard. The very essence of a restricted district is the absence of architectural abortions.

A certain candidate bought a certain voter seven ice cream sodas on seven different days, not knowing, of course, that he was setting 'em-up to the same voter each time. That's how much candidates think of the dear people, and how much the dear people think of the ice cream sodas.

September stands for many good things. It is a time for business to let out a notch in the belt and get ready for expansion. It is a fine time—September.

September and the children must now start to school.

September—and nearly all have returned from their vacations.

September—and gray skies, a little snappier air; a few hot days, perhaps a few cool days, surely the beginning of fall.

September—the first of those four months with a "ber" on the end. The harvests are garnered or being garnered. Not just like spring, yet full of life and activity. Not just like summer, yet a time for all outdoor activity. Not just like winter, yet a little reminder that winter's opposite—summer—is behind us. Only a touch of the real fall here and there. You can see it in the trees you can feel it in the air, you can see it in the sky.

If all lived brightly, joyously, honorably and conscientiously and industriously during the year until September—doesn't it seem that the rest of the year will take care of itself?

There is something wrong with one who does not rejoice in September. For there surely is nothing wrong with SEPTEMBER.

Proposed Legislation

By Wm. A. Black, San Antonio.

Membership in the Texas House and Senate is known. Our Primaries settled that. It is now time for us to consider some of the things needed. Important Legislation is not the work of a momentary impulse but rather the result of mature consideration by thoughtful citizens along with the Legislature.

No doubt tax matters will hold a prominent place in the next, as in the past, Sessions. New sources of revenue will be sought out and urged. Equalization of property taxes must have a place. It is in this connection where it is well to work out some scheme whereby fairer assessments can be reached. A slight change in the present mechanism will accomplish much.

In 1886 it was suggested by Lawson Purdy of the tax assessing Department of New York City that it would be well to assess the lot values and improvement values separately; place the assessment in different columns and publish the totals. A bill was ordered in the New York Legislature to this end but was not finally passed until 1903. New York City has followed this plan ever since with excellent results. Many other cities followed the example, notably several Texas cities. The list is steadily growing and it is hoped before many years that every city in Texas large and small will have adopted this method. It is a wonderful improvement over the old haphazard method of lumping values. Besides it is enabling our citizens to have a better understanding of ad valorem taxes and the effect of such taxes on industry.

If this simple improvement has done so much for equitable assessments in cities why not adopt it for the farm and ranch—as well? The readers of this article can well afford to ask their representatives, assessors and other responsible officials this question. Far more literally "built" on land clearing and plowing of new land means the expenditure of so much labor and capital, the same as clearing and preparing a building site. Terracing draining and fencing, planting trees; all these are but so much labor and capital extended exactly as in building a plant, home or office building. If this is true and everyone knows that it is, then why not have our country assessors, as do our city assessors, appraise the raw land value and all the improvement values separately? And then total up each one separately? We could then see exactly on what we are paying taxes and in a course of time we could see the effects. Let's ask the next Legislature to give it a trial.

SOUTH ABSTRACT COMPANY
COMPLETE LAND SERVICE
Abstracts, Maps, Surveys, Field Notes, Conveyances
Office Over Piggly-Wiggly
COLEMAN, TEXAS

Dr. S. E. PHILLIPS
OSTEOPATHIC MASSEUR AND CHIROPRACTOR
Electrical and Vibratory Treatments
Turkish Baths in Mineral Water
Same as at a Mineral Well
Rooms 8 and 9, Culp Building
Coleman, Texas

A. O. NEWMAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW—
Santa Anna, Texas
Office in City Hall
Office Phone 53—Res. Phone 250

To The Farmers Of This Gin Territory:

**Bollies
a
Specialty**

WE take this method of thanking you for your past business—without your support we would fail, with your support we have been able to equip our two big modern gins with the very best gin and burr machinery that can be had anywhere, and feel proud to give you a hearty welcome to patronize either of our gins. "Best service and courteous treatment to all" is our motto.

**Bollies
a
Specialty**

Farmers Gin Company
J. Ed Bartlett, Manager

His silence spelled His Guilt, and yet...

HER face was deathly white. Her heart seemed to stop beating as she stared in horrified disbelief at the letter clutched in her trembling hand. A letter to Dave, her husband—from a strange woman—asking for money! Oh, it couldn't—couldn't be true!

And yet—who was this woman? Why had she written Dave this letter? Was there, after all, some romantic episode in her husband's life that he had kept hidden from her? Surely there had been some terrible mistake. Surely Dave could explain.

But that night, when she quietly handed him the letter, Dave sat with bowed head, in stony silence—his face a mask, to hide—what?

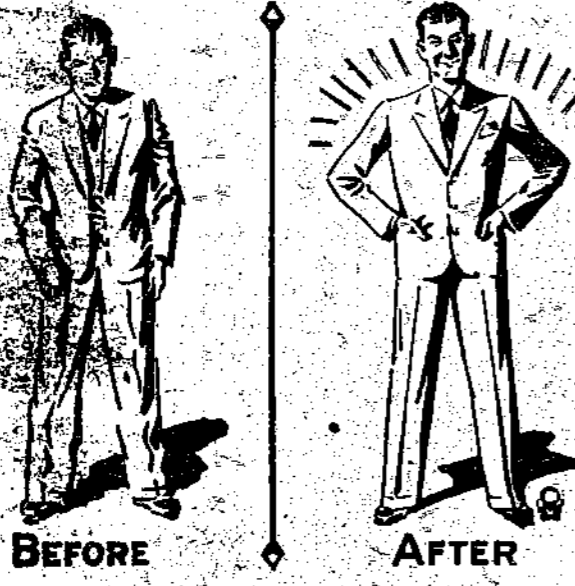
Torn between love and suspicion, between hope and despair, between faith and disillusionment, she searched her breaking heart in a piteous attempt to learn what she had done to deserve this crucifixion. All she had loved and lived for seemed to lay in crumbling ruins at her feet. God knew she loved Dave, no matter what he had done. And yet—

You will want to read the outcome of this powerful, heart-gripping story from real life. Starting on Page 70, it appears complete in the October issue of True Story Magazine.

Time in on the True Story Hour broadcast every Friday night over WOR and the Columbia chain. Consult Your Paper for Exact Time.

Contents for October
Bird of Shame
My Mad Moment
I Was a Doctor's Wife Because I Couldn't Say "No!"
Disgraced
Three Loves
Ashamed of His Wife
—and several other stories

October **Out Now!**
True Story
At All Newsstands—only 25c



BEFORE **AFTER**

Dry Cleaning

Our Scientific Way makes the difference

Many of the suits you see that look so smart and new aren't really new at all. They've been cleaned and pressed by our new scientific method that restores the freshness and resilience of the fabrics. Phone for service. We'll put another season's wear into last year's suit.

Ladies work a specialty.

Do you have the children ready for school?

PARKER BROTHERS
Dry Cleaners—Men's Wear

LITTLE BAND-WAGON JOURNEYS

17—The Divided Democracy in 1860

NOT till 1924 did the Democratic party in any national convention take so many ballots on a nomination for president as in its fateful convention of 1860 that was destined to break up the party and destroy its strength for the next two decades, as well as having a direct effect in hastening the "irrepressible conflict" and dividing the nation in a bloody civil war.

The show-down on the issue of slavery in the last prewar Democratic convention probably was inevitable. Stephen A. Douglas, the "little giant" of Illinois who had been re-elected senator from his state in 1858 following his memorable series of joint debates with Abraham Lincoln, represented the point of view of the northern wing of the Democratic party, with a demand for "popular sovereignty" on the question of slavery in the territories.

The southern wing of the party stood staunchly in defense of slavery and against any measures taken to curb its asserted rights of extension. They succeeded for the first time in having the convention of the party held in the heart of the South, at Charleston, S. C., surrounded by the strongest of pro-slavery influences.

Even in a stronghold of slavery, South Carolina, however, there were not actually delegates would stay away from the gathering, and in the enterprise of keeping them away, the Charleston hotel and innkeepers co-operated by raising their rates to almost prohibitory figures for those days. The newspapers exulted when it was noted that fewer than 1,500 outsiders had come to the convention under these circumstances and gave ungrudging credit to the patriotic bonifides.

Enough Douglas supporters were present, however, to make a demonstration. But when Yankee delegates tried to march through the streets of the convention city headed by a New York military band, they were forbidden to do so by the authorities, who asserted such a demonstration would be contrary to the municipal law which forbade band playing after ten o'clock at night lest the drums be mistaken for the dread alarm signal of a slave uprising.

Signs of an ominous cleavage along sectional lines, already evident before the convention met, were fully verified from the first in its sessions. For ten days the convention wrangled over nearly every subject that arose. Threats of bolting were hung about by the southerners early in the proceedings. These threats actually were carried out when the northern wing of the party refused to approve a platform plank upholding the principle of the Supreme court's famous Dred Scott decision favorable to slaveholders.

At this a large bloc of delegates from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia and a few from Arkansas, Delaware and North Carolina stalked out of the convention, not to return.

The fact that the remaining delegates insisted upon a nomination being made by a two-thirds vote of the original number, in accordance with the traditional rule of the party, augmented difficulties of trying to agree on a nomination after the bolters had left.

Through 57 ballots, a record number up to that time, the convention battled, with Douglas always in the lead, but with his greatest strength on any ballot only 152 1/2, while 202

were necessary for a choice. Finally, on the tenth day, despairing of any possibility of making a nomination, the convention voted to adjourn and meet two months later at Baltimore.

When the Baltimore convention assembled a temporary footing in the parlor of the theater where the sessions were held collapsed at the center, rolling the delegates down in a scrambling mass. The opposition press commented upon this incident as an ominous portent of the forthcoming dropping out of the bottom of the party—nor was such prophesy idle.

Convention dissensions of 1860 hopelessly split the party, resulting in two Democratic tickets being put into the field; and contributed to the first Republican victory that put Abraham Lincoln into the White House and led to the secession of the South.

Mother's Accomplishment

A family that recently bought a new radio had a guest from out of town. Father was anxious to be at his post tuning in his various favorites. Not wishing to be rude, he took all his will power to concentrate on the topics of conversation.

Finally he found an opportunity. "My wife is getting to be quite a player," he said.

"What instrument does she play?" asked the polite guest.

"She plays our new radio—but she's busy just now. I'll show you how it works," replied the eager host.

Much Almond Paste Used

It is estimated that from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds of almond paste are consumed in this country annually, most of which is manufactured by large candy manufacturers; not so much by bakers for making cakes and macaroons.

CLEVELAND ITEMS

Most everyone is busy picking cotton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Baugh took dinner with Mr. John Baugh and wife Sunday.

Mr. Byron Moore visited in Falls county Friday and Saturday.

Once more the wedding bells rang in the Cleveland community when Mr. Clyde Biggman and Miss Eula Baugh and Miss Edith Clark and Mr. J. Williams stole a march on their many friends by getting married last Saturday. We wish for them much happiness.

Miss S. H. Blanton has returned from Austin where she has been visiting her mother.

Mrs. R. V. Cupps came home Thursday from New Mexico where she has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jim Montgomery and seeing the many sights.

Miss Velda Moore looked lonesome Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Williams of the Plainview community visited the former's mother, Mrs. Williams Friday.

Mr. F. E. Battles and family spent Sunday with Mr. Bill Rice and family.

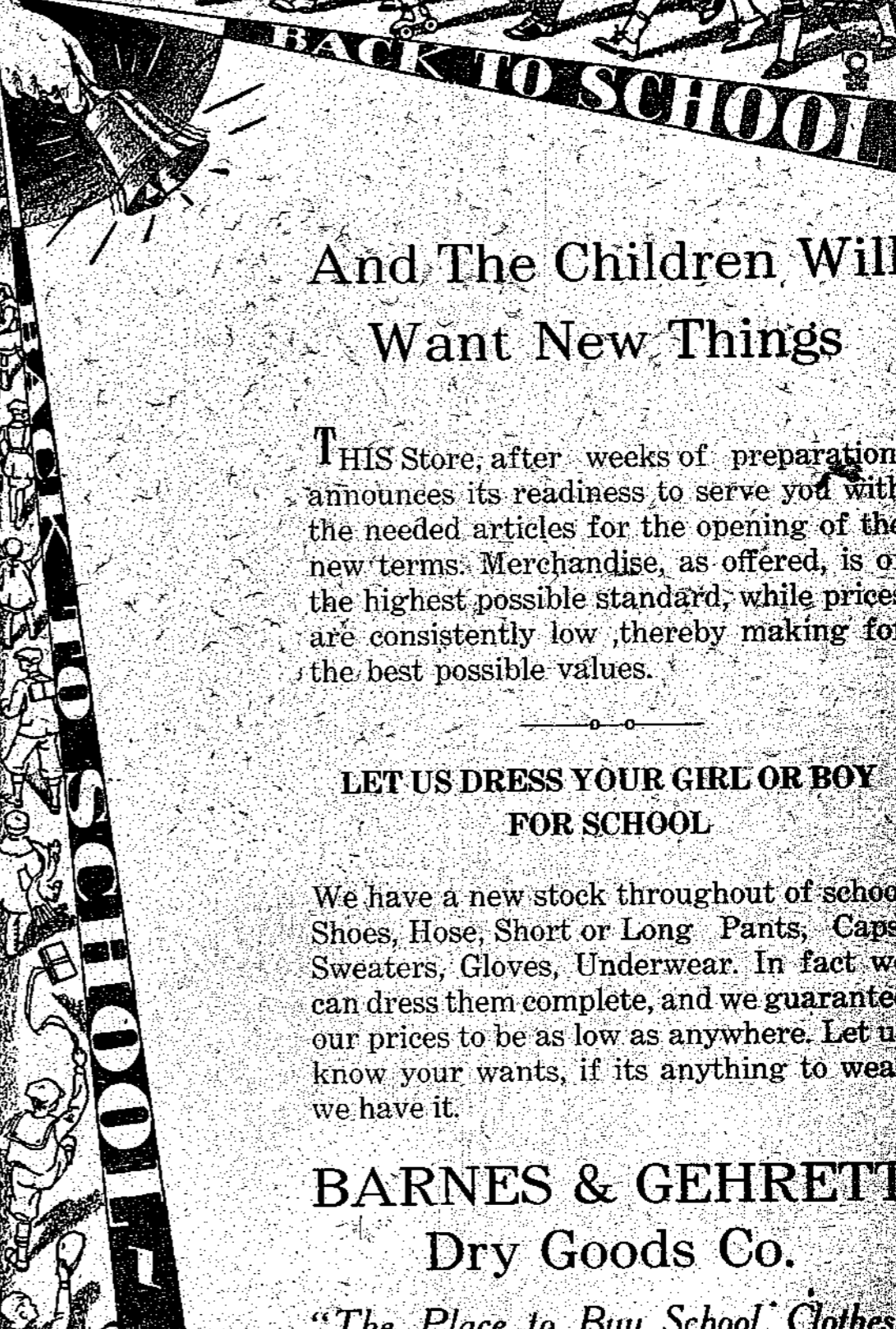
M. F. Blanton and family, Wiley Blanton and mother spent Sunday in the home of S. H. Blanton at Trickham.

As news is scarce and we are very busy picking cotton, we will quit for this time.

"Skeezix"

The Wild Cats at Purdy Mercantile Co. will not bite or scratch. See them! Touch them, adv. 44

Santa Anna—the place to trade



And The Children Will Want New Things

THIS Store, after weeks of preparation, announces its readiness to serve you with the needed articles for the opening of the new term. Merchandise, as offered, is of the highest possible standard, while prices are consistently low, thereby making for the best possible values.

LET US DRESS YOUR GIRL OR BOY FOR SCHOOL

We have a new stock throughout of school Shoes, Hose, Short or Long Pants, Caps, Sweaters, Gloves, Underwear. In fact we can dress them complete, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as anywhere. Let us know your wants, if its anything to wear we have it.

BARNES & GEHRETT
Dry Goods Co.
"The Place to Buy School Clothes"

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

No. 4438

Billie Bryant vs. Will Bryant, In the District Court, Coleman County, Texas.

