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"HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST"

SEEZEM and SQUEEZEM

By OSCAR HITT

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INDIAN FIGHTS INDIAN

BATTLE WITH KNIVES BETWEEN TWO POWERFUL BUCKS
By AUSTIN CALLAN

In 1864, a detachment of troops of the 46th Texas Frontier cavalry had a fight with Indians near Caddo Peak, West Texas. A number of the red skins were killed and several were taken prisoners and carried to headquarters, at the little military post, on Jim Ned creek, in Coleman county. Among the prisoners there was a big, fine-looking Indian buck who bore the simple name of Squatting Dog. This buck soon adjusted himself to the new surroundings and learned to like one of his captors, Lieut. "Pete" Callan. He begged Pete to become his pale-face brother, declaring that all his relatives had been killed in battle. "I be much faithful amigo to you," he said. "I swear by Great Spirit to no do bad thing."

Squatting Dog was subsequently adopted and taken into Pete's home, because of the earnestness of his plea, and to the hour of his death he proved faithful to every trust. There were some things about Anglo-American civilization that Squatting Dog never seemed to approve. He worried very much because, as he declared, "the white squaws no bring in wood." Once he said: "They very purty to look at, but heap lazy, and man-he do all work."

Whether they had real flappers in those days or whether the old Indian expected the women to be the burden-bearers, tradition has not made clear. But is it pretty safe to assume that those uncrowned queens of the West were industrious and never slack-ed in the presence of duty. No doubt, they had winsome ways, and cheeks that the sunshine kissed into bloom, but they knew how to cook and spin and sew; also they knew how to shoot if they had it to do.

"Captain Big Bluff."

Mingling among the army officers of the post soon caused Squatting Dog to feel that his unpretentious title was not in keeping with his environment. "Me wish fine name, heap grand name like Col. Mister McCord and me want word, too," he said. It was therefore agreed to grant the prisoner's request so far as the title was concerned. From that time on Callan and the balance of the boys called him "Captain Big Bluff." He was mighty proud of this honor and whenever he would meet a

strange Indian or white man, he would pound himself on the breast and declare: "This is Captain Big Bluff, me very brave and friend to Mister Peter."

One day a Methodist Circuit Rider, from back East, ventured into the wilds and announced that he would hold religious services. The whole settlement turned out, including this Indian. He was very much excited about it and anxious to go, donning the first "civilized suit of clothes" that he had ever worn, for the occasion. Callan let him have a hard-boiled shirt and he got a pair of trousers from a man named Frank Alexander.

There was the usual prayer and the reading of a chapter from the Bible, after which the minister began to exhort. He told the pioneers of the great love of the Father who had given His only begotten Son for the sins of the world. He begged them not to forget their early training, even though they were out in the wilds where infrequently came the chance to hear His word. The preacher was pouring out an eloquent plea to his rugged congregation who were deeply stirred by it, when Big Bluff arose, and with a look of disgust on his face, started out.

Callan caught the Indian by the arm and said: "Sit down! What's the matter, anyway?" "Heap matter," shouted Squatting Dog, loud enough for everyone in the congregation to hear him. "No fandango, no fandango! All God and Jesus and Captain Big Bluff he no sabs them. Me likes the dance." Then he pulled off his shirt right in the aisle and handed it to Peter saying: "Take fine things; I go."

Faithful to Every Trust.

Despite this lack of reverence, however, Big Bluff grew in popular favor

with many of the frontiersmen. The ways of the white man did not always suit him, but he never tried to go back to his tribe. There were persons who predicted that he would some day run away and that when he did go he would take one of the best horses in the settlement with him. But he had asked earnestly to be trusted by Callan and he was trusted, never once proving recreant to the trust.

About a year after the capture of Big Bluff, Grandma Johnson, a much-beloved woman of the frontier, was out in the cow-lot at Callan's home, milking. The men folks were at the com-



"At the mention of Peter's name, the dying Indian cried out with joy."

missary store, a quarter of a mile away. Mrs. Johnson heard something dart by her like a swift-flying bird. Then another strange noise passed near her ear, and, turning her head, she saw something hit a rail of the fence and fall to the ground. It was a feathered arrow, and before she had time to straighten, two more of them struck the fence, one of them burying its point deep into the wood.

She rushed into the house and barred the door as quickly as possible, realizing that Indians were making an attack. It was a little after dusk, and she felt that the men would be home shortly. At this moment, however, she was startled by the cry of a Mexican boy

who had been working about the place. It was a distressing cry and the mother heart had to answer it, although it came from a strange tongue.

Opening the door, she found the boy about ten feet away, scalped and bleeding. He cried piteously for help, and Mrs. Johnson, who had been a trained nurse, forgot all about her own danger and carried the boy into the house, where he was given the tenderest care possible. A little later, several men came to her rescue and a search revealed the fact that Callan's beautiful horse, Black Baby, was missing from his stall, and Big Bluff also was not to be found.

Big Bluff Rescues "Black Baby."

"Misplaced confidence in an Indian," was of course, the verdict of the settlement. Everybody "just knew that that petted red devil would do something like that," and each one who commented made it plain enough that he had warned Pete Callan of what was coming. But Callan never stopped to argue the proposition with them. He got busy, and in fifteen minutes had a

troop of cavalry on the trail of the depredating band. The Indians traveled west, and in about an hour the trail led the pursuing party into a thick pecan bottom on Hord's creek, six or seven miles away. By the time this point was reached a full moon was shining over the hills, to the east, and it was almost as light as day. Pete Callan and Alexander were riding in front of the cavalrymen and as they entered the creek bottom Frank said: "What the devil was that? It sounded to me like someone moaning." The two listened for a few minutes, but not hearing anything further, they rode on. Again, however, the noise was heard for the second time and Peter remarked: "Tom

Walker! I know that somebody is hurt."

The two men checked their horses; they could plainly hear a human voice emitting signals of distress. The signals came from a brushy ravine, to the right, and Peter and Frank rode in that direction.

"There's a horse," said Frank. "Yes," answered Peter, "and it is Black Baby."

The beautiful animal, which had long been the pride of the post, was standing behind trees, bridled but without a saddle, and lying on the ground at her feet were two Indians in a pool of blood. An investigation revealed the fact that one of them was still alive and when Frank lifted him up he exclaimed: "Peter, it's Big Bluff." At the mention of Peter's name, the dying Indian cried out with joy. "Oh, amigo mio," he said, "me no bad Captain. I come for Black Baby. They take him away and I follow. Then I fight and kill. I kill my own people because I make promise to Mister Pete."

Deadly Knife Battle.

While life lasted the faithful Indian told of a deadly knife battle fought in the dark. His adversary was a powerful young Indian buck and had the advantage because his body was greased from head to foot with bear oil and he was hard to hold. But Big Bluff was brave—brave and loyal—and as the two clutched with the deadly steel in their hands each felt for the other's vitals. They rolled over and over on the ground; their teeth were set together as if held in iron vices and they put forth super-human efforts of strength to conquer. Then two blades were raised in the darkness and the tightened muscles drove them home. Big Bluff's aim was the truest and his adversary died first. That was comforting to the loyal Indian, but the thing that made him happy, even as he way dying, was that he had served his master to the last and had saved Black Baby.

It was a solemn little service that was held over the burial of this faithful savage, and strong men wept. They realized that the dead Indian had made a princely sacrifice, in keeping with his promise, and that a pale-face could have done no better.

The Foot and Mouth Disease

California's Outbreak and What They Are Doing to Stop It.

By E. T. MEREDITH.

When word came that Tillie Alcartra, one of the world's greatest producing cows had been killed because of foot and mouth disease and practically the entire Hartsock Holstein herd, probably the most valuable breeding establishment in the world, had been wiped out, many of us began to first realize the seriousness of the present situation in California. Some might even have wondered whether the proper methods and fullest co-operation were being advanced against the disease. After a personal visit to that territory, I am convinced that the state and federal authorities are doing all in their power to prevent its spread to other territory. More than 200 federal men, all of whom have had experience in former outbreaks, are on the ground.

The work of eradication is under the complete control of the national government and Dr. U. G. Houck of the United States department of agriculture, in charge, has expressed himself as greatly pleased at the willingness of the county authorities to co-operate with him in facilitating the movement of the stock between counties and on to the summer ranges, and in carrying out necessary quarantine and slaughter requirements.

Keeping Down Contagion.

Many stockmen have devoted their full time for over a month in helping to eradicate the disease and are still working day and night to assist the department in carrying out their plans of eradication. The state authorities under Governor Richardson are giving the matter the very closest attention. The chambers of commerce of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Fresno and other large cities have appointed committees to co-operate locally. The seriousness of the situation is appreciated and other states may feel assured that California is going the limit to see that contagion does not spread.

The citizens generally, the farmers, stockmen and others are co-operating with the federal and state departments in maintaining quarantine and disinfecting regulations. Automobiles crossing certain counties and other districts are required to drive thru shallow troughs of disinfectant that no contaminated soil may be carried into free territory. Passengers are required to get out and walk thru boxes containing disinfectant, thus cleaning the soles of shoes.

Undoubtedly the quarantine of already infected territory will be maintained several months but it will be well worthwhile if the scourge can be stamped out by so doing and every assurance can be felt that restrictions will

be held no longer than the danger of reinfection demands.

68,000 Head Killed.

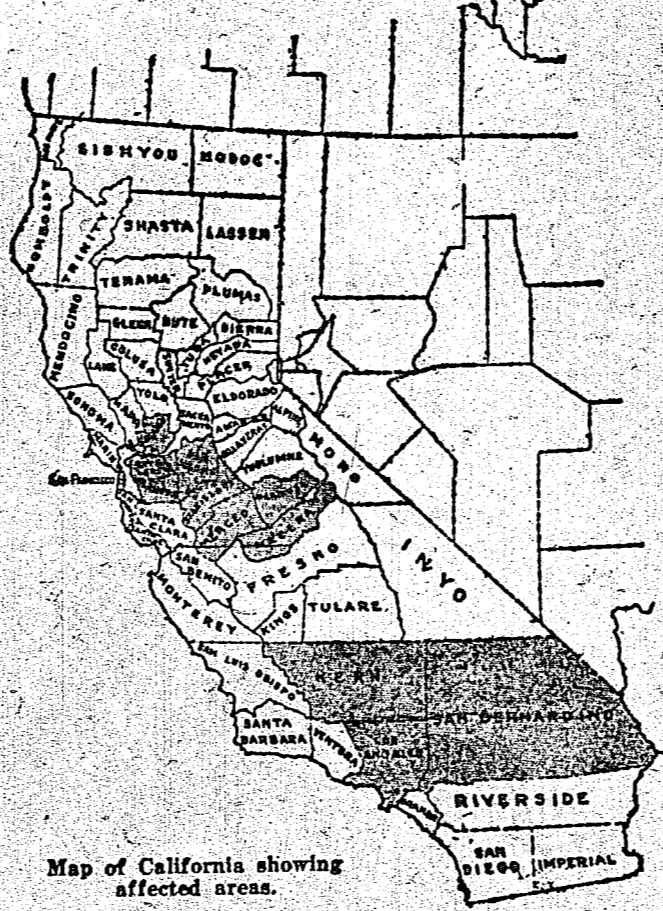
To date the quarantine areas are confined in twelve counties: San Francisco, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Medera, Mariposa, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino. A very small portion of these counties is infected—a mere spot on the map as compared with their whole area. However, many of the districts infected are thickly populated with dairy cows or beef animals, hence the immense loss in cattle. This is notably true around San Francisco Bay district and Los Angeles district. In Merced county more beef cattle were affected and many large herds of beef cattle were lost.

To date approximately 68,000 head in the infected districts have been destroyed, fifty-eight percent of which were in two counties; of the number exterminated, over half were cattle.

The history of the foot and mouth disease in California dates from an outbreak in the Bay district of San Francisco early in February in a herd of hogs. It is thought that probably these hogs became infected from being fed garbage which came from a ship that had come in from an Asiatic port. It is claimed that a number of countries in the Orient have permanent infection of the foot and mouth disease in their herds and it is possible that thorough precautions were not taken in this instance to prevent the disease from spreading to our shores. The four counties around San Francisco Bay rapidly developed infection among cattle herds, spread supposedly by persons dealing in stock who came in contact with the infected herd and then traveled about over these counties unwittingly spreading the disease prior to the time it was known that infection existed.

The next outbreak occurred in Merced county about the latter part of March, and at that time it is unknown how the disease made this jump of approximately 150 miles; but the supposition is that some man from this district, out of curiosity, had visited infected areas around the Bay and carried the disease on his shoes and clothing to this district. Sea gulls and birds, too, may have carried the germ. Two days before it was known that the infection had

reached Merced county a shipment of five carloads of beef cattle were sent from Merced to Los Angeles stockyards and were distributed at once among the packing houses for slaughter. Because of the Merced county outbreak the animals were under very close observation and the disease was discovered immediately, but the damage had been done, for the animals infected had been in the stockyards and calf buyers and people connected with the dairy and beef industry had traveled in and out of the stockyards and around the county prior to the time of the outbreak and the dis-



Map of California showing affected areas.

ease was spread before it was discovered. By strenuous efforts, however, federal and state departments have been able thus far to confine outbreaks to the already infected areas and have prevented the spread to contiguous counties except one slight outbreak in a herd of hogs in San Bernardino county. The outbreak in that county has been confined to the original spot where it was discovered. One slight outbreak occurred in Kern county and is confined to the area where it was discovered without further spread.

Six Previous Visitations.

Six times previous has the United

States suffered visitations of foot and mouth disease, the last and most destructive being in 1914. It had its inception at Niles, Michigan, in October almost ten years ago. It spread to the National Dairy Show then being held in Chicago and finally into twenty-three states. The last infection was not disposed of until May, 1916. One hundred seventy-two thousand animals were slaughtered, including some of the best breeding stock in the land, the appraised value being \$5,860,000. The entire cost of eradication amounted to approximately \$9,000,000 and that does not include the unestimable setback given to breed advancement.

The disease is highly contagious and spreads rapidly. Litter of all kinds, soiled hay and straw are common carriers; due to their moist condition they remain infective for a long period. Animals become infected from licking each other; calves sucking, drinking out of common troughs or infected pastures are common methods of transmission. People may carry the germs on their clothing or transmit it by hand at milking time. Chickens, rats, dogs, cats, birds, in fact anything living or inanimate coming in contact with the germs may spread the infection.

Chill First Symptom.

The disease makes its appearance in three or six days after exposure. The animal generally suffers from a chill followed quickly by a high fever, although in some cases these conditions are so slight as to be unnoticed. A day or two later small blisters about the size of a bean or pea break out on the mucous membrane of the mouth, on top of the tongue, inside the cheeks and on the gums. The blisters spread and contain a watery yellowish fluid. Similar vesicles appear between the digits of the hoof, causing considerable swelling and pain. In case of milk cows the udder may also show the eruptions. The animal lies down persistently on account of its sore feet, food is refused, it opens and shuts its mouth uneasily and saliva falls from the lips.

The fact that the mortality is low, sometimes as low as three percent or less in mild cases, up to thirty or forty percent in the most severe, causes many to underestimate the damage the pestilence does. The greatest havoc is from loss of flesh and cessation of milk

secretion. Animals are often rendered permanently valueless for milk production. Pregnant animals frequently abort and lack of ability to mastiate food makes meat production impossible. Hard as it may seem the only safe way is to slaughter all animals as soon as they are found to be afflicted.

Prevention is of prime importance. While those in charge have the malady well in hand in the sections now under quarantine, it is well for every farmer wherever he may be to keep a close watch for symptoms and report suspicious cases immediately to his local veterinarian or county agricultural agent. Keep animals healthy and avoid any possibility of exposure. Sanitation is of prime importance. Your help in these ways will do much toward making its eradication quick and effective.

MAY PIPE LINE OIL 11,621,919 BARRELS.

Oil gathered by pipe lines in Texas during the month of May totaled 11,621,919 barrels, a decrease of 637,332, compared with the gatherings the previous month. The largest amount of oil was gathered from Navarro county, 2,726,476 barrels, of which 1,430,785 were from the Chambers Creek and 910,892 from the Powell field.

Wichita county was second, with 1,431,975 barrels, of which 782,000 were from Holliday and 456,273 from Burk Burnett. The Luling district was third, with 1,002,080 barrels, and Electric fourth, with 998,298 barrels. Lime stone county was fifth, with 871,718.

A PROSPEROUS LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The Grayson county, North Texas, Live Stock Association met at Demison, June 27th. This association was organized in 1917 with eleven members. Today there are 250 members. In 1917 there were about 200 registered hogs in Grayson county. Today the number is near 500. In 1917 there were about 200 registered Jerseys in the hands of some twenty-five breeders. Today there are 1,200 in the hands of more than 150 breeders. There are five herds of Herefords now, against one in that earlier year; twelve herds of Short-horns, against two in 1917. In 1917 there were no registered sheep in the county; now there are five flocks.

MRS. W. H. NEWSOM DIES.

Mrs. W. H. Newsom, 52 years old, former State secretary of the Mothers' Council and Parent-Teacher Association, died at her home, 2201 Edwin avenue, Fort Worth, June 26, after a long illness.

CURRENT COMMENT

By J. H. LOWRY

GAMES—WORKED AND PLAYED.



Humanity began its existence with a desire for contest. A large part of the happiness of this life is found in beating, or trying to beat somebody in doing something, and to this desire and effort we are indebted for our civilization and the great strides of the arts and sciences. The desire to excel runs through all the affairs of life, but judging from what we hear and see and read it is much stronger these latter days, and wins much more applause, in games of play than in games of work. Every boy I have known has yearned to beat every boy in his town, city or community pitching, batting or kicking a ball, but I have never known a boy to seek honors as the champion cotton-chopper, weed-cutter or stovewood splitter of his town or community. And in this the men I have known do not differ materially from the boys I have known. All of us have seen men sit for many hours under the shade of a tree or in the back room of a grocery store running the entire science of mathematics through their brains, and working out many problems harder than any that are found in geometry or trigonometry to keep other men from divining or shutting out their double-fives, but you could not interest one of these men for the short space of two minutes on a carpet-beating or wood-cutting contest, and a Bible study contest would weary their brains and dim their eyes in a shorter time than is required to make the statement.

Every day we see in the papers pictures of men who have gained a lead-pipe cinch on fame by batting or kicking a ball further than other men, or by putting a golf ball on the green or in the hole with fewer strokes than others who vied with them in this rare and luxuriant sport, and quite frequently we see the pictures of women before whom the world is bowing in lavish homage because of their success on the tennis field or the swimming hole—or perhaps on the banks thereof. The men who lead all others in cotton chopping, even as Ben Adhem's name led all the rest, and the women who excel all culinary experts of the world in turning steaks to a delightful brown, or compounding biscuits and pastries that make the inardent glad and digestion perfect, get no honorable mention in the papers, neither are their photos ever sought by publishers or the manufacturers of bric-a-brac or patent medicines. Nobody knows much about them, hence their photos have no news value and their testimonials are not worth much to those who have something to sell. This favoritism, shown not only by publishers of papers and manufacturers, but

by readers of papers and ultimate consumers of manufactured products as well, convinces me that the world loves players and games of play, and has a deeper interest in their history and personality than it loves games of useful toil and the plodders who play the same. Work is all right as a means of earning bread and clothes and automobiles, but if one would win a wide acquaintance, enjoy a country wide reputation that makes people anxious to see him and do him honor, and wear a real halo, he must learn to excel at some game of play. I am sure that great learning assist one materially in enjoying life, enabling him to see many beauties and glories in nature that the unlearned wot not of, also that such knowledge widens one's field of usefulness, but if one has a desire to be lionized, wined and dined, and talked about in field and store, hotel and palace, I would advise him not to waste time burning midnight oil in acquainting himself with the works of the masters or in forcing from nature her hidden secrets, but to give his time and thought and energy to learning to play some game better than others can play it. If you incline to the opinion that I am not stating facts and giving sound advice, I ask you to note how quiet reigns supreme when some man of letters passes through town—and what great demonstrations are accorded Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb and others who have won fame and glory on the field of sports. Nobody cares to look into eyes of the great student who has read all that is worth reading, and with his brain has straightened out many of the world's tangled hanks; nobody cares to examine the fingers of the man who has written the world's greatest essay or poem, but countless thousands would count it a wonderful privilege to feel the batting or pitching arm of the hero of the golf links or the ball diamond. I have never seen pictures of the fingers of Thomas Gray, who gave us the immortal *Elegy*, or the fingers of Burns, who wrote "The Cotter's Saturday Night," or fingers of Hawthorne, Longfellow or Tennyson, but I have seen many times the picture of Jack Dempsey's fighting arm and of the arms of hurlers who put twisting balls over the plate that puzzle batters.

Right now a big drive is on to raise hundreds of thousands of dollars to build a great stadium at one of our great educational institutions, and my prediction is that the drive will be a great success, because many are manifesting an interest therein and a desire to aid. On the campus of this same great educational institution are several box shacks which are neither comfortable nor artistic, in which students study and recite; and nobody seems interested in providing better or handsomer quarters for study and recitation. Understand, I am not complaining; nay, verily, I am only telling what we all know to be true—that the world ap-

plauds play and players a great deal more than it applauds work and workers. If the subscription lists should be passed to me, I suppose I would go down on the list for a dollar to build the stadium and contribute only two-bits to provide better class and recitation rooms. In other words, "we are all doing it."

What the first games played were like, I don't know. Adam, Eve and the serpent could not have played bridge, forty-two or whist, because they did not have the cards and bones. I have an idea that the serpent led them into the game of stink base, knowing he would be an easy winner. Cain and Abel could not have played marbles or ball, because there were no marbles or balls to play with. Since there were an abundance of switches, I have an idea that they played rap-jacket, which accounted largely for the ill-feeling which soon sprang up between them. I know that it is very hard to play the game of rap-jacket vigorously without losing temper or forming an aversion toward the other players. But I am sure Adam, Eve, Serpent, Cain and Abel played games and that the one who played best wore the honors and was lionized by the others. The Greeks played at running races, the Romans at boxing, our fore-fathers delighted in horse-shoe pitching and we who are now approaching the serene and yellow leaf of existence came up under the belief that no other games furnished so much excitement or so many thrills as town ball and bull pen. Our fore-fathers threw their hats as high when their champions rung the stob with a horse-shoe as the fans of today do when Babe Ruth knocks a home-run or Bo-McMillan goes through a line.

From the creation of man to this hot day in July people have delighted in games of play and occasionally have gone "hog wild" over games and players. I have seen several fights matched over the good old game of mumble peg. Pulling the peg with the lips instead of the teeth would start trouble in the days of long ago as quickly as a questionable decision by the umpire does now. And I have seen boys stake and lose their last nickel, their only knife and pencil on the old Democratic game of horse-shoes. Speaking of how wild people sometimes go over games, and how oblivious they are to all things else when a game is in progress; I once went through Southern California, the flower garden of God's footstool, with a party of newspaper people. In that beautiful country were palms of matchless beauty, rose trees of great height in full bloom, pale lemons gleaming on every side and the golden glow of the topaz seen in the oranges ripening under the kisses of the sun on thousands of trees. But all the beauties and glories of Southern California were missed by a few who were in that party

of travelers. As the train sped through this land of fruits and flowers those to whom I refer were in a dirty baggage car, seated on kegs around a goods box. They played poker, and were so bound to and enthused over the game that they didn't know when they entered or when they left the orange and lemon belt. And these men were not gamblers, either. They cared little for the small sums of money that were won or lost, but they loved the game, and for it they missed the scenic beauty of the Golden State, the land of fruits and flowers.

One of the most fascinating games ever played by man is the game of politics. Over this game more people have become temporarily crazed than could be counted in figures in common use. There's something about the game that sets reason aside for a time and tells its devotees to go the limit in the field of foolishness. Usually when the game starts there are few players, the great majority of the people declaring they are not interested. But as the game goes on nearly every fellow picks a man. At first he is a mild supporter, but in a little while he is dancing like a whirling Dervish and swearing that if his man isn't elected the country will become an habitation for owls and bats and grow up in rag-weeds and dog-fennel. As the election draws near, the fellow who was perfectly sane before he took a hand in the political game, reaches the point that he actually believes his candidate, if elected, will reduce taxes, and that the candidate who is opposing his candidate would steal the State House and trade it for whisky before he had been in office three weeks. We are getting very close right now to the point where many of us will stand two hours on a hot night and cheer every word our candidate utters, and lose all confidence in our neighbor who is foolish enough and mean enough to vote for the other fellow. And it's just a game we are playing. We are not really expecting a reduction of taxes if our man wins, and we are not fearing the country will go to the dogs if the other fellow wins. But it is delightful and thrilling to play the game. Hundreds of men will sit up late, and spend much time and money, not that they have great love for or interest in the candidates, not that they hope for great betterment of conditions to come through the policies advocated by their favorites, not that they are expecting or wishing for appointments or favors, but like the poker player who loses for the time interest in all other things, and becomes perfectly oblivious to what is taking place elsewhere, they love the game.

To play any game successfully, one must work. There must be vigorous exercise of mind, hand or body to play a winning game, no matter what the game may be, but it is a work that

doesn't tire. It is a work that does not destroy, but builds tissue. It is a work that develops the mind without wearying the brain. Playing ball or golf is harder work than chopping cotton or splitting stovewood, but golf and ball playing add lustre to the eye and give suppleness and firmness to the muscle, while wielding the hoe and axe only callouses the hand and touches a weariness into the frame that causes one to complain against the old workaday world. Why the difference? The only answer that can be given is, one is play, the other is work; one is compulsory, the other is voluntary; one is the curse of earning bread by the sweat of the brow, the other a diversion to which people flee from the cruel concatenation of today being but a return to yesterday's routine. One is drudgery, because it is life's dull, insipid program; the other is a contest in which the player is spurred on by a desire to excel. One is the long speech of dull argument and statistics, the other the bright joke that woos back the drowsy listener and lights his face with sunny smiles.

I am a member of the old-time Democracy that believes the good old game of horseshoes is the greatest game worked out by the mind of man. I see in such new-fangled games as tennis and golf, in which the players wear jaunty caps, short breeches and women's socks, a tinge of foreign aristocracy, but I did watch a game of golf one day, and from it learned a lesson we should all heed. There were two people in the field. One of these batted the ball, sighted and planned, the other carried the bats and hunted the balls. After more than an hour on the field the two came in. Both had worked, the batter much harder than the ball hunter. Both were covered with perspiration, and the tan of the summer sun was on both. One was fresh, vigorous and cheerful, and seemed eager for another round; the other was weary and droopy and it was easy to see that he despised the golf field. One was the player, the other the caddy. One had been playing, the other working.

