

THE HEDLEY INFORMER²

Vol. XXIX

HEDLEY, DONLEY COUNTY, TEXAS, JULY 7, 1939

NO. 35

CASH SPECIALS

Specials that will Save \$\$

Don't forget our special bargain offer ----- Mrs. Tuckers new Meadowlake Oleomargarine for 19c One small loaf of bread free with each pound

Pineapple, gal.	59c	Blackberries, gal.	42c
Peaches or Apricots, gal.			39c
Nominy or Tomatoes, No. 2 cans, 4 for			25c
Folger's Coffee, 2 lb.			56c
Kraft Dinner, box	15c	Crisco, 3 lb.	56c
Lemons, large, doz.	23c	Jello, box	5c
Karo Syrup, gal.			63c
Corn Flakes, 3 for			25c
Flour, Royal Banquet, 48 lb.			\$1.35
Vanilla Extract, two 8 oz. bottles			25c
Sundown Tea, 14 lb. with colored glass			15c
Lamp Globes, 2 for			19c

MARKET SPECIALS

Pork Chops, 2 lb.	35c	Roast, rib or brisket,	
Wolters, lb.	15c	3 lb.	39c
Pork, fresh side, 2 lb. for	25c	Banquet Bacon	27c
		Asst. Lunch Meat	23c

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PHONE 63

Donley County Singers

The Donley county singing convention was entertained by the good community of McKnight Sunday, July 2. It truly was a great day of song. Singers came from our neighboring counties to help make it a wonderful time. Also the Dodson orchestra came under the leadership of W. E. Patterson to mingle the metallic chords of harmony with the vocal chords of humanity to bind our hearts closer together in Christia fellowship and love. We do so appreciate every one who took part in this day's activities of song and music.

Newt Waldron, our president, had every thing in hand. He is very efficient in guiding the ship of song in our midst. We appreciate men who are able to get other folk to work in endeavors like this, rather than do all the work themselves. Mr. Refner, the chairman of the program committee, handled the singers in a very satisfactory manner. Every one was treated courteously. And all the quartets sang until they were almost sung down.

Walter Moss with his home trio was appreciated very much. The outstanding event of the day was little Letha Mae Moss, the nightingale of song, who gave us two numbers that truly stirred our souls. We are not uneasy about children going the ways of the world and falling into sin's clutches who have parents who train and encourage them in singing songs of redemption.

We will not take the space to mention all the quartets but we do appreciate all who came.

We wish to take this means to thank the folk of McKnight community for their friendship, courtesy and cooperation to make it a great day, also for the noon lunch that the singers enjoyed so much. We also wish to thank our editor for the courtesy they have shown us by printing all our happenings of Donley county singers.

We also wish to thank the people of Donley county for buying new song books for the singers. We have received them from the Stamps Baxter Music Co. of Dallas. Joyful Songs is the name of our new book, and the first singing out of them will be held at Hedley Church of the Nazarene on Sunday afternoon at 2:30, this being the second Sunday in July. Every one come and "make a joyful noise unto the Lord."

Walter Patterson, Sec.

NOTICE

Dr. Carl E. Lunn of Quanah will speak on the streets of Hedley at 2:30 o'clock Saturday July 8, on the Townsend recovery plan.

Peaches

We will begin picking peaches on Wednesday, July 5th, at Luttrell's orchards.

W. J. Luttrell

The 42 Club

The 42 club met with Mrs. Mosley June 23. Two tables of 42 were enjoyed, Messrs and Mesdames Earl Tollett and Mack Shaw, Mesdames Bowlin and Masterson and Mr. Teague were present.

Will Mae and wife of Lella Lake spent Sunday with Mrs. John Mae.

Harold Clifton is visiting in Memphis this week.

District Masons Meet

The 95th district of the Masonic Lodge of Texas met in Hedley June 29, 1939. The meeting was more of a social gathering with no particular business in mind. There were about 125 present. There were some 50 members from Clarendon and Memphis. The other Lodges represented were Childress, Turkey, Lakeview and Hedley. There were more Hedley members present than at any time in several years.

The supper consisted of some fifty barbecued chickens and the trimmings with lots of ice cream and cake. The Hedley Lodge wants to take this means of thanking those outside of the lodge who helped make the evening a large success. The ladies in the kitchen had a large hand in making the affair go over. Also we want to thank those who served on the program. The main speaker of the evening was Rev. J. Perry King of Clarendon who made a very fine talk.

The next meeting of this kind will be in Memphis some time in August.

Revival

The revival at the Church of Christ closed Sunday night after a successful series of services conducted by Rev. Tillitt S. Teddlie of Dallas. Uncle Bob Watson led the good song services.

A number of additions to the church were made.

4th of July Celebration

Clarendon held their annual 4th of July celebration Tuesday, with one of the largest crowds ever to attend the event. The day was featured by all the events of an old time celebration, including a rodeo, an old fiddlers' contest, a parade and a street dance.

The program opened with band music and parades at 10 a. m. Free food tea and coffee were served on the court house lawn at noon as an incentive to picnics. At 2 o'clock a parade was held featuring visiting bands, rodeo contestants, old timers, etc.

Rodeo performances were given on both afternoon and night. An old fiddlers' contest was held during the afternoon, and a display of fireworks was discharged following the night rodeo.

Everyone seemed to enjoy the day in spite of the heat.

Theo Swinney is in a Memphis hospital undergoing treatment for burns suffered when gasoline with which he was cleaning his car became ignited. Mrs. Swinney was also painfully burned, but not seriously.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Dr. Paul Shuster and wife of Orlando, Fla. Baptist missionaries, presented a series of slide pictures on the life of Paul at the First Baptist Church Sunday night. The pictures were very interesting as well as educational and were much enjoyed by the large congregation present.

Mrs. Joyce Armstrong and daughter, Jayce Dee, and Miss Nita Caldwell of Childress were guests of Miss Otis Watkins Friday.

M. L. Sims has gone to Conway to work in the harvest.

SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Jersey Corn Flakes, 3 for	25c
Baby Milk, 4 cans	15c
Ice Cream Salt, 4 lb. box	9c
K. C. Baking Powder, 15 oz. can	19c
Vanilla Flavor, 8 oz. can	Bisquick 32c
Ole Man River Syrup, gal.	50c
Wax Paper, two 40 foot rolls	15c
Peanut Butter, qt.	24c
White Swan Sweetened Coconut, 1/2 lb.	9c
2 lb. Salted Crackers	13c
Cleanser, 14 oz. can	4c
Bar Candy or Chewing Gum, 3 for	10c

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PHONE 11

Revival

The Church of the Nazarene begins their summer revival Sunday, July 9, with the pastor doing the preaching. We are believing God for a great gathering of souls. We are desirous of the cooperation of all our good pastors and their people in this battle against sin. Come help fight the enemy of our towns, homes and churches.

Our revival will be at the West Baptist Church, by the courtesy of the good pastor, Rev. Hansard and his congregation. We, the Nazarene folk, are blessed by getting to hold our revival in their commodious church, for which we are so grateful to them and to God also.

Walter Patterson

Mesdames T. A. Parsons, Carl Patterson and News Smith and daughter of Benjamin visited in the Dr. J. C. Coffey home Friday.

Girl Scouts

The girl scouts met Friday afternoon with their captain Miss Hazel Stewart. After discussing plans for summer camp, several games were played. Punch and cookies were served to Dorothy Ashman, Melba Jean Clifton, Dorothy Jean Richerson, Betty and Anders and Geneva Leach. Mrs. Barney Clifton entertained the girl scouts with a party Friday night. We roasted marshmallows which were very delicious. All the girls reported a delightful time and appreciate the kindness of Mrs. Clifton.

The next girl scout meeting will be July 14 at 4 o'clock with Miss Hazel Stewart.

Kermit Johnson and family of Marillo visited his parents here Tuesday.

Glenn Marrs visited in Stamford Monday.

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HEDLEY, TEXAS

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CCC at Crossroads on 6th Birthday; Alternatives: Militarization or Death

Least Criticized of All New Deal Units, Camps Have Good Record

By JOSEPH W. LABINE

Franklin Roosevelt had been president only five days before he called a select group of youth leaders into his office. By April 6, 1933—exactly six years ago—the Civilian Conservation Corps was created as one of the first New Deal agencies.

Today, as some 250,000 youths in almost 1,500 camps celebrate the sixth anniversary of their benefaction, CCC has hit rough waters. By the time congress adjourns this least criticized of all Roosevelt agencies may either be sentenced to death or changed into a semi-military army of unemployed youth.

CCC has done such a good job that strong New Deal critics like Henry Link, New York psychologist, praises it in his "Return to Religion" and "Rediscovery of Man." In six years some 2,000,000 boys have gone through its routine, one-fourth of them emerging to take permanent private jobs. Some of the rest re-enrolled.

Most Recruits Needed.

Here's how CCC works: Its membership comes almost exclusively from underprivileged homes—boys who have left school, can't get jobs and need both moral and physical training. They enroll and leave the group every three months, so there is a constant turnover. Last October, for example, 59,000 new enrollees were accepted, averaging 18.6 years of age. (They must be between 17 and 23).