THE STATE OF TEXAS TO THE SHERIFF OR ANY CONSTABLE OF COLEMAN COUNTY—GREETINGS:

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 Will Bryant, whose residence is unknown, to be and appear at the next regular term of the District Court, of Coleman County, to be held at the Court House therein in the City of Coleman, on the Third Monday in September, A. D. 1928, the same being the 17th day of September A. D. 1928, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 15th day of August A. D. 1928, a suit, numbered

on the Docket of said Court, No. 4438 wherein Billie Bryant, is plaintiff, and Will Bryant, is defendant; that the nature of plaintiffs demand being substantially, as follows, to-wit: Suit for divorce on the grounds of cruel and outrageous treatment, and the care and custody of her child, Billie Ruth Bryant.

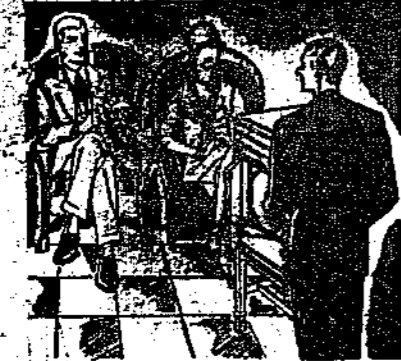
HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have you before said Court on the said first day of next term thereof this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in the City of Coleman, this the 15th day of August A. D. 1928

(SEAL) W. E. GIDEON, Clerk of District Court in and for Coleman County, Texas

Clifford Lucas left on Thursday night of last week for Marlin where he will make a desperate effort to regain his health which has been gradually growing worse since he became a victim of poison eight weeks ago.

Miss Eudora Garrett of Austin who came near being seriously injured when she fell on the pavement, writes her parents that she is able to get around with the aid of crutches.



Where business is pleasure

OUR idea is that a store should be more than a sales-room. It should perform a service to the community. In bringing music into the homes of our community, we help brighten the dull days, and add luster to the happy ones.

Meet your friends at our store when you come downtown. Enjoy the latest Victor Records, reproduced magnificently on the Orthophonic Victrola. The welcome mat is always out.

TURNER'S DRUG STORE

School Days Sale

The Children's Own Bargain Event

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCKS

- | | |
|--|---|
| Cedar Pencils with eraser 1c | School Bags, good grade 39c |
| Penholder with pin 5c | Lunch Boxes 25c |
| Webster's Dictionary 23c | Reg. 2 for 5c pencils. Sale price, 3 for 5c |
| Inks per bottle 5c and 10c | A big 10c pencil tablet for 6c |
| Paste, per tube 5c and 10c | Pencil Boxes. Special 10c and 19c |
| Class A Note Book Paper 3 packages 25c | Cravolas, Reg. 10c size. 8c |
| Largest count 5c Note Book paper on the market. | |

Sale Starts Next Saturday, Sept. 8th, and Lasts One Week

BLUE RACKET STORE

NEW FEED MILL Installed In FEED STORE

We wish to announce we have just installed a modern feed mill in connection with our feed store, and are now prepared to crush any and all kinds of feed for the public. Investigate this feature of our business.

We carry in stock the famous Purina line of feeds, as well as other standard lines.

Let us help you solve your feed problems.

ANY BUSINESS WILL BE APPRECIATED

Pittard's Feed and Grain Store

Look For the Checkered Front

SANTA ANNA NEWS

SANTA ANNA, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1928.

NUMBER 37.

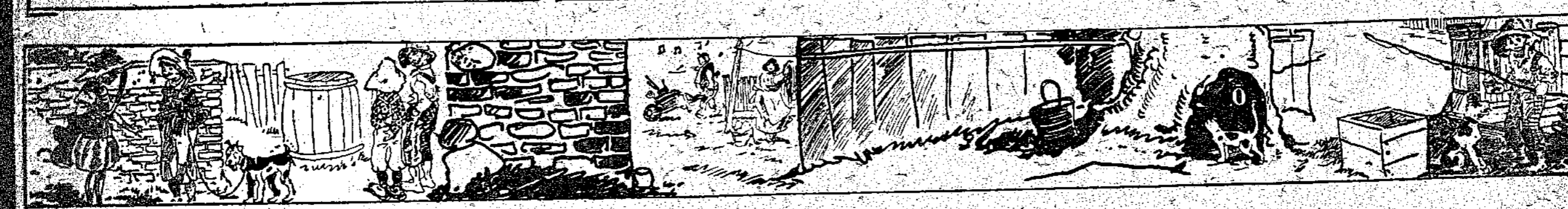
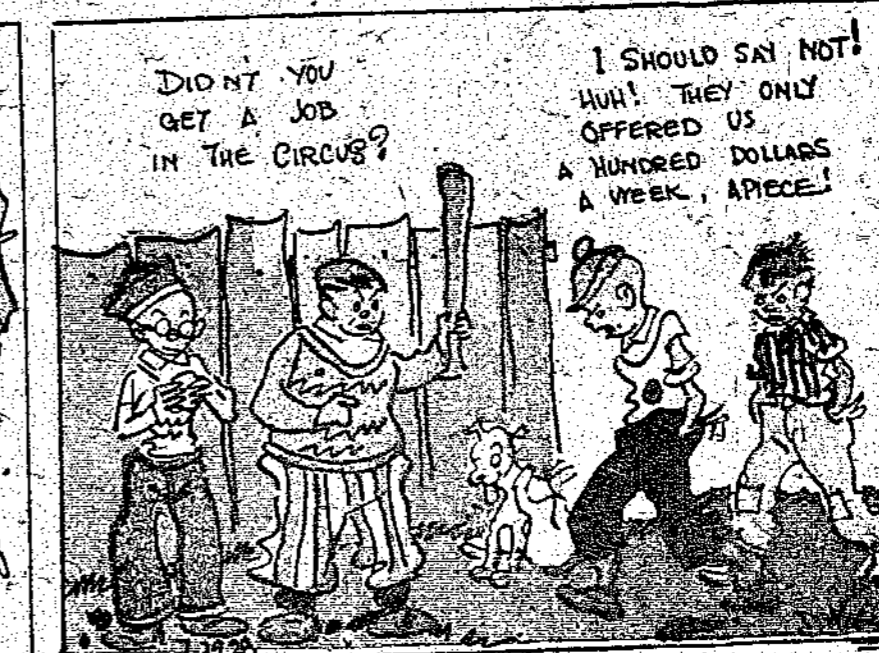
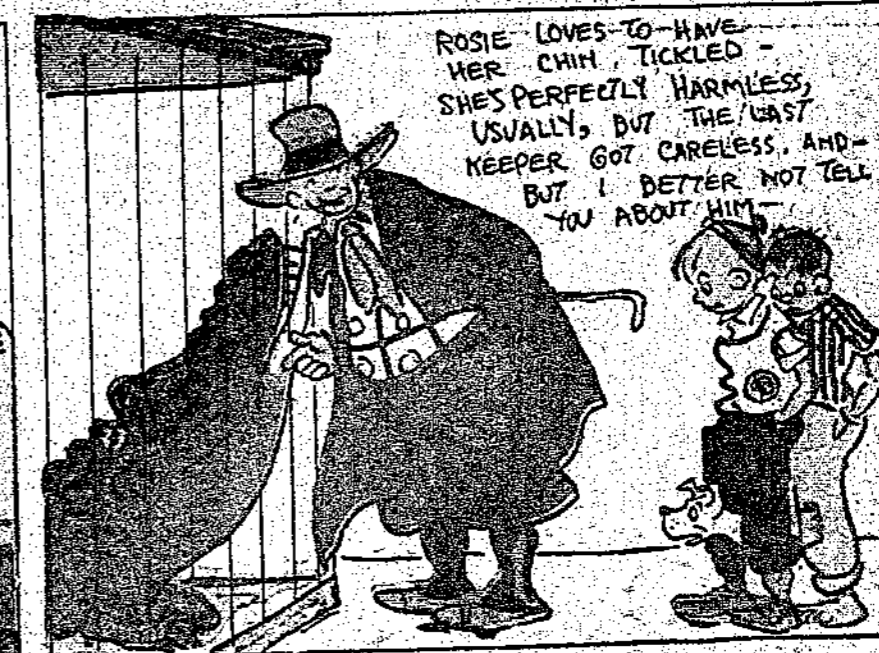
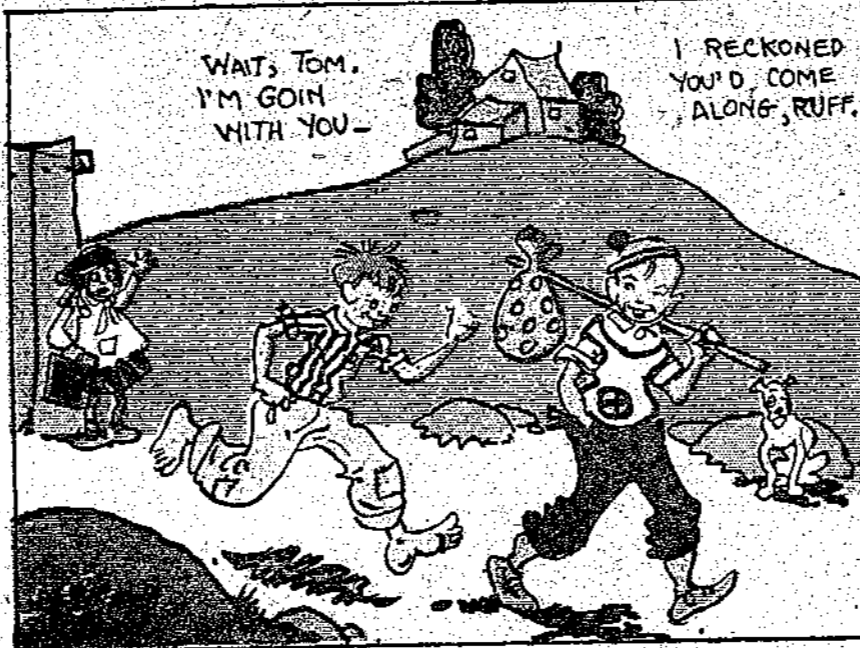
VOL. NO. 43.

"HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST"

SCHOOL DAYS

Life is a Menagerie Cage: As Funny from the Inside as from the Outside.

By Dwig



HOME LIFE of the PIONEERS

By M. K. WYATT

LARGE families in the early days of Texas were a distinct advantage. Boys soon grew large enough to be of great help to their fathers with the crops and outdoor work and girls in their early teens took the work of the household off their mothers.

These matters were of vital importance, for there was enough work about the home-place of an early day pioneer to keep from 10 to 15 pairs of hands busy the year 'round. Settlements were few and far between in the '50's, '60's and even '70's, and in addition to the help of making the crops and work about the house, a large family had to depend for entertainment among themselves when the day's work was over and the chores "done up" for the evening, without depending on friends and neighbors, or movie pictures.

Entertainment was simple in the frontier period, consisting mostly of family gatherings, a picnic once or twice each year and big camp meetings, when people came for miles around to camp and listen to the exhortations of missionaries, or preachers, who "rode the circuit."

Settlers a Hardy People.

These pioneers who came from the older settled regions of the South and the North into Texas, were hardy folks. The uncertainties, and even dangers of the trip into a new country did not deter them. Their objective was to seek homes regardless of hostile Indians or wild predatory animals.

A few possessions, loaded into a covered wagon, and the wagon drawn by a team of horses, or one or two yoke of oxen, would usually constitute about all the earthly possessions of a pioneer. In many instances a cow was led behind the wagon and a small crate of chickens was included among the livestock.

The overland journey stretched out interminably; horses, or oxen, and cattle became lean and shaggy as they waded their way over strange and untraveled roads. Men, women and children grew woefully tired of the long journey and the hastily prepared meals over a campfire. Money and rations often ran low as the trip was prolonged into weeks and months. Bad roads and impassable creeks and rivers were ever an uncertain hazard that confronted them from day to day. But with the

promise of a new home ahead, their spirits would revive and hearts beat high with hope and happy anticipations.

Frequently the pioneer had no definite idea of where he would locate and possibly was attracted to stake his home in some wooded land off the beaten track of wagon wheels, near a cooling stream of water or running spring.

"Truck Patch" Made First Year.

The first year's farming generally consisted of a small "truck patch" planted in corn, potatoes, turnips and other small vegetables. These products furnished a welcome addition to the food supplies brought from the old home, such as flour, coffee, meal and bacon. However, despite precaution and the most rigid economy there sometimes would not be sufficient food to carry a family through till harvest time.

Even in the farming regions agricultural machinery was not highly developed and the pioneer's farming equipment was indeed scanty. The plow, so well suited to the old country, serving well its purpose "back home," was found a worthless implement for a new soil, which had to be cleared of stumps and underbrush, or if prairie land, the sod was unadaptable to the plow point. Corn was hoed, small grain was cradled. The wooden harrow and the tongueless cultivator were crude implements born of "necessity, the mother of invention."

Willing hands and a strong back were the best assets of a man of this early period. It was hard work to swing the cradle from early morn until sundown, while binding the wheat bundles with wisps of straw was a slow and tiresome process.

The family's bread supply depended on home-threshing and home-cleaning of the wheat. To do this a plot of ground of the desired circumference was cleared, then dampened and beaten into compact form. Sheaves of wheat were then laid in a circle on the plot of ground with the heads turned inward and untied. One person stood in the center, who stirred and turned the wheat straw while the grain was being trampled out by horse and oxen. When this was ac-



complished the straw was raked away and the grains of wheat shoveled up. Day after day this method was maintained until the crop was threshed. Then came cleaning of the wheat, which was a much faster process, especially if a windy day was chosen for the work, since the chaff would blow away as the wheat grains were poured from one receptacle to another. Only sufficient wheat for making the needed supply of flour was treated in this way.

One Room Suffices for Home.

As soon as possible after the crops were planted, work of building a home would begin. Usually the cabin consisted of one small room, built of round or hewn logs, chinked with clay and roofed with bark or clapboards. One door furnished entrance to the crudely built habitation and a small square window with a shutter opening outward was the only additional ventilation provided.

At one end of the room was the sleeping quarters for the family. At the other end a huge fireplace was built, which furnished heat through the cold months and was used the year round to cook the family meals. Kitchen utensils were scarce, for there was no place to make purchases of such articles and the home was indeed fortunate that counted in its equipment a big pot, a long handled skillet and a coffee pot. Other furnishings of the home were mostly hand-made by the men and consisted of bare necessities, such as beds, chairs and tables.

Plain Food.

Planning the meals required no time on the part of the women. There were no "finicky" appetites to cater to. Food was of the plainest kind, such as corn dodgers, baked in the ashes, black wheat bread, boiled coffee, meat of wild animals, such as deer, fowl, bear, rabbit and squirrel and occasionally buffalo. Most of the streams abounded in fish,

thereby furnishing variety to jaded appetites.

Sugar was a luxury and seldom to be had. Wild honey furnished the main sweets for the pioneer family. Very often the food supply ran short, after vegetables, were exhausted, and if ammunition was used up before more could be obtained the family's larder suffered materially and subsistence was reduced to corn hoe cakes and wild bee honey. Even with this meager diet, many considered themselves fortunate and did not complain. No one counted "calories" or studied their beneficent properties, and as for vitamins, that was a thing unheard of.

Difficulties of Travel.

Texas was so thinly settled in the '50's and '60's that it was no uncommon occurrence to go 100 miles for necessities. The trip would consume many days, which sometimes stretched into weeks, according to the condition of the roads and the streams to be crossed. During this period the party who made the trip would not be heard from by those left behind, for mail was not delivered to isolated settlements. Great anxiety would be experienced by members of the family until time drew near for the absent one to return, and any delay caused grave fear and misapprehension.

Even a trip to the mill was an undertaking of no small magnitude, a mill 40 miles distant being considered "handy." During the summer these trips were not considered "so bad," because the men could camp out when night fell and forage their horses, or oxen, on the long waving grass, but when snow was on the ground and the earth became a desert waste, such trips were fraught with hardships and dangers.

It was during the summer months that the family's supply of winter fuel was cut and hauled to a convenient place near the house. In this way small farms would be gradually cleared of trees and undergrowth.

