

The Final Dividend Checks Arrive At Co. Agent's Office

\$43,667.18, representing the final dividend checks from the 1934 National Certificate Pool, was received Monday, July 1, according to Grady Lahe County Agent.

Dickens County's account with the 1934 National Pool discloses several interesting facts as summarized as follows:

No. of Trust Agreements	1,595
Pounds surrendered	6,170,455
Pounds sold	4,220,307
Unsold Pounds	1,950,148
2c Distribution	123,409.10
Final Payment	\$43,667.18
Total Payment	\$167,076.28

The unsold poundage will be returned, if the producers so desire it, in form of 1935 Certificates. It is, however a most probable assumption that all of this poundage will be required in ginning the 1935 crop. In event the poundage isn't used for 1935 crop a Special Pool has been created, and Certificates placed in the Special Pool will not be less than five cents per pound. The Special Pool is now open and will remain open for only 15 days. At the time of signing for your check you will signify to have the Certificates returned or place them in the Special Pool. Promptness will be appreciated and is essential if the producer wishes to comply with the Special Pool.

Single and Individual Actions Exempt In Securities Under Law

"I own a piece of royalty near an oil field. I want to sell this interest," one man recently inquired of the Secretary of State. "I understand that oil and gas leases and royalty interests are classified as Securities under Texas' new Securities Law. Will I have to register and get a license before I can sell this interest?"

In answering the question the Secretary of State pointed out that isolated transactions are exempt under terms of the law. But if a person is engaged in the business of buying and selling oil leases, royalty or other such interests, he must qualify as a dealer and in some cases as an issuer of securities. The lease "peddler" must qualify.

In a single deal, it is not necessary to qualify under the Texas law.

The same applies to vendor's lien notes and other forms of commercial paper. However, if a person makes a practice of selling commercial paper, the transaction is not an isolated case and that person qualify under the law. The simple rule is—Single and individual transactions are exempt. Multiple transactions are not.

Coffee Shop Buys the Club Cafe Business

A transaction was made last week in which W. M. Bumpus, proprietor of the Spur Coffee Shop, bought the Club Cafe. The fixtures of the cafe were moved to the building one door south of Sanders & Chastain Pharmacy where a cafe will be opened on or about the first of September. Mr. Bumpus plans to name his second restaurant the Spur Cafe.

A new grocery store will be established in the near future in the former location of the Club Cafe.

Enman & Alexander Open Domino Parlor In Spur This Week

Harry Enman and J. M. Alexander, of Crosbyton, have this week opened a domino parlor and confectionery in the Davis Building north of the former City National Bank stand.

formerly operated a cafe business in Crosbyton and state that they may later add a sandwich and light lunch department.

Lassiter Hensley Is Injured Roping Steer At Guthrie Ranch

Lassiter Hensley was critically injured at his ranch near Guthrie Thursday of last week when he became entangled in the rope after lessing a steer. The rope in some manner was coiled around his body and he was badly injured before it could be cut by Billie Elliot, who was working with him at the time.

Hensley was brought to the local hospital where he has been under care of doctors and nurses. Latest reports are that he is considerably improved.

Meeting To Begin on Sunday At First Christian Church

Our meeting will begin next Sunday, July 7th. Rev. John Mullen of Pampa, Texas will do the preaching beginning Monday night. Rev. Bill Reeves, of Shamrock, Texas, will lead the singing.

Bro. Mullen is a young man of exceptional ability, and Bro. Reeves has been song leader for some of our most prominent Evangelists.

We expect to have a very helpful and inspiring meeting. A most cordial invitation is extended to the other churches of the city and the public in general to enjoy this meeting with us.

R. C. BROWN, Pastor

F. W. Jennings Made Director in Lumbermen's Association

A very enthusiastic meeting of lumber dealers of District No. 29 and surrounding territory was held at Lubbock, in the Lubbock Hotel ballroom, June 25.

The principal address was made by J. Lee Johnson, Jr., of Ft. Worth. There were approximately 100 of the dealers present and they were all given an opportunity to express themselves. Many helpful suggestions for the good of the Texas Lumbermen's Association were made. The keynote of the meeting was fellowship and cooperation.

There were many expressions of regret that G. H. Zimmerman, president of the Lumbermen's Association of Texas, could not be present, having remained at home on account of the serious illness of his mother.

A permanent organization of the lumbermen was formed at the meeting, and the following officers were elected.