CCC places these boys in camps, gives them \$30 a month of which \$22 must be sent home to needy parents, and teaches them not only the rudiments of hard work but a lot of "extra-curricular" activities as well. Reveille sounds at 6 a. m. Breakfast comes at 6:20 and inspection at 7:15. By 7:30 they are on the job, remaining until 4 p. m. with the exception of an hour off for lunch. From then until 10 p. m. there is time for dinner, amusements and recreation. It isn't a hard life, nor is there very strict supervision; certainly CCC enrollees aren't high well ready for active army duty, as Civilian Chief Robert Fechner would have us believe.

The lads get vocational training during evening hours. They learn crafts like photography, radio, cabinetmaking, leather work, blue printing and landscaping. But the training apparently is not very efficient because American labor unions object to having craftsmen turned over by CCC to the detriment of their apprentice system. Mr. Fechner is an old-time American Federation of Labor official.

Educational Accomplishments.

But craft or no craft, CCC does good work. Last year 8,817 illiterates learned to read and write, 3,517 finished grammar grades, 634 finished high school and 13 got college diplomas. Almost all the youths take school work, either by correspondence or from part-time residence instructors.

If CCC enrollees range from 17 to 23 and come from underprivileged homes, they rise from the very stratum of youth responsible in 1937 for 13 per cent of our murders, 28 per cent of our robberies, 42 per cent of our burglaries, 51 per cent of our auto thieves and 21 per cent of our sex criminals.

Youth camps are not a New Deal



ABOVE—Silhouettes of service, the CCC youths fighting a forest fire. RIGHT—New enrollees leaving for camp. There were 59,000 of these young men accepted last October but the current enrollment will be smaller because CCC is being forced to retrain.

invented. In 1930 California tried the scheme, doubtless getting the idea from the English "hinkie diggers" whom Philosopher John Ruskin had their two-mile road was "the worst in three kingdoms." By 1933 we had camps had existed in at least six European countries for an average of 10 years; contrary to popular belief, Germany had them long before Hitler came to power.

Set Favorable Work Record.

What have they done constructively? As a sample of what CCC costs, the current fiscal year's appropriation is \$200,000,000, and the nation should expect to get something tangible in return. It has CCC has planted some 1,800,000,000 trees and built 4,000 fire towers to protect them. It has strung 75,000 miles of telephone from lookout post to watch tower. The country has 132,000 miles of new roadway and 5,000,000 dams to check erosion. There are countless new recreation centers and wild life habitats has been safeguarded to protect these innocents from the ravages of civilization.

CCC has also provided an emergency army. Its membership has done yeoman service in fighting forest fires, rescue work, flood relief and rehabilitation after disasters. The Red Cross recalls how, in the Mississippi-Ohio floods of January and February, 1937, more than 22,000 enrollees, hundreds of reserve officers and technical personnel were rushed to danger points.

Whither CCC? In his budget message last January the President recommended a slash of \$120,000,000 in the corps' budget (from \$350,000,000 to \$230,000,000). This means camps and personnel must be reduced, camps from 1,500 to 1,200 and men from 300,000 to 250,000. This reduction is already under way and the April enrollment will be smaller than usual. Worst of all, CCC will die naturally on June 30, 1940, unless extended.

Militarized Youth Camps?

Military minded congressmen are already thinking about this, wondering if CCC can't be retained and made an integral part of our defense program. This means adoption of the plan proposed by Kentucky's Rep. Andrew Jackson May, which would provide for not less than two, nor more than five hours of military training for CCC enrollees each week. The immediate result has been a protest, not only from anti-New Dealers but from



what are jokingly referred to as the "tabbies"—pacifists.

You can paint a horrible picture of this militarized CCC's potentialities, if you let your imagination run away. You can see several million unemployed youths saved from hunger and privation, who would rally 'round the banner of the man who's responsible for it. You can see a political army, if you wish, armed, trained and disciplined but feeling greater loyalty to a political clique than to the nation itself. But CCC's militarization can be safeguarded against such evils.

Dangerous? Perhaps, but maybe it's even more dangerous to contemplate American youth's fate without some agency to keep idle minds out of mischief. CCC's 1936-39 budget of \$350,000,000 is far smaller than our annual national crime bill, which approximates \$15,000,000,000.

Gossip Proves Boon to Nazi Propagandists

The highly efficient system that keeps Nazi Germany's hierarchy informed on public opinion is merely a magnification of over-the-fence gossip. Under Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, who has followed Adolf Hitler loyally from the first, the Nazi government gets just as accurate a cross section of public opinion as the American public gets from its polls.

It is Herr Goebbels' job to weigh this opinion, find it wanting and act to remedy the situation. All told he has 2,000,000 government employees serving him daily as gossip-mongers, and beyond these are the storm troopers and other organizations who consider it a sacred duty to keep highest-ups informed.

How effective the system is can be shown by the unanimity of pro-Hitler sentiment, which rose from 98.79 per cent in 1936—which Der Fuehrer occupied the Rhineland—to 99.028 per cent when he accomplished anschluss with Austria last year.

At the base of this information system is the "block" leader whose job is to care for approximately 50 German families. He preaches the Nazi gospel, tries to convert the unbelieving and makes himself family counselor. There are some 400,000 of these block leaders, who have little difficulty getting information from apartment janitors, porters, servants and "friends" of the families he observes.

Block leaders are responsible to "cell" leaders, of whom there are 70,000, each with about six blocks under his supervision. Step by step the information climbs upward until it reaches Herr Goebbels, and eventually Hitler himself.

Adding to this complex information system are 707,000 of the labor front, 50,000 political leaders, 290,000 concerned with the relief fund, 88,000 agricultural workers, 95,000 in the women's auxiliary and several miscellaneous groups.

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Bruckart's Washington Digest

Find Joker in Department of Agriculture Appropriation Bill

It's the Soon-to-Be-Famous Food Stamps and Here's How Advanced Thinkers Think It Will Work; Billion Dollars Is All They Want.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART

WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—It was not so long ago—six or eight years, perhaps—that the annual cost of the department of agriculture to the taxpayers of the country amounted to something like \$40,000,000. There was some talk even in those days about the drain upon the federal treasury resulting from department of agriculture operations. The totals were questioned; many persons wondered whether the politicians were justified in voting that much money to the department because there was little to show in the way of results. That is, congressmen could show very little, except the packages of seeds sent out to their districts.

It was in those days, however, that the department of agriculture was seeking to operate effectively. Farming was not regarded by the folks who used to run the department as a subject for politics. The departmental officials were going about their business, rendering assistance in the form of advice and promoting better farming—when the farmers asked for it.

I was reminded of those days recently when the house appropriations committee brought out for consideration the appropriations bill for the department of agriculture for the fiscal year that begins next July 1. A Rip Van Winkle who could have slept through the last 10 years would have believed, truly, that he was in another world. The new money bill for the department contains a total of more than \$1,000,000,000. The measure, indeed, ranks as the third largest appropriations bill of this year when altogether there is likely to be almost \$10,000,000,000 appropriated.

What Is Planned to Do With a Billion Dollars

It is extremely difficult to realize what a billion dollars is. That is, it is difficult for me to understand what it is. I can write the figures glibly enough. But to comprehend that sum of money, or a billion of anything, is something almost outside the pale of human knowledge. Yet that is what the department of agriculture seeks this year, and here is how that money is supposed to be divided:

- \$429,560,000 for soil conservation payments.
- \$250,000,000 for parity payments.
- \$191,000,000 for road building.
- \$21,462,000 for soil and moisture conservation and operations.
- \$24,984,000 for the farm tenancy program.
- \$7,175,000 for eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease.
- \$6,996,570 for the weather bureau and its services.
- \$4,978,000 for retiring submarginal lands.
- \$1,631,000 for soil and moisture investigation.
- \$1,500,000 for wild life restoration.
- \$300,000 for co-operative farm forestry.
- \$250,000 for the water facilities program.

There were some other odds and ends embracing items of 20 or 40 or 90 thousand dollars, amounts so small that men almost smirk because they have forgotten how to speak in such limited numbers.

Then, and here is the joker which is hidden away, I really should not say "hidden" because no reference is made in the agriculture bill language. The joker is that there are almost countless millions of other dollars with which the department can play around, including approximately \$100,000,000 of money for use in getting rid of farm surpluses. That is the money from which Secretary Wallace and his advanced thinkers will draw funds for the soon-to-be-famous food stamps.

The country got its belly full of blue eagles before the NRA was plowed under. But the undistinguished, yet befitting, end that came to the NRA blue eagle has not deterred the advanced thinkers from attempting something else that is blue—a blue stamp for relief food. Yes, relief workers will have the same wages as before, but they will receive free blue stamps with which to buy surplus products for foods.

How Wallace's Men Think Blue Food Stamp Will Work

I must write a little bit about that blue food stamp, about how the advanced thinkers think it will work, before I report on the main department of agriculture appropriation bill.