Most of the clothing of that period was of buckskin and home made coarse jeans for the men, linsey and calico for

the women and children. Clothing material brought from "back home" was not always practicable for pioneer life and ready-wear garments were unknown. No attention whatever was paid to styles, the old "Mother Hubbard" type of dress being popular for most any occasion.

Frequently there would be no doctor nearer than a dozen or more miles. Neighbors living remote from one another depended mainly on "home remedies." In cases of severe illness they came and stayed with each other until the patient grew better or worse; in case of death they helped to bury the dead.

Title of Home Remedies.

All sorts of concoctions were prepared for the health's sake—sulphur and sorghum was a regular spring tonic and taken by everybody, whether sick or well. Bone-set and burdock bitters was another recommended tonic, ginseng and smartweed tea, ointment of lard and turpentine, slippery elm salve, mustard plaster, skunk oil, goose grease, bitter-root and mullein were all recognized as sovereign remedies.

In season herbs of various kinds were gathered, carefully washed and dried, then stewed and the liquor drained off and bottled for use. No family was without a supply of whisky in those days. How and where it was gotten was as much a mystery then as it is now. But it was not considered safe from the standpoint of health to be without one or more bottles or jugs of liquor.

But the pioneers as a whole were happy folks, according to statements of aged men and women now living. Despite the hardships and the hazards of a wilderness, there was much to be enjoyed and much to be thankful for. All families were neighbors, whether they lived one mile or fifty miles apart, and they trusted one another. You could borrow any amount of money from a neighbor, if he had it, without any kind of security. Their faith was sublime.

Reading the Bible was popular and religiously practiced. The average early settler revered spiritual teachings and believed every word in the Bible.

Family prayer was said daily, at which time the head of the family would ask Divine guidance, help and faith for the entire household.

The OLD GRAY MARE

By WILLIAM C. STEWART

AN old gray mare has become a national institution. "Sarah," the Old Gray Mare mascot of the Brownwood, Texas, band of that name, has attained fame beyond the boundary of so big a State as Texas.

That rollicking ditty, "The Old Gray Mare, She Ain't What She Use to Be," including the verse about the whiffletree, has resounded throughout the width and breadth of the United States and Europe. Millions of doughboys in France, during the World War, sang the song and hummed the tune in camp and on the march. Also Sarah has had conspicuous honors showered upon her from men high in the public's esteem. She met President Harding and was a prominent figure at the colorful inauguration of Texas' first and only woman Governor, Miriam ("Ma") Ferguson. She was ridden by a star of grand opera and attended three national conventions of the American Legion.

Accorded Military Funeral.

When she died, after a socially brilliant life, the old mare was accorded a military funeral by the Texas National Guard.

Her successor, Sarah II, a mare of the same color and general wo-begone appearance, captured the National Democratic Convention at Houston in June, of this year, and now is looking forward to the National American Legion Convention at San Antonio in October.

Sarah had lucky breaks at Houston. For one thing she had as a rider Miss Katie Merle Parks, a school teacher, and admittedly one of the most beautiful girls in Texas.

For another thing, nearly everybody at Houston was bored with a convention at which the nominee was virtually chosen, before the big circus opened. Heat-weary delegates, grouchy newspapermen already tired with one uneventful national convention, and just plain visitors, turned to the colorful Texas band, its old gray mare mascot and pretty sponsor, with a sigh of relief that promised something really diverting.

Mayor James Walker of New York City, was scheduled to ride Sarah at Houston and Katie Merle Parks waited for him, but due to a misunderstanding, the dapper executive missed the appointment. When Governor Al Smith heard The Old Gray Mare Band over the radio, he exclaimed, "That's some band."

Popular at Houston.

The only thing at Houston, in which Sarah and her rider did not participate, was the actual balloting for nominees. And at one time there was a larger crowd outside watching Sarah than inside the hall watching the convention.

Sarah is now browsing in green pastures, near her Brownwood home, but it will be for a short time only, since she is to be groomed and made ready for an appearance at the San Antonio Legion Convention.

Once more through the narrow, winding streets of San Antonio will be heard in mournful cadence the sad fate of the Old Gray Mare.

Just how did a mare of her simple and modest ancestry come to occupy such a prominent position, socially and politically, in the affairs of a nation?

It is a story fraught with fear and misgiving. Sarah's fame is a compound of the results of a ridiculous episode during the war between the States, the longing of American doughboys for homely, catchy songs, and the go-getter methods of an ex-Brownwood movie exhibitor.

The song originated in a Confederate camp. Hood's Brigade was having a hard time around Manassas. After a two days' forced march, the troops halted for rest, and the horses were tied to nearby trees.

Late that night, an old gray mare broke loose and raided the commissary, getting among pots and pans, and setting up a dreadful din. The soldiers thought the Yankees were charging upon them, and shamefully stampeded. A few minutes later, amid great laughter, the true cause of the disturbance was discovered.

Finally, the chief musician of Hood's Brigade wrote a song entitled "The Old Gray Mare Came Tearing Through the Wilderness," which became a classic in the '60's and '70's. During the World War, with a few changes in wording, the old song became the heart-rendering ditty of today.

The song, as now rendered, originated at Camp Bowie, Texas, in 1917. A regimental band wanted a song which could be identified with their organization. Someone suggested the Old Gray Mare. The song became an instant success in the Texas training camp.

When the band went to France, the song was not forgotten, with the result that scores of other musical organizations took it up. Almost every man in the service learned the song. Gene Tunney is said to be proficient at warbling the slightly off-color couplet about the

sweet fruits of publicity when he was in the movie business. Using this knowledge to good advantage, he got busy with the Old Gray Mare Band upon returning from France.

She became the mascot of the Texas American Legion, the Texas National Guard, and a host of other organizations. Sarah's first public appearance of any magnitude was when she trampled through the scandalized lobby of the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans, during the Legion Convention there. But the Crescent City took Sarah to her broad bosom, and the nag was much in demand at later conventions in San Francisco and St. Paul, where Mae Peterson, grand opera singer, was sponsor and bestrode becomingly the skinny flanks of the old mare.

The First Sarah Dies.

But fame and social demands bore heavily on Sarah and her health declined. The best veterinarians could not save her. She died two years ago, greatly lamented throughout the land. Sorrow was more poignant, due to the fact that the Oklahoma Legion tried to grab the title of the band, claiming a native son as originator of the song.

So a contest was held between the two State Legions, and Texas kept her title of "Old Gray Mare Band."

After fitting honors had been paid Sarah's memory—honors in keeping with her former station in life—Paris, Texas, came forward with the announcement that she wanted to present the city of Brownwood with a successor to Sarah. The presentation was made an occasion of State-wide significance, and everybody was happy once more.

While Sarah II was feeding in green pastures, resting on the laurels of her predecessor, the hosts of Democracy descended upon Texas, at Houston, and Sarah was called upon to do her bit—and she did. She saved the Democratic National Convention session from being

a cut-and-dried colorless affair—a duplicate, so as to speak, of the Republican National Convention at Kansas City.

Now, to make sure that the boys who wore khaki and fought to make the world safe for Democracy, will feel more at home, the old gray mare will again be dragged from green pastures and shipped to San Antonio, there to have greater honors bestowed upon her.

For though she may not be what she used to be, yet she is still a mighty factor in the affairs of a great nation.

NEW GEOLOGICAL MAP OF TEXAS.

Preparing the new geological map of the Lone Star State is a gigantic undertaking, according to the Geological Survey, which has the matter in charge. This work was begun three or four years ago and will take several years to complete it, with a view to making it particularly valuable to the petroleum industry. It is said:

"Texas," the survey points out, "is an empire in itself, covering more than 265,000 square miles. The preparation of a detailed geologic map is therefore a task of much magnitude. Such maps are in great demand, and the survey, either directly or by co-operation with State organizations, has been instrumental in the preparation of a number in recent years."

Special work now being conducted by the survey includes a study designed to serve as a basis for ascertaining the probable mineral contents and the value of lands that remain under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Forty or more scientists of the geologic branch of the Geological Survey, with their assistants, are now scattered throughout the United States, making a number of field studies. A greater part of this work is in the Western States. States in addition to Texas that are to have new maps are New Mexico, Virginia, Arkansas and Florida.

OLD WELL AT SAN FELIPE.

The old community well is the only remaining landmark of the old town of San Felipe de Austin. This well was used by members of Austin's colony and Santa Anna drank from it when he entered the ruins of the town on April 7, 1836, after the village had been burned by Capt. Mosely Baker on March 29. The present town of San Felipe is about two miles from where old San Felipe stood.



Sarah II, the old Gray Mare mascot of "The Old Gray Mare Band," Brownwood, Texas, and the hands, pretty sponsor, Miss Katie Merle Parks. The above photo was taken at Houston during the Democratic National Convention.

CURRENT COMMENT

By J. H. LOWRY

September.

IN DAYS of old, when mighty Rome had full charge of the calendar-making, September was the seventh month of the year. It so happened that Labor Day had to come in September, and in celebrating the occasion in the hottest of weather there were several fatalities in the ranks of union labor. After two or three grand marshals of the day had died of sunstroke, and most of the girls had refused to dance because the terrible heat ruined their best clothes, the labor unions began passing resolutions asking that September be placed in cooler weather. The politicians dared not anger the labor vote, and so in good time September was yanked out of seventh place and moved back to ninth place, and is still there. Labor Day, by the way, is the only red-letter day the month has, consequently September is a very unpopular month all around. The boys and girls don't like it, because it is the time that the school bell calls them from their hay rides and swimming parties to give attention to the simple rule of three and the mysteries of geometrical progression, and the vacationists despise it because they must leave the lakes and mountains and return to work.

Equinoctial.

One of the important events of September is the fall Equinox, which is to be with us again real soon. Mother Earth, in her flight through space, is soon to pass the point where the sun's rays divide nights through the heated season of summer, but as the winter solstice approaches the days are shortening and the nights are lengthening. He who summoned light into existence and called it Day, then silently drew the curtains and called the darkness Night, is not partial to Night or Day. Day has its advantages of hours for a season, and Night its season of triumphs, but when the journey has been completed each has had its share and there is equality once more. It is difficult to believe at times, but perhaps the Creator is just as impartial in his gifts to men. Some appear to have a greater share of joy, some a triple measure of sorrow, but perhaps if all curtains were removed we would see an equal distribution of sunlight and shadow to the sons of men. And we know, when the journey is over, that all are equal in

the great and perfect democracy of the dead.

Corn.

My travels this year have been restricted to Northern and Eastern Texas and Southern and Central Oklahoma, and I sincerely hope that the balance of the world is as the sections named in one respect—the corn crop. Not for years has there been such a corn crop in the territory named. The seasons have been especially kind to the great cereal this year, and the corn crop seems destined to turn the country into one great cornucopia. When warmth was needed the sun sent its beams and the sky sent its waves of balmy air, and just as moisture could be helpful the sea harnessed its cloudy chabots and refreshed the growing corn. It was great to watch the development of this important crop as it was nourished by the rains and warmed by the sun. The big flat stalks and the wide strong blades were a study in green and black. In course of time the big fields of corn waved their golden banners at the sun as a thank-offering for its kisses; then the big ears, sporting their silken whiskers, were a delight to the eye. The farmers who go into the fields these early September days cannot resist the temptation to pluck a few ears and bring them to town for show purposes, and so there are on display in the show windows of the stores; huge ears of corn of the pearly white, the yellow dent and the bloody-butcher varieties that form a perfect scheme of white, yellow and red as could be carried out with the aid of the driven snow, the golden-hued topaz and the rubied heart of the poppy. Already this wonderful cereal crop is having a wonderful influence upon the horse-flesh and the mule flesh of the country. Equine frames that a few weeks ago showed great fissures between the ribs are now as smooth and round as a water tank, and the plodding beasts of months ago now prance and nicker paens of joy. Great is corn, the mighty monarch of cereals. And I might add that I never knew any country to be in a very bad way that had plenty of corn.

The Office Bee.

Behold the man who has been stung by the office bee. His life is a lie, and his plight is one to excite the pity of the hardest heart. There is nothing

sadder than to see a great man toying with and petting the office bee. He keeps silent when he would speak; he speaks when his heart gives no force or beauty to the words he utters. He does the things that bring him no joy, he shies around the things he delights in—all because of the whisperings of the bee. He is trimming his sails for a race on the political sea, and many are the nights that bring him no blessed sleep, for his brain is busy hunting the popular wind. He is seen but little in the company of his old friends, because he has figured it out that these old friends have but little influence—and perhaps they are not popular. He hunts up the "big ones," lavishes his smiles upon them, talks with them in the lobbies and in the secret places, merely nodding to his "small fry" friends as they pass by. I have seen man in the glory of his days, when his nature was open and he was frank, when he spoke his mind about the things he loathed, when his heart was light and a smile played upon his lips as he communed with friends; I have seen this same man as he listened to the siren buzz of the office bee, and the change of Dr. Jekyll to Mr. Hyde was not more complete or pitiable. The smile on his lip was curled into a frown, his life became a bundle of inconsistencies, as he floundered around seeking the men of "influence" and searching out the popular political wind. The boll worm, the green bug and the cut worm we can all endure for a season, but from the siren song of the office bee may the good Lord deliver us.

The "yampertaters" are unusually large and sweet this year and the acreage is heavy. Already early fall samples of pumpkins have found their way to the towns, and I am assured that pumpkins never had a more golden glow or heavenly flavor than in this year of our Lord. The persimmon crop is also reported very fine, and I hear the woods and thickets are literally swarming with young opossums. There is no room in the South or the Southwest this good year for any person who has been inoculated with the virus of pessimism.

The elements of danger enters into all of man's diversions, as well as his work. Frail man, it seems, is nowhere safe. Heretofore I have regarded checkers as a very safe game. It would seem that if a man is safe anywhere it is at a

checker board, calmly surveying his kings and ordinary men and moving them about as he elects. Surely no danger threatens him there. But I have just read that a man had his leg broken and his body badly bruised while quietly playing a game of checkers. A runaway horse dashed through the door, upset the checker board and banged the man up as stated. No safety for poor man on this mundane sphere. Keep your life and accident policies paid up.

The primary elections in Texas and Oklahoma are all over, and I for one, am very sorry of it. The candidates are the only persons who will listen patiently while I tell a joke, and then laugh like they never heard the joke before.

In these "Current Comments" I am not permitted to write a line about politics or religion—not a word in favor of my party, which I know is the country's only hope of salvation, or the doctrines of my church, which I know are in keeping with Holy Writ. But here is a news item that is such a strong argument in favor of my kind of baptism that I must give it a place here. A West Virginia minister baptized a dozen converts in a river a few days ago. After he had administered the sacred rite and was on his way to shore, a fine bass, that weighed more than a pound, jumped into his coat pocket.

One of the things men must learn is when to obey the request of a friend, and when to disregard it. Failure to discern the desire when a request is made has destroyed many beautiful friendships. Years ago I acted as a peacemaker at a fight—or rather at what looked like was going to be a fight. One of the parties seemed very anxious to fight. He threw real gems of profanity into the ozone, and the threats of what he would do to his antagonist filled me with fear and led me to believe a murder would be committed forthwith unless the fellow could be restrained until his awful wrath subsided. The other party to the affair showed no disposition to save himself from an awful fate, by flight, but he showed no great anxiety, by word or deed, to engage in an affray. Being a great lover of peace, and very anxious to prevent the spilling of gore, I seized the fellow who was so anxious to fight and held him. He twisted and squirmed, and spouted threats and pro-

fanity, urging me all the time to turn him loose and let him wipe up the sacred soil of his enemy. Finally, fearing his wrath might be turned on me for my thwarting of his desires, I yielded to his entreaties and loosed him, but instead of leaping upon his adversary, as I believed he would, he talked awhile about the origin of the trouble and finally walked away. That fellow never did like me after that, and yet I did what he begged me to do. It isn't always safe to do what a friend asks you to do.