J. M. Wilson, Floydada, president. W. B. Atkins, Lubbock, vice-pres. O. J. Felty, Lubbock, secretary.

Directors chosen were: Jno. Porcher, Littlefield; Joe Telford, Lubbock; Lace Osborne, Plainview; F. W. Jennings, Spur; S. L. Forrest, Lamesa; C. L. Aven, Brownfield.

Early Long Injured In Car Accident On Spur Dickens Hiway

Early Long was painfully injured Sunday night when his delivery truck crashed into the concrete siding of a culvert between Dickens and Spur. He suffered a deep cut on the left side of the face and was badly bruised through the chest.

The light truck, which was loaded at the time of the accident, was almost completely demolished.

Vernon Hensarling Overtakes Car Sunday Nite on Canyon Road

Vernon Hensarling, formerly with the Smart Music Shop of this city, but who now resides at Yoakum, overturned his car on the highway through Blanco Canyon, Sunday night. The accident occurred when he struck a banister along the side of the road in passing another car. In the car also were "Whitey" Stinnett and Leonard Jopling of Spur and a young man from Roaring Springs. None of them were injured.

BEXAR ARCHIVES Demonstration Club Reports—

Austin, Texas—There were two rocks—the Scylla and Charybdes—against which the Spanish ship of State shattered, namely, depression and the savage and unconquerable Indian tribes, it is indicated in the official records of that government for the Department of Texas. These records, known as the Bexar Archives, are in possession of the University of Texas library, and are now being translated for the first time.

Poverty was ever present, the fear of Indians ever in the thoughts of the pioneers who formed the little civil settlement at San Antonio de Bexar. When the settlers sought to undertake improvements in their new habitat, depredations were always in the offing. Unfenced corn crops and unherded cattle could not exist at the same time, in the same place. The valleys were broad, the plains boundless, but the settlers by circumstances beyond their control were denied their use. They were hemmed up within the town and the open spaces in the immediate vicinity of San Antonio by Indian arrow and tomahawk.

The discouraging conditions are stated succinctly and dramatically in a series of documents dated 1737. A new Spanish governor, Don Joseph Antonio Fernandez de Jaurregui Urrutia, has just taken office. He must have been appalled by the discord among the civil and military inhabitants of the settlement. The colonists were complaining that the cattle belonging to the soldiers were eating all their crops; the soldiers in turn complained that the farmers killed their animals, and declared if they wanted their crops protected they could fence them in.

The governor determined to put a stop to such quarrels. He issued an order that the soldiers and other stock owners should keep their animals out of the fields and under guard, and that the citizens should enclose their fields. Any person breaking down the fences was to be penalized. Furthermore, instead of killing any animal found in the

Continued on page 4

WOODEN BUTTONS TRIM DRESSES

Buttons made of mesquite roots trimmed the natural color linen crash dress which Mrs. R. F. Harrell Red Top wardrobe cooperated entered in the recent county clothing contest. Mrs. Harrell dug the roots, sawed it into rings and carved the buttons herself. Each button showed two shades of wood and thus offered the only trimming needed on the dress.

Large walnut buttons, made by her husband trimmed the pink lace dress exhibited by Mrs. Jim McDaniel. Mrs. McDaniel is a member of the Twin Wells home demonstration club.

DEMONSTRATOR REVIEWS HER WORK

"In August, 1934 I began my second year as wardrobe demonstrator in the Espuela home demonstration club. During this month, I made my plans for the year. I studied my record book for the year just ended and made an inventory of clothing for my entire family. I arranged my record book to take care of the expenditures of each members clothing. I put in good condition all garments that would do to use and discarded those that were not suitable," says Mrs. F. B. Crockett in her story of her work as wardrobe demonstrator class II.

"At present we have 15 club members. They are 100% in good fitting foundation patterns. Each made a dress and slip to exhibit at the county clothing contest and 13 of that number exhibited them. Thirteen of the members have clothes closets; 14 have made sleeve ironing boards, and five have kept their clothing expense record. I have fitted 14 foundation patterns this year. The Espuela community is certainly interested in foundation patterns. We have 35 good fitting patterns in the 43 families living

(Continued on page eight)

Miss Pratt Completes Four Years Successful Work As Dem. Agent

This week begins the fifth year of service for the local home demonstration agent. A check of the records for the past four years shows that she has spent 483 days in the office and 656 days in the field; 2804 office and 907 telephone calls have been received; 655 business letters and 365 news stories have been written. For the days in the field, 954 meetings have been held with 15,772 people attending; 1819 home visits have been made in 457 different homes in the county.