It seems to be Secretary Wallace's idea of a more abundant life to designate certain farm products each week as being "surplus" and to help get them off of the glutted market by making them available for relief workers' kitchens. The first trial of the scheme will be limited to six cities. In those areas, the relief supervisors will be supplied with books of blue stamps. They are rather pretty stamps, too. Each WPA worker will get a book of stamps of a specified value. He can take those stamps to his gro-

cery store and use them just like they were quarters, or half dollars or dollars. The groceryman will take them and he will be paid honest-to-goodness United States money for them. Thus will the surplus stocks of food products be reduced and the remainder will bring better prices. Or so say the advanced thinkers.

When I read the explanation of the program that was sent me by one of Mr. Wallace's publicity staff, the first thing that struck me was the extreme discrimination that will result. It is easy to see. Take any man who is trying to hold down a private job. It may be paying him only \$50 a month, or about the same as the relief worker gets. Naturally, he would like to be making more money. Who wouldn't? But he sticks on his job and stays off of relief. Then, when he gets paid he goes to the grocery store to buy some food. He pays cash, and gets his food.

About the same moment a relief worker walks in, orders the same list of groceries, perhaps, and pays for them out of a stamp book. It appears to me that the hard bitten private worker is going to find little solace in remaining on his job. It strikes me he—and millions of others—are going to be resentful of such tactics.

See Possibility of Creating A Lot of Bootleggers

There is another phase of the picture which was mentioned to me by Representative Hope of Kansas, one of the ranking members of the house committee on agriculture. He suggested that the blue stamps are going to create a lot of bootleggers. For example: the relief workers are not permitted to buy liquor with the stamps. They won't be redeemed if they are used to buy anything but food. However, Mr. Hope could see no reason why a relief worker couldn't use the stamps to buy liquor from a liquor store and the liquor store owner might possibly be a crook. It is possible, you know. He might own a food store, too, or he might have an understanding with a food store owner who would take the stamps at a few pennies discount. What is to stop such procedure? It's your guess.

The whole thing strikes me as being so silly as to defy one's powers of imagination. It is dealt with here at such length only because I regard it as typical of a great many things that are going on within the department of agriculture for which more than \$1,000,000,000 is soon to be appropriated for a year's operations. The blue stamp scheme is destined to fail, even as the plowing under of crops and the slaughtering of 6,000,000 pigs was doomed a-borning and as the limitation of crop production was certain to flare back on those who were sucked into the maelstrom of nit wit plans.

Now, lest I be misunderstood, let me restate with emphasis that there is good work that the department can do, and has been doing. Road building appropriations, for instance. Where would this country be had there been no attempt to build usable roads? Who can say that eradication of tuberculosis and Bang's disease among live stock is not a valuable aid to farmers?

Learn Beautiful Phrases But at Rather High Cost

I am not prepared to say that the wild life restoration program is wholly bad. It seems probable that the country ought to rebuild the wild life stocks that have been wantonly destroyed in the days when people could go out and shoot ducks or deer or what have you without thought of the morrow. It is a program for which considerable justification can be advanced.

But it is to be noted that most of these items are small. Neither the department of agriculture administration nor the members of the house and the senate have seen fit to do more than maintain them. I have seen the inmates of the capitol squirm and fuss and scowl about some of them, while swallowing the items reaching into hundreds of millions with the greatest of glee.

As I said, it was not so long ago that department of agriculture appropriations were regarded as huge if they totalled 40 millions. As far as I can see, agriculture is no better off today than it was in those years. Of course, a very great number of farmers have learned that the beautiful phrases like "the more abundant life" and such, are meaningless. But I venture the assertion that the education has been rather expensive.

From all of these things it is surely made to appear that there are some large Ethiopian gentlemen in the wood pile. When the politicians and the advanced thinkers joined hands to manage agriculture, just then federal expenses for the department of agriculture began zooming upward.

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Star Dust

- ★ Charlie Is Taken Down
- ★ Politics Promotes Ann
- ★ Orchestra Leaders All

By Virginia Vale

PEOPLE in New York are still talking about Charlie McCarthy's first week there. In fact, a new aristocracy sprung into being; its members were the people who had actually gone to the first broadcast (tickets were scarcer than hen's teeth), and they are still high-hatting their friends who couldn't get in, and running perfectly good luncheons and dinner parties by insisting on telling about how cute Charlie is.

"You simply have to see him to appreciate him," they declare, which is rather hard on the people who have never seen Charlie and probably won't get a chance, as Edgar Bergen is too busy for personal appearances.

Charlie's kidnaping, one evening, by the amusement editor of one of the newspapers, very nearly stirred up a lot of trouble. The famous little man is insured for \$2,500. Bergen was so worried that after Charlie's reappearance he took to taking Charlie apart and hiding him in sections.

Ann Sheridan has sort of crept into stardom by the back door, although she deserves the promotion. It's "Naughty but Nice" that stars her, and studio politics are involved. For this is Dick Powell's last for



ANN SHERIDAN

Warner Brothers, and it's an old studio custom to play down the departing star, since advertising him just means that you're promoting property that will soon belong to somebody else.

So the charming and hard-working Ann gets big billing in this one, after five years of doing her best with whatever roles came her way.

Katherine Hepburn is doing very well indeed in her new theatrical venture, "The Philadelphia Story," although it has not, at this writing, been given the acid test of presentation in New York. Apparently Miss Hepburn still cherishes some affection for the screen; she has bought the film rights to the play and will do it herself before the cameras eventually.

Nowadays it seems that everybody who can't get a job feels that the answer to the unemployment problem is becoming an orchestra leader. Prize fighters, millionaires, tap-dancers, movie stars—all are more than willing to step in front of a band and wave a baton. But it's a rare thing for a man who works with his hands to become an orchestra leader—Russ Morgan is about the only exception to the rule.

He's an ex-coal miner, you know. He worked in the Nanticoke Mine, near Seranton, Pa., until the foreman fired him for playing a trombone in his spare time. The foreman happened to be his father.

Today he is one of the top bracket orchestra leaders. Before he was twenty-one he had written arrangements for such famous musical men as John Phillip Sousa and Victor Herbert.

If you're considering writing for radio here's something to remember. Due to the threat of federal censorship, radio stations are leaning over backward in their efforts not to offend. The Federal Communications commission, which is in charge of renewing broadcasting licenses every six months, has hinted they will frown on the following forms of radio fare: fortune telling, astrology or similar sciences, solicitation of funds, except for recognized worthwhile charities, misleading statements, defamatory statements, obscenity, programs of offending religious or racial groups, over-melodramatic children's programs, liquor advertising, too much advertising and too many phonograph records.

ODDS AND ENDS—All the big name bands will be in New York for the World's fair . . . Joan Crawford has picked South America for her impending vacation . . . Bing Crosby brought the law down on a Topika lawyer recently; when arrested for speeding the lawyer alibied, "I was listening to Bing Crosby and forgot to look at my speedometer," and when Bing heard of it he wrote the man a note saying "You've been punished twice; how much do I owe you?"

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Hitler Inherits Low Birth Rate In Czech Grab; U. S. Figures Up

MINNEAPOLIS.—Without bachelor taxes, marriage subsidies, or baby bonuses, the United States birth rate has climbed to 17.9 and approximate equality with Germany's birth rate, which has fallen steadily in recent years. Furthermore, Germany has now annexed the two lowest birth rates in Europe, in Austria and Czechoslovakia, probably pulling the present average for the whole German empire to a point actually below the current U. S. rate, according to a study just completed by Northwestern National Life Insurance company.

The German birth rate, in spite of that government's efforts to promote marriage and production of children, fell from 22.1 in 1921-25 to 18.8 in 1937. The 1938 figure is expected to show a further decline, reflecting the lowered marriage rate and the economic straits of the German population. The Austrian birth rate dropped from an average of 22.2 per thousand of population in the 1921-25 period, to 12.8 for the year 1937; the Czechoslovakian rate fell in the same time from 27.1 to 13.3. The birth rate in the United States declined from 22.5 in the 1921-25 period to a low of 16.5 in 1933, but recovered to 17.9 in 1937 and then jumped to 17.9 for the year of 1938, the highest figure since 1931.

The Italian birth rate, in spite of Mussolini's many edicts, declined from 29.7 in the 1921-25 period to 22.7 as of 1937, still considerably above the U. S. rate. However, 110 out of every thousand Italian babies born in 1937 died in their first year of life, approximately twice the U. S. infant mortality of 54.4 per thousand. Germany's infant mortality figure is almost as favorable as that of the United States, 64 per thousand live births, but the Czechoslovakian rate is the highest in Europe—122, and the Austrian figure is 93 deaths per thousand.

Also without legislative promotion, the U. S. marriage rate is the highest in the world, averaging in excess of 10 per thousand of population per year for the past several years. The German marriage rate has sunk from 11.1 in 1934 to 9.1 in 1937; the Austrian rate is 6.5 per thousand, the Czechoslovakian 8.3. The Italian rate is 8.6, having climbed from 6.7 in 1935.

Of the two major European democracies, the United Kingdom shows a drop in birth rate from 20.4 for the 1921-25 period to 15.3 in 1937—which represents a half in the decline, as the rate for 1936 was 15.3 also. France's birth rate declined from 19.5 in the 1921-25 period to 15 in 1937 and to 14.7 in 1937.