It's stylish, and counted the proper thing in many homes, for young ladies to go without stockings, and we are told in some of the far-seeing publications that it won't be long until ladies who want to be abreast of the latest decrees of style must go barefooted. This will work a great saving of money, of course, since shoes these latter days are very, very dear. But great as the saving will be, unshod feminine feet will not prove an unmixed blessing. Husbands and the fathers of many daughters will fare well, to be sure, and sing the praises of the economical style, but unshod feet will work ruin to the shoe factories and the cork-cure makers. And the style will likely prove very hard on matrimony. A feminine foot encased in a neat fitting slipper is a joy to behold, but an unshod foot, showing numerous corns, bunions and callouses, will not lead many men to Hymen's altar.

A great deal is being said about government and governments this political year, but so far not one of the politicians has pictured to us a perfect government, under which the highest and lowest could be contented and happy. My dream of a perfect municipal government is a large municipal turnip patch, centrally located, where all may gather greens and turnips without money or price. Near this I would have a sorghum mill, where the highest and lowest could take their jugs and have them filled with fresh sorghum without cost. Of course, there should be a municipal hog pen, just out of smelling distance from town, to which every household would contribute its slop and scraps, to which time the meat would be divided, the newspaper writers and preachers getting the hams and sausages, and the bankers and capitalists the middlings and feet.

MEXICO'S FALLEN EAGLE

(New York Herald-Tribune)

BOLT of lightning ended the life of Captain Emilio Carranza, Mexico's greatest flyer, just 15 minutes after what he had started what was intended to be a non-stop flight from New York to Mexico City.

Captain Carranza had escaped death by a miracle on many occasions. He had no confidence that these miracles would continue. Shortly before his last flight he was asked if he would take part in the coming air events at Los Angeles.

"If I am alive," he replied.

Young Carranza was only five feet five inches tall, but broad across the shoulders, in contrast to "Slim" Lindbergh. His motions were quick and nervous, the opposite of the deliberate, unhurried action of his American namesake. In spite of an imperfect command in English, he talked quickly and dramatized his words with gestures, with sudden changes of countenance and swift glances from brilliant jet-black eyes. In repose Carranza and Lindbergh had one trait in common—the curiously solemn expression which intense seriousness stamped on the features of a boy.

Carranza's face was long, lean and bony. Its length was a heaven-sent gift to the artist of Mexico, where the custom is to glorify national heroes by the most violent and fantastic caricatures. The Mexican cartoonist narrowed down and stretched out the features of Carranza until they had given him a dagger-shaped physiognomy, the high forehead serving for the hilt and the long jaw for the blade. On close examination it might have been seen that the left side of the face did not exactly balance his right. This was because the bony structure of the left side of his head and face had been shattered by a crash into a tree and reconstructed with the aid of platinum rivets. But the surgery was well done. Only the slightest external traces remained to indicate the rebuilt skull, cheek and jawbone.

Carranza Impulsive.

Emotionally, the Mexican was at the other end of the scale from the American. Carranza was as impulsive as Lindbergh is reserved. When his attempted non-stop flight from Mexico City to pay Lindbergh's good-will visit, was broken off by a forced descent in the fog at Mooresville, S. C., the Mexi-

can boy made no attempt to hide his chagrin and disappointment.

"I think the people at Washington won't be so glad to see me," he exclaimed, "and my people won't be so proud of me."

A few hours later when he did arrive at Bolling Field he leaped from "Dug Bonito," as he called his plane, dodged through colonnades of silk-hatted diplomats and good-will manufacturers and threw himself on Commander Carlos Castillo Breton, a Mexican naval officer, whom he had recognized at a distance. The official hands across the Rio Grande ceremonies had to await while Carranza and his friend clung in a fierce Latin embrace.

For a boy of 22, who had "Viva Carranza!" ringing in his ears for five years, the young Mexican was modest enough. He talked frankly, but not vain-gloriously, when questioned about his career. He described his achievements in the matter-of-fact, explanatory, unexultant style in which Lindbergh write "We." Carranza's greatest fame did not rest on his distance flights. He was primarily a war hero, a flying dare-devil who had distinguished himself in four different wars in five years. Since 1923 he and a few other pilots had erased four anti-government armies with terrible thoroughness. When it was suggested to him that, under Mexican conditions of warfare, one flyer was worth a thousand men on the ground, Carranza replied:

Fighting Yaquis From the Air.

"More than that. Let me tell you this: During our campaign against the Yaqui Indians last year Colonel Roberto Fierro, Captain Laiz and myself discovered an encampment of Yaqui and took them by surprise from the air. When it was over the Yaqui who lay on the ground were counted. They numbered 275.

"The Yaqui war had been going on for 100 years. The Yaqui are great fighters. On the ground it was impossible to subdue them. In one campaign against them from the air, lasting less

than a year, this 100-year war ended. The Indians were helpless. They could not fight against the wliki, or birds, as they called us. For the first time they had to surrender.

"When our air campaign started in Sonora against the Yaqui they numbered 6,000. At the end of the campaign there were about 1,000 left. Some fled

entific solution of Mexico's Indian problem appealed to him because of its craftmanship. A surgeon might show equal enthusiasm over a new operative technique with equal unconcern as to the patients.

An old-established national hero, a veteran popular idol at twenty-two, Carranza was a product of the application of air science to the disturbed political conditions of Mexico. Air power has suddenly achieved a peculiar importance there. It rules the country. Rebel armies can never again be raised in Mexico, because air power now enables the government to stamp them out of existence as one might crush an army of ants. If future revolutions occur beyond the Rio Grande they must be coup d'etats, engineered in Mexico City and centered on control of aviation.

Airplanes Dominate Mexicans.

Not since the days of Cortez has such a force struck Mexican history. Four hundred years ago a few suits of European armor subdued hundreds of thousands of Aztecs. Today 15 fighting planes dominate 15,000,000 people. Against this background Carranza, with his youth, his reputation for reckless valor and unlimited endurance, and his prestige as a scourge of revolutionaries, was a hero of heroes.

He was 17 years old when he had his first military experience.

"I was at the war college, a student of flying," he said. "During the De la Huerta revolutions I made my first flights as an observer with Fierro, the head of the Mexican flying corps. De la Huerta's army was well-organized and well-taught in European methods. My first service was an attempt to locate their trenches. They had one side of the river. The government forces made one attempt after another, but were unable to cross. Our artillery could not locate them. They were so well camouflaged that we could see nothing of them as we looked down from the air.

"We made many flights, dropping bombs, without locating them, and the

government forces were beaten back in fresh attempts to cross the river. We dropped bombs here and there at random. Finally one explosion hurled quantities of timber into the air. We had hit their concealed fortifications. Soon we had their whole line exposed. Our artillery got them under fire, and they were in retreat.

Spent Three Years Fighting.

"I served part of two years against De la Huerta, acquiring much experience. Altogether, I have spent three years in fighting. The campaign against the Yaqui started in 1926 and lasted through 1927. Then I served against Gomez last year and in the revolution in Jalisco."

Carranza wore a pin on which was mounted a small golden caterpillar. This indicated that he belonged to the order of flyers who have had to descend by parachute to save their lives. The Mexican was a second degree member of this order.

"My plane caught fire during the campaign in Sonora against the Yaqui," he said. "My observer and I had to jump, and we landed on cactus plants. We were stuck from our heads to our knees with cactus spines. These are an inch or two inches in length and barbed so that they cannot be removed without tearing the flesh. My observer was crying that his eye was out. One spine seemed to be sticking into it. I found that it had missed the eyeball, but had pierced deeply just above it. I succeeded in getting that out, and we pulled out a few that stabbed us as we walked. I had several on my chin. But we had no time to bother with the spines, for we were in the country of the Yaqui. They were close to us, and capture meant death with torture. We had to wriggle through cacti for four hours, picking up more and more spines. Finally we reached the railroad line and found comrades. I spent eight days in the hospital having the cactus thorns removed, and being treated for the wounds."

Carranza's Long Flights.

On Sept. 2, 1927, just after the Yaqui campaign Carranza made his first long flight, a jump from Mexico City to El Paso, a distance of more than 1,200 miles.

Carranza's second great non-stop flight occurred on May 24 and 25 of this year, when he flew from San Diego to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)



Captain Emilio Carranza

TEXAS BRIEF NEWS

FROM OVER THE STATE

FOUR SETS OF TWINS.

The fourth set of twins recently arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Drew Ivy, who live near Floresville, in Wilson County. Mr. and Mrs. Ivy now have 18 children.

FIRST TEXAS PAPER.

One of the first weekly papers printed in Texas, was published by Gail Borden, who later invented a process for condensing milk. The paper was known as the "Texas Telegraph and Texas Planter." The first issue was dated Oct. 10, 1835. It was printed at San Felipe.

MUCH STREET PAVING AT CLARKSVILLE.

Clarksville's street-paving program is assured. The city clerk says about 30 blocks, or about 30,000 square yards, has been ordered paved by the city, but other property owners may petition in during the construction and get additional paving.

GASOLINE TAX SHOWS INCREASE.

Gasoline tax collections for June approximated \$1,690,000, about \$40,000 more than the previous month. The five major companies paid taxes in June as follows:

Gulf Refining Company, \$57,000; Texas Company, \$350,165; Magnolia Petroleum Company, \$301,923; Pierce Petroleum Corporation, \$119,796; Humble Oil Company, \$99,608.86. Total \$1,228,492.86.

The total gross receipts of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of Texas were reported as \$5,913,711.77, on which the tax for the quarter ending June 30 amounted to \$80,705.68.

LARGE POLICY HOLDERS.

J. M. West of Houston, is the largest carrier of life insurance in Texas. Mr. West has policies totaling \$1,453,500. Second on the list of policy holders is Chester L. Jones of Dallas, who carries \$1,250,000. Clarence Linz of Dallas, is third with \$1,036,000. Other names on the list of the first ten are Jesse H. Jones, Houston, \$1,025,000; E. A. Landreth, Fort Worth, \$930,000; Karl Hopitzelle, Dallas, \$890,000; H. H. Rogers, San Antonio, \$850,000; F. F. Florence, Dallas, \$750,000; Thomas G. Shaw, Fort Worth, \$735,000; Harry L. Seay, Dallas, \$732,640.

The names of two women — Mrs. Georgia Scott Townsend of Fort Worth, with \$100,000 insurance, and Mrs. Eula L. Phillips of Greenville, with \$115,000 insurance — appear in the group.

Dallas, with 65 names, leads the list of Texans who are insured for \$100,000, according to a compilation made by an insurance company publication. There are 251 names in this list of larger policy-holders in Texas and the sum of their insurance is \$58,367,958.

TABLETS TO MARK DE ZAVALA GRAVE AND HOMESITE.

Lorenzo De Zavala fought for Texas independence. He was the first vice president of the Republic of Texas. When he died his body was buried at De Zavalas Point, just across the ship channel from San Jacinto Battleground.

The people mourned him, saying one to another, that a great man was dead. And then they forgot him, burying his name in history books as they had buried his body in the ground.

So through the years the dust of Lorenzo De Zavala lay in an unmarked grave. About two years ago, in San Antonio, the De Zavala Chapter of the Texas State Historical and Landmarks Association had two bronze tablets made so that De Zavala's name might not be lost.

One of the tablets was to mark the grave; the other to mark the site of the old De Zavala home. But the tablets were lost or misplaced. Recently they were found, and last month they were put in place so that people might know where Lorenzo De Zavala lived and where his body is buried.

OLDEST PROTESTANT CHURCH BELL.

Lon Morris College, at Jacksonville, is the custodian of the first bell to ring in Texas to call a Protestant congregation to worship. The bell now rests in the museum of the college.

The bell was given by one of the early churches in Kentucky to the first Methodist church built in Eastern Texas, which was located close to the present site of the town of San Augustine. The gift was conveyed through the courtesy of Bishop Frances Asbury, the first American Methodist bishop, to Dr. Littleton Fowler, the first preacher and presiding elder of Texas Methodism.

This historic bell was used in several different buildings succeeding each other at San Augustine until 1897, when Rev. J. T. Smith on behalf of Christine C. Cartwright of San Augustine, presented the bell to the Texas annual conference, while it was in session at Palestine, Texas. By resolution, the bell was given to Alexander Collegiate Institute which had been moved only recently from Kilgore, Texas, to Jacksonville, and which in 1923 became Lon Morris College.

A PIONEER TEXAN.

Emil Frederick Wurzbach, of San Antonio, who is 91 years old, is yet hale and hearty, and relates many interesting incidents of the early history of the State. Mr. Wurzbach was born in Baden, Germany in 1838. He came with his parents to Texas in 1844, after a voyage of 117 days. He was one of the first German immigrants to Texas. When the family arrived at Galveston it was a village of one store; when they arrived at San Antonio, the next year it was a village of a few adobe houses. The family went through the Galveston flood in 1845, and then moved to the mainland, stopping first at Indianola. Mr. Wurzbach's father, Joseph Wurzbach, was the founder of the town of Fredericksburg.

NEXT CENSUS FIGURES ON TEXAS.

Estimates of the population of the United States, the States and leading cities, prepared by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1 each year, are expected to fairly reflect the annual growths and give some indication of what the official enumeration to be made next year will show. The official census is taken by the Government every ten years. It would not be surprising if the total for the United States will go 125,000,000 or better.

Texas in the early census years applied to the State revealed growth in some decades of more than 100 per cent and is expected to closely approach the 6,000,000 mark in 1930, or about what the city of New York is presumed to have today.

In 1850, the first census record for Texas, the State had 212,592 people, or fewer than now in Dallas, giving the State a rank of twenty-fifth in population. The census of 28 years ago recorded Texas' population at 3,048,710, a growth of 36.4 per cent over 1890. Ten years later the State had gained 27.8 per cent over 1910, or a population of 3,896,542, while in 1920 the total was 4,663,228, a gain of 19.7 per cent over the enumeration of ten years before.

The average annual rate of growth for the State since the last official count has been about 113,000. This is arrived at by processes employed by the Census Bureau, of applying an annual growth by ratios. The estimate made by the bureau as of July 1, 1927—which is only an estimate—gave the State a population of 5,397,000, or a total increase between the official enumeration of 1920 and 1927 of 733,772.

Thus in 28 years, during which time the State is deemed to have found its stride in growth, there has been an increase of about 2,461,000 people, or more than 80 per cent.

If it should work out that Texas in the next 30 years maintains its present stride, the figuring wizards see that it might within a reasonable time outstep some of the leaders of today. Prophecies of this character are based upon the area here that would easily accommodate a growing population, providing the growing population could find its ventures reasonably profitable. It does not take into account, however, the tendency of population to drift to the cities. This is more pronounced as rural problems become severe. In the case of New York again, something like 60 per cent of the State's population probably will be shown in New York City.

A census race to be the largest city in Texas is under way between Dallas, Houston and San Antonio. San Antonio has long been the largest city in the State. In 1920 the official enumeration gave it 161,897, or a lead of 2,403 over Dallas. By applied ratio of growth, however, the Bureau of Census as of July 1, 1927, gave Dallas 211,600, a lead of 200 over San Antonio.

Based upon the same processes, as of July 1 this year, Dallas should show about 220,000 people and San Antonio about 219,000. Twenty-eight years ago the Dallas population was 42,638 and that of San Antonio 53,821.

BIG OIL SHIPPING STATION.

The world's greatest shipping station for crude oil is being built at Port Aransas. The Standard-Oil Company, through one of its officials, is the authority for this.

The huge port development which now is well under way is the result of the West Texas oil fields, which also give promise of becoming the greatest in the United States. Oil from these fields is being piped direct to Port Aransas, which soon will have 30 feet of water. Eventually this will be deepened to 35 feet of water, thereby giving this port the greatest depth on the Texas coast.

SILVER-COPPER ORE SHIPPED FROM CULBERSON COUNTY.

Shipments of silver-copper ore from the re-opened Hazel Mine, in Culberson County, have been started to the El Paso Smelting Company.

The company expects to realize 500,000 pounds of copper and 300,000 ounces of silver in the first year of operation. Production of ore started at the rate of 1,500 tons per month and will be increased to 300,000 tons. The expected production will more than double the Texas output of silver and will amount to more than the State's output of date.

Low railroad rates have made possible the re-opening of the mine which was leased to German interests before the war. At the outbreak of hostilities, the lease was cancelled. Since that time the mine has been idle.

New machinery is being installed by the present operators to replace the slow low-powered machines of pre-war construction.

TUNG-OIL TREE IN TEXAS.