During the four years home demonstration clubs have been organized in every community in the county; however, several have dropped the work. For the four years there have been an average of 127 girls and 269 women actively engaged as club members. Since 1932 when the County home demonstration Council set as a goal to reach at least 85% of the farm families in the county with some phase of Extension work, an average of 1130 families have been helped in some specific way.

Some Good Don'ts For 4th Celebrators

Austin, Texas, July 3—It would be a glorious Fourth of July if no accidents occurred to mar the joy of celebrating our one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of independence, declared Dr. John W. Brown, State Health Officer. It is most unfortunate that a day of joy and celebration leaves in its wake one of sadness and sorrow in many homes.

It is not alone the wounds received from explosives that increase our death toll. Injuries from automobile accidents, splinters, nails, and other penetrating wounds in which dirt may be carried into the skin, heighten the hazard of tetanus, or lockjaw as the disease is commonly called.

Tetanus is fatal in a large proportion of cases. Fortunately we have tetanus antitoxin as a means of preventing the disease. Antitoxin must be administered promptly following the accident. Treatment after the disease develops is rarely successful. Preventative measures include: the avoidance of such wounds and proper medical treatment.

A few don'ts for the 4th of July celebration would not be amiss.

1. Don't be careless in handling of explosives.
2. Don't look into firecrackers which have failed to explode.
3. Don't drive recklessly and at excess speeds.
4. Don't overdo in swimming, especially in water of unknown depth.
5. Last and most important: Don't fail to get prompt medical attention if a wound is suffered.

Dawson - Stokes

A marriage uniting two of Aftons most prominent families, occurred Sunday morning, June 30 at 10:30 o'clock at the home of Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Bennett of Spur, when John A. Stokes and Miss Estell Dawson repeated the marriage vows that made them man and wife.

John Stokes is a son of Rev. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, a pioneer family of Afton.

Mrs. Stokes is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Dawson who are also in the church and social activities in the Afton community.

They will make their home in Afton following a short wedding trip.

The Texas Spur joins their numerous friends in extending congratulations and good wishes for happiness and prosperity.

ROSCOE McCOMBS TO TAKE PLACE IN SPUR SCHOOLS

Roscoe McCombs last week turned his cafe business over to Ben Holly and has accepted a position with the Spur Schools as care-taker of the junior high school building and grounds.

Texas Soldiers At One Time Arrayed Fight Sunflowers

Aspermont, Texas, (Special)—While no battles of the Texas Revolution, the Centennial of which comes in 1936, were fought in this section of the State, Stonewall County can boast of its historic spots and history recites that at least once United States troops deployed for battle within its confines, convinced that they would be obliged to fight for their lives.

The old McKenzie Trail, in the early days, it is recalled, ran from old Fort Griffin, in Shackelford County, to Soldiers' Mound, in Dickens County, and crossed Stonewall. This trail was used by United States troops engaged in frontier protection.

In this connection an amusing incident is related by old-timers who tell how years ago there were but few mesquite trees in this part of the State, but vast fields of sunflowers grew and flourished. Late one afternoon, according to the tale, soldiers coming from the East and facing the setting sun, mistook these flowers for hordes of Indians. At once preparations for battle were made by the troops only to find that no tribesmen were in the vicinity. The attack had been planned against a nodding field of sunflowers.

Stonewall County, created in 1876 from old Fannin County, but not organized until 1888, was named for Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson of the Confederate Army. Settlers began arriving in the county in 1879 and in larger numbers in the early '80s, when the Texas and Pacific Railroad was extended from Fort Worth into the West.

The first settlement was the Hodge Colony, which located on public land, known as Block "F". One year after the county was organized, an election, polling 17 votes, was held on the old Horse-shoe Ranch. Mrs. T. R. Duke taught the first public school in 1886 and 1887. Sonewall County then was attached for judicial purposes to Jones County, which made it necessary for Mrs. Duke to go to that county to receive her pay. M. P. Carr, who aided in surveying the county and fixing the boundary lines, later homesteading in 1899, still resides in this section.