Goebbels

THE HEDLEY INFORMER

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
 J. M. C. Soliver, Uvamar
 Edward Soliver, Editor and
 Publisher

Entered as second class matter
 October 28, 1910, at the postoffice
 at Hedley, Texas, under the Act of
 March 3, 1879.

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 Church School, 9:45 A. M.
 Preaching, 11 A. M., 7:00 P. M.
 Missionary Societies
 Circle 1, Monday 8 p. m. Cir-
 cle 2, 8:00 p. m.
 Prayer meeting Wednesday at
 8:00

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A. P. and A. M.
 meets on the 3rd
 Thursday night of

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 visitors are welcome.
 Leo Roy, W. M.
 O. E. Johnson, Sec

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M. E. Wells, Pastor
 Sunday School, 10:00, Charles
 H. Smith, Sept.
 Song service and Preaching,
 11:00
 Evening Services:
 Preaching, 7:50, by the pastor.



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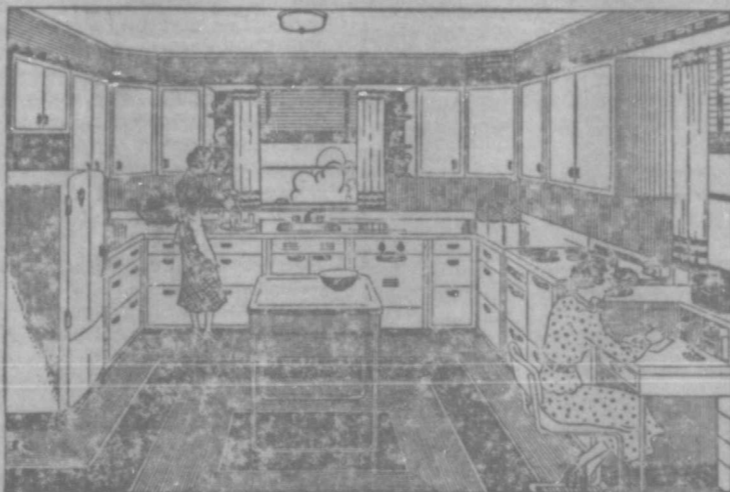
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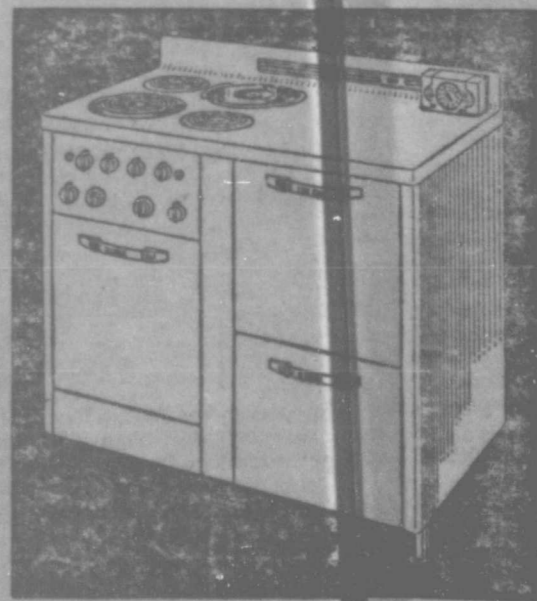
"I am saying 'Good-bye,' once and for all, to the
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 I am saying 'hello and welcome' to savings, clean-
 liness, freedom from the kitchen, and better
 tasting foods!"

THIS is a sample of the letters women write after
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 ery. Then let us demonstrate one of the new ranges for
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American Way Dramatized in Novel Classes

Wisconsin Educator's Plan Dramatizes Democracy For New Voters.

By PRESCOTT WALDEN

"It's something like when you hear a band playing and marching down the street. You almost tingle with excitement when you actually realize that the future of your country is as much your business as anybody's."

A bright-eyed, 21-year-old girl at Manitowoc, Wis., speaking. Up her way, thanks to an idealistic university professor named Dr. R. J. Colbert, democracy is being dramatized for 700-odd boys and girls who become actual flesh-and-blood United States citizens on May 21.

Citizens already? Yes, they were born that way, most of them. But for several years Dr. Colbert has told his University of Wisconsin extension class that this country needs something to "enliven citizenship participation." There's too much taken for granted, too little interest manifested in the government our forefathers sweated and died for.

Idea Catches Fire.

Last fall, at Manitowoc, Dr. Colbert's idea caught fire. A newspaper man left the class, went back to his desk and wrote an editorial. Manitowoc's Judge A. H. Schmidt proposed that Dr. Colbert's class sponsor the project. A. L. Nimitz, director of the Manitowoc vocational school, was drafted as general chairman. Here's how the idea works:

Every "new citizen" in Manitowoc county received a personal invitation to join a citizenship class,



PLAN'S FATHER—Dr. R. J. Colbert at his desk in the extension division of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, reading stacks of mail received each day asking information on the citizenship plan.

38 classes in all being formed. For the past five months these groups have been meeting under local and university instructors, hearing county and municipal officials, businessmen and school teachers. On May 21 all 700 will gather at Manitowoc where—for probably the first time in the United States—every young man and woman in the county turning 21 will be inducted into citizenship and will swear, to the chief justice of Wisconsin, an oath of allegiance to the national constitution and the state of Wisconsin.

Bands will play, flags will fly in the lake breezes, President Clarence A. Dykstra will speak 10 minutes and Gov. Julius P. Heil will present to the chairman of each of the 38 citizenship classes the certificates of electorship for their groups.

With that simple ceremony, the boys and girls of Manitowoc county will become citizens of the United States.

Made State-Wide Plan.

There's something about it—must be. Wisconsin's chief justice told the Milwaukee Journal that "there are today literally millions of people who would give everything they possess, be it great or small, for the privilege of calling themselves American citizens. We who are born under the flag should be at least equally appreciative of the privileges and opportunities we freely enjoy."

Within a few weeks after the plan was initiated, Wisconsin's state legislature unanimously passed a bill making it mandatory for country school superintendents to see that similar programs are set up in each county every year. And when he finds time to return to his office, Dr. Colbert is greeted by bagful of mail from all parts of the country asking information about the project.

It's apparently clicked, and one very good reason is that most Americans consider democracy on trial today, an institution which can exist only if citizens learn to fight for it, to dramatize it like the dictators



EYES ON THE BALLOT BOX—Anxious to exercise their voting privilege—yet not so anxious as to forget its significance—are these new voters at Two Rivers, Wis., who are shown reaching toward a sample box during one of the Manitowoc county classes. Born in the Great War era, they are among the Manitowoc county groups being schooled in what the American form of government means, both in theory and practice.

have dramatized totalitarianism.

Whipping up of "an eagle-scream-ing sort of Americanism"—false patriotism—is not the aim, says Dr. Colbert.

Emphasize Local Government.

What we hope to do is acquaint the new citizens with their government. Because most of the tax dollars spent at home, our emphasis is on the local unit of government. We try to show them how they can get the most out of their government. If we can encourage and stimulate discussion and inspire and create a more dynamic enthusiasm in governmental affairs, I believe we shall have made a big step toward our goal."

The Manitowoc plan has been directed toward the young voter. But the needs of the campaign have already blown far afield.

"We have finally succeeded," says Dr. Colbert, "in dramatizing citizenship in such a way that practically everybody is becoming citizenship conscious. People who have voted for years as a matter of habit are awakening to realize what tremendous force an electorate can wield.

Requires Demonstration Projects.

Colbert takes this success in stride. Wisconsin is an adopted home to him—has been for 20 years. He is one of the few persons with a doctorate degree in the three branches of social sciences, economics, political science and sociology. This is important only because it shows he's a mixture of the academic and practical applicator, a man to whom public administration is something of a fetish. For several years, as head of the University of Wisconsin's extension sociology division, he's been conducting round tables in cities throughout the state making each group adopt a major project as a demonstration of how they can participate in public affairs.

Citizenship day at Manitowoc is the outgrowth of one of those projects. Dr. Colbert chuckles as he recalls how the idea was suggested to other groups before he went to Manitowoc. Not from him, but from other sources, you can learn that these other cities are quite peopled with themselves for missing a golden opportunity that Manitowoc snatched up.

Between tearing open his letters, Dr. Colbert will recall for the visitor at his quiet office in Madison, how he came of age quite a number of years ago. There was no fuss about it. He simply reached 21 and became a voter automatically, which is about the experience of every other native born citizen.

Learning' Most Important.

Strange, then, isn't it, that we have many classes, rituals and ceremonies for naturalized citizens who become voters. Why not something

for native born citizens as well?

However, being an educator, Professor Colbert saw the problem from an educational standpoint. He realized that the "learning" was more important than the "graduation," although there was a definite place for both. So he worked out his program in such a manner as to stress its educational end, and yet have a dignified and appropriate ceremony to climax it. Thus, Citizenship day was conceived.