The lesson is easy. Work tires and deadens; play refreshes and invigorates. Pleasure may be found in the hardest work if the worker will make his work a field of play on which he contests for excellence. Thos. A. Edison, who works more hours in a day and more days in a year than any man in America, has never tired, and in his old age is yet a boy. He long ago learned the great secret that pleasure in work is the true philosophy of a successful life. Work may be a cruel routine that breaks the body and kills all ideals and dreams, or it may be a green field in Arcady where flowers make the heart glad, exercise keeps the mind and arm active and love keeps the heart young. Let us play.

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION

Built in 1854, the Mansion Has Been the Official Home of 23 Governors.

By HORACE C. WALKER.

Would you live in the big white Mansion on the hill if you were elected Governor of Texas? It is rumored in Austin that certain candidates now in the gubernatorial race have declared that the upkeep of the Governor's Mansion is too great an expense to bear with the other burdens that fall to the lot of a chief executive of Texas.

Other quarters, just as good, may be kept up at much less cost, it is argued. But for a Governor of Texas not to live in the Mansion is beyond the realm of imagination to the average "oldtimer" of Austin.

From the days of Sam Houston on down to the present, the spacious colonial rooms and broad halls of the official residence of Texas Governors have been occupied continuously by families of the Lone Star State's chief executives.

For the broad, hospitable doors of the Mansion to remain closed upon vacant rooms during a single gubernatorial term of office, is unthinkable in the minds of many persons.

Furthermore, it is declared that no other place in the Capitol City affords the necessary accommodations for social functions, receptions and entertainments so inseparably connected with the position of the Texas Governor.

It is the general opinion that no man who is placed at the helm of the State Government is socially fit for the office if he does not live in the Mansion. And not to live in the Mansion is ascribed by members of the oldest, most exclusive social circles of the Capital City as being tantamount to social inferiority.

One of Six Women.

Be this as it may, life in the Governor's Mansion has now become a subject of more than passing interest to at least six women of Texas, one of whom will become mistress of this "White House" of the Lone Star State, or of some smaller residence, by the time another year has rolled around.

All candidates now in the gubernatorial race are not rich men. To the wives of some of these candidates a

great white pillared house sitting on a hill, a house of sixteen large rooms, with servants, entertainments and a continuous round of society, may mean the fulfillment of worldly ambitions, or the prospect may be to them a terror.

The Governor's wife may spend as much as her private means will permit in the conduct of the Mansion, but from the State funds her aid will be limited to about \$5,000 a year for all purposes. Five thousand dollars a year was the sum appropriated by the Thirty-Eighth Legislature for the upkeep of the Mansion and grounds. According to the appropriation bill this money is to be divided as follows:

"For Governor's Mansion, including repairs, improvements, labor and replacing upholstery and for purchasing new furniture and furnishings, \$2,000; labor and employes for Mansion, \$1,500; fuel, light, ice, water and telephone, \$1,500."

Another paragraph toward the end of this bill of the last Legislature reads: "The appropriations herein provided for the Mansion and grounds are to be considered as the maximum sum to be appropriated to and for the purposes named herein, and no expenditures shall be made, nor shall any obligations be incurred, which, added to the actual expenditures, will exceed the amounts

herein appropriated for either of said purposes."

It is evident, then, that only \$1,500 is to be allowed as pay to the servants at the Mansion, and only \$1,500 is to be paid by the State for operating expenses in connection with the running of the official residence. The two sums are to be kept separate, according to the bill—money appropriated for fuel cannot be used to pay servants' wages.

including the Legislature's appropriation, make a total of \$9,000 a year for the chief executive and the support of the Mansion.

Mansion Built in 1854.

Built in 1854 by Colonel Ab. Cook, contractor, the Texas "White House" is today in almost perfect repair after seventy years of continuous use—years in which the old colonial brick house has become enshrined in the hearts of Texans as the center of the State's history.

The dignity and glamour of the pioneers of Texas as hang around it, and its history inextricably interwoven with the history of grand old Texas.

The famous circular stair at the end of the lower hall is perhaps the most noted part of the Mansion. Artists from far and near come to study the graceful sweep of its curving handrail and the broad tread of the steps forming this old colonial stairway—steps which have been treaded by many famous men in history, including the President of two republics.

Besides the sixteen large rooms now in use, there are two wide hallways and the long, circular stairway. The floors of practically all the rooms, save the kitchen, are carpeted. The huge rooms, built on generous colonial proportions with high ceilings, give plenty of floor space.

To the left of the entrance, on the lower floor is the library; then the main dining-room, just in the rear of the library, which is used for receptions. Back of the dining-room is the break-

fast room. On the opposite side of the hall from the library, to the right of the entrance, are two large drawing rooms thrown together as one by broad double doors. In the rear of the drawing rooms, the pantry and the kitchen are located. The library and the dining room are done in ivory, and the breakfast room, where the family of the present Governor dines, in light yellow, similar to ivory. The breakfast room is a delightfully cool and airy nook in the southwest corner of the Mansion.

A Bed Used by Sam Houston.

On the second floor are five bedrooms, the Governor's study and a sun parlor. The sun parlor is at the rear of the house, being enclosed with windows and furnished with wicker furniture. A door from this room opens on to a rear sleeping porch. One of the bedrooms is reserved for guests. It contains the famous "four-poster" bed used by Sam Houston when he occupied the Mansion, and other relics closely associated with early Texas history. Three of the five bedrooms have fireplaces.

The large pillars at the front of the house afford ample room for a sleeping porch on the second floor, and on this porch are three white iron beds, used in the summer time.

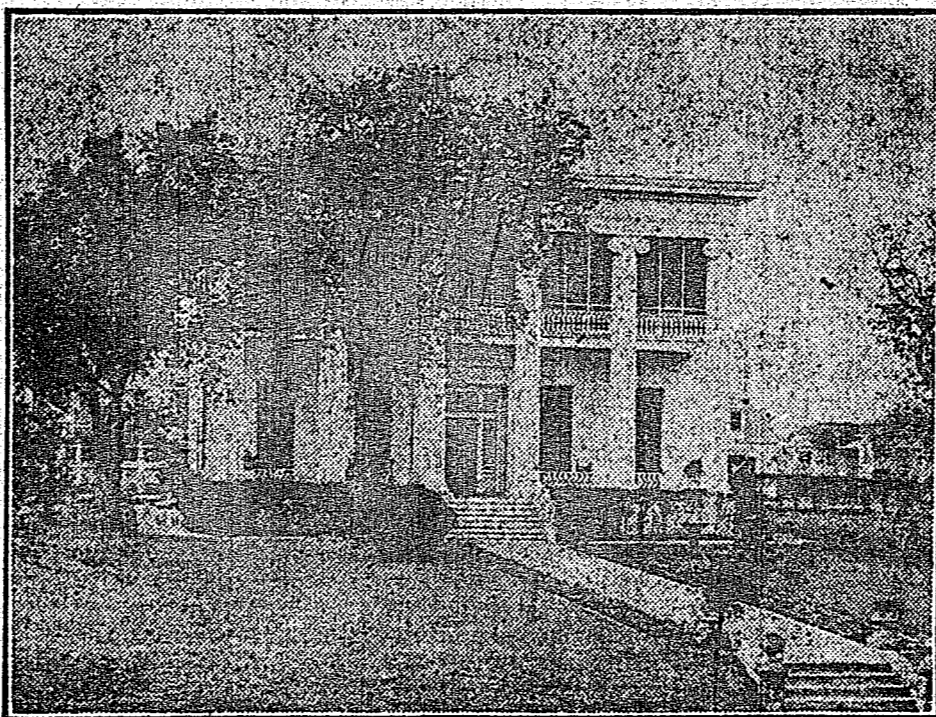
The Mansion has four white tile bathrooms. It is heated by a furnace. Some of the smaller rooms, however, are equipped at present with gas heaters.

The kitchen is furnished with both a gas cook stove and an iron range, adapted for either wood or coal.

The Mansion house, with its stately white pillars facing the east, overlooks the city of Austin. Its perfect symmetry of line and shape are declared as delicate and exact as that of an old Greek temple.

The original plan was to have the Mansion built where the old Land Office building now stands, in the southeast corner of the Capitol grounds. But Governor and Mrs. Pease preferred the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)



The Governor's Mansion, with its stately white pillars, facing the east.

Three men are the only employees on the payroll of the Mansion under the present Governor. A cook, a houseman and waiter who also doubles as chauffeur, and a yard man who gives all his attention to the upkeep of the grounds constitute the entire servant force at the big house on the hill. The yard tender is a white man and the other two are negroes.

The annual salary of the Governor,

BRIEF TEXAS NEWS

FROM OVER THE STATE

A HANDLE FACTORY FOR TEXAS.

The Rogers Saw Mill Co., of Lometa, will soon begin operating a handle factory, near Rockdale, using native hardwood in the manufacturing of handles.

RABIES ON INCREASE.

Dr. J. T. Wilhite, director of the State Pasteur Institute, at Austin, says that rabid dogs continue on the increase in Texas and that with the coming of the hot summer days, hydrophobia will increase unless the people take the situation in hand and stop the stray dogs.

BIG-MOUTH BASS SHIPMENTS.

M. L. Cantwell, warden in charge of State Fish Hatchery at Dallas, is shipping big-mouth bass minnows to many parts of the State for the purpose of stocking lakes, tanks and other preserves. Mr. Cantwell says the supply will not be able to meet the demand. The young fish are only an inch or two in length.

81 WEDS 74.

J. M. Holland, 81 years old, and Mrs. S. A. Taylor, 74 years old, both of the Confederate and Old Folks Home at Austin, were married at Ballinger, June 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland returned to Austin after spending their honeymoon in Ballinger.

THREE WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR DISTRICT CLERK.

Following the filing of names for candidates in Collin County it was observed that for the office of District Clerk there were three women and no men in the race. They are Mrs. Alice Taylor, the incumbent; Mrs. C. C. Martin and Mrs. Fred Owenby.

HONOR WORLD WAR HEROES.

Memorial tablets honoring the memory of forty-four Washington County soldiers who died in the World War were dedicated with a beautiful memorial program at Prairie Lea Cemetery, Brenham, June 8. Flags and flowers adorned the speakers' stand and decorated each individual tablet.

KILL MR. CROW.

The game warden of Texas want the crow exterminated. They want you to kill these birds on sight because they are destructive of bird eggs, water-melon patches, corn and pecan crops. The growing scarcity of quail, declare the game warden, is largely due to crows pilfering quail nests and eating the eggs.

3,000,000 ACRES SUBJECT TO FORFEITURE.

Three million acres of land are subject to forfeiture for nonpayment of interest, State Land Commissioner J. T. Robison announced recently. If interest is not paid these lands will be placed on the market for sale September 1st, the Commissioner said. The lands are located in nearly every county in the State.

PLAN HOME ECONOMICS.

In pursuance of the action of the board of trustees of the Decatur district, a strong department of home economics will be organized and made an integral part of the high school system of Decatur, beginning the ensuing term. Rooms for the accommodation of the new department are now being prepared in the basement of the high school building.

VALUE THE PECAN AS FOOD.

The great value of the pecan as a food was advocated at the meeting of the Texas Pecan Growers' Association at Fredericksburg, June 12th. The necessity for a great pecan experiment station in Texas was stressed in a resolution, and State and Federal aid will be solicited in support of the measure. Mason was chosen as the meeting place of the association in 1925.

TEXAS TEACHER AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP.

Miss Bessie McFadden, teacher of Peter Smith public school, Fort Worth, was awarded one of fifty scholarships of \$500 each offered by the American Child Health Association, for work done in the classroom in teaching on child health subjects. Miss McFadden will attend Columbia University, New York, with her scholarship winnings.

CELEBRATE ADOBE WALLS FIGHT

The fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Adobe Walls was observed by the citizens of the Panhandle, June 27 and 28, when a big celebration was staged on the battle grounds, culminating in the unveiling of a monument to the men who participated in the fight, in which 23 white men, barricaded behind adobe walls, defeated a force of 1000 Indians. The corners of the old Adobe Walls were marked with concrete markers and appropriate marble slabs placed on the graves of the three white men killed in the fight. The Adobe Walls battle ground is about 112 miles northeast of Amarillo, in the northeast corner of Hutchinson county, near the Canadian river.

RUTH CROSS AWARDED \$500 PRIZE FOR NOVEL.

Ruth Cross, who received her B. A. degree from the University of Texas in 1911, has been awarded the D. A. Frank prize of \$500 for the best novel by a student or ex-student of Texas University between 1919 and 1924. Miss Cross has recently come into national-wide prominence with the publication of her novel, "The Golden Cocoon."

FORT WORTH CITY MANAGER GIVEN AUTHORITY.

The City Manager of Fort Worth will be given full authority to employ and discharge employees of the city, according to a decision arrived at a meeting of the commission now drawing up Fort Worth's new city charter, demanded some time ago by a vote of the citizens.

SHRINERS TO MEET IN GALVESTON.

Shriners of Texas will gather at Galveston for ten days' vacation or a recreation jaunt August 4-14. The event has been designated as the Shriners' reunion to be held in "Allahland by the sea." The site for the reunion is at old Fort Crockett. The Shrine meeting will be followed a month later by the 1924 grand national encampment, to be held on the same grounds. Special rates will be granted by the railroads.

WORK BEGUN ON U. OF T. STADIUM.

Actual work of constructing the Texas Memorial Stadium at the University of Texas was started June 21st, with the pouring of concrete in the foundation. The work is to be rushed to completion as the structure is expected to be ready in time for the Thanksgiving football classic between the Longhorns and the A. & M. College team.

HURRAH FOR THESE EAST TEXAS BOYS AND GIRLS!

Two thousand pounds of delicious East Texas canned chicken was shipped to Austin with other canned edibles to be served on July 21 and 22 by the boys and girls' canning club of Shelby county, who will make an automobile tour of the State, 300 strong, demonstrating to school boys and girls how to can wholesome Texas products.

PANHANDLE PRESS ELECTS PRESIDENT.

J. Claude Wells, editor of the Wellington Leader at Wellington, was elected president of the Panhandle Press Association for the ensuing year at a business meeting of that organization in Amarillo, June 18th.

J. G. Graves, Portales, N. M., was elected vice president; Clyde Warwick, Canyon City, secretary-treasurer; Joe Smith, Pampa, and W. R. Steckman, Hereford, members of the executive committee.

The association voted to hold its 1925 convention in Amarillo.

HOUSTON GIRL WINS IN ESSAY CONTEST.

Joy Willisford, junior high school student of Houston, will represent Texas in a Nation-wide essay contest on the relation of improved highways of home life, the winner of which will be awarded a \$4,000 university scholarship. Out of 150 contestants in Texas, Miss Willisford won the right to represent this State, the Department of Education has announced. The highway education board of Washington, D. C., conducted the contest.

CARL VENTH GETS \$1,000 GIFT FROM MUSIC LOVERS.

Carl Veneth, the well known Texas violinist and composer and his wife, received a gift of \$1,000 from the music lovers of Fort Worth at a complimentary recital held in his honor. The act was sponsored by the various music clubs of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Veneth will leave Texas in July for Vienna, where they will seek to have some of the composer's operas produced.

FORM "STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN" CLUB.

Employees of the southern division of the Santa Fe Railway held a meeting at Temple and organized a "Stop, Look and Listen Club," intended to minimize the number of accidents, especially automobile fatalities, at railroad crossings. The present objective of the club is to secure signed pledges from all employees of the railway company that in driving their motor cars they will bring the car to a stop before crossing the tracks.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN HUNT

A field trial in the famous prairie chicken country of the Texas Panhandle during the month of August is the plan of the Tri-State Field Trials Association of Amarillo.

Every sportsman in the Panhandle and Western Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico is expected to be present at this meeting.

In early days the hills and plains of Texas were dotted with prairie chickens, but now they are said to be found only in the Panhandle and in North Dakota in the United States. This will be the only field trial held in the South where these wonderful birds are to be used.

FORT WORTH'S COTTON MILL.

Excavations for the foundation of the Fort Worth Mills, 22,000-spindle cotton mill to be erected at Fort Worth, was begun June 11 on the plant site in the southwestern edge of the city.

The buildings will be completed in ninety-five working days, according to the expectations of Thomas S. Byrne, the contractor.

The total construction cost of the buildings will be \$200,000, and the total investment in the mills will be 1,122,000, it is said.

COTTON RISK CHARGES CUT.

An order has been issued by the State-Fire Insurance Commission making material reduction in the charges for waiver of subrogation on cotton risks. On uncovered or partly covered platforms and yards or open compresses within eighty feet of railroad tracks the charge of waiver of subrogation was reduced from 25 to 10 per cent of the schedule rate on both buildings and contents. A reduction of from 20 to 10 per cent of the schedule rate was made on cotton in open court warehouses within eighty feet of railroad track.

PAT IS STILL YOUNG.

Pat O'Keefe of Dallas, who attended the national Democratic convention of 1868, which met at Tammany Hall, New York, and nominated Seymour and Blair, attended the national Democratic convention which met in New York, June 24, 1924, where he served as an assistant sergeant at arms.

Pat was only 19 years old when he attended his first national convention in New York and claims that he was the only man at the convention of June 24, 1924, who attended the convention of 1868 from the South or West.

FIRST ORDER FOR HONEY BALL MELONS.

The first order for a carlot shipment of Honey Ball melons has been received by the Texas Honey Ball Association of Fort Worth, from a dealer in Sioux City, Iowa, according to T. H. Adkins, sales manager of the association.

A week's inspection of the 2,500 acres planted to Honey Balls in Tarrant and surrounding counties has just been completed by Mr. Adkins, who reports that 50 to 60 per cent of the total acreage will produce commercial melons. A yield of between 800 and 1,000 carloads is expected.

LAST HONORS TO GEORGE EUGENE MAGILL.

Both the army and navy united at Waco in paying last honors at the funeral of George Eugene Magill, 16-year-old Waco boy-seaman of the first-class, one of the forty-eight victims of the explosion aboard the battleship Mississippi, near San Pedro, California, which occurred June 12. The body was taken to the grave on a caisson, and three volleys were fired as the body was being lowered into the grave. "Taps" were sounded after the grave had been covered. The pallbearers were six sailors, wearing the white uniform of the United States Navy.

BILL FOR TEXTBOOKS ABOUT \$3,000,000.

It is estimated that the Texas textbook bill this year will be approximately \$3,000,000. This large amount is made necessary by the validation of the 1922 contracts in a recent decision of the Supreme Court plus the contracts recently made by the Textbook Commission upon this year's expirations.

With \$3,000,000 deducted from the available school fund, the State appropriation is reduced to that amount, or more than \$2 for each child enumerated in the scholastic age.

NO ADDITIONAL ROAD AID FOR TEXAS IN SIGHT.

The entire appropriation of \$4,410,169 of Federal funds for road construction in Texas for the year beginning July 1 has already been allotted and there will be no additional aid available for allotment until Congress has made additional appropriation, according to R. M. Hubbard, chairman of the Texas Highway Commission.

Chairman Hubbard said that no additional Federal aid has been appropriated at the recent session of Congress, that body having merely made available the appropriation which had previously been made.

ALMOST MILLION DOLLARS LEFT TO CHARITY.

The greater part of an estate valued at over \$1,000,000 was left to charity by the late E. D. Farmer, Fort Worth cattleman, financier and philanthropist, in accordance with the terms of his will, filed in the Parker County Probate Court at Weatherford, June 13th.

George Beggs of Fort Worth, personal friend and former business associate of Mr. Farmer, was named as administrator.

Under the terms of the will, Mr. Beggs, the administrator, with the advice of the sister, is to liquidate the estate within five years and distribute as they see fit the proceeds among various charities in Fort Worth, where Mr. Farmer had large business interests; Parker county, in which his ranch was largely located; Vancouver and certain localities of England.

RADIO WILL BROADCAST COTTON NEWS.

The dissemination of cotton market news in Texas will be expedited by the use of radio, according to plans which have been completed by the Department of Agriculture, under which the entire cotton belt will receive current information on market conditions and prices from broadcasting stations in Dallas, New Orleans, Memphis, Atlanta and Charlotte.

A feature of the service is the information on cotton seed and cotton seed products.

WOULD BROADCAST COTTONSEED PRICE.

At a meeting of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association, in Galveston, June 10, Mr. D. C. Johnson of San Marcos, proposed the daily broadcasting of cotton seed prices by various dealers throughout the State in order to better stabilize the price of cotton seed. The association appointed a committee of five men, representing both North and South Texas, to investigate Mr. Johnson's proposal in the hope of working out of it some practical and beneficial plan.

CAPT. MAPES TO INSTRUCT TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD.

Orders have been issued by the War Department detaching Capt. Paul W. Mapes, Ninth Infantry, from Fort Sam Houston to San Antonio, where he will serve as an instructor of the Texas National Guard. The order will become effective at the end of the annual national matches, to which Capt. Mapes has been assigned for temporary duty.

Capt. Mapes was born in Nebraska, May 5, 1893. He was appointed a First Lieutenant in the infantry on November 30, 1916, and promoted to a captaincy August 8, 1917.

LEGION TO HOLD BIG CONVENTION.

The American Legion convention in Brownwood on August 18, 19 and 20 will be attended by many prominent national figures, according to plans of the program committee of the State department, which met at Temple for a conference.

General John J. Pershing, Secretary of Labor Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Judge K. M. Landis and others are among those invited. Judge Landis has already accepted the invitation and it is expected that General Pershing and probably others will accept soon.

GIFT TO BOY SCOUTS OF DALLAS.

Frank W. Wozencraft, president of the executive board of the Dallas Boy Scouts, has announced a gift of 148 acres of land, near Dallas, as a camp site for the Boy Scouts of Dallas. The giver is Col. A. E. Humphreys of Mexico.

The land lies on the west side of Camp Wisdom and the two camps make a total of about \$45 acres to be used as a recreation spot for the nearly 2,000 Dallas boys who are Boy Scouts. The land will be improved for the Scouts and the boys will make surveys and maps of the tract. Nearly every species of native tree found in Texas grows on the land.

\$1,400,000 FOR HOUSTON SHIP CHANNEL.

Navigation commission officials at Houston have been informed that Congress passed the appropriation which will give to the Houston ship channel \$1,400,000 for deepening and widening the channel to a uniform depth of thirty feet in the next year. The channel has been dredged, or money has already been appropriated for its dredging, to a thirty-foot depth to a point between Manchester and Clinton. Of the appropriation just granted, \$1,100,000 will be used to deepen the channel from this point to the turning basin to the required depth, and to widen the channel to 150 feet. The remaining \$300,000 will be used for the maintenance of the government dredges on the channel for the next year.

10,000 MILES OF HIGHWAY TO BE BUILT.

More than 10,000 miles of highway in Texas is to be constructed with the aid of the Federal Government, under the apportionment of funds just made by the Bureau of Public Roads. The Federal highway act of 1921, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to accept the designation by State officials of not exceeding 7 per cent of their total rural mileage for improvement with Federal aid. Under this designation, which embraces approximately 170,000 miles, Texas is given 10,827 miles.

Appropriations for Federal aid totaling \$540,000,000 have been made since 1916, of which \$27,814,043 has been allotted to Texas. The Federal Government stands up to 50 per cent of the cost of improving the designated highways.

Since the inception of this work, 8,026 miles of State highway have been completed, and there now are under construction 1,548 miles in Texas, approval having been given for projects totaling 251 miles in Texas. In addition, there remains available for new projects not yet approved, the sums of \$816,535 to be spent in Texas.

TEXANS WILL ATTEND MEXICAN UNIVERSITY.

A party of fifty teachers, including three Dallas instructors, departed for Mexico in June to attend the summer courses of the Universidad Nacional, in Mexico City. During the six weeks in Mexico City the party will take side trips to places of interest in the Valley of Mexico and a week-end trip to Vera Cruz, Guadalajara will be visited on the way back to the States.

EL PASO'S CLUB LAND IN BOUNDARY CLAIM.

The entire 200 acres of the El Paso Country Club and the magnificent new Country Club house, all valued at close to \$1,000,000, are included in the 25,000 acres of land claimed by New Mexico from the State of Texas and which is to be submitted to the United States Supreme Court on October 10th.

All of the 25,000 acres is rich land subject to irrigation by the Rio Grande river and from Elephant Butte dam. The boundary dispute arose over the shifting channels of the Rio Grande, which is the boundary line between the two States. The land in dispute extends to the very limits of the city of El Paso.

DECLARES BOLL WEEVIL BLESSING.

"Farmers should not become unduly alarmed over persistent boll weevil propaganda," declares J. Perry Burrus, prominent textile mill manufacturer. "For the boll weevil has been a big factor in keeping cotton prices at a level where the farmer can successfully produce the crop. Production, otherwise excessive, has been reduced by the pest."

Mr. Burrus has been in Texas, recently, looking over prospects for locating several cotton mills in this State. He voiced a warning against increased cotton acreage.

COMPTROLLER WILL COLLECT BACK TAXES.

Since certain lands in the Red River boundary contest have been allotted to the State of Texas by the United States Supreme Court, immediate steps will be taken by the State Comptroller to collect the ad valorem taxes due on these lands for the past five years. Inasmuch as these lands were in controversy for five years no ad valorem or personal taxes were levied.

It is estimated that the taxable values will run well over \$900,000,000.

In addition to the ad valorem and personal taxes due the State, many thousands of dollars will be collected on the gross production of oil on these lands.

Oklahoma brought the suit and must now pay the court costs.

TO BROADCAST CONDITION OF STATE HIGHWAYS.

It is announced by the State Highway Department that on and after June 16, the Texas Highway Bulletin, official organ of the department, will conduct a road condition report bureau in order to inform those who use the State highways of the exact condition of the roads over the State.

This service will be rendered in two separate forms. First, the report on the highways will be broadcast every day from the broadcasting station of the Texas Highway Bulletin at Austin; second, inquiries by mail will be answered.

The report will be broadcast twice each day. In the morning the report will be sent out in code; in the afternoon, between the hours of 6 and 7, it will be given by voice. The report will be relayed to all sections of the State by amateur radio stations, in different cities within the range of the Bulletin broadcasting station at Austin.

DENGUE FEVER REPORTS

Reports of dengue fever cases in Texas are being received at the Texas State Health Department and State Health Officer Malone Duggan said that the disease may again become an epidemic in Texas. Dr. Duggan states that dengue fever cost the State approximately \$8,000,000 last year. Like malaria and yellow fever, it is caused by the bite of the mosquito and it is conveyed in no other way, Dr. Duggan said. It is, therefore, preventable and is simply a question of mosquito control by the individual homes and communities.

The Legislature made a small appropriation last year as a beginning of a State-wide mosquito control. The State Health Department is using that money in those communities where the county or city officials will match it with a like sum. Over thirty counties and about thirty additional communities have been reached. The department has organized six malaria districts which are supervised by a sanitary engineer who works in co-operation with the county and city officers.

