

The News Review Circulates in Three Counties—Hamilton, Erath and Bosque—45 years of Service.

The Hico News Review

HICO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1931.

Hico Strives to Serve the Needs of the Hairy-men, Poultrymen and Farmers of This Vast Community.

NUMBER 32

VOLUME XLVI

Here In HICO

A shrill, blood-curdling scream—a man falls to the ground and lies perfectly still, to all appearances as dead as he will ever be. Disturbed citizens who happen to be nearby rush to his aid. A doctor is summoned, and stimulant administered. The man recovers, sits for awhile on the step of his car and answers questions put to him in monosyllables. Something is said of enting. Here the first signs of interest appear on the victim's face, and a small donation is made and given to him. He is sent in his way, his destination being announced as Athens, whether it be Athens, Greece, or Athens, Texas, is not discerned.

Who says there is not drama in everyday life in a medium-sized town? We are here to deny this fact, as never a day passes but some incident or accident engages our interest. Tragedy enters into some of them, comedy into others, but to say the least there is interest in many of the every-day happenings in Hico as elsewhere.

The man referred to above might have been the victim of a stroke of some kind, he might have suffered temporary heart failure, he might have had apoplexy—or he might have just been trying to "get by." We don't like to cast imputations about the action of anyone, especially when that person is apparently beyond his control. This writer has all the sympathy in the world for a person who is really afflicted with a disorder that cannot be corrected, and the fellow who is down and out, whether physically incapacitated or perfectly healthy, usually gets the price of a meal when he seems deserving. Again we say, we are not lacking in mercy and a feeling of compassion for the sufferings of others. We try to give the other fellow the benefit of the doubt, always remembering that some day, somewhere, we may be thrown at the mercy of our fellow men. Though we hope this condition never comes to pass, nevertheless it is entirely within the bounds of possibility, and should such be the case we should regret the memory of having ever turned away a needy stranger when he asked for a small amount to buy something to eat.

There are however, we are sorry to say, many grafters and boomers in the world, and for the next few months Hico, as well as every other town and city, small and large, is going to see a lot of them. They will arrive in cars, on foot, by rail, and some of them may be home talent. They will endeavor to work on the sympathies of an unsuspecting people, and no doubt will receive generous response to their pleas, be they deserving or not. We ourselves will probably be touched by some of the other fellows, and so are not in any position to advise a remedy. However, previous experiences have taught us that there are lots of ways to get by, and the fellow who gets a helping hand at this office will give a little proof of his deserving what he asks for.

There is a reason for our making this prophecy. This seems to be the time of the year when such mendicants and beggars throng about, beginning with the new year and continuing through the spring months. Already, with the pretty weather of the first few days of January, there have been four or five callers at the News Review office each day with tales of woe and hard luck stories. Some of them we heard, others were a little too vivid to gain our confidence. But it is evident, from the signs that are noticed, that the ones already seen are only the forerunners of a large drop of their kind, and that the next few months will witness many pleas for aid from strangers.

Organized charity is a great thing. When there is time to investigate the validity of pleas for aid, many persons receive aid that is really needed and much suffering of various natures is allayed. But it is also known to be a fact that there are a large number of the human tribe ready to capitalize on the spirit of charity, and use the same as a method of getting by without working.

It used to be that printing offices were visited frequently by "tramp printers" who supposedly wanted work, but in fact only desired a meal, a bed and a little change to get on to the next town. This tribe has about died out now, and it has been some time since a hobo printer has been in our office. However tramps claiming nearly every other vocation have visited us in the past few days, and we believe we would actually welcome one of the old-time boys, sitting the door with a forced smile and inquiring, "How's work?"

Lindy Acts as Fireman



When gasoline near the engine of his plane caught fire just as Col. Lindy and his wife were about to start from Baltimore, Mrs. Lindy remained cool at the controls while the Colonel put out the flames with a hand-extinguisher. It took two hours to repair the damage.

Judge Rice Gives Explanation of Plan For the Courthouse

Residents of Hico and other sections of Hamilton county are interested in all matters that pertain to the expenditure of county funds. At this time there is a move on foot either to remodel the present court house at Hamilton or to build a new one. While most of our citizens are familiar with the details of this plan, still there are some who will be interested in the explanation given below, written by County Judge P. M. Rice:

"About four weeks ago, the commissioners court appointed a committee of about 25 citizens from various communities of Hamilton county to consider what is best to do for our courthouse—for conditions have become such that we must either make small repairs or enlargements in a small way, out of current money, or do something that will solve the situation with regard to the needs of the future.

"A question like this is as much everybody's business as that of the commissioners court, except that the court doubtless has the special responsibility of caring for the records, and at least informing the public of the condition of affairs. We have therefore sought the advice of the citizenship through this committee.

"As has been stated by the writer in previous communications, some of the offices are presided for from our courthouse—the county clerk's office in which every man who has a deed is interested; the Tax Collector's office, with an overcrowded vault, and in which during the rush season three or four people work in one room; the Superintendent's office in which there is no vault or fire protection whatever, and which by all means should be on the ground floor; the District Clerk's office is full to its capacity. There are three offices, the county Treasurer, the County Agent and the Justice of the Peace in one room. In addition to the above there is grave doubt, that in case of fire and the unusually heavy top or tower should fall, that any vault in the courthouse could resist the weight of it. Nobody knows that it would not. And by all means there should be better accommodations for jurors confined in criminal cases.

"As suggested above, we can take some money and remedy some of the smaller things. We can at least paint the top for it is becoming positively shabby, and make some sort of temporary shifts, and we will do this in the event the people do not want any substantial enlargement, but the question of room will always be with us. The officers cannot keep records from accumulating, and no matter what temporary shifts or temporary repairs are made, there will always be the hazard of fire.

"This committee of citizens advised the court to seek estimates, and general plans from architects, and this has been done. We have found that an expenditure of not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars will give a new and larger clerk's office, with basement under it, for storing old records, and at least two other large rooms downstairs, with heating plant and rest rooms underneath.

"Upstairs there will be a larger courtroom, a larger District clerk's office, a large grand jury room (heretofore we have been using the county attorney's office for the grand jury, which is too small) and a jury room with sleeping quarters, with sanitary conveniences, witness rooms and two other rooms. All the floors separating the ground from the upper floor will be concrete, and in general the whole building will be fire-proofed. With the exception of the

upper part of the south wall, practically the whole of the present building will be preserved intact. Experts pronounce the present outside walls a splendid piece of masonry, and in general the present building is so built that it can be added to in a substantial and convenient way. The general plan is to use the same kind of stone material, with either a tile or metal top. One advantage of stone, in addition to harmonizing with the present structure is that its cost is largely money spent for labor.

Method of Financing.
"A five cent tax on each \$100 taxable property will support a bond issue of over \$65,000, payable during forty years, that is, a part of the principal will be due each year like a series of land notes. In this way the people say, thirty five years from now will pay their part of it. There is such a thing as carrying bond issues too far, and there is also such a thing as the present generation straining itself to pay for something the next generation will use also. We should use common sense in all these things. As the proposed building will have to be adequate for 75 or 100 years at least, it is no more than fair that those future citizens, which this building will fully serve, pay something for that service.

"To express the tax differently—it is 50 cents for each \$1000. taxable property.

"The citizenship, both men and women, are requested to consider what is best for the county to do. Sometime, something certainly will have to be done, for the officers can't keep records from accumulating. Since it will eventually have to be done, we have thought that no more opportune time could be found. Building material is cheaper than for several years; contractors are more eager for business; and labor is in dire need of something to do outside of certain special lines, only Hamilton county labor is expected to be used."

"Respectfully,
P. M. RICE."

Poultry Meeting At Hamilton On Next Friday Night

The News Review is requested to invite all poultrymen of this section to a meeting to be held at the court house at Hamilton next Friday night, January 9, at which time matters of vital interest will be discussed. This meeting was erroneously announced last week in this paper for a week earlier, but will be held on the above mentioned date.

Mr. E. M. Holmgren, poultry specialist with the Extension Service of A. & M. College will be on hand, and will deliver a talk on the care and management of baby chicks. He is well versed on this subject and his listeners are assured of a talk that will be of value to them.

New Officers For Review Club Named At Recent Meeting

Mrs. James Carman was hostess to the Review Club on January 3rd. The president, Mrs. Earl R. Lynch, presided over the meeting for election of officers for the coming two years. For president, the club elected Mrs. F. M. Mincus; Vice-president, Mrs. H. E. McCullough; recording secretary, Miss Sara Lee Hudson; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Currie; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. L. Woodward; and parliamentarian, Mrs. James Carman.

The club will meet on January 17th at the home of Mrs. J. D. Currie with Mrs. H. E. McCullough as leader of the lesson on "The Intermountain Region."

Son of Former Hico Woman Killed In Airplane Crash

Marshall, Jan. 7.—Two men and a boy, the latter returning to his school in New Orleans after spending the holidays with his mother in Fort Worth, were killed when an airplane crashed in an isolated spot eight miles west of here today.

The dead were Arthur C. Brown of New Orleans, pilot; Erret Williams of New Orleans, co-pilot, and Robert Wilson, 16, of Fort Worth.

The plane, flying the Weddell-Williams passenger line between Dallas and New Orleans, left Dallas about 9:50 a. m., after it had taken the Wilson boy on at Fort Worth. The crash happened about two hours later.

Two negro farmers told Marshall officers who went to the scene that they observed the plane flying low in a dense fog over the farm homes. They said the motor was sputtering, as if short of gasoline. It started gaining height, and then suddenly came straight down, they said.

The occupants of the plane were thrown clear of the main wreckage, but parts of the ship were scattered over a wide area. The ignition had been cut off and there was no sign of fire, the investigators said.

The plane fell in an open spot of densely wooded section of Harrison County. Roads leading to the place were poor and almost impassable, delaying parties who left for the scene as soon as the negroes were able to communicate news of the accident over rural telephone lines to Marshall.

Brown was a well-known pilot, having flown planes for the Davis air lines between Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., and Williams was a widely known South-eastern pilot, having participated in Atlanta and Miami air races.

Bodies of the dead were brought here and prepared for burial.

It was the second fatal airplane accident in this immediate section this week, three men having been killed in a crash at Overton Sunday morning. They were flying to Dallas from Shreveport, La.

Boy's Mother Near Collapse
Mrs. E. H. Carlton, mother of Robert Wilson, 16, was in a state of collapse at her home, 1647 Westmoreland Place, Fort Worth Wednesday afternoon.

The tragic death of the son came at the close of a Christmas visit to his mother. He was returning to New Orleans to re-enter high school there. His father resides here, according to relatives here.

Young Wilson attended Central High School in Fort Worth from February 1929, to June 1929. He had also been a student in a junior high school there.

The mother tried to dissuade her son from returning to New Orleans by plane, relatives said. She was under the care of a physician Wednesday afternoon.

Wilson's father is R. R. Wilson of New Orleans, who is enroute to Marshall. Other survivors are a brother, David Wilson, 10, of Fort Worth, and a stepbrother and sister, D. F. Carlton and Lorna Carlton, of Fort Worth.

Mrs. E. H. Carlton, mother of Robert Wilson, was reared in Hico, being Miss Lorna Langford before her marriage. Her parents, Judge and Mrs. Dewey Langford, made their home here for many years, erecting the house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Robertson near the school building. Judge Langford was a lawyer in this section for numbers of years, dying in this community a few years ago. Mrs. Langford now makes her home in Hamilton.

First Class Highway West From Meridian Proposed In Meeting

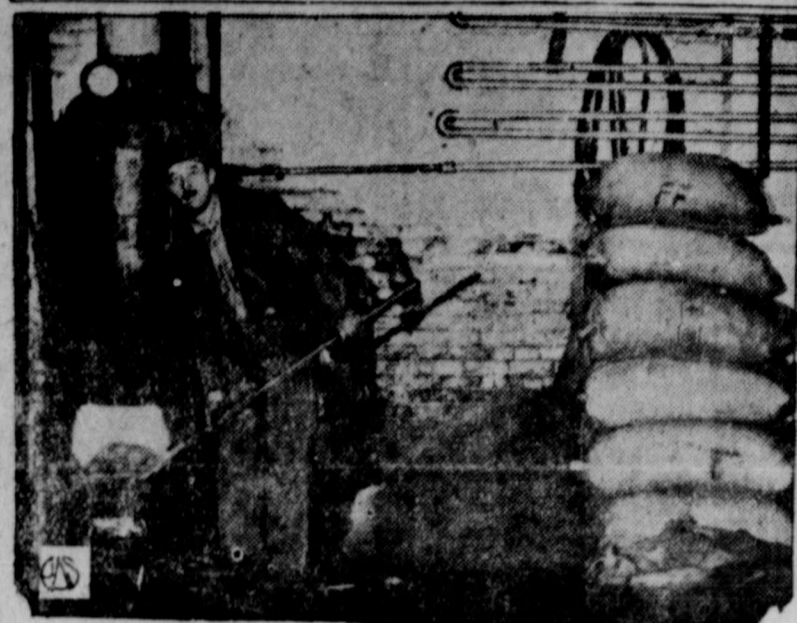
(Meridian Tribune)
Quite a number of citizens met with the Commissioners Court on Monday for the purpose of laying plans with a view of securing state aid in making the Meridian-Cranfills Gap road a first-class highway.