The tung-oil industry has become definitely established in Southern United States. The demand for this product is due to the fact that the production of many types of modern industrial paints and enamels calls for the use of substantial amounts of water resisting varnishes. For this purpose, one of the chief raw materials used is tung-oil, which is pressed from the nutlike seeds of *Aleurites fordii*.

The tung-oil tree appears to be capable of development as a crop of secondary importance on cheap, well drained, sandy clay soils, and where the temperature does not often go lower than 10 degrees F. Twenty years' trial at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Sub-station No. 2, Troup, has demonstrated that it can be successfully grown in East Texas and possibly also in the Gulf Coast region of Texas. The attention of those interested in growing the tung-oil tree has been called to the fact that seeds and budwood will be distributed over a period of three seasons, 1928-1931. Seeds will be ready for shipment in the fall of 1928, and again the following two seasons by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.

SITE FOR AIRPORT AT CORSICANA.

It has been announced by the Corsicana Flying Club that a site for an airport has been secured near Corsicana, adjoining a hard-surfaced highway and where facilities for reaching the field are the very best.

Twenty-five acres have been secured through the generosity of G. C. Hudson on the Emhouse road, a short distance north of Corsicana. The work of clearing the field has already begun, and a hangar and servicing features, including all necessary supplies, will be erected at an early date.

1835 AN EVENTFUL YEAR FOR TEXAS.

A writer on early Texas history gives incidents and dates of the year 1835 as follows:

October 2—Captain Castinada and 140 Mexican soldiers were repulsed in a skirmish at Gonzales by 168 Texans, under Col. John H. Moore of Colorado municipality. This was the first battle of the actual revolution.

October 3—Elections were held in 13 municipalities to secure delegates to the convention which had been called to meet at San Felipe on Oct. 10.

October 9—George M. Collingsworth, with 47 men, captured the old fort of La Bahia at Goliad. Nearing the town, the Texans were joined by Benjamin R. Milam, who had just escaped from a prison in the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa in the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

October 9—Austin arrived at Gonzales at the invitation of the citizens there, and on the eleventh was elected general of about 500 volunteers who had assembled there, and a march toward San Antonio was begun.

October 20—Austin's army reached the Mission La Espada, nine miles below San Antonio, and remained there a few days. His camp was visited by Sam Houston, Thomas J. Rusk, John A. Wharton and other delegates, who had left the consultation.

October 27—Col. James Bowie and Capt. James W. Fannin, with 92 men, camped near the Mission Concepcion. They had been sent ahead of the army to seek a better location for a camping ground.

October 28—At daybreak Bowie and Fannin found themselves surrounded by a confederate force of cavalry and infantry of the enemy. They charged and forced the Mexicans to abandon their cannon and flee, leaving 60 of their number dead on the field. The Texans lost one man, Richard Andrews, the first to give his life in the defense of Texas. Where he was buried is not known.

November 3—The convention, or consultation as it is known in history, did not organize at San Felipe until this date, due to lack of a quorum, many of the delegates being unable to attend previous to that time on account of being in the army. On this day there were 65 delegates present, representing 13 municipalities. Dr. Branch T. Archer of Columbia Municipality (afterward called Brazoria) was elected president.

November 13—An ordinance was passed at the consultation creating a provisional government to be composed of a governor, lieutenant governor and a general council.

The council was to be composed of one member from each municipality. Henry Smith of Columbia Municipality was elected governor, defeating Stephen F. Austin by a vote of 31 to 22. James W. Robinson was chosen lieutenant governor. Austin, Archer and William H. Wharton were selected as commissioners to the United States and were authorized to negotiate a loan of a million dollars to finance the revolution.

Provisions were made for the organization of an army and navy. Sam Houston was elected commander-in-chief of the army which was authorized to accept 5,000 volunteers and 1,200 regulars. Two vessels were purchased from McKinney & Williams at Quintana, the Invincible and the William Robbins.

COLLINSVILLE WILL HAVE MUNICIPAL WATER PLANT.

Collinsville, in the western part of Grayson County, has completed an 801-foot well to furnish water for a municipal plant. The water is pure and there is plenty of it. A pump has been purchased to raise the water to surface level and is expected to arrive soon. A water bond issue has been voted. Work will begin of laying mains soon.

OVER 3,000,000 RATS KILLED.

Figures given out on the anti-rat campaign held in Texas the latter part of 1927, show that 8,690,528 rats were killed. It is estimated that this resulted in the saving of \$5,532,792 for the State. That is a good record, but the work should go on all the time. Rats multiply rapidly and a short vacation on the part of the rat-killers will mean that the pests will soon be as numerous as ever.

TRAINS RUNNING ON NEW ROAD.

Through passenger trains are now running from Quanah to Floydada over the Quanah, Acme and Pacific extension. The last stretch of track has been ballasted and put in first class condition, which has caused the delay in operating passenger trains.

The extension from McBain to Floydada, authorized by the Railroad Commission, has been completed several weeks and through connections with the Santa Fe at Floydada will shorten the distance to El Paso and other southwestern points to St. Louis, Kansas City and eastern and northern points by several hundred miles. Connections will be made at Quanah with the Frisco north and east, and with the Fort Worth and Denver south and east and north and west.

NEW C. I. A. DORMITORY.

With the opening of Sayers Hall at the beginning of the regular session, Sept. 17, the College of Industrial Arts will enter upon its twenty-sixth year as a State college for women. The new dormitory will accommodate 200 students. It is one of the most completely equipped buildings on a Southwestern campus.

Carrying on the building campaign started by the erection of the new dormitory, the C. I. A. board of regents has asked for an appropriation of \$2,464,938 for the coming biennium. Of this amount \$200,000 each year is asked for a dormitory; \$250,000 is requested for an instructional building and \$175,000 for a woman's activity building. A request has also been made for \$225,000 to be expended in the construction of a central dining unit for the five dormitories.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS.

During the first six months of 1928, the State Highway Commission awarded contracts for \$11,480,811.97 worth of new construction; and during the 18 months of the Moody administration, during which R. S. Sterling has been chairman and Cone Johnson and W. E. Ely members of the State Highway Commission, \$21,840,107.89 of new highway construction had been contracted for, according to a compilation made by Gibb Gilchrist, State highway engineer.

Contracts have been awarded, during the 18 months, on 1,553 miles of highway, including a number of costly bridge structures. Of this amount of road, only five miles of gravel surfacing was awarded in 1927, and in 1928 only 53 miles of gravel, caliche and iron ore surfacing, the commission having turned to the permanent types of paving. For the 18 months, 771 miles of highway has been given grading and drainage structures, preliminary to paving. A total of 441 1/2 miles of concrete paving has been contracted for. A total of 219 1/2 miles of bituminous macadam paving has been contracted for.

Bridges, underpasses and overpasses contracted for during the period have totaled \$1,295,511. This construction is in addition to maintenance surfacing contract on 1,056 miles of highway.

Mexico's Fallen Eagle

(Continued from Page 3)
Mexico City in his new Ryan monoplane, which closely resembled the Spirit of St. Louis. Over mountains and through fogs he covered a distance of 1,575 miles in 18 hours and 40 minutes. On his arrival he drank six glasses of water before he spoke; because his water bottle had been defective and he had only half a glass on the whole flight.

Carranza was an admirer and friend of Lindbergh. During his stay in this country the Mexican was much in the company of the American eagle.

"I have learned many things from him," said Carranza. "He has particularly impressed me with the necessity for taking care of the eyes. I wish I had talked to him sooner, because I am under treatment of oculists now. Lindbergh has also taught me things about the necessity of thoroughness of preparation."

Carranza was a nephew of the late Venustiano Carranza, the long-bearded schoolmaster, who overthrew Huerta and made himself dictator of Mexico.

DAIRY FACTS

By J. W. RIDGWAY
Former Director of Dairy Department,
A. & M. College.

(Any subscriber who has a question to ask about his dairy herd should write Mr. J. W. Ridgway and he will be glad to answer it in these columns free of cost. Address: Box 919, Fort Worth, Texas.)

FALL PASTURES.

It is not too early to begin consideration of fall and winter pastures. In the greater portion of Texas under average conditions it is entirely possible to have pasturage available throughout the fall and winter months. The advantage of a fall and winter pasture are almost immeasurable. To begin with, green feed during the winter months keeps the cow in good healthy condition, stimulates milk flow, saves the feed bill, and makes for the economical production of milk and butterfat. In most sections of the State small grain such as oats, wheat, barley and rye, afford the safest and most suitable winter pasturage. The important thing is to get to the beginning of the fall rains which often make it impossible for seeding after these rains once begin. The choice of small grains is largely a matter of location. In the extreme western and northern sections of the State wheat, barley and rye are the most advisable because of their cold-resisting properties. In the southern sections of the State oats is by far the most advisable. Sweet clover also affords winter grazing but little fall grazing. For best results sweet clover had best be planted in early January, and little grazing is afforded the first year. The main thing is to provide some form of winter pasture. As to just what this should be you should consult your County Agent or your Agricultural College, and now is the time to begin to think about this important proposition.

Questions and Answers.
Q. I notice in the San Saba Star an article written by you, and believe what you say is true. You also stated you would be glad to answer any question in regard to cows. Here is one I would like some one to answer, and I hope that you can. We are milking Jersey of pure blood strain. The creaming is on the milk after it has set over night or day in the ice-box it is always sweet, but it is thick and it curdles in the coffee. The cream is not a bit bluish but it is heavy and thick. We feed at present two quarts of cotton seed, two quarts of a mixture of corn, oats, bran and cottonseed meal, also four quarts of bulky feed, for complete feed.

feed good care and clean corn shucks. The cows also have what grass there is for them in a fifty-acre pasture.

If you can please tell me about the cream I will be greatly obliged to you. Thanking you for your information, I am, yours truly, H. G. West.

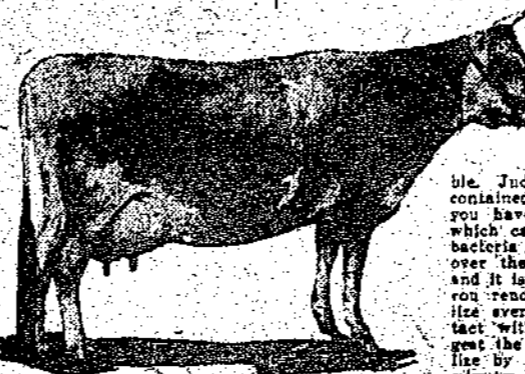
Answer: There is nothing wrong with the feed that you are using. It is well balanced, clean, and should be entirely satisfactory. You will therefore have to look to some other source for your trouble.

Judging from the description contained in your communication you have an infection of bacteria which causes sweet curdling. These bacteria are not quite as satisfactory over the soiling type of bacteria, and it is going to be necessary that you remove them thoroughly. This disinfecting solution should be sprayed on the thoroughly washed and disinfected milk.

Understand that these suggestions carry no reflection on previous cleaning methods, but very effective gains ascendancy under the most aseptic conditions. It is therefore necessary that this bacteria be eliminated before your troubles will be corrected.

Q. In this week's paper of "Dairy Facts" column the following was printed on feeding dairy cattle: For an 800-pound cow feed 24 pounds of silage and 10 pounds of hay with the concentrated feeds added. Now when a herd is loose on green pasture nearly the year round would you advise to feed that much silage? Such men have advised me in feeding about one-fourth of that amount. Please advise me whether I should keep to 24 pounds or reduce it. Thanking you in advance, I am, sincerely yours, A. J. Dominguez, Box 341, Kerrville, Texas.

Answer: The amount of silage and hay recommended in the "Dairy Facts" column was evidently intended to supply all of the necessary roughage for an 800-pound animal. This formula being the amount recommended when there is no pasture available. It is available to understand that when abundant pasturage is available this quantity of silage and hay can be materially reduced. In fact, when a good pasture is available, sufficient pasturage to supply the roughage, there is not much advantage secured from the feeding of silage. To say the least, the consumption of silage is reduced when the roughage is not required, and the decay of the silage results. It was always my practice when pasturage in abundance was available to discontinue the silage entirely and reserve the silage for those times when pasture was not available, either as a result of winter time or as the result of droughty conditions. I have always practiced, however, the feeding of a small quantity of hay. In fact, when abundant hay is available, a good practice to feed about all of the hay that a cow will consume at any given time, either whether on pasture or whether being fed silage. In other words, let her be the own judge as to the quantity of hay that she will consume, because good hay provides those essentials for milk production cheaper than any other form of roughage.





The Traffic Officer

If every car owner used Champion Spark Plugs there would be fewer traffic jams due to cars stalling.

Champion is the better spark plug because it has an exclusive sillimanite insulator specially treated to withstand the much higher temperatures of the modern high-compression engine. Also a new patented solid copper gasket-vent that remains absolutely gas-tight under high compression. Special analysis electrodes which assure a fixed spark-gap under all driving conditions.



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ALL-WEST TEXAS FAIR. A sheep and goat show in which animals from throughout the United States are expected to be entered, will be a feature of the All-West Texas Exposition at San Angelo Sept. 17-22. The show will be officially sponsored by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association of Texas and large cash prizes will be given for winning exhibits.

The exhibits are to include American and Delaine-Merino, Rambouillet, Angora goats and wool and mohair displays. A special exhibit will be sponsored by the Texas Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association on both types of Rambouillet.



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HARNESSING RIVER AND IMPOUNDING WATERS.

Before the heavy September rises of the Rio Grande, the last work on the flood control system in the lower Rio Grande Valley will be completed. The levees along the Arroyo Colorado on the north floodway will be ready. When the river is swollen with vast quantities of water, the giant dikes will be prepared to carry it off to flat waste lands, where it will spread out in large, shallow ponds.

On the Mexican side of the river a similar situation will exist, as the Arroyo del Tigre is being used as a channel there.

Both the Arroyo del Tigre in Mexico and the Arroyo Colorado in Texas, were former channels for the Rio Grande, and the river had a variance of about 75 miles in the point it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico.

Engineers, in tackling flood control along the lower Rio Grande Valley, had many difficult problems to solve. They found that if the river were tapped at a certain point and a considerable amount of water taken out, it would promptly fill up below that point and break over the levees there.

They found that the higher the levees were built, the higher the waters would pile up, until the stream was many feet above the surrounding land and a flood then would be a menace to life as well as property.

AIR MAIL INCREASES. Accurate figures show that Dallas patronage of air mail has increased from 40 to 45 per cent since the new 5 cents an ounce postage rate went into effect Aug. 1 over the corresponding periods of 1926 and 1927.

Taking the first seven days in August, 1926, air mail sent from Dallas then totaled 189 pounds; for the first seven days of August, 1927, it amounted to 107 pounds; and in the first week of August this year, with the new postage rate in effect, 266 pounds.

During the first seven days of June, 1928, air mail shipments from Dallas aggregated 183 pounds. The shipments made with the new 5 cent rate in effect, the first week in August this year, marked an increase of 147 per cent over the corresponding week in August, 1927.

TEXAS' CASH BALANCE. More than \$11,500,000 cash balance in the State Highway fund and nearly \$4,000,000 in the State general fund is shown in State Treasurer Gregory Hatcher's monthly statement for the period closing July 31.

The highway fund's exact cash balance was \$11,634,252. Against this were outstanding warrants for \$579,055. The available school fund total was \$2,049,974, with warrants outstanding for \$208,123. Total cash balance of all funds was \$13,428,721, with outstanding warrants for \$1,597,604.

IRRIGATION BONDS VOTED. Starr County succeeded recently in putting over a \$1,500,000 bond issue for the development of the first irrigation project in the county. The Starr County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 was organized three years ago and a small bond issue voted, which was used for the preliminary surveys. The district which will come under irrigation embraces 25,000 acres of very fertile land, heretofore devoted only to dry farming. It extends from Roma, in the western part of the county, east two miles along the Rio Grande.

CONTRACT LET FOR STADIUM. A contract has been awarded for the construction of a stadium at the Central-East Texas Fair grounds at Marshall with a seating capacity of 5,000. The stadium is expected to be completed by the opening date of the fair. Erection of the structure is one of the additional buildings contemplated by the fair officials in an expansion program approved recently.