The present town of Aspermont, which name means "rough hills," was founded by A. L. Rhomberg, wealthy Swedish ranchman and capitalist, and was moved from Rayner in 1889. On the west side of the country there stands like a sentinel, Double Mountain, unique in a way, because no real mountain range traverses this section of Texas. This mountain is several miles in circumference at its base and about 400 feet wide at its apex. Geologists estimate its crest to be on a level with the lands in Floyd County.

Double Mountain was utilized as a guide or landmark by Indians and United States soldiers long before the settlers came. This part of the State in those early days, was a buffalo range and hunting grounds for Indians who came this way. The last buffalos were killed in this county in about the year 1877.

Canning Kitchen To Be Open Next Friday

The Dickens county relief canning kitchen will open for work Friday. The building and grounds are being cleaned and everything put in order for work this week.

Mrs. Cecil Fox will be supervisor and has received word from the state department that the canning will be done on a 60-40 basis. That is, the Relief Commission will furnish the labor, cans, and equipment and retain 60 per cent of the canned product while the customer furnishes the products and receives 40 per cent of the canned food.

It will be necessary to sign up with Mrs. Fox for days so that the products may be canned while in the best possible condition.

THE MOST PRECIOUS DOCUMENT



158 Years of Victory and Freedom

It is 158 years ago since the 13 original American states broke away from the rule of Great Britain and proclaimed to the world their autonomy through the Declaration of Independence. That historic instrument, promulgated on July 4, 1776, is the most important in American history. A beautiful shrine of bronze and marble in the Library of Congress, at Washington, is the resting place of this cherished parchment. Beside it reposes the Constitution of the United States as drafted by the nation's fathers. There, under amber glass which protects them from discoloration by the light, they may be seen by visitors.

Without reference to book or pamphlet, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration out of his own heart. The original draft, submitted to a committee of trusted leaders appointed from the Continental Congress for the purpose, approved the instrument after minor changes had been made and it was accepted by congress two days later. This formal Declaration of July 4, 1776, gave full force and finality to the actual condition of independence which already existed.

Probably no two peoples have more in common or have lived in greater amity than Great Britain and the United States have lived for more than a century. Certainly nowhere else in the world could be found such a thing as an undefended boundary line of 3,000 miles. In the light of such facts it is with some difficulty that our

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BEXAR ARCHIVES

fields, the finder was to bring it to the corral and any damage incurred was to be settled for immediately. He urged mutual forbearance, in order to achieve the unity necessary to repel Indian depredations.

Instead of being satisfied and obeying orders, the farmers filed a piteous plea with the governor, claiming that his ultimatum was bringing disaster upon their heads and seeking immediate redress:

"The members of the municipal council and other citizens of the Villa of San Fernando, who, by order of His Majesty, came to settle this province, appear before me in the best form known to us and declare that:

"In as much as, on the 29th day of the month of September last, 1737, an order was published by the secretary of this said cabildo in the royal presidio of San Antonio de Bexar by order of your Excellency, requiring us to fence our fields, to keep our cattle herded and not to spear stock that are continually causing damage to our crops; and whereas, up to the present time, we have not been able to stop this nuisance, to carry the said animals to their owners, to keep them shut up for three or four days in the corrals or to go in person almost every evening to give them notice thereof, no remedy has been found.

"Therefore, since, as we have pointed out, your purpose is to avoid grave damages such as we have been suffering we can not fail to bring to your Excellency's attention to the fact that it is impossible for us to fence our fields now because the time for gathering the corn is near and there is a great deal of fence to be built. Your Excellency must remember that the soldiers of this presidio keep their stock in our territory without any herdsman at all, for one would cost them 380 pesos, the price fixed by the King, our Lord. We must live on the scant crops our fields produce. If we still permit them to keep their stock in our territory as we have been doing, then it seems that everything will fall on us. If we have to fence our land, the burden will be greater than we can bear in our poverty. If the soldiers had no stock, then we would be excused from building the fences. As to the orders you issued forbidding us to spear the stock, it is an impossible thing to get them out of the corn without using a goad. That is why we have to keep our spears when in the fields. It has happened that when we have succeeded in getting one out even when armed with a spear we have killed our horses. It is almost impossible to get them out of the corn. We therefore beg that you will be good enough to order the soldiers not to let their stock come to our land because of the damage to our fields they cause. We are really in danger of losing our lands, our irrigation ditches as well as our levees. During the six years we have worked on our farm lands, we have not been able to keep the stock out; for, in spite of the fact that they claim there is nothing for their horses to eat in this vicinity but that they can get something in the fields, we wish to say with all due respect that the statements that there is nothing to eat but the corn is false. We are therefore impelled to beg you to issue orders forbidding any person save the owners, under any pretext whatsoever, to enter our cornfields either by day or by night, for they rob us, and we assure you that we

will try to find means to defend our personal work. We have to live, and when they lay it on the Indians we are so outraged that we almost forget ourselves.