E. C. Woodward, State Highway Division Engineer, was present and explained the probable requirements of the State Highway Commission to the effect that the county and citizens secure a standard width rightway 100 feet wide and set back the fences, and then the Highway Department would consider completing the work and maintaining it thereafter.

Several surveys of the road were made some time ago, and a map of the route adopted by the State Highway Commission was left with the court for its information and all concerned.

Immediately thereafter, a meeting of the citizens was held. R. R. Waldrop was elected chairman, and after a full discussion of the matter, a committee was appointed to secure the right of way at the earliest possible time and report to the Commissioners Court. The committee is composed of E. T. Shaffer, chairman, H. C. Oile, D. P. Hornbuckle, J. L. Brown, W. T. Tergerson and two other members to be selected by Mr. Tergerson.

Another Way to Use the Wheat Surplus



At Nez Perce, Idaho, coal costs \$16.50 a ton and wood \$10 a cord, but wheat is worth only \$9 a ton delivered, so citizens are using it for fuel and say it gives more heat for the money than anything else, when the proper grate is used.

Katy Gives Facts And Figures For Public Consideration

H. Smith, local agent of the M-K-T Railway Co. of Texas, visited the News Review office this week, and gave the editor some facts and figures which it is believed will interest the general public.

In starting his conversation, Mr. Smith stated emphatically that the railroads had no complaint whatever to register against any other form of transportation, with the intent of destroying same, as had been erroneously assumed in some quarters. All that the steamlines are asking for is fair play and equality of opportunity with other means of transportation.

Mr. Smith was in receipt of a communication from D. C. Dobbins, Superintendent of the South Texas district, in which were set out figures relative to the operation of their line through Hico. This letter brought out the facts that in Hico the average number of local employees was 5; that the average yearly total payroll here amounted to \$924 per year, on an average is spent for local service, including power, water, lights, telephone, ice, etc. This amounts to an average yearly expenditure of \$5571.00.

In regard to taxes paid by the M-K-T lines the following amounts is paid each year, and the Independent School District receives \$427.50. County taxes are paid in the sum of \$1456.26 to the general fund and \$6.65 to the school fund. This makes a total each year of \$2204.41.

Mr. Dobbins went to the trouble of giving this information so that merchants and other citizens might be acquainted with the facts, he having received numerous requests for such information. Elaborating on the figures as given, Mr. Dobbins made the following statement:

"With the thought that many of our patrons and others in your community are really unaware of the importance of the Railroad to the Community at large, and as an asset in educating and making your community a really worth while place in which to reside, I am giving, by items, the average expenditures made by the M-K-T Lines in your community every year. Just stop and think how far these expenditures go toward the welfare of your merchants, your schools, your industries and others concerned, then make a comparison with the truck and bus lines do towards the improvement of conditions in your local community. Would the merchants and other citizens of your town or city be satisfied to see the railroad discontinued business and let all the transportation business be handled by trucks and busses? This is exactly what is going to take place, first, on many of the branch lines throughout the country, unless something is done to place this kind of competition on an equitable basis. Do we all realize that every time we purchase a gallon of gasoline we are paying a 4c tax to go towards the maintenance and construction of high-ways, over which busses and trucks are operated, and which means eventually that much toward the cost of truck and bus transportation, which enables them in some cases to have a lesser rate than the railroad which must maintain its own right-of-way."

HICO STUDENTS MAKE TARLETON HONOR ROLL

Stephenville.—According to an announcement by C. S. Wilkins, registrar of John Tarleton College, 66 students are on the honor roll for the grade period just ended. Four students have straight A records for the period; the other distinguished students made above the grade of B in each subject. Among those making this fine record is Miss Mable Nix and Weldon Leach of Hico.

HICO YOUTH PLANS TO ENTER QUILT IN CONTEST

(Ft. Worth Star-Telegram)
Mrs. J. A. Fox, 58, Waxahachie, has been blind for 10 years.

But she continues the needlework which she loved so well before. Mrs. Fox, according to her daughters, Mrs. H. C. Smith, Forest Hill, has a quilt made from the wedding ring pattern which she plans to enter in The Fort Worth Star-Telegram quilt show Feb. 9 to 23. Mrs. Fox used a special needle, made for the blind, in piecing and stitching the quilt. The background is white, and the wedding rings are of brilliant pieces of materials.

W. H. Koonsman, Hico, who writes that he is 13 and in the eighth grade, plans to enter a quilt which he inherited after the death of his mother about 12 years ago.

The quilt was pieced and quilted by the boy's great-great-grandmother when she was 18 and lived in North Carolina, he writes. The boy lives with his grandparents.

Both Mrs. Fox's and young Koonsman's entries will be placed in the unique quilt division of the show.

Business Upturn To Put Thousands Of Men To Work

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The delicate needle on the gauge of national employment shot upward Wednesday under the pressure of encouraging news.

The prospect of work for an additional 100,000 men was announced at Washington by Thomas MacDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads. That many men, he said, will cash in on the increased road construction funds voted by Congress.

Chairman Woods of the Hoover committee on unemployment told a Senate committee he thought there would be no improvement in employment conditions until spring; but even as he spoke, industry in every section of America began answering in brighter tones than it has hummed for many months.

More Work in Cleveland.
A survey by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce showed sixty-nine concerns there planning to increase their payroll rolls this month. One thousand employees already have been recalled by one clothing company.

The Beach Grove repair shops of the Big Four Railroad at Indianapolis reopened Wednesday with 1,910 men having the encouraging prospect of steady eight-hour-a-day employment five days a week. Six hundred workmen returned to jobs at the Ford plant in Indianapolis.

The first weekly steel trade reviews Wednesday noted a sharp business upturn. Ingot production, placed at 41 percent of its rated capacity, was reported by Iron Age to have recovered its December losses. Automobile steel, railroad steel, tin plate and structural tonnage are contributing most to current mill activity, the magazine said.

Orders for Steel.
The Pennsylvania Railroad announced the placing of orders for 200,000 tons of steel rail for the year, the contracts at present prices totaling \$8,500,000. Expenditures for attachments—frogs, switches, tie plates—will bring the expenditure of the Pennsylvania to more than \$15,000,000. Fifteen percent of the rail order is for immediate delivery.

Shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey which have been shut down several weeks, reopened with more than 1,000 skilled workmen returning. About 1,500 men went to work in Newark, where steam shovels are being replaced by hand labor to create more jobs on a city railway project.

The RCA Victor Company plant at Camden, N. J., reopened after a month's suspension, affecting about 4,000 workers.

There were numerous increases in employment in New England.

Keeping Up With TEXAS

A large coyote bounded into the open door of the school house at Elm Valley south of Shamrock Monday and the teacher, Mrs. Maggie Sutton, and pupils quit worrying about keeping the wolf from the door and started looking for means for getting him out. The coyote led a pack of 10 baying hounds into the school room. The teacher and several hysterical pupils watched a fight that was said to have lasted a full half hour as the coyote battled the dogs in a wreckage of books, maps, desks and charts. The coyote lost. School was dismissed while the furniture was repaired and the school room restored to order.

Houston bank deposits have increased approximately \$8,000,000 during the past year, according to reports made Saturday in compliance with the bank call issued by the controller of the treasury asking for statements of the condition of banks as of December 31.

Two good will tours will arrive in Brownville during the present month, one being a large party of life insurance agents, and the other a group of Fort Worth business men, traveling by air, scheduled to arrive January 18. The Fort Worth business men are to include Brownville in a lengthy tour, to be made in a large trimotor plane, and to include points in Mexico.

Closing the year on a fairly profitable 1930, Texas sheep men read the signs of 1931 and see an increased prosperity for their industry. This state, the largest producer of lambs and wool in the nation, saw the year close with no foreclosures having been made on sheep ventures. The state produced in 1930 about 60,000,000 pounds of hair, about two-thirds of which went to the National Wool Marketing Association.

Three men, enroute to their home in Dallas, were killed near Overton Sunday when their plane crashed into the top of a pine tree as they were forced by a gale and fog to search for a landing place. The dead are: Addison Neever, pilot, Tom Holcomb and Horace Clark all of Dallas. The men had gone to Shreveport on a business trip. The plane, a Stinson-Detroit, was the property of H. J. Gauley, a Dallas automobile dealer. He said he had given instructions that the plane never be taken out without his permission, and this time it was taken out against his wishes.

John A. Spencer, about 60, serving his third term as mayor of Athens was found fatally injured in the wreckage of his automobile near Athens Saturday. He died before he could be taken to a hospital. A physician said he believed Spencer lost control of his automobile when he suffered a heart attack. The automobile crashed into a large tree after having left the highway.

A continuous and systematic campaign for increasing the sales of Texas-manufactured goods is getting under way through co-operation of the three regional chambers of commerce with Texas manufacturers. The purpose is to bring Texas-made products to the favorable attention of buyers of all the great Southwestern section including Texas citizens as well. The campaign has the backing of business leaders throughout the state.

Texas will contract for \$5,000,000 worth of road work at the meeting of the Highway Commission in January.

Texas ranks first among the states in production of cotton, in number of mules, in number of cattle, in number of sheep, in wool production, in number of goats and production of mohair.

Texas has one county—Nueces—which raised 148,167 bales of cotton in 1930.

Texas shipped its second carload of frozen-pack figs from Texas City this season, the first carload having been shipped in 1929.

Accompanied by members of his family, Ross S. Sterling, proprietor of Houston, arrived in Stephenville Wednesday, setting up temporary headquarters in a hotel. Mr. Sterling spent the afternoon conferring with state officials.

Texas led all the southern states, which include Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee in demand and time deposits with per capita of \$945,881.00 or \$161.69 forced to take the state however, was savings deposits, its total of \$214,068,000 being topped by Virginia bank savings.

Hico News Review
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 IN HICO, TEXAS
 ROLAND L. HOLFORD
 Editor and Publisher

Entered a second-class matter
 May 10, 1917, at the postoffice at
 Hico, Texas under the Act of Con-
 gress of March 3, 1879.

One Year \$3.00 Six Months 75c
 Outside Hamilton, Bosque, Erath
 and Comanche Counties:—
 One Year \$4.50 Six Months 85c
 All subscriptions payable CASH
 IN ADVANCE. Paper will be dis-
 continued when time expires.

Cards of thanks, obituaries and
 resolutions of respect will be
 charged at the rate of one cent per
 word. Display advertising rate
 will be given upon request.

Hico, Texas, Friday, Jan. 9, 1931.

TWO GREAT MEN.

There will be few who will scoff
 at the award of the prize of \$10,-
 000 for the greatest "current
 achievement" in the field of
 science to the two eminent med-
 ical men who discovered the cure
 for pernicious anemia. Only three
 years ago physicians knew that ev-
 ery victim of that terrible disease
 was doomed to early death as cer-
 tainly as if he had been sen-
 tenced to the electric chair. In
 the best hospitals only two or three
 out of every hundred cases of per-
 nicious anemia admitted ever left
 the hospital alive. Now the whole
 picture is changed. Many physi-
 cians have reported 100 percent of
 cures; some of the hospitals have
 had a similar experience.

The man or men who make a
 discovery like that, which length-
 ens life and relieves suffering, is
 surely entitled to honor above the
 mere inventor of a machine, no
 matter how useful the machine
 may be. He is doubly to be hon-
 ored for his work is unselfish and
 without pecuniary reward. Under
 the code of the physician, he may
 not take money for his discovery,
 except as it may come in such
 form as the prize just awarded to
 Dr. Minot and Dr. Whipple. The
 medical man may not patent his
 discovery, or take a fee or per-
 centage from its sale, directly or
 indirectly. He must publish it to
 the world, for the benefit of his
 fellow-practitioners and the public
 whom he serves.