The United States Public Health Service also is contributing largely in the control of the mosquito problem, along the Mexican border, and in San Antonio and Corpus Christi. The Government recognizes the great importance of preventing infection from Mexico and for that reason is spending thousands of dollars in this work, Dr. Duggan said. On previous epidemics of dengue, the disease first came from across the Mexican border.

SANTA ANNA NEWS

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SANTA ANNA, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1924

NUMBER 27

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

GRANDMA ORMAN BURIED HERE SUNDAY

Last Sunday afternoon, the remains of Grandma, Mrs. M. A. Orman, were buried here, the funeral being conducted by Pastor S. F. Martin.

Mrs. Orman had lived in these parts for several years, was a good Christian woman, but we are short on data to give a very lengthy mention of her. She paid this office annual visits and kept herself in good standing with the News, thus, she was appreciated by the News force, and we very tenderly extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

MARSHALL FIRM SPREADING OUT

As a result of a business transaction several days back, R. J. Marshall and Sons closed a deal this week with R. Rountree & Son Grocery firm, for the Rountree stock of groceries and feed, will continue the business in the same stand. J. R. Ward and Doc Ashley have been placed in charge of the business, and they both know their business in a grocery store. The store will be conducted under the firm name of The Cash Grocery and goods will be sold only for cash.

The Marshalls say that Santa Anna needs a real cash grocery store, and they are now prepared to supply the need. Notice their announcement on the last page of this paper.

W. E. and Karl Wallace Buy Plant of O'Hair Gin Co. of Coleman

(Democrat-Voice)
W. E. Wallace of Santa Anna and his son Karl Wallace of Bangs have purchased the plant of the O'Hair Gin Company in Coleman. Contract for the purchase was negotiated and signed in Coleman last Saturday.

The deal involves approximately \$300,000. The O'Hair gin plant embraces three separate cotton ginning units and is recognized as one of the completest gin properties in Central West Texas.

The Wallaces are practical ginners, having conducted gins at Santa Anna and Bangs for many years. Karl Wallace will have active management of Coleman plant and will move his family here at an early date.

Mr. O'Hair has been bucking the gin game for twenty years or longer and will retire in order to give attention to his farms and purebred Shorthorn Durham cattle.

DEMOCRATS DEADLOCKED IN CONVENTION

We thought it possible last week when we went to press that by this time we would be able to carry a headline announcing the standard bearer for the Democratic party in this issue of the News, but up to noon Thursday we have no report that indicates a break between M'Adoo and Smith, who have been deadlocked every since the balloting began Monday. Wednesday night closed on the 42 ballot with M'Adoo still leading and Smith second. Surely a change will come over the convention today, and pretty soon the nomination will be declared. However, we will not even predict who it will be.

REVIVAL TO BEGIN THIRD SUNDAY

The Third Sunday in this month has been set for the date to begin a series of revival services at the Baptist church. Rev. S. F. Martin, local pastor will do the preaching, and Prof. B. B. McKinney will conduct the singing and assist in the meeting. Further announcements will be made from time to time, and we trust the meeting will prove a success.

12,000,000 IS U. S. ESTIMATE ON COTTON

Washington, July 2.—A cotton crop of 12,144,000 bales this year was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture.

The area of cotton in cultivation is about 40,403,000 acres, an increase of 1,107,000 acres, or 4.4 per cent as compared with the revised estimate of acreage in cultivation a year ago.

The condition of the crop on June 25 was 71.2 per cent of a normal, compared with 65.6 on May 26 this year, 69.9 on June last year and 71.8 the average on June 25 for the last 11 years.

The estimated acreage and condition on June 25 by States follows:

Virginia, acreage 92,000 and condition 61 per cent.
North Carolina, 1,822,000 and 73.

South Carolina, 2,185,000 and 69.

Georgia, 3,767,000 and 75.

Florida, 1,111,000 and 79.

Alabama, 3,190,000 and 70.

Mississippi, 3,256,000 and 74.

Louisiana, 1,537,000 and 78.

Texas, 15,595,000 and 70.

Arkansas, 3,058,000 and 68.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Johnson of Brownwood visited in the J. M. Oakes home Sunday.



BUSINESS HOUSES TO CLOSE JULY 4th.

The News has been authorized to announce that all the principal stores and business houses of Santa Anna will remain closed all day Friday, July 4th, same being a legal holiday.

This action was not taken until this week, but it has been the custom of the stores here to close, and we trust no one will come to town and be disappointed.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT

There have been reported to the State Board of Health 5330 cases of mosquito bite victims (Dengue and Malaria) for the first five months of 1924. This represents only about 50 per cent of the actual cases that have occurred. With the mosquito season just coming on, and with weather conditions favorable to mosquitoes, we may expect a rather large case rate for the remainder of this year unless each community begins immediately to control the breeding of this disease carrier.

The Isthmus of Panama, for years the despair of humanity, was freed from mosquitoes. Why not free Texas of this menace? Mosquitoes are not migratory, so if you have mosquitoes they were raised in the vicinity of your home. If you have a pool or tank of water, stock it with minnows and they will destroy the wiggle tails; if you haven't the minnows, they will be supplied by the State Board of Health upon application. Perhaps mosquitoes are breeding under the house where the ice box drains, or in water left in tin cans and tubs after a rain.

When a mosquito bites you, consider it a danger signal that the enemies of "Health" are abroad and getting in their deadly work and that the red welt raised by mosquito is a symbol of the red flag of warfare that you should raise against him. You have heard that "Oil on troubled waters" will relieve discord; known also that "oil on stagnant waters" will relieve you of mosquitoes by destroying their breeding places.

Waco, Waxahachie, Hillsboro and sixty other cities are availing themselves of the services of the Sanitary Engineers of the State Board of Health who supervise the draining and oiling of stagnant pools and streams, and make sanitary surveys, giving special attention to mosquito breeding places. Mosquitoes are more dangerous than the Bubonic rat, yet if a rat is discovered in a town beset with Bubonic Plague, a great alarm is sent out; a quarantine is declared; strenuous methods are employed to rid the town of this disease carrier, while the mosquito is treated as an old acquaintance—one of the family—and given no special attention.

Wake up! Destroy the mosquito! Rid Texas of malaria!

Rev. S. F. Martin, S. M. Polk, Jr., D. J. Barnes, G. P. England, W. E. Ragsdale and W. R. Douglass went to Brady Tuesday to hear the Evangelist Crim, who is in a revival meeting there this week.

Albert May of Glen Cove, candidate for Tax Assessor, was among the candidates to call at this office this week.

Deeds Filed For Record.

Miss Clara Croom, et al, to J. A. Mitchell, 440 acres of land, being 160 acres, S. E. 1-4 of Section No. 36, block No. 2, G. H. & H. K. R. Co., Patent No. 3, Vol. No. 14, 120 acres out of Sanford Fading Survey No. 36, Abst. No. 1134, E. side of W. 1-2 of Section No. 36; 160 acres, N. E. 1-4 of Section No. 3, H. T. & B. R. R. Co.; \$13,000.00.

Gafford Clements, to W. J. Coulson, part of Lot No. 4, block No. 42, Original town of Coleman; \$400.00.

L. W. Guthrie et al, to Mrs. S. L. Shaw, 155.5 acres E. part of Block No. 70, Wade H. Bynum Survey No. 272, Abst. No. 15; \$4735.50.

A. A. Willis to A. E. Bush, Lots No. 18, 19 and 20, in block No. 101, and lots No. 11 and 12, in Block No. 96, Gouldbusk; \$1125.00.

R. J. Johnson to J. C. Lovelady, et al, Deacons, for Baptist Church, Rockwood, Block No. out of J. B. Brannan and J. M. Lankford additions to Rockwood.

R. N. Morris to A. V. Dodds, Block No. 5, Subdivision of C. W. Morgan Survey No. 309, Abst. No. 531, containing 165 acres; \$2937.50.

BIRTHS REPORTED

To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gillispie, Coleman, boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walker, Coleman, girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Z. McSwain, Santa Anna, boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Yates, Talpa, boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, Santa Anna, boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Curtice Benton, Gouldbusk, girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Blanton, Gouldbusk, boy.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

Apolar Calderan and Cabera Ruiz.

Mr. Don Jennings and Miss Ethel Kenney.

Mr. Henry Cozart and Miss Lucy Loggins.

Mr. W. P. Henson and Miss Lillie Mae Lykins.

Mr. J. H. Roberts and Mrs. Bennie Vernon.

Mr. W. A. Shields and Miss Jewel Jones.

E. J. Butler (col) and Bertha M. Scott Barrett (col).

Rafail Robles and Encorsacion Castillo.

Mr. T. L. McCarrell and Miss Florence Kline.

Mrs. James Scott of Slaton was a pleasant caller at the News office this week, calling to renew her subscription to the News for another year. Mrs. Scott returned to her home Thursday after a two weeks visit here with her mother and other relatives.

SANTA ANNA DOLLAR DAY, MONDAY, JULY 14

Monday, July 14, has been set for Dollar Day in Santa Anna, and the merchants of this city will have some special bargains to offer on that date. This move has been under consideration for some time, and we hope it proves a success for both the merchants and the buying public.

An effort will be made to get every business house in town to advertise something special for that particular day; items that will be real bargains for One Dollar, and the public will be expected to take advantage of many bargains offered.

The general expression among the merchants is to the effect, they are going to be generous in their offers for this Special Dollar Day Sale, and offer some real sure enough bargains.

We hope the proposition proves a success and grows from month to month. Other towns are successfully carrying on the Dollar Day Specials once in each month, but this feature has been overlooked in Santa Anna.

SINGING CONVENTION MET SUNDAY AT LIBERTY

The Eastern District Singing Convention met with the Liberty class Sunday and if we are to be the judge, we pronounce it another successful convention.

Considering the warm day and the crowded condition, the singing was extra good, and the good citizens of the Liberty community provided well for the convention. Good judgment was used in building temporary shade, and when it came time to eat, well, one would have had to been there and see for themselves to really appreciate the fine dinner. There was plenty left after the crowd had their fill to feed another such bunch, and the quality was equal to the quantity.

At the business session, the convention voted to hold the next convention at the Presbyterian church in Santa Anna, on the next Fifth Sunday, which is August 31.

Mrs. S. W. Childers Entertains

On Saturday evening, June 21, Mrs. S. W. Childers gave a picnic party at the City Lake in honor of her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Aynhart, who were leaving soon. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. Aynhart and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Childers. All report a pleasant time.

BARNES-TURNEY NUPTIALS

Last week, Mr. J. Q. Barnes, popular salesman for the Texas Mercantile company, tied himself over to Alpine (near where the sun sets) where he was married to Miss Ila Ruth Turney, former teacher here in the Santa Anna Public School.

The groom is a member of one of our most popular families, a bright young business man with a promising future, and has many warm friends here by reason of his friendly and generous style and manner.

The bride is the accomplished daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. K. Turney of Alpine, Texas, a splendid young woman with a few years experience in school teaching, having taught in the Santa Anna school the term ending in May 1923. She is a lovable young lady with admirable traits and character, and this city is glad to welcome her to our midst to make her future home.

The News joins the many friends to both parties in offering best wishes and congratulations. In the language of Rip Van Winkle, "May You Live Long and Prosper."

Mrs. Paul Williams Entertains

Mrs. Paul Williams entertained Friday afternoon with an 84 party in honor of her friend, Mrs. Carroll Kingsbery, who is leaving soon for Colorado. All report a pleasant time. A dainty handkerchief and a shopping list were present to the honoree by the hostess. Caramel cake and punch were served to the following guests: Misses Rosamary Bowman, Trixie Gay, Nettie Turner and Mildred Underwood of Pittsburg, Pa., and Mesdames Carroll Kingsbery, Lee Woodward, Karl Wallace and J. O. Martin.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

On next Sunday morning at the eleven o'clock hour Bro. Joe Keevil will give an address on Christian Education. Bro. Keevil has recently become Field Man for Randolph College at Cisco, and is proving to be the right man for the place. Until recently he has been the minister for our great church at Palestine. He is considered a very able man and we feel very fortunate in having him with us next Sunday. We hope to see a large audience out to hear him. He will probably speak at the night service also.

A. L. Oder, minister.

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Our Service

Is intended to satisfy our patrons.

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For a really, refreshing, delicious Ice Cream Soda—try one served at our fountain.

Just imagine—a most generous portion of pure, wholesome, delicious Ice Cream, a plentiful dash of your favorite Crushed Fruit Flavor, fresh carbonated water, and the whole topped off with a good helping of whipped cream—oh, folks, can't you just taste it? Get one here to-day.



Drugs, Sundries, Toilet Articles and Fresh Candies of the better kinds, always found here.

C. K. HUNTER DRUG STORE

THE FOURTH OF JULY

"It's the Fourth of July," We hear people cry, And what does it mean to us? Does it only imply What we see with the eye, Is it only the din and the fuss?

Are fireworks the pride Of the whole country side? Are celebrations all that it means Or, are these only shillings To hide our real feelings, That cover and keep new our dreams?

The shabby old man That goes to the stand Where the speaking is all in full swing, Feels the swelling of pride, Like an intruding tide Gilt gold the commoner things.

The tattered school boy Is o'er filled with the joy As he shouts and runs through the town, That made our fore fathers ring For the joy of the thing 'Til the peals of the bell shook the ground.

Yes, it means more to me Than all I can see, Much more than the fireworks and din For in it I see A country that's free And the great rejoicing of men.

Lila Bell Smith.

J. H. Green to Build.

Contract was let early in the week for erection of a modern six-room cottage at west end of Pecan street for Mr. J. H. Green of Santa Anna. R. S. and J. E. Garrett are contractors on the job. When completed, Mr. and Mrs. Green will occupy the premises. Mr. and Mrs. Green are parents of Mrs. W. N. McCulloch of Coleman.—Democrat-Voice.

Value of Sunshine

Wealth cannot buy it. Inventive genius cannot create it. And all that the well favored and exclusive of the earth have, cannot replace it—and that is just God's pure sunshine!

This is what sunshine does: It makes wealth possible. It gives to labor its life and hope. Without it there would be no food at all—no light, no power, nor even life itself.

All of the raw materials in existence are possible only because of the sunshine.

The deadly germs that destroy life keep out of the way of sunshine, for they cannot live under its life-giving force.

The seeds planted in the ground, and the flowers that have leaped to life from the ground, open and sing forth their silent melodies and give forth their pure and spreading perfume because of the sunshine that has lifted them out of the dirt of the earth.

When it is dark and gloomy, even the birds seek their nests—but when the sun is high and bright they travel far, that they may scatter their happiness to the four winds of the compass.

Christ was crucified in a storm, at dead of night. I do not believe that even those hard hearts could have raised that righteous man and nailed him to the cross under the golden rays of His sunshine.

The sun purifies and recreates life. The sunshine has a wonderful rebuilding, stimulating and health-giving influence over the body. It penetrates into the sleepy, tired nerves, wakes them up, renews them, and gives hopes and courage to the entire body.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Mathews spent Friday in Brownwood.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. E. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for July 6

THE BIRTH OF JESUS

LESSON TEXT—Luke 2:7-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—"For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."—Luke 2:11.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Baby Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—What the Shepherds Saw and Heard.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Greatest Event in the World's History.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Great Hopes Centered in the Birth of Christ.

I. Jesus' Birth Foretold (Micah 5:2). This prediction was made some 700 years before. God moved the emperor to enforce the decree of taxation just in time to cause Mary to be at Bethlehem.

II. Jesus' Birth Announced to Mary and Joseph (Luke 1:26-38). The mighty archangel Gabriel was sent by God to the little town of Nazareth to Mary, a Jewish maiden, who was betrothed to a carpenter of that village by the name of Joseph, solemnly announcing that she should give birth to the Messiah and that this son should not be Joseph's son but should be the child of the Holy Ghost (Matt. 1:18-21). Later the angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph, also, making the same announcement to him, and added that the child should be called Jesus, which means that Jehovah will save His people from their sins (Matt. 1:21).

III. The Prediction Fulfilled (v. 7). This took place at a most propitious time. The Jews were under the power of the Romans. Not only did the birth of Christ occur when all systems of religion and morality were tottering upon their foundations but at a time most suitable for the introduction of the Gospel. The whole world being under one rule made it possible for Christ's ministers to go from city to city and country to country unmolested. The Almighty rules in the whole universe and is never behind in His administration.

The surroundings of Christ at His birth were of a humble sort. The Eternal God condescended to be incorporated with humanity—to be born in a manger, becoming the poorest of the poor that none might be hindered in coming unto Him.

IV. Christ's Birth Announced (vv. 8-14). 1. By Whom? The first Gospel sermon was preached by an angel of the Lord. Thus we see that the exalted ministers of God were interested in men and had part in the announcement of God's plan of salvation.

2. To Whom? His birth was announced to the shepherds who were keeping watch over their flocks by night. The fact that the glorious Gospel message was first sounded forth to them shows that poverty is no barrier to its reception. God does not reveal Himself primarily to the princes and great men of the earth, but oftentimes condescends from such and discloses to the poor. (James 2:5).

3. The Nature of the Message. It was good tidings of great joy. It was good tidings because the darkness of heathendom, which had so long covered the earth, was beginning to vanish. The casting out of Satan, the prince of this world, was about to take place. Liberty was soon to be proclaimed to those who were in bondage. The way of salvation was to be open to all. No longer was the knowledge of God to be confined to the Jews, but offered to the whole world. Glorious news this. So glorious that a multitude of the heavenly host, accompanied this announcement with their song of praise. Thus we see that the first Gospel sermon was in the open air. The minister was the angel of God, the choir were the angels, the audience made up of humble shepherds.

V. The Shepherds Investigating (vv. 15, 16). They did not stop to argue or raise questions, though these things were no doubt passing strange to them. They went immediately to Bethlehem, where they made an investigation and found everything just as represented. They had the privilege of first gazing upon the world's Saviour, the very Lord of glory. They returned with gratitude in their hearts, praising God for all those wonderful things which He had revealed unto them.

VI. The Shepherds Witnessing (vv. 17-20). They found things as announced. When they beheld the Lord of glory they could not remain silent. Therefore, they went back praising God. Those who really hear the Gospel message cannot be silent. If they really hear they must tell it out to others.

Our Needs

The needs for the present are more important to most people than the need and preparation for eternity.—The Living Word.

No Worth With God

Works of the flesh are of no worth with God, because the "flesh profits nothing."—The Living Word.

The Grace of God

The grace of God is not the best thing kind.—The Living Word.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

HOW TOM SMITH TAMED ABILENE

IN THE year 1889 the cowboys who came up from Texas with the trail herds had given Abilene, Kan., the undeniable reputation of being the "wildest and wooliest" of all frontier towns west of the Mississippi. Home talent elected to the position of town marshal gave up the job after a few weeks of stormy attempt to rule. Two men imported from St. Louis came, saw—and went home the same day.

Then the job was offered to Tom Smith of Kit Carson, Colo. Smith was a quiet little man, soft-spoken, almost apologetic in manner. But as town marshal of Green River, Wyo., the previous year he had successfully held in check the tough characters of that little mushroom railroad town, then "end of steel" on the Union Pacific, and he did it with no other weapons than his bare hands.

When his appointment to the marshaling of Abilene was announced, the wisecracks croaked dismally, "He may have tamed Green River with his fists, but this is Abilene. Wait till he sees the big guns of those Texas cowboys!" And then the first official act of the new marshal was to announce that there should be no more pistol-toting in Abilene. Immediately a mighty guffaw went up. Fancy!

The first man to test out the new law was a notorious two-gun bully named Hank Hawkins. Back of Hawkins' when Smith walked up to him in a saloon, were his fellow cowboys, an ugly, scowling group. The desperado laid his hands on his weapons. "What are you goin' to do about these?" he asked with a sneer.

"There is a law against them in this town," replied the marshal quietly.

"There ain't no livin' man can take 'em from me!" roared Hawkins.

Instantly Smith's fist flashed forward in a terrific blow that dropped the cowboy to the floor. Then the marshal faced Hawkins' friends.

"Boys," he said, "I'm going to keep order in Abilene, and I want every man to obey. If he don't I'll make him. You must give up your guns. They will be taken to the mayor's office, where you can claim them when you leave town."

For a moment there was an ominous silence. At any second the hand of a cowboy might go streaking to his holster. Then the silence was broken by the voice of a fare dealer. "Mr. Marshal, that is the nerviest thing I ever saw done. Here's my gun."

The spell was broken, and as the man handed over his weapon the crowd surged forward to do the same. Tom Smith, single-handed and weaponless, had disarmed a whole town, and Abilene was tamed at last.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE VALOR OF YOUNG GEORGE CROGHAN

HE WAS only twenty-one years old when he performed his deed of valor and won the Congressional Medal of Honor. Although he saved the old Northwest for the American flag, just as George Rogers Clark, his uncle, had done thirty-five years previously, the name of Maj. George Croghan appears in few of our school histories.

During the War of 1812 Croghan was in command of Fort Stephenson, a log stockade on the Sandusky river in Ohio which commanded the approach to two important bases of supply for Gen. William Henry Harrison's army. His force consisted of seven officers, all boys like himself, and 100 Kentucky riflemen. His only artillery was a six-pounder, affectionately called "Old Betsy" by the soldiers.

When the British invaded Ohio, Harrison ordered Fort Stephenson evacuated. Croghan insisted that he could hold it and Harrison reluctantly consented to allowing him to try. On August 1, 1813, General Proctor with 500 British regulars and 700 of Tecumseh's Indians appeared before the fort, demanded its surrender and declared that he might not be able to prevent an Indian massacre if he were compelled to storm the walls. Croghan's reply, delivered by a substitute, was: "When this fort shall be taken, there will be no one left to massacre!"

After pondering away at the fort with artillery for a day and a night, a bombardment which made sad havoc with the ramshackle old stockade, Proctor ordered up a storming party. The fire of Croghan's Kentucky riflemen tore great gaps in the redoubt's line, but they rushed forward bravely until they reached the dry moat which surrounded the fort.

But Croghan was prepared for just such an attack. "Old Betsy" had been mounted in a corner blockhouse overlooking the ditch and at this moment a masked loophole was uncovered and the little six-pounder poured forth a withering fire at point-blank range. The ditch became a slaughter pen. The storming party broke and fled.

After this repulse Proctor gave up the fight. His total loss had been nearly 200 men. The American casualties were one killed and seven wounded.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

Relating to Granting of Confederate Pensions.

Senate Joint-Resolution No. 10

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Texas to provide that the Legislature may grant pensions to Confederate soldiers, sailors and their widows, who have been citizens of Texas since prior to January 1, 1910, providing that all soldiers, sailors and their widows eligible under the provisions hereof shall be entitled to be placed upon the rolls and participate in the pension fund created hereunder; levying a tax of seven (\$.07) cents on the one hundred (\$100.00) dollars valuation of property in this State for the payment of such pension, providing that the Legislature may reduce the rate of pension for such purposes, fixing a time for the election to be held on such amendment and making an appropriation to pay the expenses thereof.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Texas shall be amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

Section 51. The Legislature shall have no power to make any grant or authorize the making of any grant of public money to any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporations whatsoever; provided, however, the Legislature may grant aid to indigent or disabled Confederate soldiers and sailors, who came to Texas prior to Jan. 1, 1910, and to their widows, in indigent circumstances and who have been bona fide residents of this state since January 1, 1910, and who were married to such soldiers or sailors prior to Jan. 1, 1910, and to indigent and disabled soldiers who under the special laws of the State of Texas during the war between the States served in organizations for the protection of the frontier against Indian raiders or Mexican marauders and to indigent and disabled soldiers of the militia of the State of Texas who were in active service during the war between the States and to the widows of such soldiers who are in indigent circumstances and who were married to such soldiers prior to January 1, 1910, provided that the word "widow" in the preceding lines of this Section shall not apply to women born since the year 1861, and all soldiers and sailors and widows of soldiers and sailors eligible under the above conditions shall be entitled to be placed upon the pension rolls and participate in the distribution of the pension fund of this State under any existing law or laws hereafter passed by the Legislature, and also to grant aid for the establishment and maintenance of a home for said soldiers and sailors, their wives and widows and women who aided in the Confederacy under such regulations and limitations as may be provided by law, provided the Legislature may provide for husband and wife to remain together, in the home. There is hereby levied in addition to all other taxes heretofore permitted by the Constitution of Texas a State ad valorem tax on property of seven (\$.07) cents on the one hundred (\$100) dollars valuation for the purpose of creating a special fund for the payment of pensions for services in the Confederate army and navy, frontier organizations and the militia of the State of Texas, and for the widows of such soldiers serving in said armies, navies, organizations or militia provided that the Legislature may reduce the tax rate herein levied, and provided further that the provisions of this Section shall not be construed so as to prevent the grant of aid in cases of public calamity.

Sec. 2. The foregoing Constitutional Amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of this State at an election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1924, at which all voters shall have printed or written on their ballots: "For amendment of Section 51 of Article 3 of the Constitution authorizing the Legislature to grant aid to Confederate soldiers, sailors and their widows who have been a resident of this State since Jan-

uary 1, 1910," and "Against amendment to Section 51 of Article 3, of the Constitution, authorizing the Legislature to grant aid to Confederate soldiers and their widows."

Sec. 3. The Governor is hereby directed to issue the proclamation for said election and have the same published as required by the Constitution and laws of this State, and the sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of the general funds of this State not otherwise appropriated for expenses of publications and elections thereunder.

Approved, March 20, 1923.
S. L. STAPLES,
Secretary of State.

Read the ads in the News.

Phone 114
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Santa Anna, Texas

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Dray Line
We Haul Anything

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It's the longest-lasting confection you can buy—and it's a help to digestion and a cleanser for the mouth and teeth.
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We make all kinds of tin and sheet metal containers, and will be glad to figure with you on anything you need in this line.

Bring us your leaky Radiators. We can fix them. If we fail you owe us nothing.

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Under New Management
Fresh Fish every week.
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TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THE HERO OF FORT DEARBORN

WHEN on August 15, 1812, Fort Dearborn, a lonely frontier outpost which stood on the present site of Chicago, was evacuated there rode at the head of the column of troops a white man with his face painted black, the Indian token of a person soon to die. He was Capt. William Wells, a member of a prominent Kentucky family, who as a boy had been captured by the Miami tribe. He had become an Indian in everything except blood, and as a chief of the Miami his hand had slain men of his own race when the western tribes defeated Harmar in 1790 and St. Clair in 1791.