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

And a White Robe. Traveling Salesman—"How did you like that cigar I gave you? For 500 coupons of that brand you get a banjo." Merchant—"If I was to smoke 500 of them I'd want a harp."

Items of Expense. "Why so depressed, Brown?" "The horrible cost of living, old chap; constant bills for materials, paints and shingling." "What, house?" "No, wife and daughters."

Old Stuff. Suitor—"I've a deep secret for you, Tommy. You're going to be my little brother-in-law. Aren't you surprised?" Tommy—"Aw snucks, that's old stuff. Sis told mother last winter she was going to land you."

Too Much Cure. Banker—"Six months ago you advised me to take up golf to get my mind off my work." Doctor—"Yes, and you're looking fine."

Banker—"But heavens, doc, I need something now to get it back again."

Oldest Advertiser. Samsan was one of the oldest big advertisers and got amazing results by using two full length single columns.

Not in the Mood. "Gimmie twenty-two twenty-two," shouted the perspiring gentleman in the telephone booth. "Two two two two?" repeated the voice in hissing accents. "Now, see here, young lady," came back the exasperated one, "you just get me my number and don't cuck-oo-oo-oo at me."

Lucky Rabbit's Foot. Mose—"Whaff'er you'all carrying dat rabbit's foot? Nuthin' but bunk 'bout it bringing good luck." Sambo—"Tha'sall you knows 'bout it. One night las' week Calline felt in mah pocket whn she touched dat rabbit's foot she thought it was a mouse. She ain't been in mah pockets since."

Tasted That Way. A passenger had started down the aisle of the railway coach toward the water cooler, with a paper of quinine in his hand. The car gave a lurch and the contents of the paper landed in the wide-open mouth of a sleeping negro. "What's the matter with you?" asked the conductor of the sputtering darkey a moment later. "Lawsee boss, Ah dunno, but Ah musta busted mah gah bladdah."

Beecher Stopped a Heckler. During the Civil War Henry Ward Beecher rendered a great service to the Union cause through a speaking tour in England, then hostile to the North. In Liverpool Beecher was hissed and egged but continued to speak. "We thought you Yankees were such good fighters," a heckler shouted, "how long is this war going to last?" Beecher stopped his address. "I can't answer your question," he told the heckler. "When we fought you Englishmen in 1776 it didn't last long. That was easy because we were only fighting Englishmen. This time we are fighting Americans and there's no telling how long it will last." This appealed to the crowd's sense of sportsmanship. Beecher was applauded and there were no more interruptions.

Dead and Didn't Know It. Henry Allen Wilson, secretary of the New England Anti-Tobacco League, said in an address at Portland: "Carefully compiled statistics show us that for every cigar a man smokes he shortens his life three days." At this point a prominent Portland physician rose in the rear of the hall. "Are those statistics absolutely accurate?" he asked. "Absolutely, sir," said Secretary Wilson. "Why?" "Because it's rather important," explained the physician. "You see if your statistics are accurate, I've been dead over 100 years."

Does It Pay to Buy High Grade Stock? THERE ARE STILL a large number of people who believe in buying and feeding the cheap stock. Too many have not yet learned the lesson, that you must pay for quality—that cheap stock will produce cheap chicks—that no breeders, can sell good stock at cheap prices and stay in business very long. Few, if any, poultry breeders that know their business, are in the business for glory. Look at this illustration. A hen must lay 100 eggs a year to pay for her room, board and other expenses. Which flock would you rather have, 100 hens averaging a yearly production of 110 eggs per hen per year, or a flock of 50 hens averaging a 180 eggs per hen per year, or a profit in eggs of 4,000 a year? The 100 hens eat about twice as much, require twice as much room, and more labor, than the flock of 50 hens. Valuing eggs at an average price of 8c each the year round, the flock of 100 hens, above mentioned would return a net profit of \$300.00 for the year. There are hundreds and thousands of such flocks. The flock of 50 hens above mentioned, at the same price for eggs would return a net profit of \$1,200.00 each year. Think this over. Does it pay to keep good bred-to-day chickens? The time has not yet come when you can buy something for nothing. It may never come in this world.

Line-Breeding and In-Breeding. A WRITER ONCE SAID, that line-breeding was systematic in-breeding. The other day we had a letter from a man something to this effect, "Please explain what is meant by line-breeding. If it is true that line-breeding is in-breeding to some extent, then I must admit that I am not very strong for it, etc." The American people are a mixture of many blood lines and the best people on earth. Here is something to think about. It seems to be an axiom of nature that we can't carry all the eggs in the same basket. According to many authorities, line-breeding is systematic in-breeding to a certain extent at least. Close and careless in-breeding does effect the constitutional vigor of a flock. Any factor that lowers the vigor of a flock, is not desirable, other than on paper, but results will prove them true. On top of this again, we know that out-crossed or bred-stock is not very prevalent, and will not reproduce its characteristics to such a great extent as line-bred and in-bred stock. A 200-egg strain that had been carefully line bred or in-bred for many years, will produce more 200-eggers in the offspring, than a flock of 200 eggers, the result of out-crossing and promiscuous introducing of foreign blood. The only answer we can see to this question is, that careful, correct and systematic line-breeding is still the only plan for the poultry breeder to follow. In this line-breeding work, constitutional vigor, stamina or vitality of the individuals, should be given

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

Oyster Shell and Bone Essential. FOR SOME TIME oyster shell and bone have been recommended as a part of a hen's ration. It now develops that both are very essential, in a breeding flock's ration. Hatchery men have realized that the shell is an essential part of the eggs and more than a mere protection. It seems to be a fact that the chick takes from the shell 80% of the calcium that is in its body when hatched. In other words, the shell is an important factor in hatching eggs. This calcium is found in liberal quantities in common wheat bran, bone meal, oyster shell, all kinds of leafy green foods, like sprouted oats or barley, lettuce, grass, clover, alfalfa, etc. It has also been found that milk will help in producing a good shell for a hatching egg. Strange to say many people consider the shell of minor importance, because in market eggs it has no value, other than a protection to the contents. Those producing hatching eggs will find it to their advantage to provide a liberal supply of calcium from some source.

Dead Hens in the Poultry Yard. TIME AND AGAIN, when visiting poultry farms, I see dead chickens and hens scattered all over the farm. This indicates great neglect, and very unsanitary conditions. No amount of explanation can change an impression thus gained. Kill and burn all sick hens and chicks. Never wait long enough for them to die. It is remarkable to note the various opinions as to what constitutes proper sanitary measures on a poultry farm. It is also remarkable, that some people never can be trained to keep things in place and the premises clean. Plain laziness is the only legitimate excuse that can be accepted. The poultry business has no place for a lazy person. Motto—"Clean up or get out of the chicken business."

Spring, Fall, Summer or Winter Egg Production. AS HAS BEEN indicated before, spring egg production does not seem to be much indicative of the year's production. On the other hand fall and winter egg production does appear indicative of the yearly production. New Jersey experimental data appears to indicate that the individuals producing most in the fall and winter months, also as a rule produced most during the year. They go further and state that a hen producing between 90 and 95 eggs in the four winter months, November, December, January and February, will average to produce 200 eggs for the year. This would lead some of us to believe that for all practical purposes trap nesting for 8 months in the year was all that was necessary. It is worth something to have a full year's record, and to be sure, hence we are going to continue trap nesting the entire year.

Big Resort on Padre Island. Padre Island, a long sandy strip extending along the lower Texas Gulf Coast for 150 miles from Corpus Christi to Point Isabel, has been taken over by Maj. W. R. Swan, representing Kansas City capitalists. Properties involved in the deal are valued at \$400,000.

The new owners announce that they plan to make Padre Island one of the favorite resorts of the South. They propose to pave eight miles of beach with shell to complete the 150-mile stretch, said to be the longest beach drive in the world.

Causeways will be erected joining the island with the mainland, making it accessible at all times to automobiles. Erection of clubhouses, shooting and fishing lodges and beach hotels also is contemplated.

CITIZENS AT COLORADO PLAN NEW FEED PLANT. Organization of a co-operatively-owned company to install and operate a feed grinding and mixing mill in Colorado has been perfected by farmers and business men.

The plans call for installation of a modern milling plant equipped to manufacture all kinds of feed, including sweet mixed feeds, chicken feeds and the most modern formula of dairy feeds. Capacity of the plant will be about 50,000 pounds of mixed feeds per day.

Making the Farm Pay!

In order to get maximum yields and to make money farming, it is necessary to plant the best seed and to keep the soil in your field fertile. The first step in making the farm pay is to put back into the soil some of the humus and fertility you have been taking out of it, by planting winter-pasture and cover crops. You plant these crops in the Fall and they not only provide pasture through the Winter, but during the growing season draw nitrogen, (a very necessary element) out of the air and store it in the soil—and when they are plowed under in the Spring, put humus back into the soil.

Nicholson's Seeds are tested for germination and purity and you will find on every sack of Field Seeds, a tag that tells the exact analysis of the seed in the sack.

Write for copy of our Winter Pasture and Cover-Crop circular price list, also copy of our illustrated catalogue (if you do not have one), which tells all about the best Garden, Field and Flower seeds.

Yours for BETTER SEEDS—BETTER CROPS.

ROBERT NICHOLSON SEED COMPANY Dallas, Texas.

(Please mention this paper in writing.)

RESPECT THE RIGHT—You shall not respect persons in judgment; but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man; for the judgment is God's." Deut. 1:17.

Black leg All Losses Now Eliminated! FRANKLIN BLACKLEG VACCINE makes the immunity with one dose. Protected method of chemical sterilizing makes highest degree of purity and potency.

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TEXAS FARM NEWS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Forty-seven varieties of vegetables and garden truck are being grown on one 60-acre tract near Hereford, Deaf Smith County.

Texas rice, with a condition of 86 per cent on Aug. 15, promises an average yield of 37.8 bushels per acre, with a probable production of 6,086,000 bushels.

W. D. Hicks, truck farmer living near Nacogdoches, challenges all of East Texas to produce a farmer who has beaten him on his record with one-half acre of tomatoes. Hicks sold 405 crates of the tract, receiving \$281.70 for the lot. His expense, outside of the crates, was only \$11. He sold every crate on the home market at 50 cents to \$1.50 per crate.

A model poultry farm to demonstrate that a farmer can make \$25 a month profit from eggs of 200 hens will be established on one of the highways near Mexia by the Mexia Chamber of Commerce. By means of the model farm, farmers or others will be shown in a first hand way how such a farm can be made to pay, and thus increase interest in the poultry business in that section.

Johnson grass, regarded as an obnoxious weed in many parts of Texas, is proving to be a boon to dairymen near Harriett. Johnson grass pastures in that vicinity are in demand and frequently a premium is offered for fields which support a good growth of this succulent grass. Many cotton farmers in that section have given up cotton raising altogether, letting their fields grow up in Johnson grass, which, in turn, is pastured by high grade dairy cattle. A heavy demand upon that locality to furnish whole milk and other dairy products for the oil field towns west of there has prompted many farmers to take up dairying.

To produce a seedless grape of the Muscat type, having larger and more compact clusters, and also reduced varieties, is the goal of government scientists of the Department of Agriculture. A few seedlings from earlier breeding work are now being grown at the United States Experiment Vineyards, and some 1,200 seeds have been obtained from crosses made in 1926, it is stated by the department. A method of bud grafting has been worked out or applied in a number of experiment vineyards which has several advantages over the practice of crown grafting that has generally been followed in field practice where there has been occasion to graft grapes in the field.

Texas has 975,000 head of milch cows and heifers two years old and over valued at \$43,785,000. While the cow population rank in the United States is sixth, the total valuation rank is tenth. California ranks below Texas in number of dairy cattle, having only 596,000, but the valuation per cow is \$78, as compared with \$45 for Texas. This data emphasizes the importance of improving the quality of cattle. While the production per cow is low, probably being under 3,000 pounds, a gradual improvement is manifest. Field men, county agents and other educational agencies are working on this problem. This is proven by the number of bull circles being organized, the development of dairy herd improvement associations and included interest in official testing.

The largest cattle deal on record in the Uvalde section was completed when Dolph Briscoe and George A. Kennedy of Uvalde and R. S. Sterling of Houston, sold 6,250 head of steers to Lee Bivins and Frank Corn of Amarillo, for approximately \$550,000. The first delivery of these steers, 1,250 in number, will be made in October and the remaining 5,000 head will be delivered in April, 1929. The cattle are located in Kinney and Dimmit Counties.

G. E. Goodnight, a Bowie County farmer living near New Boston, realized a net profit of \$177.14 from a single acre of tomatoes during the past season. For all tomatoes sold from this one acre he received \$208.48. His cash outlay was: canvases \$7.24; fertilizer \$13; plants \$5; and lumber for the frames \$3.10; paying inspector \$3. The lumber he had on hand, but would have cost that much if he had bought at the time. The canvases he stated was good for one or two more years, and the ground is in much better condition than before prepared for tomatoes. In addition to all this his family had all the tomatoes they wanted to eat at home and put up all they would need and they are still eating tomatoes. On this same ground he has planted fall beans.

Experiments with sugar beets, carried on in Tarrant County this year under the direction of M. C. Counts, county agricultural agent, are evidence that the soil of that section is unusually well adapted to the growing of this plant and the development of the sugar industry there is predicted. Counts distributed 150 pounds of sugar beet seed to five farmers. The following results were announced by him from the planting tests: "The sugar content of the beets grown here is between 18 and 20 per cent, or 2 per cent above the average; production ranged between 10 and 12 tons to the acre (only six tons per acre being necessary for profitable sugar beet production) and no harmful plant disease appeared."

In an effort to curb the spread of the root rot of cotton, which threatens destruction of all cotton grown in Texas and the Southwest, the United States Department of Agriculture has announced that Paul R. Dawson, assistant soil technologist of the division of soil fertility investigation, has been assigned to field duty at Austin to undertake researches looking to the control of this plant disease. Mr. Dawson will take charge of the field laboratory at Austin, which is being established for chemical research relating to cotton root rot. The series of investigations which will be instituted by the Washington agronomist will be made in co-operation with the scientific forces of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and the University of Texas. Fertilizer and other soil treatment tests which were started last year in Texas by the Agriculture Department under a special item in the appropriation for the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, will be continued under Mr. Dawson in attacking the problem of the cotton root rot. Reports of the department's experiment station at Greenville, Texas, show that the root rot spreads 15 feet around each infested area each year and results from a fungus growth that goes 12 inches in the ground.

During 1927, eggs and cream checks, and butter poultry profits in Floyd County, paid more grocery bills and bought more shoes for children to wear to school than wheat did. These products produced more net wealth for the people of the county than cotton did. Figures compiled by the secretary of the Floydada Chamber of Commerce, show that \$475,000 in round figures, conservatively put, were realized from sales of butterfat,

One of the only two commercial persimmon groves in Texas, that of J. J. Cockrell at Riverside Farm, on the Colorado River near San Saba, is proving quite profitable. There is a strong demand for persimmons, Cockrell reports, and the price offered is \$5 per bushel. He has a new persimmon grove of 300 trees just coming into bearing that are making a prolific yield. The persimmon prices cap those offered for peaches, apples, pears, plums and apricots and berries and grapes in Cockrell's orchards.

Edwin Dalton, a 12-year-old vocational agriculture student of Panhandle, made enough profit out of his 15-acre wheat project to purchase a purebred Guernsey cow. The boy followed the summer fallow method for wheat, and while neighbors around him scarcely found their wheat worth cutting, his yielded an average of 20 bushels an acre in spite of a prolonged drought. Edwin paid his father the usual one-third grain rent and also paid cash for the use of his father's combine with which he harvested his crop.

Nolan County is to soon have one of the largest chick hatcheries in West Texas with the completion of E. M. Cooper's hatchery near Roscoe. The new plant is being built on his property on the eastern edge of Roscoe, and will have a capacity of approximately 30,000 eggs. The new and larger hatchery is the outgrowth of a small hatchery which Cooper operated on his farm. A few months ago he built a hatchery with a 18,000-egg capacity, and is making still further enlargements.