The inventor of a new machine
 is entitled to make all the money
 he can from its development and
 use. It may revolutionize the en-
 tire world, but the motive back of
 the invention was a selfish one. He
 is entitled to honors, but not to the
 degree to which the medical dis-
 coverer is entitled to them.

**UNCLE SAM GETS AFTER
 RACKETEERS.**

The word "racketeer" is a com-
 paratively new one, but the thing
 itself is as old as any other form
 of robbery. The racketeer preys
 upon legitimate business by threat
 of damage to life or property if
 his demands for tribute are not
 met. He levies an illegal tax up-
 on the privilege of doing business.
 In the big cities the racketeer
 who sets fire to a store, whose
 owner has refused to pay for pro-
 tection is usually organized in
 gangs, and so far police and citi-
 zens organizations have been un-
 able to curb him. Few men will
 risk their lives for the sake of
 their dollars, and enough business
 men have been murdered by rack-
 eteers to make others fearful of
 resisting their demands.

The Federal Government is tak-
 ing steps to curb some forms of
 racketeering, which can be reach-
 ed by Federal laws and agencies.
 Heavy shippers of farm products
 to the larger markets is a poten-
 tial victim of the racketeers who
 prey upon the commission houses
 and dealers. The Federal laws re-
 quiring every commission mer-
 chant handling perishable foods in
 interstate commerce to have a
 Federal license, and giving ship-
 pers a remedy in the Federal
 courts if they do not obtain the
 proceeds from the sale of their
 shipments, have already had a
 wholesome effect in putting many
 racketeering commission houses out
 of business, or holding them to the
 straight and narrow path.

Now the Government proposes
 to follow this up by making it a
 Federal offense to interfere with
 interstate shipments in any way.
 The gangs which demand that
 their friends and they be let
 alone shall have the privilege of
 unloading and tracking produce at
 certain terminals, and who beat up
 and sometimes kill those not mem-
 bers of their gangs and who try
 to handle produce at terminal
 markets would some under the
 inhibition of this law.

Every move which will reduce
 the toll taken by middlemen be-
 tween producer and consumer is
 a good move. And when that toll is
 an illegal one, as in the case of
 the racketeer, it is essential to
 the welfare of the nation that it
 be eliminated.

**THE PUBLIC AND THE
 RAILROADS.**

The statement that the railroads
 constitute the backbone of the
 transportation service of the coun-
 try has been made frequently, and
 as we know has not been
 untrue. The public, it may be
 said, passively, takes the statement
 as granted without inquiring as
 to the permanency of the condition
 referred to. In other words, the
 backbone is there and always will

be there. Yet there is a possi-
 bility of the backbone being broken
 —at least, it may be seriously
 weakened. The public may realize
 in a general way, its dependence
 on the railroads but it does not al-
 ways indicate that it fully appre-
 ciates the situation in specific in-
 stances.

This discussion is suggested by
 remarks made by Division 4, of
 the Commission, composed of
 Commissioners Meyer, Eastman
 and Mahaffie, in the decision in
 Finance No. 8125, Georgia and
 Florida amendment authorizing the
 receivers of the railroad to aban-
 don about 36 miles of branch lines
 in Georgia over the protest of
 representatives of Millen, Ga., and
 Jenkins County, Ga. Increasing
 use of motor busses, trucks and
 private automobiles was given as
 one of the reasons for the dimi-
 nution of traffic handled over the
 lines.

"In recent years," says the Com-
 mission's report, "the farmers all
 along the Garfield-Millen segment
 largely have trucked cotton to
 Millen and fertilizer and other
 commodities from Millen. Practi-
 cally the only commodity given to
 the carrier has been cottonseed. An
 Oak Park shipper fears that the
 proposed abandonment would bring
 about 50 per cent depreciation in
 real estate values developed by
 reason of direct access to rail fa-
 cilities. On a number of occasions
 the carrier has tried to bring to
 the attention of people all along
 the branch that, if not supported,
 the line would have to be aban-
 doned. While heard with a sym-
 pathetic ear, it remained for ac-
 tual institution of proceedings
 looking to the abandonment to
 arouse public concern. The protes-
 tants contend that the Georgia and
 Florida has not solicited traffic
 energetically and that a much
 larger share of the Millen traffic
 could be obtained if the system
 had separate facilities and inde-
 pendent representation at Millen.
 In view of all the circumstances,
 even if it were entirely just, the
 criticism of Georgia and Florida
 solicitation is entitled to little
 weight. People representing them-
 selves to be dependent upon the
 service of the railroads cannot
 reasonably expect or demand special
 requests or inducements to use
 that Railroad."

The Commission—and properly,
 we think, says in effect in this
 decision that the public should be
 thinking about the railroads
 serving it before it becomes neces-
 sary, for lack of business, to tear
 them up. The public cannot have
 its cake and eat it too. In taking
 "this view of the matter, antagon-
 ism to other transportation agen-
 cies is not intended. Where railroad
 transportation service, as we have
 said before, may be supplemented
 by more efficient and more eco-
 nomical service by airway, high-
 way, or waterway, all costs of do-
 ing business considered, no sound
 argument can be made for forced
 retention of service by railroad.
 Where the railroad is and contin-
 ues to be a necessity, however, it
 is short-sighted on the part of the
 public not to support it, at least
 to the extent of insisting that its
 competitors be allowed to compete
 with it on a fair basis.

The day comes—as it has come
 with respect to the branch of the
 Georgia and Florida—when the
 railroad can no longer operate
 without substantial losses, and
 abandonment is the end. It is
 indicated in this case that the line
 might have been saved from aban-
 donment had it been patronized by
 the public.
 Representatives of the railroads
 are continually calling attention to
 the problems faced by them. The
 public should be concerned about
 the condition of the railroads from
 a selfish point of view, if for no
 other reason, and that concern
 should lead it to obtain the facts.
 It should not take its railroad ser-
 vice for granted.—Traffic World,
 Oct. 25, 1930.

**MRS. A. O. DUNCAN AND
 FAMILY ARE NOW AT
 THEIR NEW LOCATION**

(Clifton Record)
 Mrs. A. O. Duncan with her
 daughter, Miss Zella Mirn, and
 youngest son, Halder, have moved
 to Clifton from Hico to make their
 future home. Mrs. Duncan and
 Miss Zella Mirn are to assume
 charge of the D & M Store here,
 succeeding Mrs. McIlhany and son,
 Truett, who have been running it
 since it was established some
 months ago. Mrs. Duncan and
 Mrs. McIlhany are sisters and
 also owners of the store, which ex-
 plains the meaning of the firm
 name—"D & M," which it has
 been going by since its establish-
 ment. Mrs. McIlhany and Truett
 are to return to Oklahoma in a
 few days, joining Mr. McIlhany
 to help him in the running of two
 other stores they own in that
 state. Mrs. Duncan is the mother
 of C. R. Duncan of this place and
 T. A. Duncan of Hico, owners and
 operators of the Duncan Brothers
 store in the two towns—and
 is probably interested with them
 in more than just a mother's love
 for their success. She has spent
 quite a portion of her life in help-
 ing run the different stores which
 the family has owned and enjoys
 a wide experience as a successful
 business woman. Clifton citizens
 join the Record in extending to
 Mrs. Duncan and her two children
 who live with her a very hearty
 welcome to our town and wish for
 them success and much pleasure in
 their new location. Halder will re-
 main in Hico until after January
 fifteen in order to get his mid-
 term credits from the high school
 there and bring along to aid him
 in entering Clifton High when he
 gets here. He was on the football
 team of the Hico school this year
 and will no doubt be quite an ad-
 dition to our football team and high
 school.

Taking The Racket Out of Racketeering

By Albert T. Reid

Uncle Sam - "IT'S ABOUT
 TIME I STARTED A
 LITTLE RACKET OF
 MY OWN - COME
 ON, OLD BOY!"



CHOCOLATE

Perhaps America's most widely
 distributed food product is choco-
 late. It was unknown to the civil-
 ized world until the Spanish con-
 quistadores found the Mexicans
 drinking a decoction made from
 the cacao bean. The explorers took
 the bean and the drink back to
 Europe with them.
 We use about 150,000,000 pounds
 of chocolate a year, in the form of
 candy, flavoring for ice-cream and
 soda, and as a drink, which we call
 cocoa, although the original Mexi-
 can word was cacao. The rest of
 the world uses about as much as
 we do.

The food value of chocolate is
 high; it is a concentrated energy
 producer. The oils in which it is
 generally sold, highly sweetened,
 make it less digestible for per-
 sons who cannot take care of
 sweets easily. But for anybody
 engaged in active physical work
 there is no better stimulant com-
 bined with nourishment than
 sweetened chocolate.

UNEMPLOYMENT

While the rest of the country is
 recovering its normal tone quite
 noticeably, New York City is get-
 ting very sorry for itself over the
 business depression and unemploy-
 ment. Business isn't any worse in
 New York than it is anywhere
 else, and there are no more unem-
 ployed, proportionately, than in
 any other town. But the city news

papers and the public have just
 got around to taking serious no-
 tice and to raising money for the
 benefit of the unemployed. It has
 become the fashionable thing for
 the smart set to attend football
 games for charity, join unemploy-
 ment committees and get their
 names and pictures in the paper.
 Several million dollars has been
 raised, with the result that every
 tramp and drifter in the country is
 heading for New York as fast as
 he can go, to get some of the easy
 money that is being handed out to
 anybody who can "pull a poor face."
 Not that there isn't unemploy-
 ment and suffering, too, in New
 York. It is mostly in cases where
 illness, old age or sheer incompe-
 tence is to blame. I know of many
 cases where people looking for
 competent help have been unable
 to find any really useful persons
 who didn't have a job.

HOGS

There is something in the idea
 of feeding wheat instead of corn
 to livestock, according to an ac-
 count issued by the Federal Board
 of the experiences of many farm-
 ers who have tried it.

Frank Evans of Oklahoma fed
 311 hogs on wheat, and found that
 400 pounds of wheat made 100
 pounds of pork. He figured up
 what he got for his wheat thus
 converted into pork, and says it
 brought him \$1.67 a bushel. Other
 farmers who have tried the same
 thing report that wheat has
 brought them from \$1 to \$1.50 a
 bushel by the same process.

Every innovation of this sort is
 a step toward the ultimate solu-
 tion of the farm problem.

DOLLARS

To most of us a dollar is just a
 dollar. To financial experts, a dol-
 lar is merely a gauge whereby
 commodities are measured. But fi-
 nanciers often speak of the dollar
 as if it were variable, while com-
 modities are stationary. Instead of
 saying, for example, that wheat is

cheaper, they will say that the
 wheat dollar is higher.

Dr. Andrew A. Bock, famous
 statistician, says that the "whole-
 sale dollar" has increased about 7
 percent and the "cost-of-living"
 dollar about 6 1-2 percent since
 the beginning of 1930. That is
 merely another way of saying that
 wholesale prices are down below
 last year's level and that retail
 prices for the necessities of life are
 down almost as much. The inter-
 esting point he makes is that while
 the "wages dollar" has also in-
 creased, another way of saying
 that wages on the average are
 lower—the shrinkage there is only
 3 1-2 percent so that there is really
 a larger margin above living costs
 for the man who has a job, than
 there was a year ago for the man
 on the same wages.

BARTON

The Rev. William E. Barton, who
 died the other day, will be remem-
 bered a hundred years from now
 not because he was a great preach-
 er, which he was, but because he
 did more than any other person to
 dig out all of the facts about the
 life and ancestry of Abraham Lin-
 coln.

Until Dr. Barton began his re-
 search, many of the popular beliefs
 about Lincoln were pure myth. His
 friends had written accounts of
 his life which were as false in
 many particulars as those written
 by enemies. Dr. Barton's several
 books revealed Lincoln as he really
 was, and settled forever the ques-
 tion of his ancestry and paternity.
 While engaged in this work, Dr.
 Barton was at the same time pas-
 tor of one of the most famous
 churches in the country, the Oak
 Park Congregational, which he
 built up into a model for all "in-
 stitutional" churches. He was a
 great and good man and the father
 of a son, Bruce Barton, who is
 as famous in his line as the min-
 ister was.