He stresses again and again that this is an objective program. Strictly positive. There are no negativisms; this is a program of Americanism, not anti-other-isms. Professor Colbert's idea is to make Americanism so interesting and desirable that young Americans (and others, too) will not have any time for foreign isms.

Which, if you ask the man on the street, is what America needs, a darn sight more than a good five-cent cigar!

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

New Salting Process Brings Pickle Industry To Southern States

Because cucumbers grown in the South often became softened or "bloomed" when pickled by the process that was successful in the North Central states, southern growers had only one market—that for fresh cucumbers which must be marketed quickly or not at all. It was believed that pickles made in the South had to be salted heavily to prevent spoilage.

Chemists of the United States department of agriculture and the North Carolina experiment station have proved this belief incorrect. They have found that putting the southern cucumbers into the right strength of brine makes firm pickles second to none in quality.

This indicates, the department chemists say, that pickles probably can be made anywhere cucumbers are grown if the brining problem is handled right. In fact, since the experimental work in North Carolina, production of pickles also has increased in Virginia, Texas, and other southern states. For the most part farmers are planting small acreages of cucumbers as a supplemental cash crop for cotton or tobacco.

Cucumbers grow well in southern states and because of the warm climate often produce from 90 to 125 bushels per acre. Average production over the country as a whole is from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Total production of cucumbers for pickles is limited, however, as it takes only about 8,000,000 bushels to satisfy the pickle appetite of the entire country for one year.

Viking Dragons Still Decorate Norway's Old Wooden Churches

Oslo.—Dragons still flaunt the sky from Christian churches, not in China or the Orient but in Norway, and of the midnight sun.

Credited centuries ago when Christians were young in that land, dragon heads even today leap from the gables of the famous "stavkirker" or wooden churches, and now form one of the few remaining links between modern Norway and her romantic Viking past.

It's a curious tale, is the tale of the stavkirker and their dragons. For centuries the dragon was one of the favorite emblems of pagan Norway, especially as a figurehead for the prow of her sturdy Viking ships, and the men who built the ships also built the nation's first churches. The church structure allowed them more exercise of imagination. Viking carpenters not only put dragons on the gables but also carved the capitals and even the door frames of the buildings.

"About 23 stavkirker may still be seen in Norway," states Peter Berg, general manager of the Norwegian America line. Mr. Berg believes that the stavkirker are both curious sights for travelers and also apt demonstrations of boat building for

yachtsmen who visit the locality.

Those who study the churches, he says, will find in them the same building principles used in the famous 1,000-year-old Viking ships preserved in Oslo. The word "stav" itself was an early one for "mast," planks in the churches were locked together as they were on Viking vessels, and "knees" were used to strengthen the structures.

Norway's largest stav church, the Hitterdal, has windows, but those were added in the Nineteenth century—a very late afterthought indeed. The buildings originally had no natural lighting at all, the priests and the choir depending on candles and the church goers kneeling.

Fantof church, one of the most famous stavkirker, is only about six miles from Bergen, the gateway to the fjord country. Fantof once stood at the end of the Sognefjord but was brought to its present location in 1843. The best preserved stav church is the Borgund, near Laerdal in the fjord district. Two of the Garmo churches, both now museum pieces. The Gol today is a great feature of the Norsk museum at Oslo, while the Garmo church is a highlight of the famous Sandvig collections at Lillehammer.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Early Political Activity Presages Bitter 1940 Presidential Campaign

Widespread Movement Away From New Deal Philosophy of Government Worries Democratic Leaders; Popularity of President Yet to Be Evaluated.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART

WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON.—There seems to be no doubt that the political mill for 1940 has begun to grind earlier than has happened in almost any modern time. Politicians and political forecasters, alike, agree that the activity, the advance agents of the 1940 campaign with its national conventions and presidential nominations and national elections, is evident now to a greater extent than has been recorded in almost any other quadrennial period.

It is to be recognized, of course, that there would be more intensive effort in advance of the 1936 national elections because, presumably at least, both great political parties will be sorting over the candidates.

by the rank and file of the party or by Republican wheelhorses as having any greater rights than others. And by the same token, the Roosevelt leadership complicates the Democratic picture. Since he has stated with great frequency and with an emphasis that cannot be denied that "there is no turning back," he can be regarded as determined to insist upon selection of a Democratic candidate—either himself or someone else—next year who will push the New Deal forward. And that position, boys and girls, is what the old line faction of the party seem determined now to overturn. As a matter of cold fact, it appears from all of the information available to me that Mr. Roosevelt's determination on this point is really the fundamental basis for the current canyon between the New Dealers and the old liners. Again, none can foretell how far it will go; but it can be said without equivocation that if that schism continues up to the 1940 nominating conventions, the 1924 convention fight between William Gibbs McAdoo and Al Smith will appear as a tea party. This bitterness can be just as deep seated as that.



ALFRED M. LANDON Will not have as much voice in selection of the Republican candidate as Mr. Roosevelt will have in making the Democratic choice.

So, we approach the things that are to be considered and dealt with as campaign questions next year—as seen from this distance.

Is New Deal On the Wane?

I believe it can safely be said as a fact recognized by most able political students that the 1938 elections, with the attendant increase in Republican strength in the house and senate, together with the evident trend of thinking throughout the country, that there is a widespread movement away from the New Deal philosophy of government. How far it has gone, or how far it may yet go; how much the personal popularity of President Roosevelt has waned, or how much it may yet fluctuate, and how vigorously Mr. Roosevelt is opposed within his own party are factors yet to be evaluated. But that evaluation has begun; hence, the activity within the Democratic ranks.

The fact that there is a trend away from the New Deal philosophy—not all of those policies, but a very great many of them—is the factor that is causing Democrats, New Dealers as well as anti-administrators, to scramble around. There is more "under cover" maneuvering for delegates to the Democratic national convention going on right now than I have witnessed thus far in advance during any of the last seven preliminary battles. The faction of the Democratic party that may be roughly delineated as headed by Vice President Garner, Sen. Pat Harrison of Mississippi, and Senator Byrd of Virginia—the old liners—appears determined to rid the party of radical leadership. The group which has stood by President Roosevelt—New Dealers through thick and thin—is overlooking no opportunity to keep the Democratic label pinned upon their faction.

G. O. P. Has Tactical Advantage

Within the Republican ranks there are undoubtedly more of those waiting to see how the cat will jump than there are among the Democrats. The Republicans, however, have one distinct advantage; they can attack anything and everything the New Deal administration has done. They do not need to defend anything, which is the handicap that burdens each faction of the Democrats to a greater or less extent.

Moreover, the Republicans are not burdened with the will of any one man to which they must give consideration. That is to say, neither former President Hoover nor Gov. Alf Landon, the nominees in 1932 and 1936, respectively, will or can have as much voice in selection of the next candidate as Mr. Roosevelt ordinarily would have in making the Democratic choice. This condition springs from the fact that, as President, Mr. Roosevelt retains titular leadership of his party. Messrs. Hoover and Landon, having taken a licking in turn, need not be accepted

Small G. O. P. Machines Demand Recognition

It should not be overlooked, however, that there is hair-pulling in prospect on the Republican side as well. It extends down to the grass roots because of individual thinking that has been taking place. This condition results through lack of a federal political machine. Dozens of small machines have been wagging their own tails for so long that they now are demanding recognition from the brass hats at the top.

Further, since there is a growing belief that the Republican presidential nomination in 1940 is "worth something"—that is, that the Republicans have a chance after eight years of political drought—there is an extraordinary crop of favorite sons coming forward.

Concerning the prospective campaign, itself, there again is that uncertainty about Mr. Roosevelt's personal popularity, about the prestige he has or will be able to lend to the mantle bearer of the Democratic party. There is likewise the question as to how much of the New Deal ought to be discarded and how much ought to be kept, and it is not an easy decision to make.

There is, for instance, no question in my mind but that voters everywhere are getting disgusted with too much government. I do not mean to infer that they are unanimous. But the evidence cumulates that the federal government is engaging in too many functions; that it is invading private rights too far; that its general scope is beyond what government was designed to be, and that more and more people are saying "there ought to be some laws repealed" rather than that "there ought to be a law."

Government Spending Causes Dissatisfaction

Another obvious sentiment shows a rather amazing dissatisfaction with continuation of government spending and the creation of added debt. With this, of course, is coupled the general fear of added taxes. It is quite widespread, this feeling that some gloomy years are ahead. While the money flowed as free as water, there was no lack of takers. A change appears to have taken place, however, and from all quarters one hears expressions, or questions, as to how high the taxes will have to be to pay off even a part of the debt.

A third thing that stands out wherever political leaders talk over the campaign problems is the matter of unemployment which, of course, includes the question of whether government would not be serving better if it omitted attempts to "reform" business. It sifts down to some of the basic New Deal policies and, say what you will, it is a red hot subject. It remains as a fact that there were 10 or 12 million unemployed when Mr. Roosevelt took office, and there are at least 10 million now. Voters are asking, therefore, whether and how long such a situation can continue without a collapse.