The State of Texas is beginning the second year of an intensive fight against the spread of the sweet potato weevil. Inspections in 85 counties last year showed that a large part of the principal producing potato areas of the State was apparently free from this pest. When these areas have been sufficiently inspected to make sure that the weevil does not exist there, those places may be officially declared "weevil-free zones." It is hoped that these zones will be recognized by other States and allowed to ship eating potatoes into those States. At present many States have an absolute embargo against all Texas potatoes. The weevil spreads only a short distance by its own power, and new infestations are caused by the introduction of slips which contained weevil eggs or grubs. For this reason the State has regulated the production and marketing of slips and allowed to be sold or shipped only slips produced from seed that have been thoroughly inspected and found to be free from infestation and that have been raised at a safe distance from where weevils are found. Two or more inspections are necessary before certification is granted. The summer inspection of the growing vines is made so that stem rot can be detected, and any weevils that might be harboring weevil can be examined. The storage inspection is for weevils, black rot and other pests as are found in the seed potatoes.

FARMS AND RANCHES

TEXAS

SHEEP AND GOAT RANCHES
Blount County ranch for a period of years country for cattle, sheep, goats. Heavy musky cats, low live oak and shin oak brush, lots of water. Johnson fields, fine pecans, turkeys, goat fences, improvements. No weevil. Small cash payments. Full terms from trader. Good territory. For more money to buy stock. Average income from 100 goats and sheep, about \$400 per year. Independent and easy. Inquiries to: Mr. C. H. HARRIS, 1216 North Main St., Houston, Texas. Will furnish particulars to one who knows ranches on the Colorado to Rio River. WILL FICKLIN, Sligo, Texas.

GOAT RANCH FOR SALE OR LEASE
2,200 acres of which 175 acres of good land is in cultivation. One good farm house, small tenant house, good barn and other improvements. Also 100 acres of timber, pasture, balance brush and small timber. Considerable live oak and other winter forage. This is a fairly level land. It will lease for \$1,500 per annum, complete the fence and furnish the material for a reasonable amount of stock or will sell for \$30,000 and give terms. No trade wanted. J. D. BROWN JR., Gateville, Texas.

WOLFE lease 250 acres black land Panhandle. Located for a period of years in raising stock and running dairy. Parky to, turkeys, stock brush, lots of water. Johnson fields, mud, grass, plenty water. Clean land for crops. J. LEE TARBLEY, Abilene, Texas.

HAVE some bargains in land on Blount County, Texas. Call on
ALEXANDER LAMAR CO., P.O. Box 218, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN my farm No. 1—one of the best improved farms in Coryell County. 248 acres, 358 in cultivation. 100 acres of alfalfa. Good crop; teams and tools to go with. If interested, address A. J. GLENN, 1216 North Main St., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—70-acre dairy farm, 30 head Jersey cows, etc.; good house, barn and well; near school; 20 minutes ride. \$45,000. W. P. JONES, Box 403, Dal Rio, Texas.

BELL COUNTY stock farm for sale, one 160-acre tract, 100 acres in cultivation. Kuykendall farm; 600 acres in all, 200 in cultivation, balance good grass and alfalfa. Good water. Want to sell to settle estate. Price \$80 per acre, half cash, balance in suit purchase. For further information, call on B. F. MYERS, Jothorbo, Texas. Write B. F. MYERS, Jothorbo, Texas.

FOR SALE IN LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY—irrigated and orange or cotton lands. Irrigated, water, electric, and cotton lands. Also have some good farms, orchards, and ranches. Write to: S. L. HOOPER, Mission, Texas.

100-ACRE FARM for \$4,000. 30 acres in pasture, 70 in alfalfa. Call on G. L. BROWN, Springdale, Clay Co., Texas.

HIG BARGAIN—East Texas farm and orchard, 160 acres fruit, truck, berry land, improved. On highway, a bargain at \$5,500. W. P. JONES, Box 403, Dal Rio, Texas.

FOR SALE—172 acres of good East Texas land on highway; seven miles from Jefferson; 100 acres good bottom land, balance good in alfalfa. Good water. Call on M. D. WILLIAMS, Jefferson, Texas.

SOUTH PLAINS bargain, 160 acres improved, 120 in alfalfa, 40 in cotton. \$42,500. Call on G. L. BROWN, Springdale, Clay Co., Texas.

FOR SALE—76-acre farm, seven-room house on Jim Hogg, highway. Call on G. L. BROWN, Springdale, Clay Co., Texas.

FARMS AND RANCHES

OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE—200-acre estate, well improved, 47 acres two miles from Oklahoma City. \$25,000. Call on: H. H. HARRIS, 1216 North Main St., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three duplex and furnished apartment houses. Prefer cash. Call on: H. H. HARRIS, 1216 North Main St., Houston, Texas.

STOP! HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!—Three farms near Saco, Okla., in western Oklahoma. Priced very reasonable. For information, call on H. H. HARRIS, 1216 North Main St., Houston, Texas.

700 GOOD Farms cheap. Eight dollars. Call on H. H. HARRIS, 1216 North Main St., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—Fruit and poultry tract, well improved. Good income. Owner, Rt. 1, Box 70, Loveland, Colo.

FOR SALE—Improved, 100-acre tract, 42 acres in alfalfa. Call on H. H. HARRIS, 1216 North Main St., Houston, Texas.

ANYBODY wanting to BUY, SELL, TRADE, no matter where located. Write BRUCE'S Real Estate Bulletin, Maywood, Nebraska.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 acres well improved. Five barns, 30 springs, 40 acres cultivation. Priced at \$2,000. Call on H. H. HARRIS, 1216 North Main St., Houston, Texas.

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REED APARTMENTS—2 and 2 bed rms furnished—well located—State University city. Moderate payment—easy terms—enquiries to: F. C. MOYER, Owner, Book, Tex. Colo.

BABER SHOP and Beauty Parlor, 1000 Main St., Memphis, Tenn. For sale. \$10,000. Call on H. H. HARRIS, 1216 North Main St., Houston, Texas.

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DILL WELSH MACHINERY CO. Ft. Worth, Texas. For sale: portable drill, the Riggs, Tools, Cables and Belts.

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FOR SALE—Bakery, building about \$100,000. Call on H. H. HARRIS, 1216 North Main St., Houston, Texas.

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Bye Baby Bunting.

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WANTED—Men to learn barber trade, low tuition; tools free; wages while learning; position guaranteed. Call on: SCHEIDT & BARNER COLLEGE, 108 W. California Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla.

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NATIONAL Steam Pressure Cookers, six to twenty-five quart sizes; Turkeys, birds, can sealers and can crushers. National can sealers, corn and bean cutters, cans, lids, and labels. All units are reliable. You can get further from us than your mail store. Prices quoted on request. Sincerity-Cheerfulness Co., Inc., Texas.

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WE PAY 8 per cent interest on our full paid certificates. Ameyville Building and Loan Association, Ameyville, Texas.

Little Tom
MADE BY THE MAKER OF THE MORE CIGARS

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WANTED—Men to learn barber trade, low tuition; tools free; wages while learning; position guaranteed. Call on: SCHEIDT & BARNER COLLEGE, 108 W. California Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla.

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FURNISHED cottages in mountain forest, along river on C. & S. Railway, and auto road. Write J. G. Roach, Fort Worth, Colorado.

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SCHOOL CHILDREN—FREE! Send us a list of names, names of teachers and bandmasters in your town as you can and we will mail you, without charge, a new and exciting course—AULT MUSIC CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE TO BE IN TERRELL

Announcement has been made of the decision of the board of directors of Thorp Springs College to relocate the school at Terrell.

The property of the Terrell Golf Club, on the western edge of the city, has been selected as the site. The property already contains a modern clubhouse, which building, with changes can be used for school purposes. It is also announced that work will begin immediately on a temporary building in order that the fall session may open on schedule. A \$75,000 administration building will be started at once. The relocation represents the combining of Thorp Springs Christian College and Gunter College, and will provide an East Texas location. The school is operated by the Church of Christ brotherhood.

MILK PRODUCTS PLANT OPENED AT MARSHALL

Farmers and their wives from six counties flocked to Marshall recently to attend the official opening of the Texas Milk Products Company erected at a cost of \$150,000. It was an event of far-reaching importance to all East Texas and was adequately celebrated with a symbolical wedding of "King Cotton" to "Queen Diversification," represented on the platform in the courthouse square by a bale of cotton and a real imported Jersey cow.

ORPHANAGE DORMITORY MAY BE STARTED

Erection of the boys' dormitory at the Texas Baptist Orphanage at Waxahatchie is expected to start this fall or winter, according to Mrs. D. C. Dove, orphanage manager. Mrs. Dove said that an extensive campaign for funds with which to build this structure would be waged soon. The dormitory is to cost between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

THREE BOX FACTORIES FOR VALLEY

The Euwana Box and Crate Company, of Oregon, has completed a box factory at San Benito, and work is now in progress on a factory of the same character at Donna. Another warehouse will be erected somewhere in the lower Rio Grande Valley.

TEXAS RECEIVES MOST NATIONAL ROAD MONEY

Texas received \$2,627,108, more than any other State in bureau of public allotments as of June 30. The total allotted is \$25,741,403 for 3,118 miles of roads approved for construction. Texas mileage approved is 317. Texas leads in completed mileage to June 30, with 5,965 miles of the national total of 71,074 miles of Federal aid highways.

\$600,000 BUILDING APPROVED FOR U. T.

Plans for the proposed \$600,000 chemistry building at the University of Texas, to be erected some time in 1929, have been approved by the board of regents. The building will be erected after the \$600,000 library building addition.

\$1,000 GIFT FOR PLAYGROUND

W. F. Scharborough, widely-known West Texas cattleman, made a gift of \$1,000 recently for the establishment of a children's playground in Midland, to be built under the direction of the civic committee of the chamber of commerce.

The king was in his counting house counting out his jack.
The queen was in the parlor sitting on a tick.
While the butler in the pantry was the hap-happiest by far—
Enjoying Snappy Stories and a Little Tom cigar.



5c
LITTLE TOM
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF TOM MOONEY CIGARS

FIRE LOSSES IN JUNE \$835,397

Texas reported fire losses for the month of June aggregated \$835,397, according to reports of fire marshals to the State Insurance Board. Extraordinary of these were 13 fires started by lightning causing property damage of \$9,777. There were 117 unknown fires for a total loss of \$575,397. The number and losses of other fires were as follows:

Twelve defective chimney or flue, \$5,977; 81 electricity, \$50,327; 54 exposure, \$62,530; eight explosions, \$19,350; three natural and artificial gas, \$93; four hot ashes, coals and open fires, \$4,025; nine incendiary, \$11,205; four ignition of hot grease, oil, tar, \$4,560; 22 matches, smoking, \$19,191.

DONNA SCHOOL BOND ISSUE OF \$300,000 APPROVED

Voters of the Donna Independent School District have approved a bond issue of \$300,000 to rebuild the physical plant of the Donna school and in making additions and repairs to some of the present buildings and purchasing equipment in the present system. The proposed high school will cost about \$180,000 and close to \$100,000 is to be spent on a site and elementary building. The remaining funds will be used for remodeling work and equipment.

POINT ISABEL RAILWAY CHARTER APPROVED

The Attorney General has approved and the Secretary of State has filed the charter of the Point Isabel & Rio Grande Railway Company now extending 26 miles from Brownsville to Point Isabel. The capital stock is \$30,000. Directors are C. R. Tyrell, W. B. Sellers, Ada P. Tyrell, L. B. Brady and C. P. Miller. This was one of the first rail lines built in Texas and was narrow gauge for half a century, having been converted into a standard line only a few years ago, when Federal appropriations were based on such a change to provide deep water at Port Isabel.

NEW RAILROAD INTO OIL FIELD AUTHORIZED

Permission to build 35 miles of new railroad into the Winkler oil field in Texas has been granted the Texas-New Mexico Railway Company by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The line authorized will run from Monahans, a point on the Texas and Pacific Railway, via Kermit to the Texas-New Mexico boundary. Estimates of cost total \$708,000. The construction will be financed by the Texas and Pacific Railway.

PERMITS FOR TWO RAILROAD LINES ASKED

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been petitioned to grant permission to both the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads, to build lines into the sulphur fields at Boling. It is contended that with the big deposits of sulphur, soon to be developed, both railroads will be necessary to meet the demands of the field and town.

For BOYS and GIRLS

By AUNT MARY

CLEVER STUNT NO. 3

Which of these two squares is the larger?



Measure them for you are more than likely wrong. Because this is an illusion.

SUNSHINE CLUB MEMBERS.

Greetings, all my little friends, Aunt Mary is hoping to renew the Sunshine Club real soon. Will you be glad? In the meantime we have some news for you—a big surprise. Elisa Marie, Aunt Mary's little daughter, sends her love and want me to tell all of you that she has a "little baby brother." What do you think of that? When he is a little older (he is just a few weeks old now), he will want to be a worker in the Sunshine Club, too. Elisa Marie is very fond of her new brother and wants all of you to come and see him if you ever come to Fort Worth. Love to all, AUNT MARY.

STORIES FROM NATURE.

The bee and the ant have long been the favorite subjects to point lessons of industry. But seldom have there been recorded stories of how they seem to remember and reason. Here is a story that is supposed to be true. There was a certain gentleman that was very fond of horses, and in his stable was a fine chestnut horse named "One eye." One day this horse was turned into a pasture near the house in which was a stand of bees. One night, the horse was turned in as usual, and after dark he was heard tunning around and around the pasture; nothing was thought of it, it was assumed he was especially frisky. The next morning it was discovered that he had turned one of the hives over and the bees had stung him until he was nearly dead from the poison of the stings and exhaustion of running. It took three months before he was sufficiently recovered to leave the stable. In the meantime several other horses were turned into the pasture and none of them were stung or molested in the least. After the favorite horse was fully recovered, the master was very happy to have his favorite to ride again. One afternoon he was taken out for a gallop and that evening was turned into the old pasture. Strange to say the next morning he was found dead—stung to death by the bees. Apparently they had not forgotten him and at the first opportunity made away with him.

Monkeys

Monkeys have been many times the subject for stories of imitation, but here is one I think especially interesting. At a certain place in Ireland there was a lady who had a pet monkey which was a great favorite of the household. He had often seen the cook washing and paring potatoes for a meal. So one night, after the whole household had retired, the monkey got out the potatoes, washed them and pared them as he had seen the cook do. Taking some sticks of wood, he stirred up the embers of the fire and put the potatoes on to boil. However, a great deal of mess in his first cooking adventure. This part of his imitation was not so bad, but when he drew up a large clothes-horse before the fire and proceeded to draw out the clothes and hang them to dry as he had seen done with the bed-linen, the act was very dangerous as he might have set the house on fire. However, when discovered by his mistress, he seemed to be thoroughly enjoying himself, as evidenced by the chattering and grimaces which he kept up incessantly. There is a curious fact connected with the monkeys at Gibraltar. At certain seasons of the year, great numbers of these creatures appear on the rocks, and as there are no colonies of them in Europe, for this particular kind is found in Africa only, it is believed there must be a subterranean passage under the Straits, known only to the monkeys, by which they pass across. It is always among the rocks that they make their appearance. Efforts have been made to find a passage under the Straits, but so far no one has found it. It is known only that they come and go at stated times. It is extremely interesting to watch any kind of animal and observe their characteristics and habits. Every kind of animal in the world has some interesting habit or trait if we will take the time and trouble to find out about it. Even pigs appear to have certain powers of reason. They are not the stupid animal so many people think they are. But rather they show a remarkable degree of intelligence. They remember deeds of kindness much longer than they do deeds of misuse. In this I think they are the most forgiving of animals. But on the other hand they remember petting and in a remarkable short time you can make a perfect pet out of a pig. They will follow you around like a dog and want you to rub them. Be kind to all animals—study their interesting habits and you will find how many things you can learn from them.