Pinky Dinky



Dear Fatty—
 An elephant seldom
 forgets. Says our history—
 so I thought I would
 send my next Christmas
 letter to him instead of



Santa Claus, because Santa
 Claus forgot half the things I
 asked for. He did bring me my
 pair of spates and I learned
 to do a clever stunt. I can
 cut a figure 8 with one leg

in the air. The only thing that hurts
 is the finish when I sit down.
 Red Logan told me he was studying
 hard so he could be smart and get
 to go to school anymore. I
 asked him what he was
 going to do after, and he
 said he was a school teacher.
 Go 'B 4 Pinky
 P.S. teacher said
 to me—Pinky
 you don't see the
 benefit of an excep-
 tion, do you?
 Fond, or am I?

**Pinky Dinky
 RANGLES!**
 IN SEARCH OF
 CONSOLATION
 WHEN I'M FEELING
 VERY ILL,
 I'LL EAT NO MORE
 CANDY
 PERHAPS, WHEN I'M
 WELL I WILL.

**THE FAMILY
 DOCTOR**
 By JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

WINTER EPIDEMICS
 I claim originality in this say-
 ing that "infections work behind
 closed doors." I carry the thought
 with me daily, as I go about my
 work. The first duty, if you would
 dislodge this enemy, is, open the
 door, be it of wood, glass or hu-
 man tissue; get at the unwelcome
 invader and destroy his works.

The worst epidemics—smallpox,
 measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever,
 and infantile paralysis, take place
 when our houses are tightly forti-
 fied against winter inclemencies of
 weather. One of the worst epi-
 demics of smallpox that I have
 ever experienced, ceased promptly
 when spring breezes were permit-
 ted to enter bedrooms and living-
 rooms to "air out" residences in
 every remotest corner.

The worst case of smallpox I
 ever attended was in a family that
 kept every crevice of the dwelling
 plugged for fear outside air would
 enter. The patient recovered—but
 it was an accident!

It follows then, that if free ven-
 tilation ends the epidemic, it must
 be valuable as a preventive of dis-
 eases of an infectious nature. I
 instruct my families to see that the
 residence from top to bottom,
 is thoroughly aired at least once
 a day; if the sun is shining, an
 hour or two is not too long for the
 internal air-bath. I do not like to
 enter a dwelling where the first
 thing to greet my nostrils is the
 odor of meat and vegetables
 cooked at yesterday's dinner. Yes,
 it's old stuff I'm writing, but it's
 daily experience in this advanced
 age—and I don't live in the back-
 woods either—so there!

The family doctor must be just
 as dead against foetid air indoors
 as he is against the deadly stream
 of night-air, pouring through an
 open window, over the bed where
 children and aged folks sleep.

Common-sense is my rule. Keep
 this house sweet, pure, and com-

PAIN

**HEADACHES
 NEURITIS
 NEURALGIA, COLDS**

Whenever you have some nagging
 ache or pain, take some tablets of
 Bayer Aspirin. Relief is immediate.

There's scarcely ever an ache or
 pain that Bayer Aspirin won't relieve
 —and never a time when you can't
 take it.

The tablets with the Bayer cross
 are always safe. They don't depress
 the heart, or otherwise harm you.
 Use them just as often as they can
 spare you any pain or discomfort.
 Just be sure to buy the genuine.
 Examine the package. Beware of
 imitations.

Aspirin is the trade-mark of Bayer
 manufacture of monoaceticacid ester
 of salicylic acid.



**Dividend Day
 January 1st**

More money in town. Owners of
 7% Preferred Shares of this util-
 ity are receiving in the mail their
 regular quarterly dividend
 checks at the rate of \$1.75 per
 share. It pays to invest safely
 with 7% income.

Investment Department



**Who's Who
 TODAY**

"One of the very uncommon things is
 common sense"



THOS. EDISON.

Is the Memory Painful?

We mean that resolution you made a year ago—the one in
 which you resolved to save money in 1930.

Both the old year, and the money you spent are gone forever.

Will 1931 bring you one year nearer prosperity, through a
 stronger and better resolution?

We would like to help you make it so.

Hico National Bank

"THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR SAFETY"

My Best Girl

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

Second Installment.
Maggie Johnson, whose father is a letter-carrier, is the domestic of the humble home where her mother does little except bea-

"I don't know what you're talking about," the boy answered. "Didn't you hear the gong?" "Sure I heard the gong." "Well, didn't you know you'll get fined if you're not in your place when that rings? Here—take these," the girl said expertly, plunging into an opened crate, securing some dozens of small frying pans, all tied together by the eyes of their nicked handles, and cramming them into his arms. "We will say we were after the stock," she explained rapidly. "She had loaded herself with kitchen brushes; now she started toward the stairway. "Follow me, an' I'll get us both out of it!" she promised, confidently. "Don't you say a word, Joe. I'll run it."

The boy went away. He found Maggie again in the fevered congestion of the teeming aisles. He gathered she was not a saleswoman—she was technically known as a "feeder," one of the several little drudges who flew back and forth with messages, carried notes, ran for fresh supplies of thread and combs and soap and toys and sheet music and bottles of ammonia and perfume and cod liver oil and heads. "Maggie!—Maggie!—Maggie!—get Mr. Smith to sign this, tell him to sign this, tell him the lady's in a rush—it's an even exchange. Maggie! See if you can find them rubber puppies and lions—bring up the whole lot. Where's Maggie? She was goin' to—"



"I guess you're the new boy? Joe Grant, huh? . . . Well, see here—these are the stock orders."

HOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

Life scrambled along somehow at the Washington Avenue garage, and almost everywhere there was a general somewhere worth seeing. Minnie Johnson, forty-six years old, liked funerals. "Mamma'll give up the funeral of her oldest friend, if there happens to be a bigger one on the same day!" Maggie asserted delightedly. And yet she considered the dismal tendency as rather admirable in her mother, and when here were defective black gloves or ribbons or veils marked down or below cost, at the Mack, she always brought her mother fresh supplies of them.

FLAG BRANCH

Miss Syble Flanary of near Meridian visited Miss Ora Pruitt a few days the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Minges have moved near Walnut Springs. Clarence Moore and family visited in the J. L. Gosdin home on Thursday evening. Henry Burks and family entertained their relatives and friends with a dinner New Year's day. Everyone present enjoyed themselves. Miss Stella Flanary and Billie Martin left for Donna Friday after spending a few days with relatives. J. D. Craig was the guest of J. C. and Raymond Hanshaw a while Tuesday night. W. M. Flanary and family were visitors at Paluxy over the week end. Mr. and Mrs. Shermond Bandy visited in the J. M. Cooper home Sunday night. W. K. Hanshaw and daughter, Miss Verma, were in Meridian Saturday. L. L. Flanary and family were visitors in the S. A. Dunlap home Friday night.

FALLS CREEK

(Intended for last week)
We are having more cloudy weather. School opened up here Monday again after the Xmas holidays. Bro. Shannon filled his regular appointment at the County Line Baptist Church Sunday. Dick Appleby and children, Miss Alene and Charles visited in the home of L. C. Jameson Sunday. Mrs. Irvin Willingham and children of Wellington, Arkansas, are visiting Albert Grimes and family this week. Bro. Shannon and family of Iredell took dinner with J. R. Griffith and family. Mr. and Mrs. Bob Brown of Coryell, Mr. and Mrs. Sim Allen of Waco, and Miss Connie Allen of San Antonio visited A. O. Allen and wife last week. Mrs. Dick Appleby of Spring Creek Gap visited Mrs. Grace Blakley Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Jameson visited J. N. Blakley and family of Aree Friday. Herbert Martin and family of Long Point visited Jess Massingill and wife Sunday. Mrs. G. W. Proffitt spent Monday with Rass Proffitt and wife of Hico. Mrs. Steve Bateman and son, Walton, of Spring Creek visited Mrs. Albert Grimes Tuesday. Frank Spencer of Fort Worth visited D. C. Spencer Saturday night. R. E. Ellis and family visited C. Ellis and wife of Spring Creek Sunday. Roy Moore and family of Haskell returned home after a week's stay with J. W. Moore and family. Mr. and Mrs. Pep Ramsey of Iredell visited G. R. Patrick Sunday. Frank Dawson and family of Iredell visited B. S. Washam and family Sunday. Little Miss Marjorie Haven of Dallas is also visiting them during the Christmas holidays. Misses Ethel Mae, Bessie and Ben Warren of Hamilton visited G. R. Patrick and family Saturday and Sunday.

FAIRY ITEMS

A slow rain fell here Sunday afternoon, preceded by a norther and falling temperature, moderating Monday with bright sunshine and clear skies which indicates a spell of pretty weather and which we hope to receive as it seems that we have had an unusually number of cloudy days this season. Health is good considering the farm winter we have experienced so far, some apprehension has been felt of the plague of diphtheria might invade our community. J. Jones took his children to Hamilton and had them vaccinated. Mrs. John Garren has been called to Oklahoma to the bedside of a sick daughter. Mrs. Jack Blakley is ill with a sore throat. A shower was given Mr. and Mrs. Heartgraves by their friends at the home of Mrs. Hutton last Wednesday night. Several nice presents were presented them. The Masonic lodge met here last Saturday night in their regular meeting with the following visitors from neighboring lodges: A. Cole and Copeland of Hico; S. Studer of Ireland; Standifer Spurlin, and Forest Cavenan of Hico. The Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Church will meet here Sunday. Several delegates and visitors from other churches in the district are expected. The presiding elder will preach and dinner will be served on the ground. The Millerville ball team played the Fairy team here Tuesday night, the Fairy team winning the game.

HONEY GROVE

Seems as if we are going to have a nice winter but we aren't complaining as we are very proud of the nice weather. Miss Dolores Hale was a visitor of Miss Ana Loue Moss Wednesday night. Mr. and Mrs. Fern Jordan, Misses Hazel D. and Esta Lee Jordan and Miss Mable Polneck were in the Anson Vinson home Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. King and daughter, Miss Lona, Mrs. Andy Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McCall and daughter Madge and Mr. and Mrs. Fern Jordan were in the J. Jordan home Monday evening. A Lonnie was in the J. S. Jordan home Sunday. Miss Mable Polneck was in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Clep Tuesday night. Miss Ana Loue Moss was in the Jordan home Tuesday afternoon.

Horis Cook of Goldthwaite and Miss Nellie D. Cook of Stephenville, John Tarleton College, were in the Fern Jordan home visiting their brother, Herbert Cook, while Sunday afternoon.

Charter No. 4366 Reserve District No. 11

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Hico, in the State of Texas, at the close of business On December 31, 1930.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$ 76,707.02
Overdrafts	1,195.83
United States Government Securities owned	195,850.00
Other bonds, stocks, and securities owned	6,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	1.00
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	16,364.27
Cash and due from banks	57,546.77
Outside checks and other cash items	2,013.35
Total	\$355,678.24
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	50,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided profits—net	27,500.00
Reserves for taxes accrued and unpaid	2,494.67
Demand deposits	225,681.70
Other liabilities: Suspense	1.87
Total	\$355,678.24

State of Texas, County of Hamilton, ss:

I, E. H. Randals, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. RANDALS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1931.

J. C. RODGERS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

G. M. Carlton, R. A. Dorsey, C. L. Lynch, Directors.

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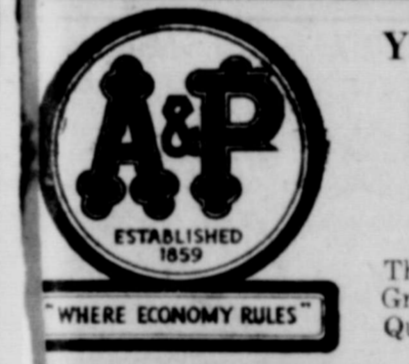
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YOUR LOCAL A&P STORE FEATURES

Many SPECIAL Grocery Values This Week-End

The most practical and sure way to save on your weekly Grocery Bill is to shop at your Nearest A&P Store, where Quality and Low Prices are Assured.



SUGAR	20 lbs.	\$1.00
Salt	Iona 4 lb. pkg. 10c	Penick Syrup 59c
Tomatoes	No. 2 3 cans 25c	Prunes 3 lbs. 25c
Raisins	4 lb. pkgs. 32c	Iona Corn No. 2 2 for 25c

FLOUR	Every Sack Guaranteed	48 lbs.	\$1.05
Mustard	Quart 15c	Maltomeal,	pkg. 24c
A. & P. Bird Seed	12c	Tomatoe Catsup,	gal. can 59c
All Bran	Large Pkg. 19c	Wildwood Spinach	2 for 21c

COMPOUND 8 lb. bucket 90c

Hudson Lyes	3 for 25c	Pineapple	No. 2 1/2 25c
Hominy	No. 2 1/2 cans 10c	Iona Peas, No. 2	2 for 25c
Iona Cocoa	2 lbs. 25c	Palmolive Soap	3 for 20c
BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND MILK	can	19c	
EIGHT O'CLOCK COFFEE	pound	25c	

SPUDS No. 1 10 lbs. 25c

Hand Soap	10c	Certo,	bottle 29c
Ases	20c	Pinto Beans	20 lbs. \$1.00
BA		Quaker Maid	3 cans 20c

ITIC & PACIFIC CO.
HICO, TEXAS

It Is YOUR DUTY

—to have your children photographed regularly. You, and they, will appreciate the pictures in future years.