All of these questions, it is to be noted, strike very close to every voter in one way or another. It likewise comes within the range of thought that the man who is elected next year—man, because no woman is yet included in the list—will have a tough time satisfying even a majority of the people. Just as a rail fence guess, or maybe it is a hunch—anyway, I believe the next President will be good for only one term. He will not be popular after four years. As a further guess, I have an idea that the candidate who will be elected next year will be the man who paints the greatest picture of gloom about the situation.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Star Dust

- ★ Law Forces a Fake
- ★ NO for Life of Child Star
- ★ U. S. Groceries to Europe

By Virginia Vale

THERE'LL be a bit of faking about Principal Production's "Way Down South," but it's not the fault of the producer, Sol Lesser. The story of the picture is laid in Louisiana; it deals with plantation life in pre-Civil War days. One of the high lights of the picture is a sugar cane festival, the autumn celebration that marks the completion of the harvesting season. Lesser ordered a freight car of Louisiana sugar cane, and thought things were all set, when the California bureau of agriculture stepped in and stopped it at the border. Seems that "foreign" cane can't be brought into the state.

So native cane from near Bakersfield will be used instead. It is neither so heavy nor so tall as the genuine Louisiana article, but the art director will take care of that. Everything else about the picture is genuine. Bob Breen and the 50-piece Hall Johnson choir have been



BOBBY BREN

rehearsing for two weeks, so that the American Negro spiritual music will have the true beauty and charm of the Deep South.

Peggy Ann Garner, a six-year-old native of Los Angeles, won out over 100 other children in tests to find just the right child to play the part of Carole Lombard's daughter in "Memory of Love." She is inexperienced, but she has charm and her tests were good, so she was signed up to appear with Miss Lombard, Helen Vinson and Katherine Alexander, starting, perhaps, on the road to fame.

Of course, this matter of being a movie star isn't half so much fun for a child as other children are likely to think it is. Irene Dare, (another six-year-old) who is working in "Everything on Ice," can testify to that. She rises at 6:30 every morning, practices skating until eleven, then has a ballet lesson for an hour. After lunch she has a dramatic lesson, then another hour of skating practice, although she is an accomplished skater. Her spare time is filled with fittings for costumes and tests for hairdressing and make-up.

Remember Aileen Pringle, you folks who went to the movies in the days of silent pictures? You'll see her again in "Girl From Nowhere," with Anne Nagel and Warren Hull.

Douglas Corrigan, the wrong-way flier, won't make another picture after all, at least not for RKO. And Eddie Cantor is not to make "The Flying Yorkshireman" for that firm, after all. Both plans were just cases of misplaced enthusiasm, apparently.

Phil Baker is probably one of the most spoiled husbands in the world. When he and his wife travel in Europe she takes along a supply of American groceries, because he doesn't like continental food.

Another radio serial will reach the screen before so very long. It is "Hometown," heard over WLS, which stars Lulu Belle and Skyland Scotty, and will be filmed by Republic Productions.

Whenever a new engineer is assigned to the Charlie McCarthy program he's initiated with the same gag. Don Ameche and Edgar Bergen pulled it on the latest recruit. They stood in front of a microphone, moving their lips but not uttering a sound, while the engineer nearly went wild trying to find the trouble.

ODDS AND ENDS—The CBS Hit Parade now enjoys the highest rating in its history, and Mark Warnow's contract has been renewed—first time a band leader has been retained on that program for 26 consecutive weeks. . . . Walt Disney coasted the film rights for Mysterlock's "Blue Bird," but 20th Century-Fox got them; Shirley Temple will be starred in the picture. . . . Pat O'Brien is reading a radio show that will be somewhat like the current program of Edward G. Robinson. . . . When Hedy Lamarr and Robert Taylor finish "Lady of the Tropics" they'll star "Guns and Fiddles"—they seem to make an excellent co-starring team. . . . Robert Montgomery leaves soon for England, to make two pictures.

(Western Newspaper Union.)

FARM TOPICS

HATCH EARLY, GET PROMPT PRODUCERS

Pullets Should Come Into Late Summer Yield.

By Dr. W. C. Thompson, Poultry Department, Rutgers University, WNU Service.

Plan spring egg hatches so that there will be pullets starting production for the duration of the late summer and fall months for a more nearly balanced income through the year.

Judging from the experiences of many hundreds of poultrymen during recent years it would seem to be an economical and efficient practice to plan to bring off approximately 25 per cent of the total number of chicks desired during 1939 as early hatched, so that the pullets from those hatches will come into egg yield in late July or during August. Such early-hatched Leghorn pullets would reach first egg about August 1 and continue in satisfactory production until mid-November. If such early-hatched pullets are put under artificial lights in the late fall, a tendency toward partial molt and a somewhat reduced egg yield can probably be avoided.

Late summer or early fall egg prices are usually good, for the supply of fresh eggs at that season is often low. To be able to take advantage of that situation the poultryman would do well to consider starting his chick season early. Another advantage of having 25 per cent of the chicks early-hatched is that it makes possible a more economical and efficient use of incubation and brooder equipment.

Colt Gains Most Weight During the First Year

More than 50 per cent of the total increase in weight from birth to maturity occurs during the first year of a colt's life. Seventy-five per cent of the increase in depth of chest takes place during the same period. This means that adequate feeding is essential if the proper growth of the skeleton is to take place, asserts an authority in the Michigan Farmer.

Colts that are being raised for sale are in greater demand if they are kept in good condition. Liberal feeding of grain and hay will accomplish this. On the other hand colts will develop into good farm work horses if they are fed limited grain rations but are allowed plenty of good hay. This system is economical and produces horses that are sound in their feet and legs. A good grain mixture for the first two years consists of two parts by weight of corn, two parts oats and one part wheat bran. Mixed hays, such as timothy-alfalfa and timothy-clover, are satisfactory. Good pasture helps reduce the amount of grain and hay needed and results in cheaper production. Provide salt as needed and have plenty of fresh water available at all times.

Food and Drink

California orange growers have an easy method of applying fertilizers to their groves, according to the Country Home Magazine. They dump them into the irrigation stream and let the water do the work. Some of them buy their nitrogen fertilizer in the form of compressed ammonia gas, which comes in 150-pound cylinders. The cylinder valves are opened just enough to allow the ammonia to bubble out slowly into the water, which rapidly absorbs it and carries it down the irrigation furrow.

Making Chicks Grow

Growing chickens need some form of vitamin A to make satisfactory growth. Birds allowed to range about the farm during the growing season usually pick up sufficient quantities of green feed, but birds confined should have some feed that is rich in vitamin A. Alfalfa-leaf meal is one of the most economical sources of vitamin A, when all feeds must be purchased, and may serve as the sole source of this vitamin.

In the Feed Lot

Colorful reminder of early cattle days, brands still are a symbol of ownership in the West.

Losses caused by internal parasites of sheep can be reduced if the flock is treated before being turned on pasture.

Ohio experiments show that it is possible to grow more feed nutrients per acre with a "grass" rotation than with a "grain" rotation.

Radios in poultry cars now lull the chickens to sleep, says a Nebraskan in the Wolbach Messenger.

Battery brooders provide a good means of starting chicks, especially where large numbers of chicks are handled and where several different hatches are made.

For control of scaly leg mites dip the infected legs in pure kerosene, taking care not to wet the skin or feathers. Crude petroleum is also very effective for this purpose.

Suits of Glamorous Wools Are Top Fashion for Spring

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



AN UP-TO-DATE wardrobe without a chic new suit? It just isn't being done nowadays. All fashiondom has gone wildly, delightfully suit-mad this spring—which is your cue as to "what to wear" at this immediate moment.

The fact that fashion is in a mood to suit you as you have never been suited before should count a lot in your planning this spring. The thing that plays big in the glorification of the new suits is the superbly colorful and intriguingly textured wool fabrics that challenge designers to turn out a pageantry of suits that in the matter of variety and chic and charm outrivals all previous showings so far as we of the present generation are concerned.

The new tweeds are captivating, especially the soft coarse meshy kind that are so eminently patrician in their now-so-stylish neutral oatmeal tones, and in the smart honey-beige or in subtle grays that so appeal to discriminating taste. Some of these natural toned tweeds are flecked with multi-color which makes them even more alluring. It's a stroke of genius to buy a new three-piece ensemble which includes a skirt, jacket and long topcoat for this many-piece interchangeable combination, together with a collection of blouses, measures up to clothes requirements for almost any daytime event. Then, too, later on the coat can be worn as a wrap over dainty summer frocks.

We are illustrating just such a threesome (see the figure seated). This outfit is beautifully tailored of an imported tweed in soft heather mixture. It has a straight skirt and unusual shoulder detail. The shoulders and lapels of the topcoat duplicate those of the suit. The suit jacket is a one button type. The sailor hat is in a deep purple veiled to bespeak the femininity of the present mode.

As to the new plaids, stripes and checks they play havoc with any tradition that a suit or coat is supposed to be modest and conservative.