Interesting Birds

There is one very interesting bird that if you have very sharp eyes you might see late some evening and yet you do not have to have sharp ears to hear it calling just after sundown or shortly before sunrise. It is the Whippoorwill. The Whippoorwill is a queer, shadowy bird that sleeps all day in the woods, and then through the open country at night with its large mouth open as a trap to catch night-flying insects, such as mosquitoes, June bugs, etc. It is a long-winged bird, mottled all over

with a reddish-brown, grayish black, and dusky white colorings. Numerous bristles fringe the mouth that prevent the escape of insects when caught. A narrow white band across the throat makes the head appear detached from the body. The Whippoorwill's three outer tail feathers have white tips. You might be very close to this odd bird and then not see it. It can flatten itself lengthwise against a branch, rock or old grassy log, and its so near the color of its surroundings that it is difficult to distinguish it. He must, however, choose a place broad enough to support his body, because like the night-hawk, the humming-bird and the swift, the Whippoorwill's feet are too small and too weak for much perching. Therefore, he must squat when at rest. What he lacks in strength in his feet, he makes up for in his wings. As on the wing he is exceedingly swift and graceful.

Relying upon the protective covering of her soft plumage, the mother Whippoorwill builds no nest, but lays a pair of mottled eggs in an old stump or directly on the ground in the dark-woods where a carpet of dead leaves and decaying wood make concealment perfect. It is next to impossible to find her eggs. Unlike the wicked cow-bird, who builds no nest, because she has no mother instinct, the Whippoorwill, who is a devoted mother, makes no nest because none is needed. Try to find this interesting bird and better still, try to find the bird's nest some spring day.

LITTLE JOURNEYS.

This month I am going to tell you some interesting facts about one of the possessions of the United States that all of us are interested in and own a part of, but yet you can never move it. It is the Statue of Liberty, enlightening the world, that stands in the New York harbor.

This colossal statue, designed by Bartholdi was presented by the French nation to the people of the United States in commemoration of the centennial of their national independence. The height of the statue proper is 151 feet; of the pedestal 95 feet; and the whole work above the waters of the bay 305 feet, the tallest statue in the world. The pedestal was built by popular subscription throughout the United States, but the statue was the free gift of the French people. It was unveiled with imposing ceremonies Oct. 28, 1886. The statue weighs 450,000 pounds. Forty persons can stand comfortably in the statue's head and the torch, held aloft by the figure representing Liberty, will hold 12 people.

Bangkok. Bangkok is the capital of Siam and is situated on both banks of the Menam, about twenty miles from its mouth. The population is about 931,000, one-third of whom are Chinese. The foreign trade of Siam centers in its capital, Bangkok, and is mainly in the hands of the Europeans and Chinese. The approach to Bangkok by the Menam, which can be navigated by ships of 350 tons burden (large sea-going ships anchor at Paknam, below the bar at the mouth of the river), is exceedingly beautiful. The internal traffic of Bangkok is chiefly carried on by means of canals, there being only a few passable streets in the whole city, though in recent years steel bridges, tramways and electric lights have been introduced. Horses and carriages are rarely seen, except in the neighborhood of the palaces. The native houses on land—of bamboo or other wood like the floating houses—are raised upon piles, six or eight feet from the ground, and are reached by ladders. The circumference of the walls of Bangkok, which are fifteen to thirty feet high, and twelve broad, is about six miles.

POEMS.

DER BABY
So help me gracious, every day
I laugh me wile to see der vay
My small young baby dries to play—
Dot funny leetle baby.

Yen I look on dem leetle toes,
Und saw dot funny leetle nose,
Und heard der vay dot rooster crows,
I schmile like I was crazy.

Und when I heard der real nice vay
Dhem beoples to my wife they say:
More like his fater every day,
I was so proud like blazes.

Sometimes dere comes a leetle squall,
Dot's vhen der vindy vivil crawl
Right in its leetle schtomach schmall—
Dot's too bad for der baby.

Dot makes him sing at night so schveet
Und gorry barric he must eat,
Und I must shurry on my feet,
To help dot leetle baby.

He bulks my nose and kicks my hair,
Und crawls me over everywhere,
Und shlobbers me—but vot I care?
Dot was my schmall young baby.

Around my head dot leetle arm
Was schqueezin me so nice and warm—
Oh, may dere never come some harm
To dot schmall leetle baby.

SOMETHING TO DO.

Here are a few games that may be played at school or at a home party where there are several children:

WOLF AND SHEEP—One child, the "wolf," stands outside a circle formed by the children who clasp hands. The "sheep" is another child inside the ring. At the cry, wolf, wolf, the wolf tries to get inside the circle and chase the sheep. The children assist the sheep to run in and out of the circle under their hands, but try to prevent the wolf from getting in by lowering their arms and keeping hands tightly clasped when he comes near. If the sheep is caught, he must join the circle and the wolf becomes the sheep and a new wolf is chosen.

FARMER AND WOLF—Choose one child to be a farmer and one to be the wolf. The children join hands in a circle, leaving the wolf on the inside. The farmer calls, "Who is in my field?" The wolf replies, "Wolf, Wolf," and starts to run in and out under the children's hands. The farmer follows him and must imitate everything the wolf does, such as running, hopping, jumping and yawning on all fours. If the farmer catches the wolf, the wolf joins the circle and the farmer becomes the wolf and a new farmer is chosen. To keep the game interesting, a time limit should be set for the farmer to catch the wolf or he joins the circle and a new farmer is chosen to catch the wolf.

BIG JOBS OF HISTORY JONAH:



Made a steerage trip in a sea-going whale—
THEN
Got coughed up on dry land—steamer trunk and all

WHICH was darn good management considering the rough weather—



but
ORBIT
changed the breath
of a nation
and
brother that's
a real job

Wm. E. [Bill] Easterwood, Jr. Co., Distributors, Dallas, Texas

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2807 N. Flores St., SAN ANTONIO ACADEMY, San Antonio, Texas.

BIG CONTRACT FOR CONCRETE MAINS.

Directors of the Hidalgo County Water Control and Improvement District No. 5 have awarded the contract for furnishing the district with concrete pipe. The contract calls for 200,000 lined feet or approximately 38 miles of concrete pipe. The pipe is to run from 10 to 30 inches in diameter. The contract price for the pipe was said to be in excess of \$100,000. The tract, which consists of 30,000 acres, lies about ten miles of McAllen. A few months ago it was a tract of brush land. Prominent citrus growers said the land is among the best to be found in the Valley for the growing of citrus. The water system, when completed, will have 80 miles of canals and 38 miles of pipe.

ATTENTION, MUSICIANS AND MUSIC STUDENTS

For a happy solution of your musical problems, and complete satisfaction on your orders, send them to us.
During the month of September, we are offering some wonderful bargains in beginners' outfits: Violins, \$9.95 up; Cornets, \$12.50 up; Clarinets, \$12.50 up; Trombones, \$15.00 up. Many other bargains.
Write us for any information or catalog desired.
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 - 194 WILL THE CIRCLE BE UNBROKEN, Frank & James McCravy WHEN THEY RING THE GOLDEN BELLS..... Frank and James McCravy
 - 197 WHEN YOU AND I WERE YOUNG MAGGIE..... Frank and James McCravy
 - SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD..... Frank and James McCravy
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WOMAN'S PAGE

MRS. MARGARET STUTE

HOME PROBLEMS

HINTS ON ICE CREAM MAKING.

September is a month that I call "in-between" of the food season. Spring and summer fruits and vegetables are gone and it is too early for the heavier winter foods.

During the summer our appetites craved delicate sparkling ices and sherbets. But with the cooler days we wanted something cool but still a little richer, so we made ice cream and plenty of it.

Here are a few hints we found useful in making our favorite dish:

A custard foundation is the best for ice cream, we think, over other bases. Use more coloring and flavoring than really desirable to allow for the losses in freezing. The more eggs, the richer the cream. When eggs are cheap we use nine or ten to the half-gallon of fluid.

Before we use the freezer, we wash and scald the parts thoroughly. When we use the custard mixture, we let it cool before putting it in the freezer.

Do not fill the container too full, as you must allow for the increase in bulk. Fill about two-thirds full.

When freezing add about one part of coarse ice cream salt to seven or eight parts of mixture. In order to get the most from the salt, fill the freezer about half full before adding any salt. The first ice melts rapidly and the salt falls unused to the bottom.

Turn the crank with a steadily turn during the entire freezing period. This helps to make a smooth mixture. If turned too rapidly the mixture will be coarse and grainy.

When we add fresh fruit to the mixture, we prepare the fruit the first thing, crushing it somewhat and covering with sugar; put in a warm place to draw out the juice. We do not add it to the ice cream until about half frozen.

To improve the flavor and hardness of the ice cream, remove the dasher; press the cream down firmly in the container and put a cork in the drain hole. Drain off the water and pack with four parts of ice to one part of salt. Let stand several hours for the best results.

After all the cream is removed from the freezer, we wash, scald and thoroughly dry all parts, including the outside bucket and crank. This helps preserve the freezer.

There are many good freezers on the market. Many times in the fall merchants find themselves overstocked and rather than carry through to another season, will make reductions in prices. Freezers with a wooden bucket are the most desirable as they save ice in freezing and keep the cream firm longer. They wear better than the metal. If you do not buy one that is already painted, paint it yourself, as it will make it last longer.

In serving ice cream, set the container in a pan of hot water for an instant, and the cream will come out on a platter. This is an attractive way of serving, as slices may be cut at the table. If there is more than enough for one meal, you can not do this as the repacking would be very difficult.

"Ice cream is a universal dish. A dish of all seasons. It is one of the foods that we may give safely to children. Eat more of it. Make it at home for the best results."



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GOOD NEW BOOKS.

Books, books—more books and still they pour off the press. Some are good—and some are great. It is a hard matter to go through the great volume coming every month and select only the choicest bits from here and there.

First of all, there is that book of early spring publication, S. Fowler Wright's "Deluge," published by Cosmopolitan.

It is a vivid story of a second flood that strips the world of all its population, except a small remnant on the uplands of England. This book shows how these men acted toward property, toward each other, toward women when the old civilization was swept away. The author gives us his theories of what he thinks would happen if such would come to pass, but does it so cleverly that we are so extremely interested that we cannot take time to argue. The characters are made real individuals, not types, and this is I believe, the real fascination of the book and the reason we are held so spell-bound that we cannot lay it down until it is finished.

The author suggests through his characters, his ideas of a new social organization. While we may not agree with him, still we must admit we are fascinated.

Then there is that lovely story by one of my favorite authors—Don Byrne's "Crusade," published by Little, Brown and Company. His romances are refreshing and delightful to the weary heart. They carry one to a new world. The story of this book is about Sir Miles O'Neil, who is under the command of Sir Otho Trellway, as a common paid soldier. He is captured by the Saracens and then meets Kohra, little sister of "Ali" and daughter of the Sheikh Haroun. Sir Miles is liberated and makes an enemy of the Grand Master. There ensues a most thrilling fight. The ending is masterful and colorful as is the whole book. The author uses words to paint a gorgeous picture, which leaves our senses vibrating with romance and action.

Doubleday, Doran and Company have published a very interesting book by Tacy Stokes Paxton, "Tellings."

After growing up with her own children and graduating from the university with her young daughter, Mrs. Paxton began to write. "Tellings" is her first novel. "Tellings" is an account of the life of a simple family, told through the medium of one of the small children. In her imaginative portrayal of the everyday troubles, the jealousies and beyond all the abiding love that is the background of the little girl's life, Mrs. Paxton re-creates the child's mind, which sees life indistinctly, but makes the reader see it with perfect comprehension.

Then there is that perfect jewel that makes all other books seem tame and trawny beside it—"The Mother," written by Grazia Deledda (Macmillan). Grazia Deledda is the winner of the Nobel prize in literature, and is one of the most loved figures in Italy. Pirandello has called "The Mother" the greatest story written in Italy in recent times.

Sardinia is Madame Deledda's native island and it is here that the plot of the book is laid; among the crude, half-civilized shepherds of Aar. It is the love story of Paul, the young priest. He has taken the vow while still too young to realize the renunciations laid upon him. He comes in contact and falls desperately in love with lovely Agnes. She persuades him to flee with her; to forsake his vows. But his peasant housekeeper mother, Maria Maddalena, suspects what has happened through her love of her child. She persuades Paul to promise never to see Agnes again, lest he should break the laws of the church and lose his immortal soul. But he is again drawn to Agnes. Torn between his duty to the church and God and need of love, he proposes that they sacrifice their love in a mystical act of atonement, but Agnes regards him as a moral coward and will have nothing to do with it.

She threatens him with exposure at the end of the mass next day unless he will go with her.

Agnes has her obligations too. To these people she, their mistress in their feudal home, is the symbol of beauty and faith.

When the moment comes she can betray her lover. But before she realizes it, Paul at the altar and his mother in her pew, have tasted of the passion of calvary. And Paul alone survives.

In this masterful book the whole range of human desires and sufferings are touched. The story itself takes place in two days but the depth of human love and suffering are sounded. The great struggle between the mother's high moral standards and ambition and her desire to see her son happy, the revelation of what goes on in these simple souls, makes for the power of the book. One of the best in many years.

Last year Doubleday, Doran published a most delightful book that could be picked up at a moment's notice and thoroughly enjoyed. The story itself takes place in two days but the depth of human love and suffering are sounded. The great struggle between the mother's high moral standards and ambition and her desire to see her son happy, the revelation of what goes on in these simple souls, makes for the power of the book. One of the best in many years.

The book that will last is the book that we are all seeking for the permanent library. The book that we feel our children will be proud to own. This sort of book is found in "Quiet Cities," written by Josephine Hergesheimer and published by Knopf. In this unusual book time is utterly defied. Recapturing that thing we call atmosphere, the author describes not the things which did happen there, but those happenings which by all the laws of logic and likeness should have happened there. And he tells them with the understanding of a twentieth century mind and not as the participants would have understood them. It is fascinating from the first page to the last. Worth reading and worth keeping.

As this is a political year, we are all interested in political books. "Boss Tweed, the Story of a Grim Generation," tells the story of certain type of politicians known in every town. An interesting book.

"God Got One Vote," by Hazlett Brennan, is a story of the inside of a political fight through the eyes of an editor. It has the journalists detached point of view and his desire at fair play for all sides of the situation.

When you see Henry P. Fringle's, "Alfred E. Smith" on the newstands, buy it and prepare for a treat whether you are "For" or "Against" him. For here is something truly new in literature—the newest kind of biography. It is interesting.

GOOD RECIPES.

- Lamb Salad With Asparagus.**
Two cups cold diced lamb, 1 cup diced celery, 1/2 cup diced asparagus, 2 hard-boiled eggs, celery tips, pepper, 1/2 teaspoon curry powder, 2 tablespoons olive oil, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, mayonnaise dressing. Mix all ingredients with enough mayonnaise to moisten well, chill thoroughly and serve on lettuce leaf.
- Potato Biscuit.**
1 1/2 cups flour, 1/2 teaspoon baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 4 tablespoons shortening, 1/2 cup cold, mashed sweet or white potatoes, 1/2 cup milk.
Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add shortening and potatoes, mixing in with the dry ingredients. Add milk to make a soft dough. Roll lightly on a floured board, pat to one-half inch thickness, cut with small cutter, bake in a greased pan in a hot oven 15 minutes.
- Raisin Pones.**
Sift together 2 cups pastry flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 3 tablespoons sugar. Add 1/2 cup seeded raisins. Rub in 1/2 cup butter with the finger tips, then 1 well-beaten egg and 1/2 cup thin cream (more cream may be added, if necessary). Mix well. Turn dough on a floured board, knead slightly, then pat and roll into a sheet 1/4 inch thick. Cut into different shapes and bake in a hot oven. Split and toast delicately. Serve hot with butter and jelly.
- Swedish Crumpets.**
2 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon butter, 4 cups flour.
Beat eggs lightly. Add milk. Stir liquid into flour and salt sifted together. Add melted butter. Roll out on a floured board a portion at a time as thin as possible. Cut into squares about two or three inches square. Stretch each piece, especially at the edges before dropping into a hot, deep fat. Fry until a delicate brown. Drain and sprinkle with powdered sugar when cool.
- Caramel Cookies.**
4 cups brown sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup melted shortening, 1 cup flour, 4 beaten eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder.
Cream shortening with sugar. Add eggs slowly, raising thoroughly. Then add dry ingredients sifted together twice. Shape into rolls from two to three inches in diameter. Put in greased pan in ice box overnight. When ready to bake, slice and bake in quick oven. Makes about 25 cookies.

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