The WISEMAN STUDIO HICO, TEXAS

Continued Next Week.

This Week in WASHINGTON

Special to the Hico News Review

Washington, D. C.—Additional legislation concerning the federal farm board appears sure during the short session of Congress beginning Dec. 1. When the board submits to Congress its appropriations estimate for the year, it will also request certain changes in the law which created it. Just what form these changes will take is as yet unknown, although it seems pretty well assured that some of them will deal with present credit restrictions. This will be a signal for renewed agitation regarding the debenture plan, equalization fee or some similar "subsidy" scheme. Present prospects are, however, that little prospect remains for enactment of any of these into law; at least not before the new Congress convenes in December of next year.

Two Minnesotans who never appear in public prints are among the most vital cogs of the farm board. They are Chris L. Christensen, secretary, and Edgar Markham, director of information.

They don't form any board policies, exactly, but they nevertheless play a very large and real part in the functioning of the board; what is more they are more in contact with the visitor to the board's offices than any one member of the board. Christensen, the six-and-a-half footer who is always so busy, used to be in the agricultural economics bureau of the agriculture department and is one of the most expert of all federal agricultural experts. Markham, former Washington correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, is almost the real secretary to the board, attending all meetings and having wide discretion, while many of Christensen's activities are those you would expect members only to perform.

Two hundred post office employees probably wouldn't agree with you if you think the American people are not so stupid, after all. They are the ones who annually handle 25,000,000 dead letters or pieces of undelivered mail. Most of these are wrongly or illegally addressed; and about four-fifths must be destroyed because it is impossible to discover to whom they are addressed.

"In many states the farmers are now working two days a week to pay the cost of government." This is the key statement in a report on farm taxes issued here by the Rawleigh Foundation, a foundation maintained by a wealthy Illinois manufacturer. The report states that direct state and local taxes now equal 31 per cent of the net rent of farms; farmers now pay more than four times as much in taxes as they spend for seed; two and a half times as much as they spend for fertilizer; and one and a half times as much as all farm improvements cost. It has been sent to all state legislatures, 42 of which convene in January.

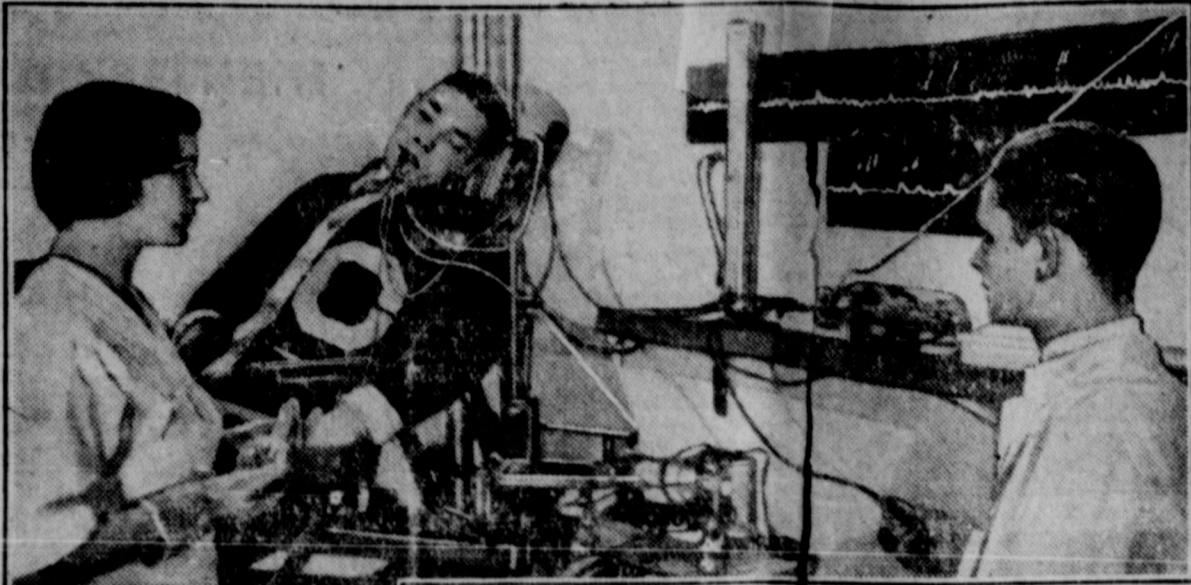
A plant protector for the aid of young plants has just been patented here embodying several new features. It consists of a corrugated rim to be partly pushed into the earth, and a top which is detachable but wedges into the rim in the ground. This top is a dome of wire with a rim around the bottom which fits into the ground rim. It is patented by John L. Stevenson of Indianapolis.

Approximately three-quarters of a million files of abandoned patent applications will be destroyed in the next six months, as a result of a recent act of Congress. This act gave the commissioner of patents authority which had been lacking before. For 20 years these ancient files had been accumulating at a rate of from 30,000 to 40,000 a year. Congress has finally acted to allow for their disposal before the Patent Office moves to its new quarters in the gigantic new Commerce Department building here.

WHERE IT PAYS

Does advertising pay? No, says the man who sticks his ad in some time table or directory and expects people to walk around, look it up and by seeing his name break their necks to get to his store. The man who wants to get results out of advertising places his message in the home paper that goes to the homes of his prospective customers and the readers appreciate the paper enough to pay to get it. A real concrete example as to whether newspaper advertising pays or not was shown in the strike of printers in New York City, when the newspapers came out without any advertisements. During that time business in the department stores fell off 50 per cent. A leading announcement stuck up in a window or a billboard might be seen by a few but the same announcement in the local paper would be read by every subscriber, and put your light under a bush—says the Scriptures. Put your advertising in newspapers that are read for people to read.—Uvalde

Should We Eat the Foods We Like? Colgate Scientists Probe For Answer



Taste For Savory Morsels Psychologically Sound Is Theory

HOW sour is a sour ball? How sweet is a sugar plum? Scientists in the laboratories of Colgate University have turned their searchlights on these two questions among others, as the first step in their investigation to determine the best guide to healthful eating.

Working on the theory that foods which please the eye and palate are an aid to digestion, the laboratories, under the direction of Dr. Donald A. Laird, Director of the Department of Psychology, have already begun a check-up, using members of the student body as human guinea pigs.

As a basis for the investigation, Dr. Laird points out that food fads, which have flourished in recent years, have kept thousands of persons from eating foods they really liked and wanted.

"The tendency has been," according to Dr. Laird, "to consider human beings as machines, functioning on proteins, fats, carbohydrates and other chemical elements. Whether human likes and dislikes—the taste of foods rather than their chemical make-up—are not the best general guides to healthful eating, is one of the questions which we hope to answer through research."

"Sweetness, for instance," Dr. Laird continues, "is an almost universally liked flavor. Past research in our laboratories has shown that sweet foods are one of the best sources of quick energy. The search which lies before us further prove the sound basis of a liking for sweets, by showing that sweetness is an excellent guide to the foods we need for general health."

A unique scale known as a "taste thermometer" has been constructed in the laboratory one of the devices called into use to measure the degree to which the taste of foods affects the mind of the eater and the process of digestion. Through this instrument it is possible to set a standard for the intensity of taste of all sweet, sour, salt and bitter foods, and to answer the question as to just how sweet, sour, salt or bitter various foods in these groups are.

Other instruments carefully record the contractions of the stomach, showing how that important part of the body reacts to types of foods. From these records, Dr. Laird hopes to show the importance of a psychologically sound diet, emphasizing the need for consideration of taste, odor and appearance along with the chemical make-up of foods served on the family table.



Oreb Hubbel, a Colgate student, is shown above having his "taste reactions" recorded. The tubes are attached to the Kymograph machine (below) which chalks up a "hunger record" and the extent to which a cream puff makes his mouth water. Dr. Laird is shown watching the results.

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Hints for the Home

by Nancy Hart

Apple Pie.

This is the time for apple pie. And you know we don't malign pie now as we did a few years ago. Well-made pie is quite digestible for the person in good health. Fruit pie, though some critics object to it because of the mixture of fruit and sugar, is decidedly toothsome and if it is not too sweet cannot be considered injurious. And indeed good apple pie made with plenty of apple filling, and with a light crust, is a pretty well-balanced dish, dietetically.

You can do most interesting things to the flavor of apple pie simply by varying the condiments and seasonings you use. Of course, there are those who prefer a definite flavor every time—perhaps a little cinnamon, perhaps nutmeg and butter, perhaps just sugar.

But if your family likes variety try using different seasonings. Butter and lemon juice, with sugar, of course, give good results. Especially if the apples are flat—those most apples aren't at this season—lemon juice is a good thing to add to them. If the apples are very juicy you can add a little corn-starch mixed with a little water to them to thicken them.

You can make a one-crust apple pie that is delicious. Bake the crust first. Then fill it with good apple sauce well seasoned, and cover it with a meringue. Brown in the oven. If you wish to, you may use stewed apples thickened sufficiently with cornstarch for the filling.

Another apple pie is made by making a lower crust, filling it with partly cooked apples, covering it with criss-cross strips of pastry, and baking until the pastry is done.

Always bake apple pies slowly, so that the apples will be thoroughly cooked and the under crust brown and well done.

Halibut Souffle.

This calls for two cups of flaked cooked left-over halibut. Make a sauce of two and a half tablespoons of butter, two tablespoons of flour, and two cups of milk, seasoning with salt, pepper, onion juice and a few grains of mace if desired. Add a half cup of bread crumbs and the fish, then the yolks of 3 eggs beaten to a lemon color. Finally fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the three eggs and pour into a buttered dish and bake in a moderate oven for half hour.

Broiled Fish.

The fish should be split so that the backbone will lie flat. The inside of the fish should be placed over the fire first, and it should be turned frequently. If you have not a reversible broiler, use a pair of sugar tongs for lifting the fish. For broiling, a clear, steady fire is required. Should there be any flame, deaden it with salt thrown upon the fire.

HARD TIMES IN AMERICA!
(Cotulla Record)

We are having hard times in Texas; the streets are full of automobiles, going, as Will Rogers says, nowhere in particular, but in a great hurry to get there. The highways are so crowded and all are in such a hurry that one is lucky to get home, once he is in the throng, without being run over or under; times are so hard it is difficult to find parking places, we have only about one car for every

He Is the World's Wheat Champion



Herman Trelle of Wembley, Peace River, Alberta, Canada, with heads of the "Mystery Reward" wheat which won him the World's Championship at the Chicago Exposition of 1904. Trelle was born in Idaho and went to Canada as a boy.

Oldest Sixth-Grader



Adam Y. Berry of Council Bluffs, Iowa, started to school six years ago when he was 63. He's in the sixth grade now and reads pretty well but has trouble with writing.

National Job-Finder



Col. Arthur Woods, appointed by President Hoover to head the National Commission for the Relief of Unemployment. He had a similar job in 1921.

JOE GISH

THEY'VE GOT BABY AUTOMOBILES AN' TOM-THUMB GOLF. I RECKON THE NEXT WILL BE VEST POCKET AIRPLANES.

Brazil's New Head

"Teacher Is Dead"

Japanese Boy Scouts put up a placard at Atami, after the great earthquake of Nov. 26, announcing the teacher had been killed in the quake.

going to do... said he set a B 4... P.S. teacher... you don't see... I'm afraid.

93 YEAR BIRTHDAY

William Henry Fewell was born in Indiana on March 30, 1837, and at 4:30 A. M. of January 4, 1931, passed to his reward, having lived to the ripe old age of 93 years, months and 5 days.

On December 10th., 1854, Henry Fewell settled in Texas and was united in marriage to Miss Bettie Cornelison in 1861, who passed on some 30 years ago. To this union were born three girls, all living and present, and one son having preceded him in death some 20 years ago.

He joined the civil war in the year 1862 serving his country for three years. In 1870 he moved to Bell County and placed his membership in the Primitive Baptist Church. He lived a consecrated life serving as a deacon in the New Hope Church at Honey Cree in Hamilton county. His life was one of true light which spread sunshine and friendship wherever he passed.