"We likewise beg of you to be good enough to order all the owners of stock to guarantee that they will pay us for the corn their stock has eaten, for up to this time they have eaten more than 400 bushels of corn. This deprives us of food and makes it impossible for us to pay the tithes we owe to the church. We therefore can not be excused of begging you to be good enough to order the soldiers of this presidio not to ride the horses we have in the herd, for we assure your Excellency that they do so so often that when we send for one it is useless when we get it, even though it has been left in the herd four or five months. Even now when they bring our horses to us, they are riding them. Therefore we beg that you will do as we have petitioned you to do. If you do not we will be forced to abandon our corn and even the settlement because we will not be able to live and will perish in this remote region. We beg you to furnish us with a copy of this, our petition for such use as we may need to make of it. Please disregard the charge made against us that we have killed the stock belonging to the soldiers of the presidio, for we assure your Excellency that when these soldiers say that we have killed any stock, they fail to state the truth, because they cannot prove that during the six years, now almost seven years we have been in the place, we have killed one single head.

"We, therefore, beg and plead with you to be good enough to grant our petition. In so doing you will render justice and kindness. We do take oath that this our petition is in due legal form and is a necessary action. Again, we beg you to accept this our petition on ordinary paper since there is no stamped paper in this province."

Certain discrepancies in the situation as presented by the farmers and as interpreted by the soldiers caused the governor to take steps to ascertain the real truth of the situation. Pinning the colonists down to cold facts, he ascertained that they, contrary to their original story, had killed some of the animals—that the greater portion of the 400 bushels of corn eaten by the stock had been destroyed during the regime of his predecessor, in fact, that only some fifteen or twenty bushels had been destroyed after his pronouncement had gone into effect; and, finally that the farmers had not made written protest to the governor for aid prior to the issuing of his initial order. Incensed at their inaccuracies and grieved at their unpatriotic threats to desert the colony should they not obtain relief, he issued a final order reminding them to be less hasty in the future. "I the Governor and Captain General have decided that in view of the fact that the illustrious cabildo of the Villa de San Fernando show the inadequate foundation they had for their complaint and that I have issued orders calculated to remedy the trouble, it is necessary for me to remind them that, in the future, they must proceed with the care and caution demanded by justice and are not to threaten to leave their homes, crops, and this city. They must be sure that what they ask is just, and in order that they may be convinced that I have proceeded with justice and to furnish them with a safeguard against repetition of their mistakes, I do hereby furnish them with the copy of the records in the case."

Thus, though the land stretched for hundreds of miles around them, the early Texans found that land

and grazing rights for their cattle was to be one of the major grounds for civil dissention.

Personals

Mrs. Dot Sargent and Dick Shugart returned to their home at Canadian, Texas after spending the week end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Shugart and family. Mr. and Mrs. Shugart and granddaughter, Ellen Shugart, accompanied them home for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob McCormick of Dry Lake were shopping and visiting in the city Saturday.

Henry Albin, of Oklahoma City is here for a weeks visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Albin and family.

Sims Moss, of the Midway community was transacting business in Spur Friday.

Chas. Gunn was among the crowd here Saturday.

Ol Taylor of the Duck Creek community was transacting business in the city Saturday.

Uncle Bill Cherry was here Saturday from his farm and ranch over in Kent county and while in the city was a pleasant caller at the Texas Spur office.

Lloyd Gunn was here Saturday transacting business and greeting friends.

Mrs. Mamie Ward and daughter, Lorella, were shoppers and visitors in Spur Tuesday from their farm and ranch home several miles west of the city.

Mrs. Daniels of the Afton community is a guest this week in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mack Gilbert.

Nig Marshall returned Tuesday from Lubbock where he had undergone a toncil operation at one of the hospitals there.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Barber left Tuesday for a two month's vacation and visit with their sons Loyd Barber and Vick Barber and their families in the northern part of Idaho.

Thurman Moore has returned to his home here from Lubbock where he underwent a toncil operation.