Suits of checked, striped or plaided wools have revolutionized the mode in that they are a far departure from the classic navy or black monotonous of yore. The fact that the plaid skirts are pleated also gives them the spring "look." See the nifty plaid suit to the right in the illustration. It typifies the new trend perfectly. It is of imported tweed in soft yellow with crossbar of brown (smart color combination this season). The pleated skirt stamps this suit with unmistakable chic. The pleats are stitched down around the hips for smooth slenderizing line. The single-breasted jacket observes every rule of the game in matter of swank detail. Brown suede sports hat with a wide crown brim and brown alligator bag bespeak utmost chic.

As to the fetching little dressmaker jacket suit it is with us in such numbers it would take an alert mind to keep tally of the number that pass a given moment at a given point, for the jacket suit is omnipresent in the style parade. The new jacket twosomes play up color combinations in amazing variations. Black wool crepe for the skirt topped with jacket in pale yellow with black piping describes the goodlooking model centered in the group. New details are the softly rolled collar, high pockets and outside tucks around the waist. A wide brimmed Breton sailor with a quill across the crown is jaunty and very flattering to the wearer.

© Western Newspaper Union.

Veils and Veiling Are Omnipresent

Veils and veiling are that omnipresent in the millinery mode the eyes have to sight through yards and yards of veiling to discover the hat itself. To radiate the spirit of spring try tying a bright green veil over your new black or navy straw. Green veils are the "last word in chic."

It's the proper thing to match the color of your veil to your gloves and other accessories. You will like the new hats made all of veiling. They are appealingly feminine and in their exquisite colorings they tune to spring most charmingly. The all-veiling hat (most often a little sailor) is made of twisted strands of the veiling or layer upon layer. To add allure there are long streamer ends of the veiling to tie and twirl with provocative grace.

Navy Vogue Steps To Fashion Front

Contrasting the flamboyant plaids and stripes and gay prints now so much in vogue is the navy vogue which has stepped to the front. Suits with cunningly devised jackets, dresses with accompanying boleros and coats galore are neatly tailored of navy wools. The accessories may be either very colorful or follow the trend that calls for lingerie touches in immaculate white.

Object of Admiration

Resort visitors are telling their admiration for the rough straw sailor with a high perky bow of taffeta on its uptilted brim.

Of Silk Shirting



It's your play! And why not play in a sports dress of purple silk shirting striped in white, with self-color simulated reptile belt, as here pictured? Speaking of silk for sports frocks, here's another suggestion. If you select a dress of dull-surfaced nubby silk noll, in the new olive green and off-white color, you will be all set. Complement this with a separate lumber jacket top.

WHAT to EAT and WHY

C. Houston Goudiss Offers Practical Help in Planning Meals That Avoid Hidden Hunger; Illustrates Right and Wrong Methods of Menu Building

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

A GENERATION ago, homemakers approached the problem of feeding their families with but two objectives: to put weight on their children and to send adults away from the table with their appetites appeased. If the child failed to gain satisfactorily, or if his teeth were crowded and subject to decay, he was said to "take after his Uncle Abner" or perhaps to have inherited the poor teeth of his maternal grandmother. And if adults were chronically tired or suffered from "nerves," that, too, was blamed on circumstances that had nothing to do with the diet.

No one had ever heard of hidden hunger! For nutritionists had not yet started the world by demonstrating that food may satisfy the appetite and yet fail to feed. . . that the absence of minute amounts of minerals and vitamins may be responsible for a long train of deficiency diseases which cause untold misery and are responsible for mental and physical inefficiency.



Planning Meals Scientifically

Today we know that a definite relationship exists between food consumption and bodily activity, and that normal individuals can usually control body weight by regulating the amount of fuel foods in the diet. We know that minerals and vitamins play a powerful part in building and maintaining sound teeth as well as healthy nerves; and that we can build resistance to disease, defer old age, and even lengthen the span of life by choosing our food, not merely for its appetite appeal, but for the qualities that contribute toward what nutritionists term a balanced diet.

The Balanced Diet

Every modern homemaker therefore owes it to her family not to plan meals at random, but to take into consideration the seven factors that science has determined to be essential for top health. These include: protein for building and repairing body tissue; carbohydrates to produce quick heat and energy; fats, a more compact form of fuel; minerals, which serve both as builders, and as regulators of body processes; vitamins A, B, C, D, E and G, which act as regulators, and help to prevent the various deficiency diseases; water, which serves as a vehicle by which food

SAFETY TALKS

Like the Chicken, We—

IT BEGINS to look as though maybe we humans are second cousins to the chickens when it comes to crossing the road.

Of 7,250 pedestrians killed during 1937 in traffic accidents that occurred in cities, says the National Safety Council, in its 1938 edition of "Accident Facts," 85 per cent were struck while crossing the road.

About 2,900 persons were injured fatally while crossing a street somewhere BETWEEN intersections. Approximately 3,260 met their death at intersections. Either they were crossing the intersection with the traffic signal, against the signal, diagonally, or were crossing an intersection at which there was no traffic signal. Deadly and tragic work at the crossroads!

in many homes: Hamburger Steak, Baked Beans, Potatoes, Stewed Corn, Custard Pie.

Since both meat and baked beans are rich in protein, they may well be served at separate meals, as indicated by either of the following combinations: Hamburger Steak, Creamed Potatoes, Stewed Beans, Lettuce Salad, Fruit or Cooked Fruit. Or, Baked Beans, Stewed Tomatoes, Cabbage Salad, Custard Pie.

The first menu, the beans, potatoes, corn and pastry are all high carbohydrate foods. To provide additional bulk, as well as to reduce the amount of carbohydrate, it would be advisable to serve a green vegetable such as string beans, and choose fruit instead of pie for dessert. It is assumed, of course, that eggs would be given in some other form during the day.

Since baked beans contain both protein and carbohydrate, we omit potatoes in the third menu, and serve a food rich in vitamin C—the tomatoes, and add a bulky raw vegetable by way of the salad.

Balance That Counts

It requires no more time or effort to prepare nutritionally correct meals than those which lack balance, nor is it more expensive. For elaborate meals can lack balance, if they are deficient in minerals, vitamins and bulk, while those composed of such simple foods as bread and milk, and steamed fruits may provide an abundance of the protective substances which satisfy the hidden hunger of the body.

It is the plea of nutritionists is to give less thought to the preparation of elaborate recipes, and more thought to supplying the food values that will create abundant health and vitality. In that way, I believe we shall take a real step forward in human progress.

Questions Answered

Q. T. L. D.—The alkaline of base-forming foods include vegetables, most fruits, nuts and milk. Among the foods which have been found particularly effective as acid alkalizers are bananas, apples, oranges, dried beans and potatoes.

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Make a Careful Choice in Choosing Your Birmingham Address!

Choose HOTEL THOMAS JEFFERSON, Birmingham's newest hotel, and assure yourself of enjoying every available modern hotel service and comfort. You'll like the congenial atmosphere and sensible rates which prevail at the THOMAS JEFFERSON. An excellent Coffee Shop, serving fine foods of reasonable prices, is an inviting feature, too.



THE STIRRUP CUP

This intimate nook is an excellent retreat where you may sit, sip and chat to the goodness of your favorite drinks.

J. J. WHATLEY, MANAGER

Hotel THOMAS JEFFERSON BIRMINGHAM ALA.

THANKS, I DO ENJOY A MILD CIGARETTE

—AND I GET A BIG THRILL FROM CAMEL'S RICH, PEPE FLAVOR TOO!



SMOKERS FIND: CAMELS NEVER JANGLE THE NERVES

Specials that will Save you Money

Extra Good Food at Extra Low Prices

FREE! All this week starting Monday
Any 10c loaf of fresh bread with one pound of Mrs. Tucker's Meadowlake Margarine, special, only **19c**

Pure cane Sugar, 10 lb. bag	49c
Pickles, qt. jar sour or mild	13c
Home grown Okra, Squash and Peas	
Thompson seedless Grapes, lb.	13c
Lemons, doz. 18c Oranges, 3 doz. 25c	
Lettuce, head 4c Tomatoes, lb. 5c	
No. 2 Tomatoes 6c Potatoes & Beans 5c	
Grapefruit Juice, reg. 10c can	6c
Meal, 20 lb. 36c No. 2 Peas 9c	
Ice Cold Watermelon, lb.	1 1-2c
Pure Lard, gal. buckets	
New Potatoes, peck	29c

Flour, Gold Chain, 48 lb. **\$1.33**
4 chances at 30 piece set of dishes free with each sack

Market Bargains

Pickled Pig Feet, 14 oz. jar	25c
Cured Ham, center cuts, lb.	33c
Dry Salt Bacon, No. 1, lb.	15c
Steak Round, lb.	28c
Chuck, lb.	18c
Loin, lb.	25c
Good Roast, lb.	16c

Red Chain 18% Dairy Ration, gets more milk and cream, only **\$1.85**

We will pay top prices for your cream and chickens

M System Grocery

John Craig Johnston

John Craig Johnston, 80, long time Lella Lake resident, passed away at his home there Wednesday. Funeral services were held Thursday at the Lella Lake Baptist Church, conducted by Rev. Vick Allen.

Interment was made in the Clarendon cemetery under direction of the Kelso Womack Funeral Home.

He is survived by his wife, 5 sons, 4 daughters and 23 grandchildren.