Eventually Wells' love for his favorite niece, Rebekeh Wells, had influenced him to desert his adopted people and return to his own. And it was his devotion to her, now the wife of Capt. Nathan Heald, commandant at Fort Dearborn, that had brought him posthaste from his home in Fort Wayne, Ind., when he heard that Dearborn was to be abandoned. Wells knew the treacherous nature of the Pottawatomies, who were then swarming about Fort Dearborn, and he had no faith in their promise of safe conduct for Heald and his soldiers.

His ominous fears were soon realized, for as the little army marched along the sand dunes on the shore of Lake Michigan, the Pottawatomies attacked. For a few minutes Wells put up a gallant fight at the front. Then seeing the savages surrounding the wagons bearing the women and children of the fort, he rode to the rescue. Several Indian bullets struck him, but he managed to reach the side of his beloved Rebekeh.

"My child," he said to her gently, "I have received my death wound." "Oh, no! Not that!" cried the woman in an agony of terror from the terrible scenes going on about her.

"Yes, there is no hope," he replied. "All that is left for us is to die as bravely as we can." The Indians were closing in on them. His horse went down, pinning one of his legs beneath it, but he killed two Pottawatomies who were rushing toward him with tomahawks uplifted. Then he bared his breast, pointed to his heart and ran his finger around the crown of his head as a sign that they were to shoot him and take his scalp.

The Pottawatomies had recognized him from the first. They knew him as "Black Snake," a warrior of the Miami, as a daring scout for the whites and as one of the bravest men, white or red, on the frontier. So he had his wish: A rifle bullet sped to his mark and his enemies, believing that by so doing they could gain some of his courage, cut out and ate of the great heart of Capt. William Wells, the hero of Fort Dearborn.

Maybe the immigrants think they have a right to this country because it was discovered by an immigrant.

CONGRESS ASKS FOR DICTATORIAL POWERS

(Farm and Ranch)

By submitting a short amendment to the Constitution of the United States to the several legislatures of the states, Congress is asking for dictatorial powers far beyond anything heretofore dreamed of. The proposed amendment reads as follows:

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

Sec. 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

Because of the exploitation of children by a few institutions a sentiment has been created which has crystallized into congressional action resulting in a demand for power to enter into the homes of the people and say to a father or a mother, "This big strong boy of 17 years of age shall not do labor of any kind until he has passed his eighteenth birthday." It asks for power to say to the widowed mother, "Your daughter and your son, capable though they be, are prohibited from helping in your support or in the education of themselves or of their younger brothers and sisters." It asks power to say to the farmer, "Your children shall stay out of the field until they are 18 years of age. They shall do no labor of any kind either in the home or out of it."

The proposed amendment contains no restrictions on the power of Congress. There are no conditions imposed. It says plainly "Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under proposed amendment be ratified by the required number of states, no one knows just how far Congress will go in legislating on the subject. There is no limit on what they may do.

An amendment of this character would do more than take away from the states their right to legislate for their own people. It would take away from parents their right, except through congressional permission, to bring up their children in such a manner as will teach them industry. What are we going to do with our boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 years of age during the vacation periods? Congress asks power to say that they shall not

do anything, or if our congressmen do not care to go that far, to say just what they shall do and how many hours they shall work.

A report was recently published which shows that more than 75 per cent of the holdups of the country are committed by boys from 17 to 21 years of age. Crimes of all sorts are committed by boys and girls under 21 years of age because they have been brought up in idleness and have not learned the value of labor. Today our highways are made unsafe by booze-drinking joy riders of the younger class, and yet Congress asks the states to grant it power to prohibit labor of any character by persons under the age of 18.

Farm and Ranch is opposed to the exploiting of the labor of children. It believes that boys and girls should be given a chance to play and to study and enjoy real childhood. It is of the opinion that regulatory measures are necessary to prevent heartless employers from crowding their factories with little children and making old men and women out of them while yet in their teens, but it is opposed to granting Congress unrestricted powers to prohibit or control the labor of children in any manner or form. It is not a matter for Federal control. It is one for states to handle, and most states today have laws covering the subject. The Federal government has already assumed too many powers. A grave mistake would be made to amend the Constitution granting Congress further power to regulate and control in local matters even to interfering with the rights of parents to bring up their children in the ways of industry and sobriety. Congress might never abuse the power asked, but why give them an opportunity?

Some folks are dissatisfied because farmers are spending too much money for automobiles and gas. No one should spend too much money for anything. But our only regret is that more of our farmers are not able to own and operate automobiles, and to do a number of other things that would help to break the monopoly.—Comanche Chief.

Asserting that the present immigration law "locked the front door of America to Europe and opened the back door to Mexico," James J. Davis, Secretary of labor, declares that he intends to fight for a selective immigration system until it is adopted.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

LORDS OF THE RIVER

IN THE days when steamboats on the Missouri river were the only means of transportation into the upper country of the great plains there was no more important personage on the whole frontier than the Missouri river pilot. With the safety of boat and passengers dependent upon the accuracy of his knowledge of the treacherous "Big Muddy," he exacted instant and unquestioning obedience from the boatmen and soon developed despotic tendencies toward all other men.

Such a man was Bob Burton, who once demanded a fee of \$1,000 from Captain Miller of the steamer Alconia for piloting it from St. Louis to Weston, Mo., and back, a trip of about a week. Miller called Burton a robber and ordered him off the boat. But when the captain could secure no other pilot and, sending for Burton, told him he would pay the thousand, the pilot informed him that it would cost him \$1,500 now.

"What!" yelled the irate captain. "You said you would go for a thousand."

"Yes, but you insulted me," replied Burton. "I'm charging you \$500 for that."

Not so sensitive as Burton, but if anything more autocratic was Joe Oldham, famous for the glory of his raiment as well as for his skill as a pilot. He boasted the largest and finest gold watch in the whole country, with a \$500 diamond set in its stem, and he wore it suspended around his neck by a huge gold chain.

When Captain Rider of the steamboat Post Boy arrived in St. Louis and sent for Oldham to pilot him to Leavenworth, Joe came down to the levee wearing a high silk hat and patent leather shoes and holding in his kid-gloved hands a gold-handled silk umbrella. When asked the price of his services for the trip to Leavenworth, the pilot informed the captain that it would cost him \$1,000.

Rider was indignant. "Man alive, that's more than the boat will make on this trip!" he exclaimed.

"Well, you'll have to talk fast, Captain," replied Oldham. "I won't stand here in the hot sun fifteen minutes for \$1,500."

"All right, I'll let you rob me this time," said Captain Rider, "so come aboard. We're all ready to start."

"You may be ready but I'm not," stated the pilot. "Just call a carriage and send me up to my rooms for my baggage." Nor could he be budged until the captain complied with his demand.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

HE WAS SCALPED—AND LIVED!

WHEN tearing the scalps from the heads of their victims, the red hounds sped away before the settlers arrived upon the scene to avenge their dead." So reads the account of an Indian massacre in one of the old dime novel thrillers, for in the popular mind the victim of the Indian scalping knife always died instantly and in terrible agony. And yet—

In the Omaha public library museum is a human scalp preserved in alcohol. Over in England lives a man—or at least he was living only a few years ago—to whom that scalp belongs. It was jerked from his head by a Cheyenne warrior in Nebraska back in 1867.

William Thompson was his name, and as a young English laborer he was employed by the Union Pacific railroad in the summer of 1867 when it was pushing its rails westward from North Platte, Neb. One day with four companions he started out on a hand-car to repair telegraph lines which the Indians had torn down.

The Cheyennes, whose choicest grounds the railroad was then invading, had resolved to stop the advance of the white man's "iron horse," which was scaring away all the buffalo and other game. A party of young warriors from Chief Turkey Legs band decided to make the attempt near Plum Creek.

So they tied a big stick to the rails and sat down to see what would happen. It happened when the hand-car bearing Thompson and his companions came speeding down the track. The car sprang high into the air and the men were hurled to the ground. They tried to run away, but were soon overtaken by the Indians.

Thompson was shot through the arm, knocked down and partly stunned. An Indian immediately scalped him, but as the savage jumped on his horse to ride away, the white man saw the scalp slip from his belt. Although still half-unconscious, Thompson crawled to where it lay and recovered it. When a rescue party reached him he was still alive and still holding on to his scalp.

When he was taken back to Omaha he took the scalp with him in a pall of water, for he hoped that it might be put back on his head. Such an operation was attempted and Dr. R. C. Moore tried to graft the scalp back in its original position. The operation was not successful and after Thompson returned to England he had the scalp tanned and sent it to Doctor Moore, who presented it to the museum.

Health Means COMFORT

Physically—Financially. The only way to keep fit is to keep close tab on your health, and when insignificant ailments, that might grow into something serious, overtake you, we will be able to be of service by supplying the very medicine you want.

When the Doctor Prescribes

We can fill the prescription to your entire satisfaction. If you don't think so, ask the doctor.

But this store is more than an apothecary shop.

Toilet articles, stationery, kodak supplies, candy, cigars and tobacco and magazines may be found on our shelves and in our cases.

Corner Drug Co

The Child Labor Amendment

Congress has put the question of child labor squarely up to the individual States. The proposed constitutional amendment giving Congress the "power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age" was passed by the House on April 26 and by the Senate on June 2. Ratification of thirty-six states is needed to make it a part of the Constitution.

Using the Congressional vote as a foundation on which to base a prophecy, it may be assumed that thirty states can be counted on to uphold the amendment and that seven will be against it. The balance rests on the decision of the seven states divided in their own ranks. The support of six of these will be needed to win the victory.

There are almost as many regulations controlling child labor as there are states, and the fact is that nearly 1,100,000 children from 12 to 18 years of age are working. It has been conclusively shown that manufacturers are the principal opponents of the amendment, and it has been ascertained that the farmer is as willing to give his child a chance as any one else.

So far the principal opposition to the amendment has come from Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, the Southern Textile Bulletin, the Sentinels of the Republic, the Moderation League of Penna., the Woman's Constitutional League of Maryland and the Anti-Suffrage Association.

The amendment is not a law. It is an enabling act giving Congress power to pass a law. The

amendment would in no way take from the States any right or power which they possess. What is most needed is a uniform standard, and when the care of our children becomes a part of our Constitution we may hope to achieve a minimum standard, above and beyond which the State may advance as far as it chooses.

The bonded indebtedness of the municipalities of the United States continues to increase, and new securities are being issued at the rate of about a billion dollars annually, according to a commentary upon the debt of more than two hundred cities by C. F. Rigger, Chief Accountant, Detroit Bureau of Government Research. The average per capita debt of all cities of 2,500 or more is \$70.80, but the per capita debt ranges from \$253.32 for Norfolk to \$10.96 for Quincy, Ill. The per capita indebtedness in general, however, is below that of thirteen principal Canadian cities, in which it ranges from \$363.05 in Edmonton, Alberta, to \$112.02 in Hamilton, Ontario.

The people of Michigan, under a new law, cannot obtain table salt in any form except that which has been adulterated with iodine. This is for the purpose of reducing the prevalence of goiter. How about the "personal liberty" equation in this proposition?

We are glad to report Mrs. Arch Hunter who has been quite sick, much improved.

Tableware That Will Endure

What a gift for a bride—or your wife, a set of silver service ware!

It will prove a constant source of pride to the owner. Any hostess may be assured of correctness when serving with these beautiful service pieces.

They will give your family service for years to come, and in proportion to the value, they are not expensive.

WATCHES—CLOCKS—JEWELRY

Repairing Promptly Done

Mrs. Comer Blue

"Gifts That Last"

SANTA ANNA NEWS

Entered at the Post Office at Santa Anna, Texas, as Second Class Mail.

J. J. Gregg, Editor and Pub.

One year in Coleman county \$1.00
Six months in Coleman county.....60c
One year outside of county \$1.50
Advertising rates 25c and 30c per inch.

Local notices ten cents per line for each insertion.

Obituaries, Cards of Thanks and Resolutions of Respect are charged at one-half the regular rate.

Friday, July 4, 1924

Little Things Overlooked

What a blessing that we do not all see alike. Were it not so every man would think your wife just as handsome as his own.

Truly it has been said that variety is the spice of life. In short, variety is what causes the wheels to go around, and makes life worth living.

We talk about the earth growing older as the years go by. And so it is, according to the almanac but the world is becoming newer.

Of topics worth studying there is no end, at least not in sight. The why and the wherefore of things is forever challenging us to discussion and the final outcome gives the mind a shunt from the present into the future.

The average mortal spends a lot of time looking into space, speaking to the echoes and listening for whisperings from dark mystery-land, while the earth is filled with interesting, even thrilling events, to say nothing of the curious things, and startling conditions that confront us at every step.

What a pity we are not taught to look downward to the interesting things of the earth on which we live, and not to sit and gaze into mysterious space through which an occasional meteor flits.

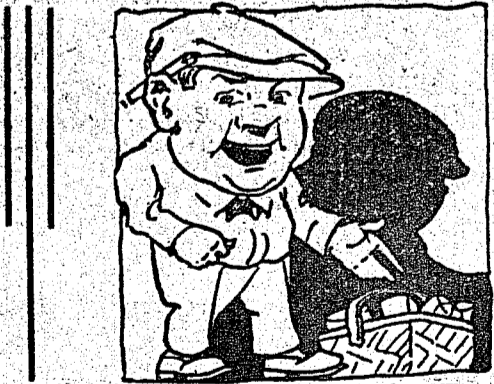
The average individual, young or old, has only the merest inkling of the interesting things that surround him wherever he may be. Had children been taught to look for the curious, the beautiful, the good, in nature, men would be reveling in the very heart of wonderland just now, for June-time is the lifetime of the year.

FIRST BALE OF 1924 TEXAS COTTON GINNED AT MISSION

Mission, June 27.—The first bale of the 1924 cotton crop ginned in Texas yesterday was turned out here.

The bale was pulled from the press at 9:15 a. m. and immediately was started for the Houston Cotton Exchange.

Weight of the bale was announced at 452 pounds and it met all requirements of the cotton exchange.



FATTY FOSTER

SEZ:

If you are out for quality, in cakes and bread and pies, I'll recommend a splendid place For all you hungry guys.

See you for dried and canned fruits, as well as fresh fruits, and all kinds of high grade groceries, at living prices; All Gold Coffee, Bell of Vernon Flour, syrups, meal, cereals, and everything to eat.

Anticipating your patronage, we thank you.

W. R. KELLEY & COMPANY

THE PASSING DAY

(By Will H. Mayes)

One who travels a bit over Texas is forced to the conclusion that the prosperity of the people in the different sections of the state is in almost exact proportion to the extent to which diversification of crops is practiced. Where cotton is the only crop grown and the farmers buy everything for their families and their stock, the houses are unpainted, the farms look worn and dilapidated and there is a general air of poverty and thriftlessness.

I am aware that the people have been told this many times and that they still go on growing cotton and figuring on the gross price received per acre, without stopping to count the money that is paid out for feed bills and living expenses. Strange to say, they are encouraged just now to grow cotton to the exclusion of other crops by many merchants, and especially by merchants who are also farm landlords. These get their percentage of the gross income of the farmer and are not concerned about his living expenses so long as they do not exceed his receipts.

A salesman who travels in both Arkansas and Eastern Texas told the writer recently that there is a noticeable difference between farm conditions in the two states—that Arkansas looks far more progressive and that the farmers are making more money, are living better and are seemingly much better contented. When asked for a reason for it, he said that it was because they nearly starved to death from 1914 to 1917 in Arkansas growing cotton and that they now produce everything they need for a living, so far as it can be done, on their farms.

Exclusive cotton farming not only is poor business for the farmer, but it results in the farmer and his help being idle about half the year, while he and all his family work themselves nearly to death the rest of the time. The only way to succeed in any business, and farming is a business, is to do steady, every-day work with time off occasionally, of course, for vacations. No one can succeed by working half the time and idling the rest of the year. The manufacturer who would work his plant half the time, and let everything go to waste except his chief product, would soon be bank-rupt. His success depends on full time operation, on keeping his expenses at the minimum, and on the elimination of waste. The farmer needs to

learn that he should apply the same principles to his business.

Successful merchandising is done the same way. The merchant whose store force is idle more than half the year is not likely to make much profit from his business. In those sections where only one crop is grown business is good while the crop is being harvested, extra and often incompetent help has to be employed during the rush season, and the rest of the year the sales force is standing around consuming the profits of the busy season. Rents and overhead expenses go on without interruption even though business all may stop.

The only successful way to farm, to manufacture goods, to merchandise, to do anything is to arrange for a steady output of labor and effort and a steady income. It is easier to do this on the farm than anywhere else, and yet it is less practiced there. Our soil and our climate lend themselves to varied production of crops and farmers can grow almost everything in Texas, but they are not doing it in many sections of the state. It is something that each one can do for himself without waiting for his neighbor to act, or without asking permission for others.

MALE QUARTET OF TRINITY UNIVERSITY

The Male Quartet of Trinity University gave an excellent entertainment at the Presbyterian church, Monday evening, which was well attended.

Rev. Owens and wife of Calif., spent last Wednesday visiting his uncle, G. W. Teagle, and left in the afternoon for a visit with relatives at Mart, Texas.

The Week's Program

BEST THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday, 7 and 8 MAE MURRAY in "FASHION ROW"

Beauty and the beast in a Broadway setting. She lied for love and the lie hounded her. It sparkles and sizzles with spicy sentiment. She was plain as she was poor but even the lowest bud can blossom in sunlight into a gorgeous flower. One of her latest features.

2 Reels of "FIGHTING BLOOD" in connection. Wednesday & Thursday, 9 & 10 GLORIA SWANSON in

"MY AMERICAN WIFE" A love story of Buenos Aires, Paris of South America, south of Panama—warm seas, warm passions, warm lipped señoritas and "My American Wife."

The supporting cast handsome Antonio Moreno as a fiery Spanish lover, Walter Long again as a picturesque bandit king, and a host of other favorites. Imagine Gloria's exotic beauty in a warm Spanish setting. Imagine dashing Antonio Moreno as her hot blooded lover.

Aesop Fables in connection. FRIDAY 11

"THE NTH COMMANDMENT" Just a warm slice of real life spiced with laughs and gavety, mellowed with a few tears and moments of tense emotions. You'll like it.

10th Episode of "THE WAY OF A MAN" in connection.

SATURDAY 12 NEAL HART in a FIVE REEL WESTERN COMEDY in connection.

NOTICE—Beginning Friday, July 4th, we will run the moving picture reel of Santa Anna and some of the leading business firms. We will run this picture every night for eight nights, and then once a week thereafter for 12 months.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

THE STEER BRANDED "MURDER, 1889"

TO THE cowboys who rode the range in West Texas during the nineties there was one longhorn steer that was always an object of dread. He was a big, white fellow with "Murder, 1889" branded in huge letters on his left side. His appearance among their herds brought a chill of terror to the superstitious, for this steer was said to have been responsible for the killing of at least nine men and it was believed that his coming to a ranch invariably meant another tragedy.

The steer's sinister history began in January, 1889, during a round-up on the Leon Cipa ranch in Brewster county. In a dispute between H. H. Powe and Fino Gilliland over the ownership of this steer, then a yearling, Gilliland shot Powe and fled. Thereupon Powe's cowboys imprudently the gruesome brand upon the steer's hide, and turned him loose on the range. A short time later Jeff Webb, Gilliland's nephew, was killed under mysterious circumstances near the town of Alpine, and Gilliland believed that Sam Taylor, a noted desperado, was responsible for the deed. One night Taylor was playing poker in a saloon in Alpine when some one fired a load of buckshot through the window, killing him instantly and mortally wounding an easterner who was sitting in the game.

It was in this game that the cowboys' "dead man's hand"—aces and eights—originated, for Taylor had just won a pot with those cards and he fell dead across the table with them clutched in his hand. But the strangest part of the affair occurred soon afterwards. A big white steer with "Murder, 1889" branded on his side was seen near the saloon looking meditatively through the window where the fatal shot had been fired.

About six months after Gilliland killed Powe, he himself was shot down by two Texas Rangers when he resisted arrest. While the officers were looking over the scene of the battle a steer walked out of a patch of scrub oak to where Gilliland lay and stood sniffing at his body. As it turned to leave the Rangers saw the brand "Murder, 1889" on its side. By some mysterious coincidence the steer had drifted to this spot, 75 miles from the scene of its branding, and was here at the exact time when Gilliland was killed.

After this incident the big longhorn was seen at many places where crimes had been committed and ignorant Mexicans of the country spread the story that it possessed the spirit of the dead Gilliland.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

BUFFALO BILL'S FIRST REHEARSAL

NOT the least of Col. W. F. Cody's contribution to history was the fact that in his Wild West show he kept alive the memory of the American frontier long after the last frontier had vanished. When he organized it he determined that realism should be the keynote of the enterprise and the first rehearsal proved realistic beyond his wildest hopes.

It was staged on the fair grounds at Columbus, Neb. The feature act was an Indian attack on a stage coach and a rescue by Buffalo Bill and his cowboys. Six young mules, barely broken to harness, were to draw the coach and Sam Matthews, a veteran of the Overland route, was secured to drive them. The attacking redskins were young Pawnees from a reservation nearby, under the management of Maj. Frank North, commander of the famous Pawnee Scouts.

Cody invited the city council of Columbus and the mayor, "Pap" Clothier, a quaint but exceedingly hot-tempered old fellow, to ride in the coach and "Pap's" pride swelled almost to the bursting point at the honor. The whole population of Columbus was out to see the show as Buffalo Bill's guests. The mules were visibly nervous from the start and when, at the appointed signal, the Pawnees charged firing blank cartridges and whooping their loudest, the mules promptly stampeded. Around and around the race track they tore at dizzy speed and the Indians, mad with the joy of chase, redoubled their efforts at noise-making.

As the coach tore past the grandstand, the spectators saw "Pap" Clothier thrust his head out of the window, wave his arms at Matthews and shriek "Stop! H—! Stop! Let us out! H—! Stop!" It was a useless plea for it was taking all of Sam's skill as a driver to keep the awfully lurching vehicle from overturning.

Finally Cody and North succeeded in cutting out bunches of the Indians, as they would cattle, and the mules eventually ran themselves down. As the coach came to a stop an enraged man burst from it and to Buffalo Bill's attempted explanation roared "Realistic! H—! Let me get hold of you! I'll show you something realistic!" And only the restraining hands of the city council on the mayoral coat-tails prevented the addition of a "massacre" to the program.

THRESHING SEASON

is here, and we are ready to serve you with the best of

Cooked Meats and Groceries

Phone us your wants, if possible, a day before and we will have your meat ready on time.

Our Groceries are always fresh and complete.

Phone us your next order and it will be appreciated.

Hunter Brothers

Phones 48 and 49 Santa Anna, Texas

It Paid Him to Advertise

One of the most persistent advertisers in the history of success was Robinson Crusoe. He knew what he wanted—and he put up an ad for one. He flung a shirt on a pole, at the top of his island, that, in the language of the sea, was plain to every sea-faring man.

The circulation was small—there was no other medium but Crusoe kept at it, despite the fact that he got no inquiries for a long time. He changed his copy—as one garment after another was frayed out—and in the end got what he wanted.

Suppose Crusoe had taken down that signal after a time and declared, "advertising doesn't pay" Where would he and his story be now?

Put up your signal and keep it there. Crusoe advertised under very discouraging circumstances. You've got a sure thing—it is only necessary to have the patience, persistence and pluck of Robinson Crusoe—and the good ship "Better Business" will soon tie up "longside your pier."

Presbyterian Sunday School

"It shall turn to you for a testimony." What is the testimony we have to offer?

"Ye are our epistles, know and read of all men." What is the world reading in us?

Come to Sunday School at 10 o'clock Sunday morning.

Mrs. Amos Taylor had a serious operation in the local hospital last week and is doing nicely.

JUNIOR B. Y. P. U.

"What America Needs Most" Memory work—Queenie Gregg. Your Flag and my Flag—Queenie Gregg.

Pledge to American Flag—Alice Hooper.

First boy—Jack Gregg. Second boy—James Polk. America—Frances Jones. Courage—Jack Gregg.

Temperance—Dimple Nabours. Preparation—Queenie Gregg. Love—Lessie Meader. Service—Alice Hooper.

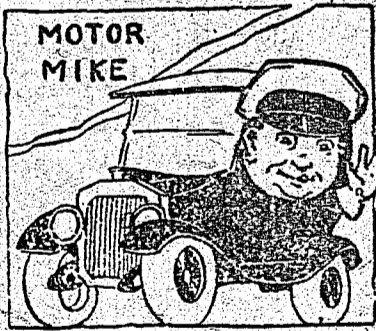
The following officers were elected last Sunday: President—Lessie Meader. Vice-Pres.—James Polk. Secretary—Eris Gregg. Corresponding Sec.—Alice Hooper.

Treas.—Margurite Donham. Groups Capt. No. 1—Queenie Gregg.

Groups Capt. No. 2—Letha Mae Lackey.

Boy has 7 Grandmothers

Little Paul Craig, Jr., age 2 and 1-2 years old, formerly of this place but now living in Brownwood, is what we call a lucky little boy, having seven living grandmothers. Their names are as follows: Mrs. W. D. Taylor, Mrs. A. E. Craig, Mrs. R. H. Taylor, Mrs. J. B. Kegans, Mrs. L. E. Sharp, all of this place and Mrs. Young of Temple and Mrs. Craig of Stephenville. Let us hear from some other little boy or girl who has seven living grandmothers. Mrs. Young of Temple is little Jr.'s great-great-grand-mother.



MOTOR MIKE SAYS:

Vacation time is here again; We all crave for the mountains, And for the creeks and woods and fields, And for the sparkling fountains. We like to fish and roam about, And hear the wild birds sing, And when we go to start our trip, A Ford's the proper thing.

We sell Fords, genuine Ford parts, accessories, gas, grease, oils and everything you need. Come to see us.

SANTA ANNA MOTOR COMPANY

LOCAL ADVERTISING

BIG Reduction on Goodrich tires and tubes, all fresh stock.—C. E. Welch Harness and Saddle Shop.

TAILOR Made Clothing—New Fall line just arrived. Some real bargains in Summer line. Extra Trousers FREE—Polk Bros.

TANKS and Water barrells made to order at the Radiator and Tin Shop.—L. C. Williams.

POSTED

The public is hereby notified that no camping, fishing, hunting or other trespassing will be permitted on our premises.—**BARTON BROS.** 26p

BIG Reduction on Goodrich tires and tubes, all fresh stock.—C. E. Welch Harness and Saddle Shop.

FOR SALE—Registered and high grade young Jersey Males.—H. J. Parker. 23-1f

KODAKS and supplies, finishing work guaranteed, quick service.—Polk Bros.