Mrs. Ray Sanders is in Hubbard Texas, spending a two or three weeks visit with her mother and other relatives and friends.

Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Norris, of Hubbard, arrived in Spur the first of this week to spend a visit with their daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd A. Wolf, Cecil and Elizabeth.

Randy Murphy, who recently sold his cafe, has moved to Stamford and will make his home there in the future.

America Leads in Inventive Genius

Granting 2,009,957th Patent To Other Countries

IN the huge building, sprawling over two blocks, which houses the United States Patent Office in Washington, a curious little ceremony took place. To Joseph V. Ledwinka, veteran Chief Engineer of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, Commissioner of Patents Conway P. Coe handed a document, simultaneously pronouncing these sonorous words, *The Literary Digest* reports:

"Mr. Ledwinka, this patent, numbered 2,009,957 in the current series, has importance as a testimony that some two millions of American inventors, including yourself, have, through the years and decades, given their country industrial preeminence among the nations."

Actually, it was the 2,009,957th patent issued in the United States, for before the present series began, on July 28, 1836, 9,957 patents had been issued, the first, in 1790, to Samuel Hopkins, for a method of making "pot and pearl ashes," the name then given to lye.

The first patent bore the signature of George Washington. Patenting Abroad

A year ago, when approximately 1,900,000 patents had been issued by the Government, the Patent Office made a survey of the patents of other countries, and found the French to be the next most inventive people, with 871,532 patents up to January 1, 1934.

Great Britain had 797,153; Germany, 583,728; Italy, 273,598. Canada rated high in inventiveness, in proportion to population, with a total of 325,800 patents. Japan had issued 83,361 patents, and the U.S.S.R., 63,992.

Dickens Co. Cannery Opened On July 1st.

Under the direction of the Texas Relief Commission the Dickens County Cannery located in Spur began its operation on July 1, 1935, making preparations to operate for the public not later than Monday, July 8th.

Mrs. Cecil Fox has been named Supervisor of said plant by O. C. Arthur, Administrator and will have exclusive charge of said plant so far as arrangements with the public with reference to dates for processing said products.

Under instructions issued by the Texas Relief Commission we will furnish equipment, cans, and labor. All vegetables will be processed on 40-60 basis, 40% going to the producer and 60% being retained by the Texas Relief Commission. All labor will be assigned from the Administrator's office on budgetary wages, each employee will be required to have a health certificate and meet all sanitary rules and regulations. Later in the season we will process meats on 50-50 basis.

Please contact Mrs. Fox making all arrangements direct with her as Cannery Supervisor.

Yours very truly,
O. C. ARTHUR, Adm.
Dickens County, No. 63

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to take this opportunity to thank our neighbors and friends for the many kindnesses and faithfulness shown us at the death of our beloved husband, father and grandfather.

May God's blessings be bestowed upon each.

Mrs. H. P. Edwards.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Bass and Family.
Miss Mary Edwards.
W. H. Edwards, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Goodwin.

S. S. CLASS RETURNS

Geo. S. Link and his Sunday School class returned Tuesday evening from an outing at Ruidoso, N. M. Accompanying the class also were Messrs. J. R. Laine, Morris Laine, M. C. Golding and Rev. Yeates.

Dr. P. C. Nichols is reported very seriously ill at Baylor Hospital, at Dallas.

Mrs. Cooper, who has been critically ill at her home in West Spur, is reported as improving.

For Trade—Clear Anson business property and clear Ft. Worth residential property for clear Spur or Dickens County property.—G. E. Johnson, owner, Anson, Texas. 1t

L. A. Hindman was in from his farm 6 miles east of Spur Wednesday. He reports plenty of weeds and work out his way but stated he and Mrs. Hindman were making preparations to take a day off and attend the Cowboy Reunion at Stamford the 4th.

Mesdames B. F. Hale and daughter, Helen, E. L. Caraway and daughter, Mrs. Cash Wilemon and her son, Cash Jr. left Tuesday for Dallas to spend a few days visiting and shopping.

Miss Anna Mae Lassetter is here from Oklahoma City, where she has been attending school the past six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harris and daughter, Miss Lucille, of the Dry Lake community were Spur visitors and shoppers Saturday.

Let us make the day more pleasant for you with a

GOOD DINNER

or a

PICNIC LUNCH

A Good Place to Eat

HIGHWAY CAFE

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fox

THANKS FRIENDS FOR THEIR PATRONAGE

I wish to take occasion to thank my many friends and patrons for business extended to me in the past, previous to releasing my cafe business to Mr. Holly, June 13. And I assure you that my long term in the cafe business in Spur has been one of pleasure as well as profit.