Left to mourn his going are the three daughters: Mrs. Dumas Hunter, Hico; Mrs. Cora McCarty Law, Texas; and Mrs. Stella Williams, Grier, New Mexico; also 11 living grandchildren, 25 great grandchildren, 3 nephews, 3 nieces and other relatives with a host of friends.

Funeral services were conducted at the First Baptist Church here Sunday afternoon at 4:30 by Rev. Hardin of Clairette, and assisted by the local pastor, Rev. L. P. Thomas. The choir rendered several beautiful selections led by T. A. Walker. Interment was made in the Hico cemetery.

FALLS CREEK

We are having some more pretty weather.

Mr. Ramsey, his son, Pep and wife, of Iredell, visited G. R. Patrick and family Saturday and Sunday.

Ben Warren Jr. of Hamilton is visiting G. R. Patrick this week.

Everyone enjoyed a party at Albert Grimes' Thursday night.

Mrs. Irene Houston and daughters and Miss Mary Moore of Hico visited J. W. Moore and family the past week end.

There will be singing at County Line Sunday evening. Come, help us sing.

Buster Moore and Miss Estelle Todd of Camp Branch surprised their many friends by getting married in Marietta, Oklahoma Thursday. They will make their home here. We wish for them all of good luck in the future.

A LOT OF MEN'S
CAPS and HATS
— AT —
Bargain Prices
— SEE —
CITY TAILOR SHOP

Washing Demonstration
AT OUR STORE
Saturday and Monday
FEATURING THE IMPERIAL CLEANSER
A New Washing Compound

Young ladies will call at your home explaining the merits of this new household necessity.

We will be glad to have you come in and investigate this new method of washing without any rubbing.

"Dealers In Everything"

G. M. Carlton Bros. & Co.

Anthology of the Year 1930 Compiled by B. W. PICKARD

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 12—Second conference on war problems opened in The Hague. Jan. 16—Nineteen nations signed the Young plan to liquidate the war. Jan. 17—Five power naval conference in London formally opened by King George.

FOREIGN

Jan. 8—Crown Prince Humbert of Italy and Princess Marie Jose of Belgium married in Rome. Jan. 13—Pope Pius XI issued an encyclical condemning rebels occupied the capital without bloodshed.

rule in India by "violating the salt law." Raza Taffari proclaimed himself sole ruler of Abyssinia. April 21—Council of 125 headed by Premier Mussolini installed to rule Italian industries.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 2—Pines in an orchard in Washington damaged. Jan. 6—President Hoover signed bill for prohibition of liquor. Jan. 10—Sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Lincoln celebrated in Cleveland.

Pennsylvania Republican primary. Senate confirmed Owen J. Roberts as associate justice of Supreme court. Jan. 21—Hanford MacNider appointed minister to Canada.

March 24—Walter Eckersall, nationally known athletic authority in Chicago. April 4—Queen Victoria of Sweden. April 7—W. P. G. Harding, governor of Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

service were conducted at First Baptist Church here afternoon at 4:30 by Rev. J. Clairmont, and assisted by local pastor, Rev. L. P. The choir rendered several beautiful selections led by T. J. Grimes' Thursday night. Irene Houston and daughter Miss Mary Moore of Hildred J. W. Moore and family Sunday evening. Come, help Moore and Miss Estelle Camp Branch surround many friends by getting in Marietta, Oklahoma. They will make their home in the future.

ALLS CREEK are having some more prettier. Ramsey, his son, Pep and Fredell, visited G. R. Patton and family Saturday and Sunday. Warren Jr. of Hamilton is G. R. Patrick this week. Irene Houston and daughter Miss Mary Moore of Hildred J. W. Moore and family Sunday evening. Come, help Moore and Miss Estelle Camp Branch surround many friends by getting in Marietta, Oklahoma. They will make their home in the future.

HATS

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NEWS FROM

REDELL COMMUNITY

Mrs. P. T. Laswell visited her home Monday. P. T. Laswell was in Ft. Worth this week. Mrs. Laswell and her family took him to the hospital. Charles Bloom, who has been here for some time, returned to his home in Hico.

Stephenville were here Saturday. Mrs. Jimmie Terrell of Manassas visited here this week. She was a teacher here last year in the school before her marriage. She was formerly Miss Nevelyn Williams. She visited the school while here and the pupils were glad to see her.

GORDON NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pruitt of near Hico spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Doba Strickland. Mr. and Mrs. Dearing of Iredeil spent Wednesday afternoon with Abe Myers and his mother, Mrs. John Myers.

THE SQUIR

Published by the Honey Grove

J. W. JORDAN, Editor

Texas Our Texas. (The students of the Honey Grove school are requested to clip this song and learn it, as it is to be sung every morning in chapel, and we think this is the best means of conveying to each student a copy of it.)

NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Herod. Mrs. Herod is visiting J. N. Euol Lackey spent the week end with Bessie Bowles.

Fred L. Wolfe Insurance, Loans, Bonds and Real Estate Old First Natl. Bank Bldg. Stephenville, Texas

E. H. Persons ATTORNEY-AT-LAW HICO, TEXAS

666 is a doctor's prescription for COLDS and HEADACHES It's the most speedy remedy known 666 also in Tablets.

Mother! Clean Child's Bowels "California Fig Syrup" is Dependable Laxative for Sick Children Children Love Its Pleasant Taste

HOG JAW NEWS

Mrs. Vernon Warren and son, Hoza, returned home Saturday after a week's visit in Dallas with friends. John Land and family spent Saturday night with L. C. Lambert and family.

Senior Honor Roll

Gerald Clepper, Oleta Cowling, and Clinton Hale, of the 6th grade have made 100 per cent in their spelling for the past month.

MT. ZION NEWS

G. D. Adkison and Mrs. Gus Jones have been on our sick list the past week. Dave Rhoades and family of Fort Worth have been visiting in the Gus Jones home.

Way of Life BRUCE BARTON

ONLY A FEW IDEAS twenty years ago I heard an editor deliver a talk at the Chica... I was just a boy, and had seen very little of the world...

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

During those twelve years He had been taught as other Hebrew children. Parts of the Old Testament Scripture rolls had been His study books.



When Food Soirs

Lots of folks who think they have "indigestion" have only an acid condition which could be corrected in five or ten minutes.



THE GREAT AMERICAN VALUE

At the National Automobile Shows Chevrolet wins first place for the fourth time

First place at the National Automobile Shows—a position granted on the basis of annual sales volume—is again awarded to Chevrolet.

New low prices Roadster, \$475; Sport Roadster with rumble seat, \$495; Coach or Standard Five-Window Coupe, \$545; Phaeton, \$510; Standard Coupe, \$535; Sport Coupe (rumble seat), \$575; Standard Sedan, \$635; Special Sedan, \$650; Special equipment extra. Prices f.o.b. Flint, Michigan.

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

Blair's Chevrolet Sales and Service

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HICO NATIONAL BANK

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and discounts (\$126,142.89), Overdrafts (547.11), United States Government securities owned (43,700.00), etc. Total resources: 308,969.11. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in (60,000.00), Surplus (40,000.00), etc. Total liabilities: 308,969.11.

Classified Ads

If you want something you haven't got, or have something you do not want, say it with...
... Want Ads ...

Rates 2c per word for first insertion, 1c per word for each additional week.

We make farm and ranch loans. No expense to borrower.—Bird Land Co. 22-tfc.

RENT BARGAIN—6 room house, barn, well, windmill, twenty one acres of grass, garden, etc. on highway, church and school at door. Price \$50 Cash.—Lawrence N. Lane. 32-1tp.

FOR SALE—Good Chevrolet coupe or will trade for cattle.—Perry Bros. 31-2tc.

FOR RENT—2 furnished house-keeping rooms with gas.—Miss Jonnie Hutchingson. 31-2p.

WANTED—Washing and ironing. Will wash reasonable.—Mrs. Goldie Stipe, Duffau St., in the Pryor house, Hico. 31-2p.

Help your home people by patronizing Home Laundry, 2 blocks east of postoffice. Rough dry 5c a pound. 31-4c.

FRUIT TREES—10c up. Roses \$3 dozen; Thornless Dewberries \$2 a hundred; Ramsey figs, 50c each or 3 for \$1. Figs guaranteed to bear fruit first year.—J. W. Waldrop & Son, Carlton, Texas. 32-4tp.

FOR RENT—100 acre farm located 2 1/2 miles west of Hico. 45 acres in cultivation and the balance in good grass land. Address Box 205, Hamilton, Texas.

HOME ECONOMICS COURSE AT TARLETON NEXT TERM

Stephenville.—Because over 200 of the 500 cadets in John Tarleton College have announced that they are interested in a general home economics course, Miss Mattie Walker, head of the home economics department, and C. S. Wilkins, registrar, have arranged to offer a three hour theory and practice course in home economics during the next term of school. Home economics courses have been very popular with co-eds in Tarleton for a number of years, but this is the first time cadets have shown interest in domestic science study.

HUMORETTES

Touzalin—I hear that Dr. Cheatem isn't going to take any more vacations.

Fozzello—No, after he got back from his vacation this summer almost all his patients were well.

Marg—Jim said my face was a poem.

Phil—So it is—like one of Browning's.

Marg—How do you mean?

Phil—Some of the lines are so deep.

Calabash was seated in his office when the phone rang. "Hello, is this Mr. Calabash?" came the voice over the wire.

"Yes," replied Calabash. "Who is this?"

"This is Johnson, Johnson, Johnson and Johnson lawyers."

"Oh, good morning, good morning, good morning, good morning."

Angus—What would you do with \$1,000 if I was to give it to you?

Sandy—The first thing I would do would be to count it.

"You say your engagement was broken as the result of a misunderstanding?"

"Yes," replied the girl with weepy eyes. "I told him I never wanted him to speak to me again and he thought I meant it."

"In time of trial," said the lecturer, "what brings us the greatest comfort?"

"An acquittal," responded a heckler in the back row.

Teacher—If Columbus were living today, wouldn't he be looked upon as a remarkable man?

Sammy—I'll tell the world. He would be 500 years old.

Chugwater—Enjoy your drive out in the country this afternoon?

Dashpot—Yes, the billboards are turning to red and yellow.

Boxcar Bill—Why is Archie standing?

Sidedoor Sam—They're playing his Alma Mater.

Boxcar Bill—What is that?

Sidedoor Sam—The "Prisoner's Song."

Miss Fatta—Oh, Doctor, it's horrible; I have gained 15 pounds in the last month.

Dr. Cutler—You shouldn't complain, with chicken worth 30 cents a pound.

THE MEMBERS?

Jan. 2 much in damage. Luring in congress vessels? Jan. 11 a little celebration. Robinson's of the day how to read automobile numbers. Upon being informed that this office had no information on that subject, the inquirer stated that he had been able to receive little satisfaction so far.

What he wanted to know was how to tell what county a car was registered in from looking at the number. Most drivers had become familiar with the old way of numbering, and knew that the first serial number designated a certain county. Now Hamilton county numbers bear the letter E before the numbers, and it is probable that in spite of the dailies there has been an explanation of the system employed this year, but this has escaped our notice.

If anyone can explain this, it will be appreciated.

NEW BRIDGE BUILT OVER GILMORE CREEK, OTHER ROAD WORK ON ROUTE 2

According to K. R. Jenkins, who has been keeping the News Review editor informed about the road work in his section, a new bridge has been built over Little Gilmore Creek on the road out his way, and other improvements have put the road in fine shape. A little dragging is all that is needed now, and it is expected that will be done immediately.

Mr. Jenkins praised Uncle Sam Clark, commissioner for this precinct, saying that he had shown a fine spirit of cooperation with the people in that section in getting this work done. Most of the men along the route helped in some way, either furnishing labor or teams.

MEADAMES PETTY AND HAYNES HOSTESSES TO W. M. S.

The Woman's Missionary Society met at the home of Mrs. A. C. Haynes on Monday prior to the holidays when Mrs. Haynes and Mrs. Wallace Petty were hostesses.

The home was lovely in its decorations carrying out the Christmas suggestions. A Christmas tree was standing in one corner of the large living room which contained gifts for the guests.

Prior to the social hour, Mrs. Joe Newsom led the lesson for the afternoon in which Mrs. Wallace Petty, Mrs. Barto Gamble and Mrs. Lusk Randalls took part.