W. O. W. NOTICE

Delinquent Woodman may now reinstate FREE. See me at once for particulars.—**J. S. Jones clerk.** 19-1f

WHY have a leaky Raidator and hot motor? when you can have them cleaned and repaired at a small cost.—L. C. Williams Radiator and Tin Shop.

BIG Reduction on Goodrich tires and tubes, all fresh stock.—C. E. Welch Harness and Saddle Shop.

VICTROLAS and records, sold for cash or easy terms; new records each week. Call and see them.—Polk Bros.

TRY Gardner's Pure Filtered Gasoline and see the difference. It cost no more. 13-1f

BALER For Sale—See or phone John Richardson, at Mrs. W. K. Richardson home. 26-3p

WE make a special price on Grasshopper pans.—S. C. Williams Radiator and Tin Shop.

TAILORED Suits from our new line will be correct for Fall also. We guarantee a perfect fit and satisfaction.—Polk Bros.

POSTED

The public is hereby notified that no hunting, camping, trespassing or frequenting of any nature is allowed on our premises.—**R. E. DeRusha, G. P. Richardson, C. F. Freeman.**

GOOD Automobile to trade in on a house and lot in Santa Anna.—Dr. W. F. Holland. 24-1f

ANYONE interested in studying voice through the summer please call 67—Louise Aston. 25-3

LOST—By mistake, 10 lbs. grasshopper poison, 3 cans Prince Albert smoking tobacco and 3 cans of Salmon; placed in wrong car Saturday, near Kelley & Co. store. Reward.—A. D. Olinger.

GOOD Milk Cow for sale—Fresh and coming fresh, 2 Jerseys and one Holstein; price right.—Allen S. Jones, 12 miles south of Santa Anna. 27-4tp

FORD CAR For Sale or Trade.—C. E. WELCH. 27-1f

KODAKS for your vacation; all sizes on sale now; also film and finishing.—Polk Bros.

FARM FOR SALE—183 1-3 acres, 110 in cultivation, well improved, plenty of wood and water 2 sets of buildings, \$40.00 per acre.—R. H. Taylor, 6 miles Southwest of Santa, Anna. 27-8

AUTHORIZED Agent for Davis Independent Paint Factory of Kansas City, Mo. Will sell by order from factor to consumer direct all paint supplies and lead and Linseed Oil, in any amount desired—reducing cost of painting nearly one half from present prices. Also good line of wall paper. All goods sold under a money guarantee.—Washington Cruger, Santa Anna, Tex. 15-3a

TEACHERS MAKE USE OF MATERIALS AT HAND

Only seven out of each 100 who start to school ever reach the high school. Lack of real live school rooms is one reason for this.

At the Teachers College at Canyon, Texas, there is one teacher who is trying to teach young teachers how to make their schools interesting by using materials which are at hand, ready for use for the asking or for a very small fee. Recently an exhibit of such material, which may be used in the teaching of reading, geography, arithmetic, history and almost any other subject, was held at the college and was seen by hundreds of prospective teachers. This exhibit was prepared by the students of Miss Mary Adaline Lamb under her direction. Nearly all of the students who did this work will be teaching in the schools of the Panhandle of Texas next year.

Among the articles shown in this exhibit was a cotton plantation; on it was the farm house, the cabins occupied by the helpers, cotton ready to be picked, a bale of cotton ready for market. Nearby was a graph which showed how Texas ranks in the production of cotton as compared with other states. There were bulletins on the production of cotton and booklets showing samples and telling the story of many cotton products.

Such problems as those of health, of school room arrangement, of playground and apparatus, school ground sanitation and beautification were worked out in the same graphic manner. Food products common in the lives of the children, rubber articles that touch their lives daily and others furnished the motive for intensely interesting work in nearly all the common branches of the public school.

Moreover, these young teachers-in-training have learned how to avail themselves of the unlimited materials which may be had for the asking from the United States Department of Agriculture, from various state departments, from industrial sources. They have learned ways to finance libraries and playground apparatuses for their schools.

Through their own interesting contacts with the real stories of articles which they have heretofore considered unworthy of notice they have learned to enrich the lives of the whole of their communities. They will be better teachers and the Panhandle will have better schools for their training.—Exchange.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Mathews spent Friday in Brownwood.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By **ELMO SCOTT WATSON**
(© 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

THE OATH OF A RANGER

BACK in the days when Arizona was "cow country" two men rode the range together for one of the big cattle outfits and, although totally different in temperament, Bill Smith and Carlos Tafolla were pals whose friendship had been cemented by years of hardship and danger. When the cattle business declined in that territory, Tafolla enlisted in Capt. Burton Mossman's Arizona Rangers, a splendid body of picked men sworn to uphold the law and to place duty over friendship, love or life itself. As for Smith—he drifted from one job to another. In 1900 a band of outlaws who had been stealing horses, robbing banks and post offices and committing murders in New Mexico, were driven over into Arizona. By a strange turn of fate it was Tafolla and another Ranger named Maxwell who discovered the bandits' stronghold in a deep canyon in the White mountains.

It was the custom of the Arizona Rangers, before going into action to take the Ranger's oath. So Maxwell and Tafolla rode side by side, clasped each other's hand and repeated the secret words that bound them to stick to each other even unto death. They were within 60 yards of the outlaw camp before their approach was discovered. When Maxwell lifted his voice in a demand for surrender there was an ominous silence. Then a man stepped out into view.

"Hello, Tafolla," he said.

"Hello, Smith," replied the Ranger quietly.

"This is hard luck," said the outlaw. "You're as good as dead, Tafolla, if you try to arrest us. We outnumber you and we will never be taken alive."

When Tafolla told him that an Arizona Ranger never counted the odds, Smith reminded him of his own reputation as a marksman who never missed.

"I don't want to kill you, Carlos," he pleaded. "For the sake of old times, go away. If you will, we'll leave this country and never come back."

"I'm sorry, Bill, but we can't. We've just taken the Ranger's oath. But if things come out as you say, do me one favor. Get word to Captain Mossman that we did the best we could," said Tafolla.

Then the Rangers started forward and the shooting began. Smith tried to scare them away. He put four bullets through the top of Tafolla's high-crowned Stetson. The Ranger continued to advance, firing as he came. Then Smith lowered his sights and shot his old friend between the eyes.

Bill Smith kept his word. A few weeks later Captain Mossman received a letter from the outlaw, somewhere in Mexico, telling how Rangers Maxwell and Tafolla had kept the Ranger's oath.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By **ELMO SCOTT WATSON**
(© 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

THEY SHOWED HOW A CHEYENNE WARRIOR CAN DIE

IN THE summer of 1890 Head Chief and Young Mule, two young Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Lame Deer reservation in Montana, were accused of the murder of a boy named Hugh Boyle. When the authorities demanded that their tribesmen surrender the two braves, the Indians tried to settle the matter according to their ancient custom. They offered the largest number of horses and other Indian wealth that had ever in the history of the tribe been given as an atonement for killing a man, but when the agent told them that this would not do, the chiefs sent him this message:

"You will hang Head Chief and Young Mule if we give them up. When a man is hanged his soul cannot escape from his body and it, too, is killed. That is no death for a warrior. Let them die fighting."

So they announced that on a certain date the two men would attack the agency and they expected the soldiers to be on hand to defend it. This proposition for a pre-arranged and spectacular suicide was a startling one, but the agent had no alternative but to accept it. On September 13, the day appointed, a troop of the First cavalry and the Indian police were drawn up in battle array before the agency. On all of the surrounding heights sat the Cheyennes to see the battle. And with the stage thus set, the principal actors soon appeared for their part in the drama.

That morning the medicine man had anointed them in preparation for their ride to death. They had put on their finest clothes and painted themselves.

Then, singing their death songs, Head Chief and Young Mule dashed forward, two men against more than a hundred. Under the hail of bullets that greeted them Young Mule went down. But Head Chief seemed to bear a charmed life. He rode unscathed past the line of soldiers and police firing pointblank at him until he was out of range. Then he turned and deliberately rode back, and, this time, a bullet found its mark.

Later it was learned that Young Mule had had no part in killing Boyle, but a mistaken sense of honor prevented his trying to prove his innocence.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

If you sit down with a group of men past fifty, it won't be long until you hear something about "the good old days." But nothing is said about the hotel room with bowl and pitcher, a dirty piece of soap, a hairbrush on a chain, a roller towel, and a sink that stinks.

When you hear some of these old moss-backs talking about "the good old days" just remind them of the time when someone had to keep the old fly-brush going during meal time and the white-winged brigade followed the horses on the streets with shovels and dust carts. When every home had a fence around it and the husband came home at night with his breath reeking of stale beer, limburger cheese and onions. When you read your book at night beside an ill-smelling coal-oil lamp and had to take off the chimney and trim the wick at intervals. When you heated a kettle of water on Saturday night and took your bath on a rubber mat on the kitchen floor. When the pictures on the parlor walls were crude crayon portraits of stern men with long beards and shriveled women in lace caps.

"Good old days" indeed! When you never saw an orange except at Christmas time and never tasted ice cream except on the Fourth of July, or at some grand social affair. When the country was the one big show of the year and the little children played with empty spools and corn-cobs.

Why, we live more in one glad week today than we did then in a whole year. We have oranges for breakfast almost the entire year round. We have hot running water upstairs and down; and we bathe in clean porcelain bath tubs and tiled showers. We throw away beautiful calendars with colored pictures that people would have been proud to hang in the parlors in "those good old days." We drive 20 miles of an evening over paved roads, in soft cushioned cars, to see a moving picture that takes us around the world, and come back to a home that is warmed by furnace heat. We step to a little instrument upon a stand in the hall and talk to our distant friends instantly. We tune in on the radio and listen to a band playing hundreds of miles away. We go out to the front step and pick up the evening paper and read a full account of an earthquake disaster in Japan, that happened that same day. We read of a big ship, in mid-ocean that is in distress and learn that other vessels are steaming to her aid. We press a button and the house is flooded with light, we turn a little dial on the wall and know that though the thermometer falls below zero, the house will have a

temperature of seventy when we awake in the morning. We drop our soiled linen into a clothes chute in the wall and it goes to the laundry in the cellar, where an electric washing machine awaits it. Frigid air in the ice chest keeps the food fresh and the housewife touches a match to the burner under the oven on the kitchen range, adjusts a heat regulator, puts in the meat for supper, and goes away to spend the afternoon while the evening meal is cooking. Our windows are screened against flies and bugs in the summer and weather-stripped against snow and wind in the winter. We go farther, stay longer and get back quicker than we ever did before.

Don't let the old fellows deceive you, my son, about "the good old days."

BAPTIST CHURCH

Sunday school at 9:45. Classes for all. If you are not already in S. S. fall in Sunday and you will receive a glad welcome.

There will be special services during the day. The pastor is trying to secure some outstanding speaker for the morning hour. You will not want to miss this service. At 3:30 p. m. there will be an ordination service. The church will ordain Bro. T. S. Slaughter to the ministry at that hour. There will be present the following pastors to assist in this service: Dr. W. R. Hornsburg of Brownwood, Pastor Johnson of Bangs; Rev. E. E. Dawson and McCorkle of Coleman. You have a special invitation to attend this service.

Services Sunday evening 8:15. Come and bring your friends and worship with us.

Sidney F. Martin, pastor.



You Are Always Welcome at This Store!

We invite and appreciate your patronage in every section of this store. We are trying to build up the reputation of this store as a whole, so that you will come here for merchandise whether it is specially advertised or not. We want to make each department a trustworthy supply center for its kind of merchandise, so that you will come to it for whatever you need whether these items have been mentioned in special advertisements or not.

In addition, we want you to feel free to make this store your headquarters whether you are planning definite purchases or not. Come in and look around, if that's what you wish to do. See what new fabrics are displayed. Get some valuable ideas on ways to make that new frock. Stop in a moment to rest when doing your marketing—in short make this store your headquarters.

R. P. Crum & Son
"House of Service"

Special Prices
—on—
Paint, Varnish
and
Enamel

Since I will be out of town for several weeks, leaving about the middle of July, I will sell paint at a reduction of 50c on the gallon from now until I leave. I will reduce the price on varnish and enamel in proportion. Will deliver from 1 gallon up.

F. M. JAYNES
Phone 244

THE GENERAL SECRETARIAL COURSE

The Tyler Commercial College embraces every subject that is needed for a person to hold a responsible position as a Private Secretary or a secretary of any firm. This course is especially prepared and offered to the ambitious young person who has a desire to grow with the large corporations, where one's chances for promotion to places of honor and trust in the executive end of the business are unlimited—persons who realize that to reach this goal and stick after it is reached find it necessary to have a full knowledge of the subjects taught in this course in order to intelligently direct men and methods under their supervision. Any one coming to us with a determination to succeed will make a success of this course.

Write us at once for more information about the opportunities this branch of our school offers.

Other subjects being taught are: General Business, General Banking, General Railroad and Western Union, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Business Administration and Finance, Civil Service, Penmanship, Cotton Classing, Telegraphy and Radio.

"Achieving Success in Business," a very interesting book, will tell you about any course you are interested in. Just mail the coupon below for full information and free book.

Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas.
Name
Address

See Editor of The News for Scholarship.

Do your own thinking, likewise your own voting, when you go to the polls to cast your ballot. This is a free country and every man is a king and every woman a queen. Don't barter your independence and self-respect to please a political boss.

Bologna and Crackers

The deck has been cut for a new deal and we are launching the boat for ride on Lake Economy. Everywhere men and women have been living too extravagantly and the time has come when we must take stock of our resources and curtail the expenditure of money for useless and frivolous things.

When your steady salary suddenly drops from \$1500 to nothing—when the decimal point takes its place from right to left, and there is nothing left—when you cross the street to avoid passing the shops where you owe money—when you look back on the mad, glad days of plenty, it is then that the value of a good position strikes you and it strikes you hard.

When you stand with your back to the wall and dread stoop over lest you display the seat of your trouble—when the memory of chicken dinners and joy rides to the race track return—when you sneak home with a dime's worth of bologna and a sack of crackers, it is then that your faults and past waste of time and money will rise up and smite you.

Most men have to go through this season before they can thoroughly appreciate a steady job. Few men can get the lesson until they get the hook.

There are showier towns than our little town, there are towns that are bigger than this. And the people who live in the quieter towns don't know what excitement they miss. There are things you see in the wealthier towns that you don't see in a town that's small; and yet up and down, there is no other town like our little town after all. In the glittering streets of the glittering town, with its palace and pavement and thrall, in the midst of the throng you will frequently long for your own little town after all. If you live and you work in your own little town in spite of the fact that it's small, you'll find in the end that our own little town is the best little town after all.

GRAND JURY REPORT

To the Hon. J. O. Woodward, Judge of 35th Judicial District, Coleman, Texas.

We, your Grand Jury, empaneled for the June Term 1924 of the District Court of Coleman County, Texas, having concluded our labors for this term and being now about to adjourn, beg leave to submit to you the following report, to-wit:

1. We have, to the best of our ability, diligently inquired into and investigated all matters which have been brought to our attention concerning, not only the violations of the law, but all such matters and things as you, in your charge to us, advised and suggested; and upon investigation of matters brought to our attention concerning the violation of the laws of this state, we have returned into this Court ten indictments for felony and two indictments for a misdemeanor.

2. We have carefully examined into the affairs of Coleman county and have examined and checked the Auditor's report showing the financial condition of Coleman county and the expenditure of all funds, which said report covers a period from January 1, 1923 and ending March 31, 1924, and we are highly pleased to be able to report that we find the financial condition of the county in excellent condition and bespeak for the county officials, whose duty it has been to look after the County's financial affairs, a word of commendation for the excellent condition of affairs now existing in this county.

3. We have, from all sources available to us, made diligent inquiry into any and all rumors coming to us concerning, not only the violation of the criminal laws, but the violation of any duty imposed upon the officers of this county, and it is again with pleasure that we have to say that the officers in this county appear to have performed well their duty and should be publicly commended therefor.

4. We have visited the County Jail and find it well kept; the prisoners well cared for and no complaint, and the Sheriff deserves credit for the manner in which the jail is kept and for the treatment of prisoners under his care.

5. We have visited the Courthouse and inspected the Jury rooms and we find they are being well kept and have been improved since the previous term of this Court; but in this connection we would like to suggest that, if possible and without too great an expense, the courthouse should be rearranged or remodelled in such manner as to provide adequate accommodations for the future Grand Juries and witnesses; and in this connection we further recommend that some arrangements should be made in reference to accommodate witnesses who are in attendance upon District Court, especially the lady witnesses.

6. As a rule, we find that moral conditions in this county are at least on an average and we have no specific recommendations to make to you, or to the officers, in reference thereto, but we do desire to call your attention and the public's attention to the necessity of parents paying more attention to the children now growing up and who are likely to become influenced by the modern tendencies, for we believe the first step toward raising good citizens, begins in the home.

7. We take special pleasure in expressing to you our highest appreciation of your charge and instructions to us when we were convened as your Grand Jury and we desire to state to you and to the public in general, that in our experience, both as Grand Jurors, Petit Jurors and as visitors about the Courts, we have never yet heard delivered in any Court a more appropriate and more timely, or a more thorough charge to a Grand Jury in reference to their duties and in reference to the duty of the citizenship toward the enforcement of the laws. Your instructions to us in reference to our duties have indeed been helpful and your general remarks concerning good citizenship and the duty of people to their Government and

to Christianity, was indeed timely and appreciated by us; and as your Grand Jurors, we desire to publicly express to you our highest appreciation of your efforts to enforce the laws in this District and to encourage a better citizenship and a curtailment of crime, whether it be illegal or just immoral.

8. We are happy to note your continued improvement from recent illness and that you are now able to resume your duties in the Courtroom and we want to express to you further our appreciation of your thoughtfulness in permitting the farmers to be released from Court duties in order that they might harvest crops.

9. We desire further to express our appreciation of the splendid cooperation and support given to us by our efficient District Attorney, the Hon. Walter U. Early who has given his time and attention to every matter brought before us and who has at all times shown a disposition faithfully, fairly and impartially to act as the chief prosecuting officer in this county. His services have been valuable to us and we feel it our duty to publicly state to you in this report, that we appreciate his every effort to enforce the laws.

10. Our bailiffs have been diligent. The County Officers have been accommodating to us and by reason of all the matters herein mentioned, our burdens have been lessened and we have been able to transact the business with greater dispatch.

11. We take pleasure in expressing our appreciation of the well kept Courthouse and yard under the supervision of Mr. Stafford, the present caretaker, and he deserves much credit for his efforts in beautifying the Courthouse and the Court yard.

Again expressing to you our highest appreciation of your courtesies to us, your charge and instructions to us and your faithful discharge of the duties of your high office, we now submit to you this our final report and ask that we do be discharged from further service.

Respectfully submitted,
LEMAN BROWN,
Foreman.

MORE PENSIONS

(Stephenville Tribune)
Editor Frank Gaston, of the Granbury News, has been here long enough to appreciate the evils of burdensome taxation. In the last edition of his good paper he has the following to say, clipped from the Dallas News:

"The third vice president of the Texas Teachers' Pension Association has had Attorney General Keeling draft a proposed amendment to the Constitution of Texas under which retired teachers of Texas will obtain a pension. In her announcement regarding the amendment which her organization is preparing to present to the state, Miss Anna L. Howard made mention of the Teachers' Retirement Fund Association, which was to be supported by contributions from the teachers themselves. It fell through, it seems, and the Texas Teachers' Pension Association was organized. The moral would seem to be that the teachers aren't willing to lay aside sums for an organization to provide retired teachers with financial assistance; but are willing to accept charity from the State after they have got past their period of active service.

"It is probable the majority of teachers in the State would not indorse such a project put forward in their name. Certainly it is to be hoped that they wouldn't. The sentiment for pensions, however, is in line with much that is going on these days. The proponents of the measure under discussion, however, deserve the credit of not having asked for the gratuity as 'adjusted compensation.' They called it pension, and pension it is.

"If we're going to have pensions, why stop with the teachers? Newspaper men like easy money and an assurance of a comfortable old age. Pension them. Farmers have hard times and poor crops, mortgages, boll weevils, grasshoppers, drouth, floods, green bugs, chinch bugs, potato bugs and heaven only knows what else besides. Give the farmer a pension. Mothers need pensions because they bear

children, and children need pensions against the time when they have no mothers to draw pensions for them. Let the employed have a go at the Treasury when their work is over, and the unemployed before it is half begun. Broken-down professional men, broken-up homes, broken-out geniuses, broken-over standards of self-respect and self-support—all these make acceptable occasions for pensions. Let's all of us get pensions, all of us swear off our taxes, all of us take a twelve months' holiday, all of us abandon the last responsibility to anything or anybody and enter into the new freedom where somebody else is always to blame for everything and somebody else always pays."

Unity of action is the salvation of any community. Get together Business men; put your shoulder to the wheel. Santa Anna's prosperity depends on you.

As a step in its program of farm relief, the Egyptian Government announces it has placed bids in the American market for 28,500 tons of commercial fertilizer, which will be distributed among small farmers.

ANDREW CARNEGIE SAID:

"If a business is worth any of your time it is worth all of it."

"Many people have passed up a golden opportunity by putting their minds to one thing and their money to another."

"The time to invest in your business is when its future is before it, not behind it. Here lies the secret of success."

"Nowadays business is service. It requires an understanding of human ways and the acquisition of studied knowledge."

"It requires the cultivation of public opinion by liberal, broad-minded policies."

"It requires the thinking of thinkers' the doing of the doers, and the elimination of the gambling instinct."

"The average person puts 25 per cent of his energy and ability into his work. The world takes off its hat to those who put in more than 50 per cent of their capacity, and stands on its head for those few and far between souls who devote 100 per cent."

Mr. and Mrs. Evans Wise of Rockwood have their baby in the local hospital for treatment.

ANNUAL FARM-LABOR-UNION PICNIC
JULY 17th-18th-19th
IN OVERALL PASTURE
Near Coleman and Fisk Highway

Plenty of clean amusements, plenty of water and shade, good music but no gambling devices, educational talks each day from the following speakers:

FRED W. DAVIS
Candidate for U. S. Senate, July 17th.

BARRY MILLER
of Dallas, Candidate for Lieutenant Governor, July 18th.

T. W. DAVIDSON
Candidate for Governor, July 19th. T. W. Davidson is our present Lieutenant Gov.

A. C. HOWERTON
of Sanger, Texas, State Executive Committeeman, and

WILL GLIDEWELL
of Grayson County speak each day.

Come one and all and enjoy the outing, the social and educational opportunities thus offered. There will be music before and after speakings also other kinds of amusements to please both the young and the old.

For concession rights see or write:

J. H. ALLEN, GOULDBUSK
A. P. BLEDSOE, VALERA
J. T. SIKES, FISK

"sure fit" can't blow away

SURE-FIT TIGHTEN OR LOOSEN CAPS
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ECZEMA!

THIS isn't one of those false treatments that offers you have seen so many times. We don't offer to give you something for nothing—but we do guarantee that you can try this wonderful treatment, entirely at our risk, and this guarantee is backed by your local druggist.

"HUNT'S GUARANTEED SKIN DISEASE REMEDIES" (Hunt's Salve and Soap) has been sold under absolute money back guarantee for more than thirty years. They are especially compounded for the treatment of Eczema, Itch, Ring Worm, Tetter, and other itching skin diseases.

Thousands of letters testify to their curative properties. M. Timberlin, a reputable dry goods dealer in Durant, Oklahoma, says: "I suffered with Eczema for ten years, and spent \$1,000.00 for doctors' treatments, without result. One box of Hunt's Cure entirely cured me."

Don't fail to give HUNT'S GUARANTEED SKIN DISEASE REMEDIES (Hunt's Salve and Soap) a trial. All druggists handle HUNTER'S PHARMACY

SENIOR B. Y. P. U.

Subject: This One Thing I Do.
Bible Quiz—Bro. Slaughter.
Leader—Mr. Campbell.
Introduction—Leader.
Paul's One Purpose—Glenda Ford.
Some Scripture Texts—T. S. Slaughter.
Lord of Our Lives—Gorden Owens.
Truly Christ's or Wholly Christ's—Althea Ragsdale.
Some Simple Rules—Nettie Neman.
Come to the Union Sunday and learn Paul's one purpose. All are invited to come join us. We need you and you need us. Come. Let's serve the Lord in the right way—Reporter.

Washington and Ottawa, the capitals of the United States and Canada, were connected last week by through train service for the first time in history.

Mrs. J. D. Simpson visited in Brownwood last week.

HOW'S THIS?

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE consists of an Ointment which quickly Relieves the catarrhal inflammation, and the Internal Medicine, a Tonic, which acts through the mucous surfaces, thus assisting to restore normal conditions.
Sold by druggists for over 40 Years.
P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Dr. J. H. Hales

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In Santa Anna every Second and Fourth Tuesday, Office at Polk Bros.

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HAUL ANYTHING
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Pepsinated Calomel Is Better than the Old-Time Sickening Kind

It is gentle, imported English Calomel, combined with Pepsin and other helpful ingredients. It is mild and certain, causing no harshness or unpleasantness and will absolutely relieve indigestion, biliousness, bad acids, constipation and sick headaches. And best of all it does it at once—quickly and pleasantly. Take one small tablet at bed-time and you will get up hungry and feeling fine. Recommended by
S. H. PHILLIPS

Blinding Headaches

"For about twenty years," says Mr. P. A. Walker, a well-known citizen of Newburg, Ky., "one of our family remedies has been Black-Draught, the old reliable. I was it for colds, biliousness, sour stomach and indigestion. I was subject to headaches when my liver would get out of order. I would have blinding headaches and couldn't stoop about my work, just couldn't go. I used

Theford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

and it relieved me.
"About eight years ago my wife got down with liver and stomach trouble. . . We tried all kinds to help her, but she didn't get any better. One day I said to the doctor, 'I believe I will try Black-Draught, it helps my liver.' He said that I might try it and to follow directions. She was nauseated and couldn't eat or rest. She began taking Black-Draught and in two days she was greatly improved and in a week she was up."
"Try Black-Draught. It costs only one cent a dose. Sold everywhere."
E-29

THE HIGH SALARIED EXECUTIVE OF TOMORROW

Every office is divided into two groups—those who direct the business, the sales and the accounting—and those who carry out these directions. Those who direct are the high-salaried department heads and managers. Those who carry out the directions are assistant executives—stenographers, secretaries, accountants, bookkeepers, confidential assistants. As changes take place or as the business expands, these assistant executives inherit or grow into higher executive and administrative positions.

This is the history of practically every big organization. The Executives of today were the assistant executives of yesterday—the stenographers, bookkeepers, etc., are executives of tomorrow. And the executives of today are the owners of tomorrow.

How Can you be an Executive?