Sincerely yours
ROSCOE McCOMBS

Mrs. John Reed and daughters, Miss Oleta Dell Reed and Mrs. Edd Slough and small son are spending a vacation of two weeks at the Cimmaron Canyon.

Rev. R. A. Stewart underwent an operation at the hands of Doctor Folsom at Baylor Hospital, Dallas, Tuesday morning. His condition is reported as entirely satisfactory.

EVERY CITY HAS A LEADER IN

Dry Cleanng

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CLUB REPORTS—

in the community." "I am sponsor for the Espuela girls home demonstration club. I have helped their wardrobe demonstrator carry on her work, to keep her record book and to write her narrative. There are 14 members

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in the club; 13 of these have made dresses for the contest and 10 have reached the three goals outlined for the cooperators in their clothing work."

DEMONSTRATOR FILLS FRUIT BUDGET

"I am not going to stop now that I have filled my fruit budget but shall can all we have for there may not be a fruit crop next year," reasons Mrs. Sam Bachman who is farm food supply demonstrator for the Wichita home demonstration club.

Mrs. Bachman has already more than 100 quarts each of peaches and plums and has put up about 20 quarts of peach sweet pickles. She has just begun to make preserves and jelly. The apricots are ripening, she has just started to can them. Then there will be late peaches and grapes.

Mrs. Bachman has a concrete cellar where she stores her canned food. In order to have enough shelf space she plans to add two more shelves the width of her cellar.

DEMONSTRATOR BUILDS ANOTHER CLOSET

"I feel that the greatest thing I have accomplished aside from the knowledge of sewing I obtained is the closet which I built in my parents' room because the one I built

in my room last year has proved so useful, attractive and inexpensive. The closet is made of scrap lumber and cardboard boxes except material for door facing, varnish and the hinges," reports Minnie Fae McMeans, wardrobe demonstrator class II, of the Twin Wells home demonstration club.

"My budget has been even more helpful to me than it was last year; I planned to spend \$50.00 on my wardrobe this year and spent just a few cents over that amount. By selling a calf my father had given me, helping with different projects on the farm and doing some sewing, I have managed to pay for all my clothing myself."

WICHITA HAS TABLE SERVICE DEMONSTRATION

A company dinner was served family style in the Wichita home demonstration club in their meeting Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Sam Bachman. Following that demonstration Miss Pratt showed how to cut princess slip patterns from the foundation pattern.

Mrs. Bachman is farm supply demonstrator and took the group to see the fruits she has canned this summer.

Mrs. Ruff Thanisch and Mrs. Wade Hash were enrolled as members.

The next meeting, July 12, will be at the home of Mrs. Earl Murch-

ison; each member is to bring a jar or two of canned food to be scored in a demonstration on improving our canning.

Members present were Mrs. Sam Bachman, Mrs. James E. Copass, Mrs. D. H. Dewees, Mrs. Roy J. Dunavant Mrs. Mollie Hamilton, Mrs. I. J. Hurley, Mrs. Earl Murchison, Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Mrs. Marion Thanisch, Mrs. Wade Hash, Mrs. Ruff Thanisch, and Miss Maurice Riddle. Mrs. J. V. Forbis was a visitor.—Mrs. W. A. Taylor, reporter.

TWIN WELLS H. D. CLUB HAS LESSON ON "AMERICA MUST CHOOSE"

When the Twin Wells H. D. club met with Mrs. L. B. McMeans, Sr. Monday, July 1, we studied the pamphlet, "America Must Choose" which was written by Secretary Wallace. He advocates our becoming import minded and lowering the tariff as the best means of bringing America back to prosperity.

The club elected Miss Minnie Fae McMeans and Mrs. Tom Gilmore as representatives to attend the A & M Short Course.

Those present were Mesdames C. C. McCombs, Tol Merriman, Don Merriman, Tom Gilmore, A. G. Danwoody, Ella Hooper, Preston Hooper, Misses Elizabeth Williams, Minnie Fae McMeans and the hostess.—Reporter.