Mrs. John Simmons

Mrs. John Simmons of Dimmitt, a former Hedleyan, passed away there Wednesday. Funeral services are being held today (Thursday).

A more extended article will appear in the Informer next week.

Warren Yates and family, Arvel Ford and wife and Ollie Ford of Amarillo were recent visitors in the homes of their parents, Messrs. and Mesdames Leo Read and E. P. Ford.

L. F. Gunn and family of Mesa visited relatives in Hedley Sunday. Miss Seretha Gunn returned home with them for a visit.

Mrs. Walter Pierce of Dumas visited here first of the week.

Mrs. R. W. Alewine and son, Ralph have returned from a visit to Boswell, Okla.

Lyman Davenport of Childress is visiting here.

Homer Richerson of Phillips is visiting here.

Mrs. Dallas Milner of Canyon was a Hedley visitor Monday.

Joe Everett and family of MeLa visited here Sunday.

Shower

Mrs. J. B. Masterson and Miss Oley Watkins were hostesses at a lovely pre-nuptial shower Friday afternoon honoring Miss Nita Culwell of Mercedes, who is to be married soon. The Masterson home was beautifully decorated with roses. Miss Watkins and Mrs. Robert Moffitt sang "Sweet Mysteries" and "Moonlight and Roses," accompanied by Miss Von Biggs at the piano.

A history of the honoree's life was read by Mrs. J. O. Coffey. Corky and Mary Alice Hunsucker then gave a mock wedding ceremony, with Miss Watkins playing the wedding march. In the conclusion of which they presented a large number of lovely gifts to Miss Culwell.

Miss Watkins served punch from a cake of ice to Mesdames Lore Dishman, Alva Simmons, Robert Moffitt, J. A. Moreman, J. E. Blankenship, Bill Ray, O. E. Culwell, Chas. Everett, C. R. Hunsucker, R. H. Jones, J. M. Everett, E. E. Newman, D. L. Hickey, J. W. Adamson, Ross Adamson, J. O. Coffey, Joyce Armstrong, W. E. Grimsley and J. B. Masterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Harris, Jack Battle, Corky Hunsucker, Misses Mildred Culwell, Ha Poole, Myrtle and Carolyn Reeves, Clara Jones, Mary Eberlin, Eula and Ola Curd, Oley Watkins, Von Biggs, Mary Alice and Nancy Ruth Hunsucker.

S. Hinds and wife of Tye visited here this week. Mrs. Frank Kendall who has been visiting there returned with them.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Simmons have returned from a visit to Graham, Dallas and Luling.

Netty Nell and Ora Lee Whitfield visited Lethares Bowlin at MeLa for last week.

Used parts of all kinds, and used tires, at the Phillips 66 Station. Try that good 66 gas and oil for better motor performance.

V. Z. Sampley

Hedley friends will be very sorry to learn of the death of V. Z. Sampley of Amarillo, who was instantly killed there Wednesday afternoon when 13,200 volts of electricity passed through his body while he was working on a high line.

He is survived by his wife, his mother, two sisters and one brother.

Mrs. Sampley was formerly Miss Ruth Farris of Hedley.

The 42 Club

The 42 club enjoyed a picnic Thursday night at the Glies park. Those attending included Earl Tellett and family, Mrs. E. L. Whitfield and children, Dick Valance and family, C. R. Hunsucker and family, Mesdames Biggs, Masterson and Bowlin, Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell and Miss Eula Curd.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Whitfield, Ewell Whitfield and Miss Alberta Anderson visited in Amarillo Sunday.

Clifford and Miss Hazel Whitfield have returned from a visit to Amarillo.

Supt. Payne and family spent the week end here. Mr. Payne is attending WTSC at Canyon.

J. B. Masterson and Dr. J. O. Coffey attended a meeting of the county hospital board in Clarendon Monday.

PASTIME THEATRE

Clarendon, Texas

Fri Sat July 7 8

Wallace Beery and Tom Brown in

Sergeant Madden

Also Cartoon and Variety 10 25c

Fox Movietone Every Friday

Sat prevue Sun Mon July 8 9 10

Myrna Loy and Robert Taylor in

Lucky Night

Fox News and Cartoon 10 25c

Tuesday Only July 11

Michael Whalen, Lynn Bari in

Pardon Our Nerve

Also Paramount Variety Bargain Day

Admission 16c to everybody

Wed Thur July 12 13

Don Ameche, Loretta Young in

Alexander Graham Bell

Also Traveltalk and Musical Comedy

10 25c

Coming Attractions

July 15 16 17 Alice Faye and Tyrone Power in "Rose of Washington Square"

July 19 20 Bette Davis and Paul Muni in "Juarez"

Matinee Every Day 3:00

Evening shows at 8:00

COZY THEATRE

Sat. Only July 8

Roy Rogers and George 'Gabby' Hayes in In Old Caliente

Also Chapter 5 of "Dick Tracy Returns" with Ralph Byrd

10 15c

Shower

Mrs. Earl Tollett entertained last Friday afternoon in her home from 2:30 to 5:00 with a lovely shower honoring Mrs. Omer Wood, a recent bride. The shower was in the form of a tea, and was much enjoyed by all present. The honoree received many lovely and useful gifts.

Guests present included Mesdames Herman Horschler, Hammond, Marvin Whitfield, Chas. Everett, C. A. Wood, Harrison Hall and Fred Watt. Misses Opal and Loyce Wood, Eula and Ola Curd, Inez and Juanita Harrison, Jack Leach, Lela Ruth Watt and Bobbie Lee Hall.

Quite a number who could not attend sent gifts.

Mrs. O. R. Culwell of Childress was a guest of Mrs. J. O. Coffey Friday.

Miss Alice Read and Mrs. Vernon Ford and sons are visiting in Amarillo.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wolford and grandson, Monty Ray Wolford of Lella Lake spent Sunday in the Dr. Coffey home.

Lonnie Ford and family of Clarendon visited in the E. P. Ford and Lead homes Sunday.

Mrs. Jesse Stiles and baby Robert Dwayne of the Bray community visited in the Leo Read home this week.

We Are Here

To serve you with fresh quality foods at reasonable prices.

We solicit and will sincerely appreciate a share of your trade.

Gilliam's Grocery

Groceries Good Enough for Anybody. Cheap Enough for Everybody

Phone 21

BOWLING LEAGUE STANDINGS

Up to Tuesday Morning

TEAM	Games Played	Games Won	Games Lost	Percentage
Thompson Hdwa.	3	3	0	1.000
Conoco Station	4	3	1	.750
Saunders & Tollett	4	3	1	.750
All Stars	4	1	3	.250
M System	4	1	3	.250
Variety Store	3	0	3	.000

Legal Notice

The State of Texas To the Sheriff or any Constable of Donley County, greetings:

You are hereby commanded to summon O. W. Latson, whose residence is unknown, to appear at the next regular term of the County Court of Donley County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse thereof in the town of Clarendon on the first Monday in August, 1939, being the 7th day of August, 1939, then and there to answer a petition filed in said court on the 3rd day of July, 1939, the file number of which is 846, in which suit Wm. Cameron & Co., Inc. is plaintiff and O. W. Latson is defendant; the cause of action being alleged as follows: upon verified, sworn account for goods, wares and merchandise sold by plaintiff to the in the sum of three hundred seventy-seven & 27/100 (\$377.27) dollars the said materials being sold between the dates of August 30, 1937, and October 7, 1937, for agreed prices which was the usual and customary price for the same, and all the said materials being sold was building material. Praying for the issuance of citation, judgment for amount stated, together with interest, and all other costs.

You are commanded to summon such defendant, and to serve this citation by making publication of this once in each week for four (4) consecutive weeks previous to the returned day hereof in some newspaper published in this county; but if there be no newspaper published in said county, then in any newspaper published in the next county where a newspaper is published.

Herein fail not, but have you before said court on the first day of the next regular term thereof this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness W. G. Word, Clerk of the County Court of Donley County, Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of said court at the town of Clarendon, this 3rd day of July, 1939.

W. G. Word
Clerk of the County Court Donley County, Texas

By Helen Wiedman Deputy
Issued this 3rd day of July, 1939.

W. G. Word
Clerk of the County Court Donley County, Texas
By Helen Wiedman, Deputy

NOTICE

Old newspapers for sale, 10c per bundle, at the Informer office

Mrs. Jack Marshall and children have returned from a visit to El Paso and other points.

DIGNIFIED FUNERAL SERVICE

Licensed Embalmer and Licensed Funeral Director

Day phone 24
Night phone 40

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DR. J. C. COFFEY

Physician

Offices at Wilson Drug Co.

Business Phone 63

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NOTICE

Terpezone—for common colds and permanent relief for sinus troubles, hay fever and bronchial asthma.

John W. Fitzjarrald, Chiropractor
Memphis, Texas

HEDLEY LODGE NO. 413

Hedley Chapter No. 413, O. E. S., meets the first Friday of each month, at 2:30 p. m.

Members are requested to attend. Visitors welcome. Margaret Carter, W. M. Janet Everett, Sec.



PHONE 29 when you know a News Item