Every year thousands of young people—some high school graduates and some with only a grade school education—go to Tyler Commercial College to take the General Banking, General Business, General Secretarial, General Railroad and Western Union, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Cotton Clipping, Civil Service, Penmanship, Radio or Telegraphy course and are then prepared for just such positions. They go wholly unfit for positions like these, yet they leave a very few months later with a greatly increased earning capacity. They are able to enter any line of business; they are placed in responsible positions.

What these thousands of young people have done—and are doing—you can do. You can prepare for positions like these—both in Civil Service and in business. You can create a big demand for your services. You have only to enter Tyler Commercial College for a business training and follow to success the path which thousands of young men and women have taken.

If you want to get a good position—one with a good starting salary and offers excellent opportunities for advancement—send the coupon below with your name and address and "Achieving Success in Business" will be sent to you free. This book has helped more than 50,000 young men and young women. Send for this big helpful book. It is free.

Tyler Commercial College,
Tyler, Texas.

Name
Address
See Editor of The News for Scholarship.

The new French Cabinet may have a short existence, but this depends on its acts. For the most part the ministers have never served before, and those Radicals who might be thought to have real claims refrain from all complaint. The new Premier has selected men who have never been prominently identified as politicians. Paul Painleve after all decided to remain at his post of the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies and he was not included in the Cabinet. Besides being inexperienced, as indeed is Edouard Herriot himself, the Cabinet is moderate in complexion. Nevertheless it has been selected entirely out of the Radical Party.

When a man becomes a candidate for public office every phase of his life becomes subjects of discussion. It has been discovered that General Dawes is not the stern, strict, cold-blooded business man usually depicted, for he is not only a musician, but a composer. One of his best compositions was reproduced on the victrola by Fritz Kreisler. It has also been discovered that his philanthropy has extended to many quietly arranged gifts to institutions, and that he is as human a man as can be found in an extensive search.

SOMETIME in the fall I will tune and repair pianos in Santa Anna. I can tune for you once a year. Write today. I sell Piano polish, varnish, felts, strings, benches, scarfs, rollers, pedals, ivories, ivory glue, rubber covers. I do not canvass house to house. Write your orders, O. B. Patty, box 372, San Angelo, Texas.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON.

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

THAT TERRIBLE "LONG KNIFE SQUAW"

AMONG the pioneers who crossed the Appalachians to seek new homes in the West at the close of the Revolution was a man named John Merrill, who settled in what is now Nelson county, Kentucky. That country was still as much a "Dark and Bloody Ground" as it had been when Daniel Boone first visited it and the fear of an Indian attack ever hovered over the isolated cabins of the settlers and their stockaded forts. But Nelson was the type of man not easily daunted and he was fortunate in having for his mate a woman of remarkable strength and courage.

One evening in 1787 Merrill was aroused by the barking of his dog and when he opened the door to see what was the trouble he fell with his arm and leg broken by the bullets of a band of seven Indians. As he dropped to the floor he cried to his wife to close the door.

Then the savages attacked the planks with their tomahawks and soon made a hole large enough for one of their number to crawl through. Mrs. Merrill immediately seized an ax and with this weapon she killed the first intruder. He had scarcely rolled to one side when another entered to meet the same fate, as did a third. A fourth, unwarned by the fate of his fellows, was the next victim and by this time the Indians realized the futility of further attempts.

The three survivors then climbed to the roof of the cabin with the intention of gaining entrance by dropping down through the huge chimney. But Mrs. Merrill was as resourceful as she was brave. She seized a featherbed, ripped it open and threw it upon the smoldering coals in the fireplace. Instantly a cloud of smoke surged up the chimney and two of the Indians, blinded and choking, dropped to the hearth nearly insensible. As they lay there gasping for breath the pioneer woman sprang upon them with her ax and they joined their brothers on the Journey to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

The sole survivor of the war party should have been convinced by now that this cabin was "bad medicine." But he evidently wasn't. He crawled through the broken door and sprang at the white woman. There was no time to swing the ax for a deadly blow. As the savage seized her, she drew the keen edge of the ax across his face, laying the flesh open to the bone.

This was too much for the warrior. With a howl of pain he ran from the cabin and bounded into the woods. And when he returned to the Indian town of Chillicothe he told his people—not without admiration—how the terrible "long-knife squaw" had defeated his war party with nothing but an ax.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON.

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

THE LOST SISTER OF WYOMING

ONE day in November, 1778, a party of Delaware Indians, raiding in the Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania, visited the cabin of Jonathan Slocum. In spite of the entreaties of Mrs. Slocum they seized her five-year-old daughter, Frances, and the last that the mother saw of her child was a pair of baby arms stretched out appealingly and a frightened little voice crying "Mamma! Mamma!" as her captors bore her away.

For years Mrs. Slocum pursued a weary search for her daughter everywhere, but it was in vain. The heart-broken mother died in 1807 and her sons, who had offered heavy rewards for the return of their sister, finally gave up the quest.

In 1837 Col. George Ewing, while visiting an Indian camp on the Wash river in Indiana, saw a squaw whom he suspected of being a white woman. Under his questioning she finally admitted that she had been taken captive while very young, and that she knew her name was Slocum.
Colonel Ewing had never heard of Frances Slocum but, impressed by the old squaw's story, he sent a letter telling of his discovery to the postmaster at Lancaster, Pa., and asked that inquiry be made there. The postmaster, thinking the story a hoax, threw the letter aside but two years later it was discovered by his widow who sent it to the Lancaster Intelligencer.
By chance a copy of the paper in which the letter was published fell into the hands of friends of the Slocum family who immediately mailed it to one of Frances Slocum's brothers, then living at Wilkes-Barre. This led to a correspondence with Colonel Ewing who told him that the old woman was still living near Logansport, Ind.
The two brothers hastened to Indiana and the old Indian woman recognized them as her kinsmen. After 59 years Frances Slocum, the "Lost Sister of Wyoming," was found. But when they tried to persuade her to return with them she refused. She had married a chief of the Miami tribe and had borne him children. Her heart was with her adopted people, she said, and she could not leave them.

FOURTH OF JULY

One hundred and forty-eight years ago a small group of men met in Philadelphia and discussed the proposition to rebel against the King, and risk their lives in an effort to throw off the British yoke. On the fourth day of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was drawn and adopted by Conference, and it was signed on that day by John Hancock, the President of the convention and Charles Thompson, secretary. The actual signing of the document by representatives of states did not actually occur until some months later and when it was done the men knew they were outlaws with a price on their heads, because it was red revolution. It meant something to sign that document. It took courage; a willingness to die if necessary, for conscience and for country. That document meant this: "King George, we do not want you any longer as our ruler. England, we will pay you no more tribute. From this day forward we will be an independent power in the world, and we defy you and all the rest of the world to prevent our being what we wish to be!" This was democracy born in the world.

History moves in mysterious cycles, and the man who has learned his best lessons in the harsh school of experience is not averse to profiting from the experience of others. We of 1924 can profit from that of the shrewd patriots of 1776, who sought and gained political independence and bequeathed it to us.

Once the movement for a new America was started, a wise old leader advised the factions that they had their choice of hanging together or hanging separately. It was, and is, good advice. This must continue to be a government of and by the people whatever results may be—else no man can foretell what may happen. Almost every system and condition in life has changed since our forebearers gave up their lives for a theory—an experiment, then considered the "reddest" thing in the history of

the world. And yet in no other land and in no other time has the individual enjoyed such blessings as he enjoys to-day in America.

We need, not more independence but more realization of independence. We can develop calmly, smoothly, rationally, or we can exterminate each other so that no one will benefit. The first course is easier and the results are more pleasing. Let us

stick to the original principles, and this Fourth of July renew our allegiance to the Declaration of Independence.

Jodie Mathews, wife and baby of Brownwood spent the week-end in the J. P. Mathews home.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson of Brownwood visited in the P. P. Bond home Sunday.

Buy With Economy
---at---
TEXAS MERCANTILE
COMPANY

You know that this store contains a complete line of high grade general merchandise, especially suited to the needs of this particular community. That is the reason we have been attracting new customers—because we cater to the needs of those we serve.

But Do You Know

That this merchandise has been marked down until the prices are surprisingly low? That is the case and only the most hasty examination of our stock will soon convince you.

For your own good, keep this price reduction in mind when you want anything or any kind and meet us across our counter.

The right goods at the right price always have an appeal that can't be resisted. That's the way you will find it here.

TEXAS MERCANTILE
COMPANY

Santa Anna, --- Texas

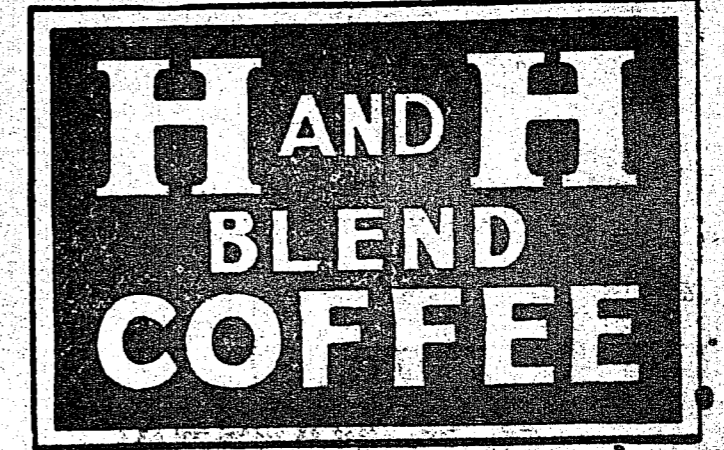
Housewives Have Compared
It --- They Now Appreciate

H and H
All the More

The easiest way to suit yourself is to let H and H Blend coffee do it for you. When it's H and H—that's when coffee satisfaction registers 100 per cent. You'll like the taste, and after all, that's what counts.

The very next time you go to your grocers, INSIST on H and H. Then serve it at home—that's the easiest way of getting in the good graces of the entire family. Drinking H and H is simply a matter of good taste, that's all.

Of Course Your Grocer Has It





"Winchester tackle is good enough for me"

WINCHESTER

WORK or PLAY

We can equip you with the most modern and up to date equipment

Judge a workman by his tool and a fisherman by his tackle

When you are equipped with "Winchester" you do not have to apologize; for your equipment is made and recommended by the greatest experts.



C. A. Walker of Coleman has purchased an interest in the Corner Drug company, and also accepted a position in the store. We are glad to welcome Mr. Walker to our midst and have him come identified with the business interest of the city.

Cecil A. Freeman of Talpa, candidate for County School Superintendent, was here this week visiting his parents, and telling the people he would appreciate their vote at the polls July 26, and the office will not be misplaced when in his charge.

Caught in the Round-Up

J. G. Williamson made a business visit to Winters this week.

Shield Brown visited in Dallas this week.

Mrs. Frankie Adams visited in Brownwood this week.

Mrs. Earl McFarland has returned from a visit to Rottell.

Barbara Baker is recovering from the measles.

Mrs. Will Marshall has a daughter visiting her from Calif.

Mrs. Roy Stafford of Rockwood is a patient in the hospital.

Mrs. Curran Pieratt is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Nelson visited in the Buffalo community last week.

Bryan Havens and family returned to Dallas Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Martin have gone to Sinton for the summer.

We are sorry to report Mrs. Eck on the sick list this week.

Miss Gertrude Young spent Tuesday night with her sister, Mrs. Katy Bowden.

Joe Baker and family of Brady were here this week visiting relatives.

Miss Jannie B. Hamon of Howard Payne College spent the week-end with homefolks here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Carr of Brownwood visited in the S. M. Polk, Jr. home Sunday.

Mrs. Collins of the Liveoak community is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Harper.

Charlie Shamblin of Rockwood underwent an operation last week in the local hospital.

Herbert Bozeman and wife left Wednesday overland for their home in Amarillo, after spending

a week here at the bedside of the former's father, who has been seriously ill, but is reported some better.

Mrs. Georgia Thames and little daughter, Ernestine, have returned from a visit to Brownwood.

A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Paterson of Pioneer was operated on at the local hospital last week.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Lovelady Sunday night a baby girl. Mother and baby doing fine.

Mrs. Thames and daughter of Coleman visited Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Risinger several days last week.

Mrs. J. H. Brannan left Saturday for her former home in Caldwell county, to visit several days with home-folks.

Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Risinger left Tuesday for Lubbock, Abernathy and Lamesa for a several days visit with their children.

Coleman is having a three days picnic and celebration the last three days of this week, Friday being old settlers day.

J. W. Chandler, wife, two daughters, and son-in law of Rising Star, were week-end visitors with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Todd.

Mrs. Whit Hampton and children of Quanah and Miss Lee Thompson of Waco, are visiting in the S. H. Phillips home this week.

Boyd Magness left Monday for Sinton, in south Texas, where he will spend several weeks before returning here in the fall to buy cotton.

The News acknowledges receipt of a check for \$1.50 from

R. M. Holt of Everton, Ark., to renew his subscription to the News for another year.

Judge J. O. Woodward of Coleman spoke on the street here last Saturday in the interest of his candidacy for re-election to the office of District Judge.

Rev. Jess Smith, pioneer preacher in these parts, will preach at Plainview school house next Sunday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The public is invited to attend.

Several children of Mr. John T. Pope have been here this week from the western counties, attending his bedside. Mr. Pope is very ill and not reported much improved.

Roy McClellan who has been employed in the R. B. Renfro Barber Shop the past several months, left Sunday for a several weeks vacation with home-folks at Hempstead, Texas.

Clint Moreland returned first of the week from some point in the west where he has been for several weeks and is temporarily working in the Renfro Barber Shop.

Members of the local National Guard Company are preparing to leave this week for Galveston to spend two weeks in the annual Encampment, which they have been looking forward to for many months.

Chester H. Chambers and a young Mr. Chandler of Stephenville, stopped over for a short visit with Grandma and Miss Lou Ella Chambers last Friday, enroute home from San Angelo, where they attended the Sheep and Goat Raisers' convention.

P. H. Simpson left for his home near Winston Salem, N. C. after a several days visit here in the home of his brother, J. D. Simpson. Before leaving, he expressed his appreciation to the editor for the News, stating he reads it each week with interest.

Read the ads in the News.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

Sunday School every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Everybody invited.

A. M. Pleasant, pastor.

Mrs. J. D. Simpson visited in Brownwood last week.

REMOVAL NOTICE

I have moved my Second-hand business from the Close building on Main street to the Harper building on Depot street, next door to the Rountree Grocery Store. I buy and sell all kinds of second-hand goods.—S. H. PETTY.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to extend a word of thanks to the Volunteer Fire company for their success in saving my building Tuesday morning when it was found to be on fire. Without your services the building would have been completely destroyed.—L. W. Hunter.

NEED GLASSES

Dr. Jones, the eye man, will be at Childers and Co. Store, Friday, 11th. Eyes examined, glasses fitted, headache and eye strain relieved.

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

GET **ARDNERS** **GOOD** **ASOLENE**

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Cash Grocery

We wish to announce the opening of our New Quarters in the building formerly occupied by Rountree & Son grocery store, which we have purchased. This new store will be conducted different to any store in town—it will be a strictly cash business—nothing charged; kept separate from our other store, and will be the real Bargain Store for Santa Anna. The stock will be bought for Cash in large quantities, taking advantage of all discounts, thus furnishing Santa Anna with a real cash grocery store where bargains can and will be found every day in the year.

Bury your prejudices, forget the short comings of others and buy your groceries where you can buy the most for your money. It is our intention to start right and build a business purely upon a business basis, and supply the trade with a real bargain house just such as they have been demanding. J. R. Ward and J. C. (Doc) Ashley, two reliable and experienced grocerymen have been placed in charge of the business, and they invite their old friends, as well as new ones to call on them. Come to this store for economy buying, we will make buying here a pleasure.

THE CASH GROCERY
R. R. MARSHALL & SONS



PLEASANTER THINGS!

There are many things more enjoyable than carrying a market basket—and more profitable things, too.

We do not ask you to carry home your groceries. We believe that we can perform this service for you cheaper and better than you can do it for yourself.

Our ever increasing business is proof that the housewives of this community feel the same way about it.

Let Us Shoulder Your Marketing Burdens

Just use the telephone, and we will do the rest.

Our groceries speak for themselves—and so do our prices.

Fresh Car of Whiteface Flour this week.

Wholesale and Retail

MARSHALL & SONS

"The Store That Makes The Prices."

THE PALO DURO CANYON

GREATEST NATURAL
WONDER OF TEXAS.
By SHELLEY GROVER

The Texas Press Association, which held its forty-fifth annual meeting at Amarillo, June 18th to 20th, were guests of R. C. Harding, at a bountiful barbecue served in picturesque Palo Duro Canyon, on Mr. Harding's Lazy Six Ranch. Following the barbecue, the editors held a two-hour business session in "Devils Kitchen," a roomy cave within the side of the Canyon, which has a hole through the roof made by ages of erosion and in which a spring of clear water bubbles out of the back wall.

High upon the great plains of eastern New Mexico and near the western line in the Panhandle of Texas, when the rain falls upon the earth, it flows away in three different directions. One part goes toward the north, and ultimately finds its way into the South Canadian river; another part flows west, and finally swells the waters of the Rio Pecos, and the third part goes toward the east, and, after a hundred and fifty miles of commingling with other streams and natural "tanks," forms the turbid flow known as the Red River, which ends in the Mississippi. It is in following this eastern flow, and before it forms the geographical Red River, that we gradually come to and pass through the greatest physical wonder of Texas, the Palo Duro Canyon!

As one stands upon this high, treeless plain where the water divides, 3,500 feet above the sea level, and looks away into the distance in every direction, he views nothing but a broad and apparently level expanse, which gives way to nothingness where the sky seems to touch the ground. The eye has been deceived, for the plain tips a few degrees in the three different directions. But the absence of ravines, creek beds, hills, bluffs, or well defined hollows save a few almost imperceptible depressions or "would-be draws," does not tell that a few score miles in the direction of two of these waterflows and a few hundred miles in the direction of the third, each in turn has cut a great crevice in the earth, miles wide, scores of miles long, and hundreds of feet deep, with vertical walls, and with labyrinths of little canyons within a great canyon, and, in places, has formed veritable mountains standing isolated in the deep, wide canyon and below the general level of the plain through which the canyon is cut.

The Wonder of the Ages.

Such is the wonder of the work of water through ages of erosion. Such is the Palo Duro canyon. Such are the canyons of the Canadian and the Rio Pecos. But the grandeur, extent, labyrinthal system of little canyons within the great canyon; the bewildering details of little hills, mountains, eroded rock formations and shapes; the twisted, entwined and folded strata of beautiful gypsum of solid and variegated colors; the gigantic cylindrical stone columns hundreds of feet high and many feet thick, forming the sides of the great canyon, and with unimagined appearance of great castles of round towers crested with natural battlements like

those of the Middle Ages; the beautiful waterfalls, rushing rapids and gentle eddies; the great caves and crevices, immense boulders and great jams of huge rocks, dripping bluffs and ledges, ferns and flowers; the wild beasts and deer and smaller game; the large birds, bats, owls and armadillos, the cedars and chaparral, the coyotes, foxes and loafer wolves, eagles, hawks, prairie dogs and panthers; the numerous varieties of shrubs and plants, and even a few fish—all combine to make Palo Duro Canyon the most attractive spot in Texas to the lover of nature and romance. Even the herd of the few remaining buffalo are at the Goodnight ranch, whose boundaries touch this great chasm in the earth. The howl of the lobo can be heard among its rocks or on some promontory in the early dawn, or as the gray twilight of the evening settles down to the darkness of night. The wild and weird silence of its mountains and its gurgling waters impress one with the fitness of this canyon for the untamed Indian and the chants and incantations of the medicine man of long ago whose arrow heads and relics still remain scattered among its rocks and hills.

Two Canyons Converge.

As we start from the top of the great plains, and follow the route of this eastern flow of water, in a few miles we find broad sags narrowing down to well defined "draws," and here and there notice water standing in natural "tanks," many of which are but the last mark of the old buffalo wallows. A little further on toward the southeast, the draws begin to narrow down to slight arroyos with low banks. As we travel on, the banks become higher, and the bed of the arroyo becomes well defined. Further on, a stream is formed, and a well defined creek bottom is found, bordered on each side with an abrupt rise to the level of the plain. This onward system increases as we pass from Deaf Smith county, Texas, into Randall county, when, upon arriving at Canyon City, we meet the confluence of Arroyo Blanco. We have now passed over the traverse of the stream called Palo Duro on the maps, and by this time its bed and bottoms have become a well defined canyon, but yet not deep nor so very impressive.

Arroyo Blanco is also a stream with a considerable canyon, and having a similar origin and growth, beginning in New Mexico, about forty miles south of the source of, and running somewhat parallel to but gradually converging with waters of the Palo Duro. From this junction of the two canyons and streams, which takes place at Canyon City, Texas, is formed what is called Prairie Dog creek—a name which it bears (on the maps) as it passes through Armstrong, Briscoe, Hall and Childress counties and reaches the one hundredth meridian, which is the east boundary of Childress. However, the stream is called Red river, by the people in the Panhandle, from the Claude crossing in Armstrong county; and from Canyon City to this crossing it is indiscriminately called Red river, Palo Duro, and, infrequently, Prairie Dog. So much for the name of the stream. But the canyon, from its beginning west of Canyon City, clear to its end in Hall county—some twenty odd miles southeast of Claude Crossing, is called Palo Duro Canyon.

Chasm Grows Narrow and Deeper.

The most interesting portion of the canyon begins at the falls some twelve miles down from Canyon City. The chasm then grows narrow and deeper, and its walls precipitous. About thirty-five miles down from Canyon City, the greatest depth is reached. The top of its walls there are over fifteen hundred feet above the bottom of the canyon. This depth is quite well maintained for fifteen miles or more, or until a point is reached about eight miles below the Claude Crossing. The greatest width is found about four miles east of the Crossing, where, in a bee-line from cap rock to cap rock it is about fourteen miles.

It is just east of the crossing where one of the most interesting sections begins. To fully appreciate the sight, one should go to either the towns of Claude, or Amarillo, on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. From there a twelve to seventeen mile drive over the plains toward the south, puts you close to the canyon. As you approach it, you can see no sign of a chasm. Your vision goes out to the south, where you can see many miles before you, and it all seems to be one level, objectless plain. The eleven miles of canyon; you are now looking across in an air line, yet you do not know it. You can see no break in the landscape. The delusion comes from the fact that the cap rock of the north side of the canyon, is in a straight line across to the cap rock of the south side. The canyon cuts a level plain in two, and while the top of the plain breaks off into the chasm on the north, it is taken up again in a straight line eleven miles across the canyon on the south. You cannot see the chasm until you are right upon it, and were you a stranger to the country, you would not dream that you were approaching a precipice. Of course, some places are more precipitous than others. At some places it is perfectly perpendicular for hundreds of feet. At others it is not so steep. But there are only a few cattle paths leading down into it.

Sublime Picture.

As you approach at one point from the north, about four miles east of the crossing, and go out upon one nose-like promontory, a sublime picture is unfolded before you. Down you look into a world by itself, segregated by the steep slopes and precipices, upon one of which you are standing. It is over 1,500 perpendicular feet to the broad bottom of the Red River, and then that bottom is nine miles wide, beyond which the south wall of the canyon arises in insurmountable steepness to the same elevation from which you are viewing it. Two-thirds the way across the "bottom" you see here and there segments of the turbid river, and now and then sections of only the sandy riverbed where the stream itself is hidden by cedars, chaparral, or the steep gypsum or red-rock banks. As your eyes turn toward the west, following up the canyon in its half semi-circular trend, before you near the middle of the great depression, rising in grandeur and occupying for its base an area equal to one-half the "bottom," is a great red-rock mountain, spotted here and there with white gypsum and gray limestone and maculosed with skirts of timber and small sections of forest. Then, upon it you see the red slides or precipices, the picturesque shapes of rocky pro-

montories caused by the erosion or rains. You see gorges and gulches, and hear—an eternal silence. Thus it stands isolated and alone like an island in the sea, divorced from its former body, the main land, by chasms cut on each side by ages of washing rains and now extinct rivers, rivulets and brooks. There it stands, a huge mountain, over 1,500 feet in height above its base, and yet you are on the great mother plain, above it in altitude, looking upon it without having climbed a step.

Mother Nature's Cause and Effect.

When you have cast your eyes on up the canyon some twenty odd miles, and viewed the involved intricacies of erosion and earth, you turn your glance back toward the southeast and east. Three more isolated buttes confront you, but of much smaller proportions than the great mountain you have just seen. Your eyes run along and over "bottom." You soon see that only parts of it are the real bottom, and that the rest of it is a compound undulated surface, each nodule being divided by crevices and little canyons. Great numbers of these nodules appear before you, and as you continue to gaze, you see that there is a regularity in the great apparent of chaos. You begin to see that Mother Nature had cause and effect in her soul when she made this pan of biscuits. You notice that you can trace each crevice or little canyon into greater ones, and these into others still greater, and finally into some main arteries of the bottom which universally terminate in the river. But you also see that to go a mile in any direction through these crevices or little canyons would necessitate traveling several miles. Your curiosity is aroused and you determine you will go to the point where the canyon converges into Red River. On your high promontory you try to pick out the way. You see a main artery, but how are you to get to it. You see a gulch to one side, and see you can with little difficulty descend it to a bench or steppe of a few acres. Then you see a gulch leading from that, down into the intricate twining system of crevices and your eye loses its route. Then you know that at any rate and at some time you must reach the river if you just keep on going down grade. In your mind you trust to the deposit of leaves or sticks or brush against rocks or obstructions, to show you which way the water has flowed, should you get into the narrow walls of the river "bottom," and find them so nearly level that the eye could not tell which is down hill. But you debate whether or not you shall attempt it. You may have seen the Bad Lands of Dakota, or may have read about them, and you see before you a prototype on a limited scale. But if you have been used to the wilds of mountains and frontier rambles, or if you have the spirit of romance with some daring and love of adventure, you take the risk.

Interminable Labyrinths.