Chicken salad, stuffed olives, potato chips, jam cake and hot tea were served to the following: Mesdames R. H. Chandler, Chas. M. Hall, M. A. Cole, J. W. Newsom, A. T. McEdden, Lusk Randalls, Barto Gamble, Hattie Norton, C. L. Malone, J. C. Burrow, A. L. Ford, Ed Ford, and R. R. Alexander, members. Visitors present were Mrs. J. H. Whittlesy, J. C. Prater and Pat Chandler.

COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR TO VISIT CARLTON AND HICO TO COLLECT TAXES

In another part of the paper will be found a display advertisement from County Tax Collector Shade Register, announcing his intention of visiting Hico and Carlton in the near future.

According to this advertisement he will be in Carlton next Saturday, Jan. 10th, and on the following Saturday, Jan. 17th, will be in Hico for the purpose of collecting 1931 taxes and issuing 1931 automobile license plates.

Those who find it inconvenient to visit the county seat may save themselves some trouble by remembering these dates.

REMISCENCE

By Ida Mingsus Clay

The days are gone—when you and I were young,
 The songs of old are seldom ever sung;
 True friends of long ago are far away,
 It makes us sad to think of yesterday.

We hear new songs, but pathos is not there;
 We meet new friends—but few who seem to care
 About "the tie" that binds like that above,
 Their sentiment is not akin to love.

When musing of the days that are no more,
 We yearn for sterling friendship, as of yore;
 The altruistic feeling of the past,
 Was like the purest gold—until the last.

Mr. and Mrs. Barto Gamble accompanied their son, Doris, to Dallas last Thursday and spent the night in the Dr. Rankin home. Doris is a student of Baylor Med.

Gets \$5,000 Award



Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, pioneer suffragist, winner of a \$5,000 prize for the woman contributing most to the national life during the year.

THE VILLAGE BELLE.

By Ida Mingsus Clay

The Village Belle imparts delight
 A charming lass with eyes so bright;
 Her face is fair, she does allure,
 Because her manner is demure,
 And she's attractive to the sight.

She wants to treat her beaux all right,
 And has a date most ev'ry night;
 So each boy thinks he will procure
 The Village Belle.

The swains all love her with their might,
 But sometimes long to take their flight.

When ardent wooing won't assure
 The answer, that will soon secure
 This precious prize, a winsome weight,
 THE VILLAGE BELLE!

J. J. Green and wife of Dallas were here from Sunday until Wednesday of this week visiting their friends and seeing about some business matters. Mr. Green is employed by the Southland Ice Company in Oak Cliff, where retail ice stores are maintained in various sections of that suburb to Dallas.

He has been drawing up plans for a similar group of stores in Fort Worth, and stated that it was possible he would be removed to the latter city in the near future to superintend the work.

Texas Turkeys Grading High.

College Station.—Texas turkeys are grading higher this year than commonly, and where the new Federal-State grading service is used more birds are making the two top United States grades than was believed likely at the start of the season, declares Paul Cunyus, assistant extension poultry husbandman at Texas A. and M. College. He attributes the higher quality of the 1930 crop to the dry season which helped to keep intestinal worm infestations in check, and to the determined efforts of producers to properly feed and fit birds for market, following the one-day grading schools conducted this fall by county farm and home demonstration agents with the aid of dealers and cooperatives.

One-Acre Garden Beats 65-Acre Cotton Crop.

Lubbock.—Clearing more than \$400 on her garden and having a pantry worth \$548.02 net, Mrs. E. R. Slater, Lubbock county home demonstration club woman, is hailed as the outstanding gardener of her county this year. It would take 65 acres of cotton this year to equal the profit from this garden, Miss Ruth Stockton, home demonstration agent estimates.

Mrs. Slater canned 1507 quarts of food, of which 1377 came from her one-acre garden, half of which was irrigated. She has also cured 250 pounds of meat and canned 88 quarts. The canning has been done according to budget to insure a proper proportion of leafy vegetables, other vegetables, fruits and meats to supply adequate diet.

Farm Yards Beautified Cheaply.

Lockhart.—In a yard improvement contest in Caldwell county won by Mrs. A. R. Osteen of Dale, 23 farm women made decided improvements in the outside appearance of their homes at an average cost of \$10.97, according to Miss Thelma Casey, county home demonstration agent.

Gainsville.—Sweet clover and terracing explains yields of 80 bushels of oats and 40 bushels of corn per acre on the farm of Alford Harrison 18 miles southeast of Gainsville in Cooke county, according to the county agent who has assisted in this crop demonstration.

SAVE

ON YOUR BUYING

48 lb. Sack HIGH PATENT Flour	\$1.10
3 lb. Box Crackers	40c
2 lb. Box Saltine Flakes	32c
2 lb. Box Graham Crackers	28c
3 lb. Can Maxwell House Coffee	\$1.10

Admiration Coffee

Full size No. 2 Cans Tomatoes, 3 for 25c
 Full size No. 2 Cans Corn, 2 for 25c
 Potted MEAT, 6 for 25c
 QUART JAR Prepared Mustard, 15c
 QUART Jar Veribest Peanut Butter, 33c

Bright and Early Coffee 1lb. 25c

TRY A PACKAGE, IT WILL SATISFY

PINTO BEANS, per lb.	05c
15 oz. Sardines	11c
All Bar Candy and Gums	3 for 10c
Cigarets, Carton \$1.19; 2 packages for	25c

L. L. HURSON

"Better Foods for Less"

Save Money

On Your Subscription by Taking Advantage of Club Offer With Other Papers

Under This Plan You Can Get the News Review for

50c

Per Year

--A Clear Saving of 50c in the Combination

NO CHANGE IN NEW MODELS OF

Come in and see the new cars we have on display in our showrooms. We would be glad to demonstrate and show them.

Eveready Prestone for Radiators, Batteries, Tires, Chains and Accessories of All Kinds

Hico Motor Co.

Marvin Bell Roy French Penn Blair
 Chief Mechanic

HICO METHODIST CHURCH

(Put God First)

Have you ever thought of the many reasons why you should attend Sunday School and Preaching Services?

Sunday School 9:45 A. M.

Preaching 11 A. M. "Christian Love"

Preaching 7 P. M., "Chased by the Devil"

COME, WORSHIP THE LORD

Senator William Grossman, vice Baltimore.

Dec. 17—Senator Frank L. Greene of Vermont.

Dec. 19—C. Christensen, Danish political leader.

Dec. 20—Gerrit J. Diekema, American minister to The Hague.

Dec. 21—Sir Harry Perry Robinson, British journalist.

(By Western Newspaper Union.)

Tascosa's Lone Settler Recalls Wild Days

By A. B. MACDONALD
(In Kansas City Star)

Old Tascosa, on the Canadian river in the Texas Panhandle, was one who was there when it was the toughest, wildest, liveliest lawless cow town of all the frontier. All of the other 500 who were fifty years and more ago faded or gone away, except Mrs. McCormick. Nearly all the adobe saloons, dance halls and gambling dives that were there then have faded in the beating rains and winter blizzards of the Panhandle, and the walls of their walls has been scattered by the four winds of heaven.

That remains is Mrs. McCormick's house, a little 'dobe of two rooms, and it stands alone, in a clump of mesquite bushes. Its walls of sun-dried earthen bricks have been so thin by the rains and winds of a century that they have sagged inward, and have cracked in places, and the finger marks of Mrs. McCormick are there, where she has plastered red mud in long streaks over the cracks. Ragged and old hats are stuffed in the windows that are broken. Wild buffalo grass grows thickly right up to the door-sill, and the rickety, weather-beaten door shook as I knocked upon it.

"This Mrs. McCormick?" I asked the very old and stooping woman who opened it. She puts a hand behind her ear and bent forward with:

"I'm deaf, speak louder," and then: "I'm Mrs. Mickle McCormick. Come in."

Boot Hill

"I'm looking for Boot Hill. Can you tell me where it is?" I shouted into her ear, and she nodded, stepped out, took me by the arm, led me around a mesquite bush and pointed westward.

"The them stakes on the top of the hill here; that's Boot Hill."

I saw probably twenty posts, leaning this way and that, irregularly, etched against the western sky. I bent to the old woman's ear and shouted: "How many are buried there?"

"Thirty-two as I figure it."

"All with their boots on?"

"No, not all. Twenty-three men are buried there with their boots on, and all their clothes on, just as they were shot down."

She paused a moment, looking at the

hill top, with its stakes, like the broken teeth of an old comb, and then: "There wasn't any wood in them days to make coffins of, so we just wrapped 'em in blankets and buried 'em. But come on in the house, I'll tell you all I know."

"Isn't it odd how things change?" she said to me. "When I came to Tascosa there were only three other American women in all the Panhandle country west of Ft. Elliott. They were Mrs. Charles Goodnight (he was a big cattle man), Miss Lizzie Rinehart and Mrs. Tom Bugby, wife of another big ranchman, who afterward moved to Kansas City. There was a Mexican girl here in Tascosa, Senorita Piedad Romero, daughter of Don Casimiro Romero, the richest man around. She was called the 'belle of the Llano Estacado.' She was pretty."

Was Only Town in Western Panhandle

"When I came here Tascosa was the only town in the western Panhandle of Texas. Where Amarillo is now was a buffalo ranch then. The nearest town on the north was Dodge City, 242 miles away. The nearest town on the west was Springer, in New Mexico. To the east it was about the same distance to Mobeetie. Everything we used was freighted in from Dodge. That's why needles cost 10 cents apiece, and it took a small fortune to buy enough material for a new dress. To the south there were only the cattle trails that led down over the wild and unsettled plains to the cattle ranches along the Gulf Coast and to old Mexico. I've seen 10,000 cattle in one herd, all longhorns, come driving up across the prairie to swim the Canadian here, and go up to the railroad at Dodge City or up to summer in Montana. I've seen one-fourth million cattle swim the Canadian here in one year. Now look at it. The railroad came through; it missed Tascosa; towns sprang up along the line; people moved out from here and Tascosa died."

"I've seen wild times in this old town

of Tascosa," she said. "When I came here there was no organization of any kind—no postoffice, no mail in or out. The only way to get a letter out was to give it to some cowboy or freighter who was going up to Dodge City. We had no court and no law except the law of the six-gun that everyone carried day and night. I saw Tascosa grow to a population of 500 with a plaza banked by five saloons, several stores and gambling houses and dance halls. And I saw Tascosa decline until only two or three of the original houses are left. I am the only one of the original inhabitants left, and I'll soon be gone."

me, he had an awful look in his face when he killed a man. They say he had killed twenty-one men when Pat Garrett killed him, and the Kid was only 21 then, so he killed a man for every year of his life.

Always With His "Gang"

"I used to see the Kid often here and he and I became well acquainted. He was always heavily armed, but that that wasn't unusual in those days; everyone went around with two heavy six-shooters sagging from his belt. The Kid always had a gang with him, bad men they were; but they behaved here. They had to; our boys wouldn't have stood for any funny business. We all knew, of course, that Billy the Kid and his gang were bandits and horse and cattle thieves and killers; but they came here with horses to sell, and our cattlemen needed horses. We knew those horses had been stolen over in New Mexico, so we didn't care."

"But then I could tell you stories like that all day. You wanted to know about Boot Hill. The first man buried there was a cowboy, no one ever knew his name. He was with a herd of cattle that come up from the South and stopped to rest. A bunch of the cowboys got drunk, and rode down through the one street of Tascosa yelling and shooting. As they passed a flock of chickens one said: "Watch me drill one of them hens right through the eye," and, sure enough he did put a bullet right through the head of one of them hens. Cape Willingham was marshal then and he went out of Jack Ryan's saloon to arrest that cowboy, but the cowboy drew his gun and Cape had to down him. We had no graveyard then, and some of 'em measured out that place on top of the small hill and this cowboy was buried there, boots and all."

A Battle Between Bad Men

"Were you here the night of the big

cowboy battle, when four men were killed and several more wounded?"

She nodded, her head bobbing up and down. "Yes, I was here. The four dead men were carried past my door next day and I fell in with the procession and went to the funeral on Boot Hill. It wasn't much of a funeral. There wasn't a preacher within 200 miles, probably, and I don't believe there was a Bible or prayer book any nearer. There wasn't a soul in Tascosa that could say a prayer at the funeral, so we all tried to look as solemn as we could while we buried 'em."

"If you go up on the little hill you can see the gravestones of three of 'em, with their names and the dates carved on 'em. The cowboys on their ranch took up a collection and hired a man to dig the gravestones out of the bluff of the Canadian River, right over there, and he carved 'em out and put 'em up there. They've stood there for forty-four years in all wind and weather."