DANCE REVIEW
PUPILS OF MRS. GUY KARR
PALACE THEATRE FRIDAY NIGHT
June 12

MRS. BERT CHERRY HOSTESS ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

On Wednesday afternoon, June 26, Mrs. Bert Cherry was a very charming hostess to a number of friends, when a shower was given in honor of Mrs. George Vaughn. After games were played, the many lovely gifts were brought in and presented to the honoree by Miss Lucille Rape and Miss Marcell Compton.

Refreshments were served the guests.

Those present and sending gifts were Mesdames Mace Hunter, Steve Carlisle, Joe Price, Phorney Morris, S. L. Cherry, Tom Rape, Walter McKay, J. B. Rape, Dean, Rubin Yadill, Walter Carlisle, A. M. Hoover, Bill Demport, Rex Carlisle, J. W. Justice Nettie Compton, Brink Carlisle, O. P. Meadow, Pearl Boothe, Albert Jordan, Steel Hill Demonstration club and Misses Bernice Justice, Lucille Rape, Marcelle Compton, Exie Morris, Lola Mae Boothe, and the honoree, Mrs. George Vaughn, and hostess Mrs. Bert Cherry.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. O. Harkey and daughter, Mrs. Garnett Reeves, of Lubbock, returned Saturday from a ten day visit to relatives at Coleman and Rockwood.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

Holding aloft the sign of freedom Straight and staunch she stands, Far out to sea the light can be seen Guiding the ships from other lands.

The flickering blaze in the morning breeze

Waves a message of welcome to all, To ships far out on the high seas, Where the billows rise and fall.

A silent prayer falls from her lips A prayer of hope, for our land, And a wish that is granted for our ships, By the flaming torch in her hand.

Hail! to the statue of all statues, Which guides the ships to sea, The most wonderful in the world Is the Statue of Liberty!

—Dorthea Merriman, age 13

CORRECTION

In last week's report of a shower given in honor of Mrs. Sam T. Clemmons it was stated that hostesses were Mesdames Stovall and Chapman. This was incorrect in that the shower was given by the Presbyterian Woman's Auxiliary at the Stovall home.

THE MOST PRECIOUS DOCUMENT

present day understands the situation of 158 years ago. The trouble of that far-off day may be ascribed to the mischievous theory of colonization which formerly prevailed in England and, indeed, all the rest of Europe, a theory that parliament might enact laws binding upon the colonies "in all cases whatsoever" without regard to the wish of the colonies. Acting upon this theory, England tried to exploit her American colonies.

After the colse of the Seven Year's war, during which the colonies stood devotedly by the mother country, parliament drafted certain measures for the "better administration of the colonies." Among these was the so-called stamp act, which levied a tax in America on stamped paper. It brought an outburst of opposition, but petitions that crossed the Atlantic were of no avail. Later it was followed by import duties on glass, paper, paints and tea. Because of protests, all finally were repealed except the tax on tea. Colonists refused to buy tea, but shiploads of it were sent away to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston. It appeared that Britain was attempting to force Americans both to buy tea and to pay a tax on it. Boston rallied to the occasion with the celebrated "Boston Tea Party," a midnight festivity in which men disguised as Indians boarded a ship and threw the tea cargo into the harbor. To discipline Boston for this, the British then closed the port to all shopping and sent soldiers to occupy the city.

There were other measures of reprisal also. Believing that Massachusetts was the fountainhead of resistance, parliament passed another act revising the charter of Massachusetts and providing for the transportation to England of certain offenders for trial. Massachusetts rebelled, the other colonies stood behind her. There were hurried activities which savored of preparation for war. Minutemen were organized and quantities of ammunition were collected and stored at Concord. General Gage, occupying Boston, determined to destroy these stores and sent 800 men from Boston to do the work.

When they reached Lexington on the morning of April 19, 1776, they found about 50 minutemen in their way. They fired on the "embattled farwers," killing eight and wounding ten, and proceeded to Concord. On their way back to Boston they were attacked by the gathering forces and all but annihilated. The war had begun. A few weeks later followed the siege of Boston, the Battle of Bunker Hill and that great day when Washington took command of the Continental army.

The war went on with a vesgeance and on May 15, 1776, a convneention, held at Williamsburg, Va., adopted resolutions in which the delegates in the general congress were instructed "to propose to that respectable body to declare the Unitel Colonies free and independent states." Three weeks later, Richard Henry Lee, in behalf of the Virginia delegates, introduced the resolution in congress. It passed and a committee was appointel to prepare a Declaration of Independence. America's "most precious locuwent" was the result.

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