Down the nearby gulch you go. Soon you reach the "bench," or level steppe of a few acres. You then start down the second gulch leading into the labyrinth. Assured by your success thus far, you are ready to go on, not dreaming that your gulch may lead you to insurmountable difficulties. You see also leading from the "bench" into the labyrinth, another but apparently more in-

ferior gulch than the one you have decided to take. You turn from the inferior to the one you have decided to take. You turn from the inferior, and take the "better" one, which has additionally in its favor a well worn cow trail. Cows go to water, of course, and how can you help but wind up in time at the river. So you go on. Down the chosen gulch, with perpendicular walls from 40 to 50 feet. It winds and crooks and turns and winds again. The walls look like beautiful marble, but they are only "half marble"—semi-crystallized limestone. You become, not interested, but enchanted. No marble could be more smooth and beautiful, and sections of it in natural polished beauty is not surpassed by alabaster. You notice the colors: milk-white, gray, pink, red, then variegated, striped and maculosed. You see in the same ledge, strata of all of these. Then you see thick strata and thin strata, and then you see the strata undulated, curly, zigzagged; and yet, you notice that many times the entire strata of the ledges are parallel—parallel when straight, parallel when curly, parallel when undulated or zigzagged, and decades of feet of wide and narrow strata, from a fraction of an inch to nearly a foot, all so wonderfully and regularly and intricately parallel. Then you find great folds where the parallel strata one way suddenly turns under itself and runs back exactly to the opposite direction—and what a beautiful effect is this sudden turn, the beautiful strata of various colors all turning in parallel and looking like the beautiful grain of our folded molasses candy as we pulled it in our younger days. On you go, still seeing and seeing and looking to see still more.

Perils Forgotten.

Of course, we forget where we are, forget our possible perils and are dead to business and monotony of the city whirl. We turn a corner. Before us we see signs of some vagrant bear. We awake from our intoxication. Things again become real. The sign seems old, and so we do stop. We have come to small pools of water, and have waded through them. These things have awakened us, however, to realities. As we tramp along we notice an echo of our footsteps upon the floor of gypsum. The vaulted resonance tells us there is a cave beneath. But the "gyp" floor is solid and we go on. Our "marble" canyon now has walls fifty feet high. It has narrowed at times so we could hardly go through, and has broadened at other places so we could give a vanderbilt entertainment if we desired. Of course, we have sung and whistled and halloed. We turn another corner. We have come to what? An end to the topless canyon! A wall of rock before us and on each side. We must stop. A dark chasm passing steeply down into the hidden earth, and without a ray of light to seduce us on, tells us that—

Here sinks the flood when rain doth fall
To rise again to light of earth,
And water some palatial hall
Mid distant city's social mirth.

We are truly at the end of our row. So we must now return to the "bench" and go down the "way that was rejected," narrow, unseemly and perhaps less interesting, if we want to reach the Red River. It is late. We must return to the ranch up on the plain, and put off our trip to the river for another day, when we shall try again.

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

(Continued from Page 3)

present site, facing east, when the house was built in 1854, so the location was changed.

First Governor to Occupy Mansion.

E. M. Pease, besides being the man who planned and located the official residence, was the only Governor of Texas who ever held the distinction of living in the Mansion at two widely separated periods of time. He served as Governor from 1853 to 1857 the first time. Later, in the period of reconstruction following the Civil War, he was appointed by the Federal Government to the position again. He held the governorship two years this time, from 1867 to 1869, resigning in the latter year.

Twenty-three Governors of Texas have resided in the Mansion in its seventy years of service as an official residence.

These Governors, beginning with Pease who first occupied the house upon its completion, in 1854, and continuing down to Neff's administration, in 1924, with their periods of official residence in the Mansion, are as follows:

E. M. Pease, 1853-57; H. R. Runnels, 1857-59; Sam Houston, 1859-61; Edward Clark, 1861; F. R. Lubbock, 1861-63; Pendleton Murrah, 1863-65; A. J. Hamilton, 1865-66; J. W. Throckmorton, 1866-67; E. M. Pease, 1867-69; E. J. Davis, 1870-74; Richard Coke, 1874-76; R. B. Hubbard, 1876-79; O. M. Roberts, 1879-83; John Ireland, 1883-87; L. S. Ross, 1887-91; J. S. Hogg, 1891-95; Charles Culbertson, 1895-99; Joseph D. Sayers, 1899-1903; S. W. T. Lanham, 1903-07; T. M. Campbell, 1907-11; O. B. Colquitt, 1911-15; Jim Ferguson, 1915-17; W. P. Hobby, 1917-20; Pat M. Neff, 1920-24.

The grounds of the Mansion include

an entire city block. The latest inventory issued by the State Board of Control places a value of \$325,000 on this block of land. The buildings on the ground are listed at \$75,000 in value.

1924 TAX ACT IS DESCRIBED.

Provisions of the revenue act of 1924, which makes many changes in the previous income tax regulations, are explained in a statement issued recently by George C. Hopkins, collector of internal revenue for Fort Worth district. Of most immediate importance to individual taxpayers, the statement explains, is the provision of the new law which reduces their 1923 tax 25 per cent.

Persons who paid their 1923 tax in full on or before March 15 will receive this 25 per cent refund without their being required to file claims, it is explained, while those who chose to pay in quarterly installments had their payments reduced one-half on the second installment, payable on or before June 15, and will have the remaining payments reduced 25 per cent each.

Under the new law, income tax returns are required of every single person whose net income this year is \$1,000 or more, or whose gross income is \$5,000 or more; and of every married person whose net income is as much as \$2,500, or whose gross income is as much as \$5,000. There is no change in the exemption for single persons, which is \$1,000. Married persons, living together, and heads of families are allowed an exemption of \$2,500, regardless of the amount of net income, while under the 1921 act, this exemption was \$2,000 if the net income exceeded \$5,000. No change is made in the provision allowing to taxpayers a credit of \$400 for each dependent, in addition to their personal exemption.

STUDENTS NOT AFRAID OF WORK.

College boys constitute a majority of the laborers who are now placed by the United States Bureau of Farm Labor, according to C. W. Woodman, head of the central office in Texas, which is located in Fort Worth.

One of the most important angles in the case of student laborers is in keeping the parents informed about them. Many of the boys neglect to write home and as a consequence Woodman is bombarded with queries from anxious mothers.

"Write a few lines to the home folks," says Woodman, "if it is only a postcard."

POSTAL EXAMINATIONS JULY 26.

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced that at the request of the Postmaster General, competitive examinations will be held on July 26 throughout the country for the purpose of securing lists of eligibles from which to appoint postmasters for offices now or soon to become vacant.

Among the offices for which postmasters are sought are those of Rio Grande, Texas, which became vacant on June 4, paying a salary of \$1,800 per annum; Livingston, Texas, vacant since June 14, paying \$2,000 per annum, and Carlton, Texas, vacant since July 28 last, paying \$1,500 per annum.

Examinations to fill the Texas vacancies will be held at Hamilton, Lufkin and Mission.

BRADY GETS NEXT SHEEP MEN'S MEET.

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association adjourned after a three-day session, at San Angelo, electing T. A. Kincaid, president. W. O. Shultz of Paint Rock and Robert Real of Kerrville were elected first and second vice presidents, respectively, by acclamation.

WILL CONTEST DR. COOK'S PETITION.

The application of attorneys for Dr. Frederick A. Cook for relief from the supersedeas bond set by Federal Judge John Killits at \$45,000, following his conviction on a mail fraud charge, to come up in Federal Court at Atlanta, July 7, will be contested by United States District Henry Zweifel, who left for Atlanta, July 5.

Dr. Cook is asking that he be permitted to appeal his case "in forma pauperis," asserting that he is unable to raise the sum necessary for his appeal. He has been in Tarrant county jail since his conviction last November.

CAPTURES PINEY WOODS SINGLES

More than 20,000 targets were thrown during the second annual Piney Woods tournament, which closed at Lufkin, June 24. The first Piney Woods singles championship, 100 targets on 16-yard rise, was won by Forest McNeir of Houston in a shoot-off. The Piney Woods tournament is the second largest event of its kind in Texas, being second only to the Sunny South shoot held at Houston.

QUESTION RIGHT OF ROAD TO MOVE OFFICES.

The Railroad Commission has been asked by the Gulf Coast Lines has any legal authority to remove the general offices of the Houston & Brazos Valley Railroad from the town of Freeport, presumably to Houston. It is a legal question which will be submitted to the Attorney General.

Barclay-Sneed-Kasner road district, Falls county, has voted a good roads bond issue of \$115,000. The bonds are issued in denominations of \$1,000 each, and bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent.

BUMPER WHEAT YIELD.

One of the highest yields of wheat ever made in Denton county is reported from near Justin, in the southwestern part of the county. Off 25 acres of land Lee Houn threshed 1,275 bushels of wheat, according to word received at Denton, which is an average of 51 bushels to the acre. The field was measured to determine the exact acreage, it was said. This wheat scaled 63 pounds to the bushel.

TO SPEND \$75,000 ON AMARILLO FAIR GROUNDS.

The building program of the Amarillo Tri-State Exposition at Amarillo, which is spending \$75,000 for permanent improvements, has begun to take definite form with virtual completion of the agricultural building, race track and grand stand.

URGE GARNISHEE LAW BE 25 PER CENT.

The Central Labor Union of Amarillo at a meeting held in Amarillo adopted a resolution urging the Texas Legislature at next session to enact a law to provide for garnishment of wages up to 25 per cent.

NEW FORT WORTH CITY DIRECTORY.

The 1924 edition of the Fort Worth city directory has just been issued by Morrison & Fourmy Directory Company. The new volume consists of 1,236 pages, and credits Fort Worth with a population of 145,732.

TEXAS MIDLAND MAKING IMPROVEMENTS.

The Texas Midland Railroad is now completing a general improvement program calling for the expenditure of over \$1,000,000, according to a statement issued by the railroad.

TEXAS FARM NEWS

BRIEF REVIEW OF FARMING OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Some oat crops in McCulloch county have threshed 90 bushels per acre.

The watermelon crop around Corpus Christi promises to be a bumper one this year.

The first new oats harvested in McLennan county, sold at fifty-five cents per bushel.

Grasshoppers have destroyed some of the cotton fields of Denton county, North Texas.

Pecan trees along the Colorado river in the vicinity of Eastrop are loaded with young pecans.

Kaufman county has 60,000 acres planted to corn, which has been damaged somewhat by hot winds.

The outlook for a fine pecan crop throughout Central West Texas is considered very fine.

Hot, high winds have done considerable damage to the corn crop in the Northern and Central parts of Texas.

Bell county farmers are now out of the weeds and grass, and the cotton crop is showing marked improvement.

Eastland county, West Texas, wheat yield, on many farms, averaged 40 bushels per acre, oats sixty bushels to the acre.

Many of the Hall and Childress county, West Texas, farmers fought grasshoppers by turkeys. It is said the capacity of a single turkey for grasshoppers is enormous.

Hot, dry weather over the greater part of the State has greatly benefited cotton. Few reports of boll weevil appearance have been received so far.

The peach crop in the Sulphur Springs, East Texas, district promises the greatest yield since 1919, according to W. W. Evans, county agent of Sulphur Springs, and estimates the probable yield for this district at 250 cars.

Giles Garner planted 170 acres in wheat, near Snyder, Scurry county, last fall, from which he has gathered 5,672 bushels. Thirteen of the 170 acres is said to have produced 82 bushels per acre.

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has issued Circular No. 32, on boll weevil control, and copies will be sent to persons interested, free, upon request. Address: B. Youngblood, College Station, Texas.

During the last four years 3,000 settings of eggs from pure bred flocks have been distributed in Dawson county, West Texas, through the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce with the county demonstration agent.

The first car of 1924 wheat to arrive at Fort Worth, came from Rule, Haskell county, Texas. It graded No. 1, dark hard, and showed an analysis of 10.4 moisture, 13.9 protein, and weighed 60.5 pounds to the bushel.

The largest cantaloupe crop in the history of Webb county, South Texas, is being harvested. Solid carloads are being shipped to Northern markets. The cantaloupe crop will be followed with the watermelon crop.

The Government's estimate of 17,000,000 bushels of wheat, for Texas, is 3,000,000 bushels short of what is thought to be the yield by Fred Honea, manager of the Morten Milling Company, of Dallas.

A. T. Burton, living three miles west of Cleburne, announces that he is meeting with considerable success growing sweet clover, now very rarely grown in this section. His clover, now in its second year, is about three feet high. He states that it is a wonderful soil building plant, is biennial, having to be seeded every other year. It puts an extraordinary amount of oxygen into the soil. The feed value of sweet clover is practically equal to that of alfalfa.

Sale of the La Tordilla ranch, in Hidalgo and Wilbacy counties, for \$157,158, has been announced.

Favorable weather has greatly improved East Texas cotton, although the crop is over two weeks late.

Young county harvested a 15 to 41-bushel wheat crop, with an average production of about 25 bushels. The quality is unusually high.

Parker county wheat is testing as high as 63 pounds to the bushel, with an average of 61. Estimated average over the county is 20 bushels per acre.

Dalhart, Dallam county, 417 miles northwest of Fort Worth, has sent out the report that nearly 10,000 acres have been planted to cotton in this county.

The Elberta peach crop in Hopkins county, East Texas, is the most promising for many years, according to reports by the large growers throughout the county.

Denton county, one of the oldest wheat growing counties of North Texas, is making 15 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and oats 20 to 40 bushels.

Cotton farmers throughout the State have been very busy cleaning their fields of grass, which made heavy progress during the May rains.

Another big hen egg is reported from Weatherford, Parker county, having been laid by a Buff Orpington hen. The egg measured 7 1/2 inches and 8 1/2 inches in circumference, respectively.

Fifteen bushels per acre is placed upon the Floyd county wheat crop. Most of the harvesting is done with combined machines that thresh and harvest at the same operation.

Parker county is shipping quite a lot of registered Jersey cattle. A carload of these cattle was shipped to Phoenix, Arizona. Another car was shipped to El Paso. The cattle are for milk.

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Investigation of the Lindale blackberry industry has been conducted by H. L. McKnight, finance commissioner of the Texas prison system, and Capt. H. T. Thornton, manager of the Wynn prison farm near Huntsville, with a view of establishing on the penitentiary farms blackberry acreage and canning factories.

Threshermen working in the grain fields around Cross Plains, West Texas, report heavy yields. The crop of R. O. Eubank, six miles southwest of Cross Plains, averaged 41 bushels per acre. The general wheat yield is running from 30 to 40 bushels and oats from 60 to 90 bushels. Wheat is testing 61 to 62, and oats from one to three pounds above standard.

Asserting that the increase in food production was not keeping pace with the increase in population, Senator T. H. Ridgeway of San Antonio made a strong plea for the further development of the pecan industry before the annual meeting of the Texas Pecan Growers' Association, held at Fredericksburg, June 10.

G. H. Harrison, tick eradication inspector for Fayette county, reports that the infested herds of cattle in the county have been reduced from 840 to somewhere between sixty and seventy herds, since the fourteen-day dipping was started this spring. It is expected that the county will soon be free of fever ticks.

Early Wheeler peaches sold on the Dallas market at \$2.50 a bushel, but are expected to go lower as the crop moves more freely.

Prospects for a big yield of forage crops look very promising in Falls county. Since dry weather, cotton has also shown a marked improvement.

The State Department of Agriculture estimates increase of the cotton acreage in Texas at ten per cent, basing its figures on more than 200 reports.

Charles F. Angell of Boston paid 48c per pound for 400,000 pounds of twelve-month wool at Kerrville, buying it from Schreiner Woodland Mohair Company.

Cattle are reported to be getting fat on the open range around Midland. They are said to be in extraordinary condition for this time of the year.

Sutton county sheep raisers have just sold 477,000 pounds of wool of 12 months' growth at 45c to 47c per pound, and 50,000 pounds of six and eight-month fleeces at 41c.

Farmers are complaining of boll weevils in McLennan county. Frequent plowing is said to be the most effective methods of killing the weevil and checking its ravages.

Joe Kell of Wichita Falls has completed a trip of inspection over the entire Panhandle-Plains section, and estimates the total wheat yield in this territory at 11,000,000 bushels, which is one of the largest wheat crops ever harvested. He says most of the wheat will grade No. 1, hard red winter.

Reports from West Texas state that practically all the spring lamb crop, estimated to be around 600,000 head, is contracted for by Northern buyers, to be fattened in corn belt feed lots. Why should these lambs not be fattened in Texas, once the Northern system is applied to Texas conditions?

W. W. Brunson, secretary of the Midland Hereford Breeders' association, estimates that from 27,000 to 30,000 calves have been branded around Midland this year. The calf crop is declared to be extra good. The number of cattle dehorned this year is the greatest in the history of the cattle industry in the Midland territory.

George B. Terrell, State Commissioner of Agriculture, has issued his first report on the acreage and condition of Texas crops. It shows the acreage condition up to June 1. Cotton shows an increase of 10 per cent in acreage, with conditions of 69 per cent; corn a decrease of 12 per cent in acreage, with conditions 83 per cent. His statement follows:

"The State is divided into six districts, and we have compiled acreage and condition by districts, but will only give out averages for the State.

"Reports were received from a large corps of correspondents, representing 228 counties, and are as accurate as their information and judgment can determine.

"The largest increase in cotton acreage is in the northwestern district, showing 39 per cent increase. The western and northern districts show the next largest increase, with practically no increase in the other districts."

The total of 1,375 carloads of Bermuda onions will about represent the onion shipment in the Laredo district this year. Cantaloupes and watermelons are now being harvested and shipped to Northern markets from this part of the State.

Several demonstration fields of Honey Ball melons have been planted in Hopkins county, East Texas. They were planted with view of engaging in Honey Ball production on a large scale if experiment proves satisfactory.

The quality of wheat being produced in Texas and Oklahoma this season has never been equaled in the history of the Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange, according to G. E. Blewitt, local dealer. Concerns in the grain business for 30 years say that they have never before received such type of wheat.

In the Northern and Eastern parts of the Texas cotton is approximately one month later this year than last, but with favorable season from now on, it is believed that a fair crop will be produced. The farmers are fighting the grasshoppers this year, with deadly poisons, and to a great extent have checked their ravages.

Twenty-four crates of Honey Ball melons daily for the dining car service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad were ordered June 26 of the Texas Honey Ball Association by T. A. Dempsey of Chicago, superintendent of the Rock Island dining car service. Shipments of the melons is to begin as soon as possible. Practically all railroads running out of Texas have ordered, or signified their intention of ordering; Honey Ball melons in large quantities daily for their dining car service. The melons begin ripening about July 15.

Jim Wilson, a farmer living on Buck Creek, southwest of Sherman, has chopped his cotton this season with a stalk cutter and thinks he has secured excellent results. On account of the scarcity of labor and high wages he tried out the experiment on a large acreage. He said he used a seven-blade stalk cutter and followed it with a cultivator. While this operation will have to be followed with a hoe to chop out the weeds from the rows, Mr. Wilson estimates that 85 per cent of the labor of chopping cotton is saved. He believes that this method may be used by farmers who are behind with their work or who of necessity must cut down the expenses of hiring a large number of hands.

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Hauling of cucumbers from over 125 acres near Tyler, has been under way. Price-Booker Manufacturing Company of Waco contracted in advance for the production of this acreage, at stipulated price. This company has established the first salting station in that section of the State.

John Boswell of the Plainview Chamber of Commerce estimates that Hale county, West Texas, this year is growing between 135,000 and 150,000 acres of cotton, which is about 90,000 acres greater than last season. The yield is conservatively estimated at one-fourth bale per acre.

Movement of harvest hands in Texas during 1924, between intrastate and interstate points, will amount to approximately 250,000 individuals, according to the estimate of C. W. Woodman, superintendent of the United States Farm Labor Bureau forces in this State. Rates of approximately one-half fare have been declared by the Rock Island railroad for groups of twenty-five or more harvest hands going north in the wheat belt, the Farm Labor Bureau has been notified. Other roads are expected to put similar rates into effect.

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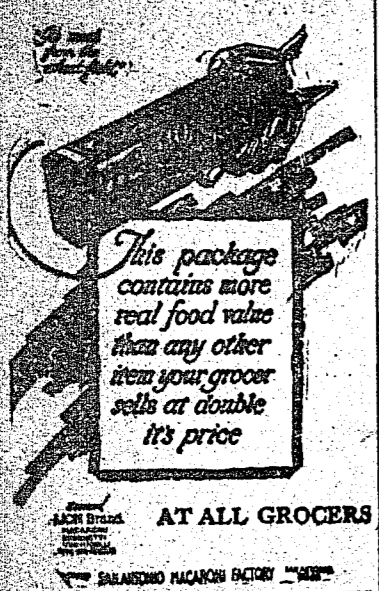
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FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS



"I'd never have built a nest in this neighborhood if I had known these folks had a phonograph and played the same tune all day long."

TWO OF A KIND.

Miss Dazzle—I've missed my train and you say there's no hotel here. Mercy! Where shall I spend the night?

Si Hemp—I guess you'll have to stay all night with the station agent.

Miss Dazzle—Sir! I'd have you know I'm a lady.

Si Hemp—Well, so is the station agent.

TRUE TO RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Two Jews, left adrift on a raft in the middle of the Atlantic after a wreck, were nearly at the end of their endurance when one sighted a vessel.

"A sail! A sail!" he cried weakly.

"Vot's the use, Simon?" groaned the other. "Ve got no samples here."

"KINDA" SARCASTIC.

Impatient salesman to conductor on a slowly moving train: Say, don't you think it would be a good idea to take the cow-catcher off the locomotive.

Conductor—What are you getting at?

Impatient Salesman—Why, what's to prevent a cow climbing on this train and hooking somebody.

He was a young man and his name was Lew. He raced to a crossing with a big choo-choo.

But when Lew came back He rode in a hack And his poor little wife cried, "Boo! Hoo! Hoo!"

THE BABY WAS SAFE.

A woman member of an Ozark camping party was horrified while emerging upon the bank of a swift stream to see a baby seated on a stump overhanging the water, while his older brother played some distance away. She called the boy severely to account for his negligence.

"Aw, he can't fall in," came the excuse, "We nailed his coat tail to the stump."

A BOOSTER.

Mrs. Jack London, enroute for California by sea, said on a New York pier: "Californians are great boosters. Once, at a funeral in Los Angeles, the minister failed to turn up, and it was very awkward for the waiting mourners. Finally the undertaker rose and said:

"Friends, in our pastor's absence is there not some one present who might say a few words?"

Nobody responded to this invitation, and the silence became more awkward still. But at last a man in a brown business suit got briskly to his feet.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "as nobody here has any remarks to make with regards to the deceased, I will, with your kind permission offer a few words about real estate prospects in Los Angeles."

THE LOST WAS FOUND.

A hard-boiled sergeant was drilling a lot of raw recruits. His patience, at last, becoming exhausted, he said: "Once upon a time, when I was a little boy, I had a set of wooden soldiers. One day I lost those soldiers, and I cried very much, but my mother said, 'Never mind, Johnny! Some day you will get your wooden soldiers back.' And believe me, you bunch of wooden-headed dumbbells, that day has come."

AN IRISHMAN'S FORETHOUGHT.

A trolley car in Rochester crosses three consecutive streets bearing masculine names. When the conductor called "James" a man signalled him. "Williams," he called, and another man got off. An Irishman sitting near the door grew visibly nervous. When "Alexander" was announced and a third man left the car the Irishman arose, approached the conductor and said: "I want to get off at Avnoo B. Me first name is Michael."

NO ESCAPE.

Brother Johnson, the colored preacher of Frog Town, had labored through a long, perspiring evening to convince his colored brethren of the terrible fate that remained in store for them if they remained sinners.

He concluded: "And de wicked am cast into outer darkness; an' dare'll be wallin' an' gnashin' ob teeth."

A colored spectator arose from his seat and demanded, "Whut 'bout me, Mistah Johnson. I ain't got no teeth."

Leaning far over the pulpit and shaking a lean, bony finger at the aged sinner, Brother Johnson said, profoundly: "Nevah yo mind Mistah Jackson; nevah yo mind. De teeth am gwine ter be provided."

LIKE A MULE.

Pat was standing in the road when he noticed a motor car coming up the street. He stepped back a little.

The car caught up with him and, just as it was passing, the driver had occasion to turn off down a side street. As he moved the steering wheel the car skidded, causing the back end of it to swing around, striking Pat and knocking him down.

Pat was seen to get up and look after the car and say: "Now, what do ye think o' that? When ye stand in front o' thim they run over ye; and whin ye git out o' the way to let them pass they turn around and kick ye."

UNCLE SI.

"I'm sure glad," said Uncle Si Perkins, "that the nominations for Democratic an' Republican Presidents is 'bout over. Folks can now settle down to bissen an' git rid of the things that pester most, such as weeds, grasshoppers, an' weevils. While politics don't generally do so much harm as some crop pests, yet they keep the minds of our citizens off the biggest thing in life—WORK. No President of eny party is goin' ter save us from work. The bosses talk a lot of stuff 'bout what this party an' that party is a goin' ter do, but if you an' me is saved we got er do the savin'. This here grocery store would have mighty few customers if I waited fer some political boss to come erlong and run hit fer me. An' what's more, we got er do our own thinkin'. Use yer noodle; that's what the good Lord put it on your shoulders fer, an' while usin' yer noodle, keep yer hands an' feet busy—busy all the time at some kind of honest work. Politics is all right an' it's our duty ter vote, an' vote fer the best candidate, but don't set down in the shade an' expect politics to plow yer corn or chop yer cotton or pay yer debts."

TEXAS HOTELS

When in DALLAS Stop at **HOTEL JEFFERSON**

Fronting park, just across from New Union Station. Modern—Absolutely fire proof.

European Plan. Sensible prices. 450 rooms well ventilated with South and East exposure.

WHEN IN HOUSTON STOP AT THE **BRISTOL HOTEL**

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In the Center of Theatrical and Business Section.

Rates \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

FORT WORTH WESTBROOK HOTEL

275 FIRE PROOF ROOMS

75 ROOMS AT \$1.50

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RATES \$1.50 UPWARD

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High Class Residential Hotel.

Rates: \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.

European Plan—Garage and Dining Room in Connection.

Corner Jefferson and Crawford

DALLAS, TEXAS

ENGINEERS CONTINUE BORDER MARKING.

Locating and marking the second section of the boundary line between the States of Oklahoma and Texas in what is known as section B started June 24. Major Arthur A. Stiles, State reclamation engineer, and A. D. Kidder, both appointed by the United States supreme court, will be engaged in this work until September 1st.

GO WILL GUIDE THEE:

—Be ye not as the horse, or as the mule, which have no understandin'g: whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle. I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go.—Psalm 32: 9, 8.

THE Blue Tag on a sack of grain is a guarantee to the consumer of a regular standard of quality and full weights as marked.

TERMINAL GRAIN CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

5,000 ACRES **BLACKBERRIES.**

Canning factories at Lindale, Smith county, are buying 65 per cent of the blackberry crop, the remainder of the crop going out by express. Some fields will exceed 100 crates per acre, and the blackberry acreage for Lindale and vicinity is about 5,000 acres.

Electric Motors and Generators

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A new Top for One Dollar **Redskin**

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YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF EASILY AND PLEASANTLY IN LESS THAN ONE HOUR

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Demand **O.K. BATTERIES**

LONG LIFE—LOW COST

1 YEAR WRITTEN GUARANTEE

Your Dealer Has Them in Stock

O.K. BATTERY CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

FARM EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OPENED.

For recruiting a supply of farm labor in North Texas, a free employment office has been opened at Fort Worth at 110 East Fifteenth street by the State Labor Commission, it has been announced by C. E. Mick and J. M. Denton, who are in charge of the local office.

The office will be maintained at Fort Worth for about three months in recruiting harvest hands, cotton choppers and cotton pickers later in the summer.

Employment will be obtained free of charge, said Mr. Mick. Any worker or farmer needing the service of the labor office may explain his needs.

DOLLAR PER MILE FOR SPEEDING.

Corporation Judge Cullen Bailey, of Fort Worth, fined a speeder on the Fort Worth-Dallas pike \$1.00 per mile for driving his car in excess of the speed limit. The defendant was driving at the rate of 56 miles per hour.

Coleman Quick-Lite Lamp

More Light Than All 64 Style Oil Lamps

Write us mentioning this ad.

Texas Quick-Lite Co.

Texas Distributors

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ELECTRIC MOTOR

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High-Class Work. Prompt Attention

Given Break Down Jobs.

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Chas. Dietz and Moore Thurmond.

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We buy old cars and tear them up for the parts. We have parts for almost any make.

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Buy an all purpose body for hauling



Save time and money by using the **AMERICAN 3 in 1** Combination Farm Body.

Separate upper and lower panels and independent drop end gate. Body and cab built of oak, and well treated and braced.

See your nearest dealer or write direct for full information.

AMERICAN BODY COMPANY, Dallas

(Warehouses at Principle Points)

BORANON'S "KING GRIP PATCH"

Will Repair Any Size Blowout in Tubes

Vulcanize in 15 Seconds

Guaranteed to last the Life of Tire or Tube.

USE No CEMENT No HEAT No GASOLINE

For Sale by Most Grocers

Price 60c per \$1.00

Manufactured by **King Grip Patch Co.**

St. Louis, Mo.

If your dealer can not supply you, send your order direct to us.

AUTO HINTS

Good brakes are twin brothers to safety. Have yours tested today.

The poorest economy a driver can practice is seeing how far he can drive his car without changing the oil in the crankcase.

The gum and grease that accumulate on the rear axle may be easily cleaned with a cloth wet with kerosene. A stiff brush will reach the grooves and the cleaning will be easier if the kerosene is warmed.

Chronic squeaking in the braking system is generally due to dirt that has been imbedded in the lining and is pressed against the drum when the brakes are applied; this dirt may be washed out with kerosene, but if it is so firmly entrenched that it refuses to come out with this treatment a little rosin mixed with castor oil and applied to the bands will cure the trouble.

A slight wobble of a wheel of only one degree actually drags the tire sideways 920 feet in each 1,000 miles, which causes excessive strain on the car as well as the tires.

Worn engine bearings can be detected by the oil gauge pressure. As the bearings wear the oil circulates more freely and the pressure drops. If a persistent drop in pressure is shown on the gauge and the regulator is known to be right, it is safe to assume engine bearing wear.

A screw driver and a length of stout wire can be used on some cars in an emergency as a valve lifter. The wire is formed into a double loop of such length as to reach from one of the cylinder head bolts to within a short distance of the end of the valve spring. Looped over the cylinder head bolt, it can be used as a pry, sling or fulcrum for the screw driver in compressing the valve spring.

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No matter where your trip may take you, or what the hardships of the trail, there are no battery worries with a STANDARD.

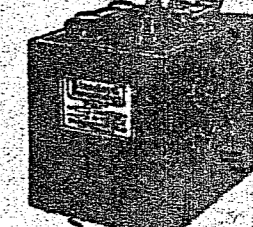
Its exclusive, patented features, the unexcelled quality of its materials and its construction, grant it the longer life and greater power you have always wanted.

Standard Batteries are the standard by which all battery value is measured. For real battery economy, for always reliable performance, you too will call them your final choice.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Your battery will never die of thirst if you use the Standard Battery Taster. Furnished free, with our compliments. Write for yours today.




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An Accredited Junior College and School of Fine Arts for young ladies. The Ideal School and Home for Girls. A splendid faculty. Superior advantages in the Special Departments: Voice, Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin, Art, Expression, Domestic Science, Physical Culture. State Teachers' Certificate conferred. Ten acres of improved college campus. Unsurpassed health record. A safe, refined Christian Home for young ladies. Students and teachers live together in the beautiful "Girls Home" as one big, happy family. Prices reasonable for advantages offered. Write for catalogue and folder of views.
CEPHAS SHELburnE, President.

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OUR LADY OF THE LAKE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
HIGHEST RATING DUE TO
Senior College Membership in Southern Association of Colleges
Trains for High School Teaching—A Standardized College of
Music. Summer Term—College Department—June 9 to July 19.
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A strong faculty of distinct Christian character. Christian ideals and home life atmosphere. Excellent climate and healthful surroundings. Well equipped dormitories and dining rooms. College degree courses, music, art, business and economics departments. Write for catalogue or information to
J. G. YARNER, President, Milford, Texas.

Largest and Finest College for Women in the Southwest.
2104 students last year!
Excellent Academy. Fine waste time in a superbly affiliated school that will give no standing when you can come to Baylor Academy, strongly affiliated with Texas and all leading Universities.
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Metropolitan BUSINESS COLLEGE

Dallas, Texas
"The School With a Reputation"
Has Made Good 36 Years.
Absolutely Thorough and Reliable
Write for Full Information.

TEXAS RANKS THIRD.
Prospects in Texas are for 3,040,000 bushels of peaches this year, according to reports of the bureau of agricultural economics, released through the co-operative State-Federal market news service. Arkansas, the report states, will have a crop of 2,458,000 bushels and Georgia, 7,159,000 bushels. It is interesting to note that the Texas production takes third place this season, being led only by California which has a crop of 13,584,000 bushels in prospect, and Georgia whose anticipated production is listed above.

GOD CARES FOR HIS OWN.—And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him.—Malachi 3: 17.

HEALTH INSPECTOR NAMED.
Weatherford, Texas, alive to the importance of keeping clean, has appointed a public health inspector, who is to make daily visits in the business section of this city and keep close check on sanitary conditions.

Terrill School Builds CHARACTER

Not too large for personal supervision of your boy; a school where character is built; where physical education supplements the training of the mind; where well-balanced youth is developed. Students enter affiliated universities without examination. Preparation for Yale, Harvard and Princeton. Enrollment by contract only. Ref. crosses required. Nineteenth term opens Sept. 23.
For Catalogue Write Dept. TERRILL SCHOOL
E. R. ROGARET, President
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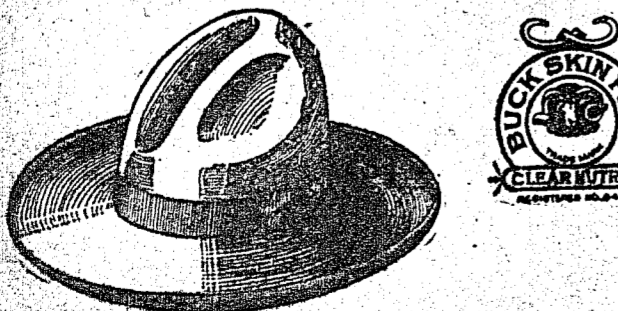
51 years of glorious service; 12,500 alumni leaders in Southwest; strong in resources, faculty and scholarship. 33rd and 34th terms begin September 30.
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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

U. OF T. OIL REVENUE.
The University of Texas stands to get a splendid revenue from its fee lands in the Big Lake territory of Reagan and Crockett counties. The oil produced there has a specific gravity of 38.6, which on the gravity basis of purchasing in vogue by the large purchasing companies would bring \$2 per barrel. The university gets the usual one-eighth royalty and with a production there now estimated at 1,600 barrels, the U. of T. has a daily royalty of 200 barrels, or \$400 daily.

BUCKSKIN FELT HATS



ASK YOUR DEALER.
WILLARD HAT CO., DISTRIBUTORS
DALLAS, TEXAS.

For Our Boys and Girls

By AUNT MARY.



Black-eyed Susan, or Ox-eyed Daisy.
FLOWER CONTEST.

Dear Children:
Your letters are coming in very nicely. I am so happy to know that so many of my little readers are interested in the beautiful things around them. Texas is a garden of wild flowers. However, at the time I am writing this, the summer promises to be a very hot one, which is very hard on the "ground jewels" of Mother Nature. For those that live near the running water it will not be so difficult. Did you ever think how grateful that we should be that we have those beautiful streams of water? How much they mean to the life on this world?

Some of my children have written me and said that they did not understand just how to press the flowers or to mount them. So, for the benefit of those that did not see the instructions in May, I am going to repeat them here. The flower should be gathered with the stem, roots, flower and leaves and the seed pod if possible. Press between layers of paper under a heavy weight, until they are dry. Change the paper several times a week. Mount on the page of a book, by laying the flower in the position that it looks the best, and paste narrow strips of paper at intervals along the stem and leaves, so as to hold the flower in place on the page. On slips of paper, or in one corner, write the name of the flower the kind of soil it was found in and the date that you gathered it. Now, this isn't very hard, is it? If there are any of you that have not sent in your name yet, and would like to do so, there are a few days left until the 15th of July, when the list will close. Send your name, address and your age. The book will not be returned, whether you win a prize or not. The points that will be considered is, first, the greatest number of different flowers, the greatest number named correctly, and the neatness of the work. There will be three judges, each interested in flowerers, and the description of the prize winners work will be given. The names of contestants will be published, if possible.

Now, all of you get busy and try and win one of the beautiful books. They are well worth having, and I am sure that the winners will tell you through this page, the joy that they had in collecting them.
Love to all,
(Signed) AUNT MARY,
Box 1012, Fort Worth, Texas.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

Long ago, when I was a little girl, I heard this wonderful story and I have never forgotten it. It was called "A Child's Dream of a Star."
"There was once a child, and he strolled about a good deal and thought of a number of things. He had a little sister, who was a child too, and his constant companion. They wondered at the beauty of the flowers; they wondered at the height and the blueness of the sky; they wondered at the depth of the water; they wondered at the goodness and the power of God who made them so lovely.
They used to say to one another, sometimes: "Supposing all the children upon the earth were to die; would they believe they would be sorry? For, said they, 'the buds are the children of the flowers, and the playful little streams that gambol from the hillsides are the children of the water, and the smallest bright specks playing at hide and seek in the sky all night must surely be the children of the stars, and they would grieve to see their playmates, the children of men, no more."
There was one clear shining star that used to come out in the sky before the rest, near the church spire above the graves, in the old church yard. It was larger and more beautiful than the rest, and every night they watched for it, standing hand in hand at the window. Whoever saw it first cried out: "I see the star." And after that they both cried out together, knowing so well when it would rise and where. So they grew to be such friends with it that before lying down in their beds they always looked out once again to bid it good night; and when they were turning around to sleep they used to say "God bless the star."
But while she was still very young, oh, very young, the sister drooped and came to be so weak that she could no longer stand at the window at night, and then the child brother looked sadly out by himself, and when he saw the star, turned around and said to his pale face sister on the bed: "I see the star!" and then a smile would come upon her face, and a weak voice would say: "God bless my brother and the star."
And a time came all too soon, when the brother looked out all alone, and when there was no face on the bed, and when there was a new grave among the graves in the church yard, on the hill; then when the star made long rays down toward him, he saw it through his tears. Now these rays were so bright and they seemed to make such a shining way from earth to heaven, that when the child went to his solitary bed, he dreamed about the star, and dreamed that lying where he was, he saw a train load of people taken up that sparkling road by angels; and the star, opening, show-

ed a great world of light, where more angels waited to receive them.

All these angels, who were waiting, turned their beaming eyes upon the people who were carried up into the star; and some of them stood and fell upon the people's necks, and kissed them tenderly, and went away with them down avenues of light and beauty. The lonesome brother was so happy in their company that, lying on his bed, he wept for joy. But there were many angels who did not go, and among them, was one whom he knew. The patient face that had once lain upon the bed of illness was glorified and radiant, and his heart found his sister among the angelic hosts.

His sister angel lingered near the entrance of the star, and to the leader among those who had brought the people hither; she said: "Is my brother come?" And the brother said, "No."

She was turning sadly away, when the brother stretched out his arms and cried: "Oh, sister, I am here. Take me." And then she turned her beaming eyes upon him—and it was night; and the star was shining into the room, making long rays down toward him and he saw it through his tears.

From that hour forth the brother looked upon the star as the home he was to go to when his time should come; and he thought he did not belong to the earth alone, but to the star, too, because of his sister angel having gone before.

At last there was a baby born to be a brother to the child, and while he was so little that he yet had not spoken a word, he stretched out his tiny form on his bed and also died.

Again the child dreamed of the opening of the star and of the company of angels, and the train of people, and the rows of angels with their beaming eyes all turned upon the people's faces.

Said his sister angel to the leader: "Is my brother come?" And he said: "Not that one, but another."

As the child beheld his brother angel in her arms, he cried: "Oh, my sister, I am here! Take me." And she turned and smiled upon him—and the star was shining.

He grew to be a young man, and was busy at his books, when an old servant came to him and said: "Thy mother is no more. I bring her blessing on her darling son."

Again at night he saw the star, and all the former angelic host. Said his sister angel to the leader: "Is my brother come?" And he said: "Thy mother!"

A mighty cry of joy went up throughout all the stars, because the mother was reunited to her two children. And he stretched out his arms and cried: "Oh, mother, sister and brother, I am here. Take me!" And they answered him, "Not yet!"—and still the star was shining.

He grew to be a man whose hair was turning gray, and he was sitting in his chair by the fireside, heavy with grief, and with his face bedewed with tears, when the star opened once again. Said his sister angel: "Is my brother come?" And the leader answered: "No, but his maiden daughter!"

And the man who had been the child, saw his daughter, newly lost to him, a celestial creature among those three, and he said: "My daughter's head is on my sister's bosom, and her arm is around my mother's neck, and at her feet is the baby of old times. I can bear the parting from her, God be praised!"—and the star gleamed on.

Thus, the child came to be an old man, and his once smooth face was wrinkled, and his steps were slow and feeble, and his neck was bent. And one night as he lay upon his bed, his children standing round, he cried, as he cried so long ago: "I see the star!"

They whispered one to another, "He is dying." And he said: "I am. My age is falling from me like a garment, and I move toward the star as a child. And, O, my Father, now I thank Thee, that it has so often opened to receive those dear ones who await me."

And the star was radiant, and it is still radiant, even unto this day, upon his grave.

FAMILIAR POEMS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE ELF CHILD.
Little Orphant Annie's come to our house to stay,
An' wash the cups an' saucers up, an' brush the crumbs away;
An' shoo the chickens off the porch, an' dust the hearth, an' sweep,
An' make the fire an' bake the bread, an' earn her board an' keep;
An' all us other children, when the supper things is done,
We set around the kitchen fire an' has the mornin' fun,
A-list'nin' to the witch tales 'at Annie tells about,
An' the gobble-uns 'at gits you
If you don't watch out.

One't they was a little boy who wouldn't say his prayers—
An' when he went to bed at night, away up stairs,
His mammy heerd him holler, an' his daddy heerd him bawl,
An' when they turn the kivers down he wasn't there at all,
An' they seeked him up the rafter-room, an' chubbly-hole, an' chimney-flue, an' every-where, I guess,
But all they ever found was this, his pants an' roundabout—
An' the gobble-un'll git you
If you don't watch out.

An' one time a little girl'd allus laugh an' grin,
An' make fun of ever' one an' all her blood-an-kin,
An' one't when they was "company," an' old folks was there,
She mocked 'em an' shocked 'em, an' said she didn't care,
An' thist as she kicked her heels, an' turn't to run an' hide,
They was two great Big Black Things a-standin' by her side,
An' they snatched her through the ceilin' 'fore she knowed what she's about,
An' the gobble-un'lls git you
If you don't watch out.

An' Little Orphant Annie says, when the blaze is blue,
Is the lampwick spatters, an' the wind goes Whoo-go,
An' you hear the crickets quit, an' the moon is gray,
An' the lightnin'-bugs in dew is all squenched away—
"You better mind yer parents' an' yer teachers' fond an' dear
An' cherish them 'at loves you, and dry the orphan's tear,
An' he'p the po' an' needy ones 'at clusters all about,
Er the gobble-un'lls git you
If you don't watch out."
—By James Whitcomb Riley.

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RIO GRANDE VALLEY BREAKS RECORDS.

Having shipped its 12,000th car of fruits and vegetables and broken all previous carlot records, the lower valley of the Rio Grande has practically closed out its season, according to the June 15th issue of the State's marketing bulletin of the Texas markets and warehouse department. Of the 11,491 freight cars shipped to June 5, 5,859 cars were cabbage, 2,275 cars beets, and carrots, 1,921 cars mixed vegetable, 317 cars onions, 112 cars citrus fruits, 44 cars lettuce, 11 cars turnips, four cars cabbage plants, 493 cars white potatoes, 235 cars tomatoes, 50 cars beans, 85 cars roasting ears, 15 cars spinach and 18 cars cantaloupe, the bulletin says.

BUY YOUR COAL EARLY.

"Buy your coal now" was the advice to the public embodied in a resolution passed by a meeting of railroad coal carriers held at the Chamber of Commerce in Dallas.

EAST TEXAS PEACH OUTLOOK.

Growers and buyers have been over the peach producing section of East Texas, and have placed very conservative estimates of the crop production for the season at 1,000 cars, mostly of the Elberta variety. In the year of 1919 and 1920, the East Texas peach production was at its height, and since that time the production has dwindled to 102 cars in 1923. The production in 1921 was comparatively large, approximately 1,024 cars leaving this portion of the State. The estimated production for 1924 denotes that the industry is being rejuvenated, and that at the present rate it will be again one of the most important annual crops of East Texas.

FARMERS PROVIDED FREE ARSENIC.

The Commissioners Court of Gainesville, North Texas, furnished arsenic free to farmers for the purpose of poisoning grasshoppers which infested a number of cotton fields in Cooke county.

NOT THE SAME DISEASE

J. Boog-Scott, chairman of the State Livestock Sanitary Commission, was in Brownwood recently, in conference with Dr. Sanderson, in regard to the mouth disease, which is prevalent among cattle in this county. The disease has no connection whatever with the foot and mouth disease of California.

WHAT DOES GOD REQUIRE?

—And now, Israel, what does the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord thy God, to walk in all his ways, and to love him, and to serve the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul.—Deuteronomy 10: 12.

STRANGE MALADY ATTACKS HORSES.

A peculiar disease is affecting horses around Brady, McCulloch county. The mouths of the animals become so badly swollen in some cases that they are unable to eat.

ALL IS WELL.

—Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would not have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.—John 14: 17.

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OLDEST MASON AT REUNION.
The oldest Mason, which attended the dedication ceremonies of the new Scottish Rite Cathedral at San Antonio, June 24, was Joe Davis of Memphis, who is just rounding out his eighty-ninth year. Sixty-two years of his life has been spent in Masonry.

Mr. Davis was born in the little village of Kailish, Russian Poland, in 1835. When he was 16 years old he left Poland and came to the United States.

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WOMAN'S PAGE
MRS. MARGARET STUTE

HOME PROBLEMS.

ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED FLOWERS.

I have had so many requests for further discussion of the arrangement for flowers, that I have been agreeably surprised at the interest manifested. To have a pretty and attractive home is the ambition of every good wife and mother. The floral arrangements for a party in a country home that I have in mind, was very unusual and unique. It was in the middle of the summer and most of the garden and wild flowers were at the lowest ebb, with the exception of the golden faced lover of hot weather—the lowly sunflower. There are very few localities where this giant does not thrive. Anywhere, from the rich black dirt country to the rocky country, it may be seen turning with the sun; it is called "Natures compass." At this party, I have mentioned the sunflower was used as the keynote of the decorations. As it was summer, the fireplace was only a rather "hard place to hide." A large bucket was placed in the center of it and filled with sunflowers, the stems well submerged in water. Tall ones were placed in the back and they were graduated down to very short ones in the front. The bucket was covered with pretty tissue paper and the effect was very pleasing. Just four medium length stalks were used on the luncheon table in a low vase. (Another pretty way is, if an extra large head can be secured, break off all of the stems, and let it float in a shallow dish. Place leaves around the edge to give a pleasing effect.) Painted sunflower place cards were used. The hostess carried out the color scheme in her dress, and her little daughter wore a crepe paper dress made to carry out the idea. Artistic bouquets were placed here and there. The salad had a foundation of lettuce leaves, slices of peaches were arranged like the petals, and in the center was a pile of finely sliced cherries, nuts, and several kinds of fruits. The mayonnaise dressing was put on the table in a separate dish and each guest allowed to help themselves. Many other schemes can be devised. Any flower can be used quite effectively. A very pretty "every day" center piece for the dining table is made of as many pretty wild flowers as you can find, placed in a "holder," or placed in a shallow dish of water. Long sprays of wild vines can be held in place by putting one end under the holder and letting the vine fall gracefully over the bowl and out on the table. I have a very pretty "wall pocket" which I keep filled with fresh flowers during the summer months. They are more inviting than the stiff artificial ones. To arrange flowers properly and artistically is a great gift, but can be cultivated very easily if one will only observe closely. The closer we follow the arrangement of Mother Nature the more artistic will be the effect. Often we can take the most common-looking fern-like weed and give an otherwise prosaic looking bouquet a very lovely appearance. Roses are one of the easiest arranged flowers that I know of, if you will cut the stems long enough and do not crowd too many in one vase. The tendency to overcrowd should be guarded against very closely. A loose, graceful appearance is the main idea to be kept in mind. Sweet peas are very prettily combined with asparagus fern. Hollyhocks are very pretty if used similar to the ways suggested for sunflowers. Zinnias are always acceptable at any time. There are many ways that can be worked out by anyone who will give to it a little time and thought. The main points to be observed are to avoid overcrowding, stems as long as possible, and the flowers must have a fresh appearance. The freshness of flowers can be kept by frequently changing the water, adding pieces of ice in very hot weather, and sprinkling the petals with water. Flowers should be gathered early in the morning while the dew is still on them.

LATE FASHIONS.

FIRST AID TREATMENT
and
QUESTION BOX.
Last month I told how to stop bleeding from an artery. Bleeding from a vein may sometimes be just as dangerous, although, it is, as a rule, easier to stop. This is due to the fact that an artery, carrying blood from the heart, has greater pressure, while from a vein, the blood is returning to the heart, and there is very little pressure. From a vein, the blood runs out and is a dark red color. The pressure must be applied BELOW the wound. Just the opposite from an artery in which the pressure is between the wound and the heart. The other thing to be noted is the same as I described for the artery. For a scalp wound, pressure may be made at the temple. A few thicknesses of clean tissue paper can be applied. The main thought to keep in mind is to make the blood form a clot as this is what stops the bleeding. Do not remove a clot unless instructed to do so by the doctor. In the case of a wound, caused by a dirty or rusty instrument, it is best to let it bleed some before tying up. This will help to wash out the impurities. Never use water to wash a wound, unless it has been boiled twenty minutes and kept in a perfectly clean covered vessel. Very hot water or very cold, that has been heated thus, is often very good to stop bleeding. Any part of the body where pressure can not be made above or below the injured part, pressure can be made directly on the wound. If the bleeding is from an internal injury, the patient must be kept very quiet and free from all worry about the wound. Do not give a stimulant. There is very little, except this, that can be done until the doctor arrives. Next month I will tell you a few more things about bleeding, and then about unconsciousness and convulsions. All questions will be answered, if mailed to 405 Reynolds Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

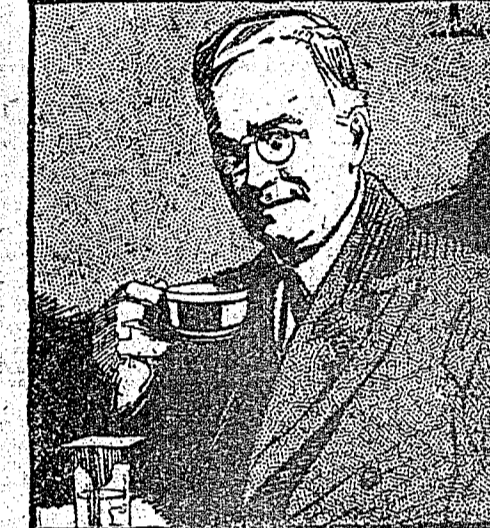
Household Hints.
Kindness is wisdom. There is no one person, who does not need it. May we learn to be kind. A good way to save fruit juices for jelly making, is to keep all catusp and grape fruit bottles, fit with good corks, pour the scalding hot juice into them after they have been thoroughly cleaned and scalded. Cork tightly, dip the top in melted paraffin, let this cool and dip again; keep this up until you have a good coating. Make up into jelly as needed and as the price of sugar warrants.

TESTED RECIPES.
Mrs. Heury Stute's Mahogany Cake.
This is a very good recipe and will never fail if directions are followed carefully. Dissolve 2 ounces chocolate in a tablespoon of boiling water. Cream 1/2 cup of butter with 1 1/4 cups of sugar, to this, add the beaten yolks of 4 eggs, 1/4 cup of sweet milk, 1 1/2 cups flour, sifted with 2 rounding teaspoons baking powder, and the chocolate mixture. Lastly, fold in the whites of the four eggs. Bake in three layers. Filling for Cake. Cream 3 cups of powdered sugar and 1/2 cup of butter and the yolk of 1 egg. Add 2 tablespoons powdered chocolate or cocoa, mix with five tablespoons of strong coffee, add 2 teaspoons cream and beat until smooth and light. Do not cook. Fruit Punch. This is delicious and healthful summer drink: 2 large teaspoons tea 3 oranges 2 quarts of boiling water 1 pineapple 1 pound of lump sugar 5 bananas 8 lemons 1 pint strawberries Steep the tea in boiling water for five minutes, strain and add the sugar, stirring until thoroughly dissolved. Grate the rind of the lemons and extract all the juice. Cut the oranges into slices and shred the pineapple, slice the bananas in very thin slices, and hull the strawberries. When the tea is cold, add all the fruit and let stand in the icebox or cool place for several hours. Add cracked ice when ready to serve. If desired, cherries may be added. Fresh pineapple should be pared and the eyes and core removed. Tear apart with a silver fork and knife, sprinkle with sugar and let stand in a cool place for twelve hours. Fresh fruit is always preferable, but canned fruit may be substituted. Tea Punch. For the family or for company a cooling beverage always finds favor in the hot summer days. The following is easy to make and is very good. Pour boiling lemonade, sweetened to taste, over tea leaves and allow to stand five to eight minutes, according to taste. Let cool and serve with chilled ice in tall glasses decorated with a slice of lemon.

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