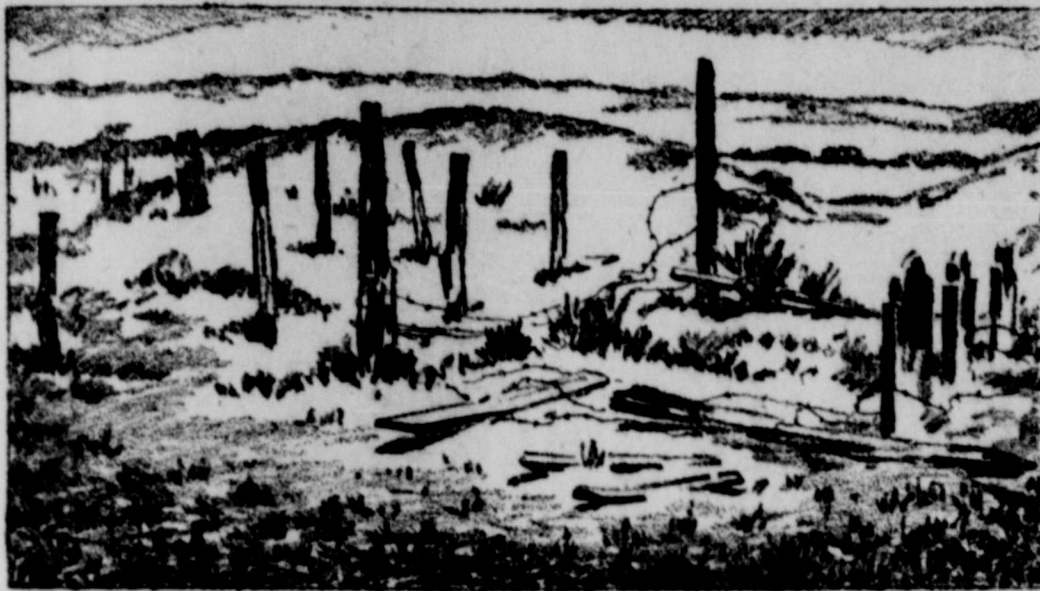
Life and Death

I often come out here and look up at 'em and think what a queer thing life and death is, anyhow. There were two of those boys, forty-four years ago, sitting in Jim East's saloon, playing poker, when John Lang rushed in, yelling that their friend, Ed King, was shot down; they rushed out, pulling their guns, and they were shot down. One minute with cards in their hands, the next minute dead in the street, and the next day buried up there to sleep for ever and ever, until the last judgment day. Isn't it queer?"

I went up on Boot Hill and saw the three tombstones with their epitaphs: "Fred D. Chilton, killed Mch. 21, 1886," and the other two bearing names of Frank Valley and Ed King. They were the only tombstones there. Although thirty-two were buried there, none other had a marker."

Then I went down to what was once the street of Tascosa and found the old hitching rack behind which stood McMaster's saloon, where now is only a bunch of scraggly willows growing. Kicking up the weeds and soft sod there I unearthed the lower half of an amber-colored whiskey bottle, the only remnant I could find of the principal business of old Tascosa when it was in its prime."

The old town that buried so many men with their boots on has been wiped off the map itself..



Boot Hill Cemetery, where 32 of the town's residents were buried without benefit of clergy.

Billy the Kid

"Did you know Billy the Kid?" I asked Mrs. McCormick.

"I knew him well, and Pat Garrett, who killed him, I knew, too. He lived here for a year and a half."

"What sort of a fellow, now, was Billy the Kid?"

"He was only a boy. You'd never think he would kill anyone. He was good looking, with a smooth face, his hair was brown and wavy; his eyes were clear blue. The only thing about him that wasn't attractive, you might say, were two of his upper front teeth, one on each side, they were longer than the others and protruded a little. He was the best natured kid and had the most pleasant smile I most ever saw in a young man, and I've heard from men who saw him do it that he often wore that smile when he killed. At other times, so they told

Cotton Fabric Is Used in Highway Construction

By ELIZABETH A. KENDALL
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WHEN motorists drive over State Highway No. 3 east of Gonzales, in Gonzales County, Texas, they are riding over a 468-foot stretch of cotton fabric. The fabric is used as a binder to hold the road materials firmly in place. This cotton membrane road was laid in October, 1929, by the Texas State Highway Department as an experimental low-cost asphalt road.

If this experiment demonstrates the utility of cotton in this capacity, it will be tried on other secondary highways in Texas, says a statement from the Texas State Highway Department. With Texas and South Carolina already testing the new type road it is likely that other States, should the method prove successful, will not be long in adopting this style of secondary road construction. The consequent results on cotton farming and manufacturing, particularly at a time of low prices in cotton, will be watched with interest by the South as a whole.

Road Holding Up Well

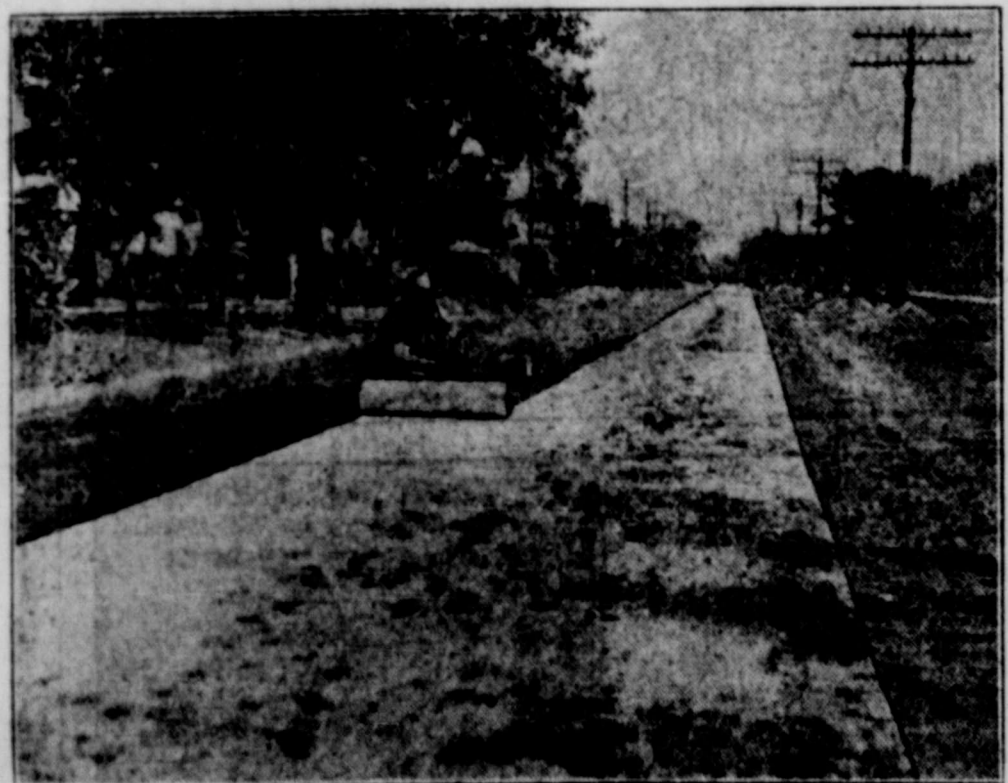
However, before any definite decision can be made of the fitness of cotton in this capacity, the new stretch of road must be tried from three to four years under strain of an ordinary amount and weight of traffic. To date, it has been in use one year. Engineers who have inspected the road in the last few weeks report that it is holding up well and showing no signs of deterioration,

such as roughness along the shoulders and corrugations in the road proper caused by creeping of the surface materials. Neither is there the usual amount of cracking of the road top in checker-board design, a condition often called "elephant hide." These facts show that this road is, after its first year, superior in lasting qualities to the ordinary asphalt or "squirr-top" road.

The economy of this use of cotton fabric will not be evident until it has held up satisfactorily as compared with the two-shot asphalt road without cotton membrane in the ratio which the cost of the two types bear. The average estimate per mile on the latter is \$2,000, while on the former it is \$4,223.88. The average (smooth) lifetime of the usual asphalt is two to three years. Hence the cotton fabric road should last about five years to determine the economy and practicality of laying it.

For the 468 feet of experimental roadway laid near Gonzales the Gon-

zales cotton mill manufactured and donated 1,040 yards of 38-inch cotton canvas. The trade mark is "Osborne." This material weighs three ounces per yard,



Unrolling cotton canvas on experimental stretch of State Highway No. 3, east of Gonzales, Texas.

38 inches wide, and costs 8 1/2 cents per yard, which would have amounted to \$83.40 for the experimental work. It is soft, unbleached canvas of finer mesh

than that used in the South Carolina experiments of 1927 and the fibers are finer. It has the appearance of cheesecloth but is of heavier threads. Since the membrane is being used as a binder, results may prove the smaller mesh fabric the better for keeping loose materials together and as protection from displacement.

Before the laying of the fabric a base of flint clay gravel was opened to traffic for about 30 days and then was brought to the proper cross-section or width (in this case 20 feet) and all depressions were filled in. A thorough sweeping and shoveling away of all foreign material was required at this stage in construction. Then a prime coat of light tar, heated, was applied. After an interval of 24 hours or less, that is, while the tar was still sticky enough to effectually hold canvas in place, the cotton fabric was spread longitudinally upon the surface. It was laid by hand, the huge rolls of cotton being unrolled, allowing two and one-

half inches for lapping.

Asphalt Over the Cotton

Over the cotton an asphalt distributor applied a heated asphaltic oil or bituminous treatment and upon this was laid immediately a layer, approximately one-half an inch in thickness, of crushed limestone. After being shaped with a broom drag and a five-ton roller the road was ready for traffic.

On a short section the experiment was varied a bit by using, instead of the hot tar primer, an application of hot asphalt.

Experiments on roads in Spartanburg and Newberry counties, North Carolina, in 1927, were in one case by use of the fabric on the entire surface, and in another case by use of the fabric on the shoulders only.

Cotton is used as a binder in the South Carolina and Texas experiments, much as it is in cord tires and serves to hold the road materials together. Cotton is used in other types of road construction, notably as a cleavage fabric between base and top course of concrete highways. It here provides a means of splitting off the upper part of road when necessary during repairs or resurfacing without disturbing the foundation.

Chief Advantages

The chief advantages claimed for the cotton fabric as a binder is that it holds loose gravel and sand on the road and does not allow great quantities of it to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

The Landed Wealth of the Lone Star State

FOR many years Texas was "land poor." Her landed possessions consisted of many millions acres of land, covering a territory large enough for two or three States. For years this land appeared to be worthless, and nobody wanted it. It was difficult to get settlers to take it at giveaway prices. A great deal of this land was given to railway companies as a bonus for laying cross-ties and rails across the uninhabited territory. Back in the eighties it was found that a new capitol building was badly needed, but the money was not in sight. Finally three million acres of land was traded

to an eastern syndicate for the price of the commodious and handsome capitol building that is now the pride of the State.

But the lands held by Texas are valuable now. Whenever a piece of the public domain is thrown upon the market there are many bidders for it, and some of the bids are far above the price the State ever expected to receive forty and fifty years ago. For this there are two reasons: it has been proved that much of the land is productive, and then a great deal of the land is known to be rich in oil and other deposits. Where formerly sheep and cattle found it diffi-

cult to get enough grass to sustain life, countless oil wells are spouting liquid gold, and putting large sums of money each year into the State treasury. The State's sources of revenue from these oil deposits come in the form of royalties, the gross receipts and production taxes on oil, gas and gasoline.

The report of the State Land Commissioner shows that during the period between October 1, 1928, and September 30, 1930, that the total receipts of the land office from the State lands were \$13,799,240. During the first year of the biennium \$6,825,145 was collected, while during the second year the col-

lections soared to \$8,208,796. The oil royalties for the two years totaled \$6,264,002. Of this amount \$3,876,161 was deposited to the credit of the University of Texas from leases on land set aside by the Constitution; \$2,151,288 from leases on free public school land, and \$236,552 from leases on river beds and submerged coastal areas. The remainder of the \$13,799,240 was received in the form of bonuses for the lease of land, some of it the most valuable oil areas in the country, and in payments on land that had been under lease for many years.

Records in the office of the State

Treasurer show that bonds totaling \$38,573,033 have been deposited to the credit of the permanent public free school fund. The fund also showed a cash balance of \$145,073 on Sept. 1.

The University of Texas permanent fund had \$16,668,250 in bonds to its credit with the State Treasurer on August 31, and a cash balance of \$21,458.37.

The University and the Board of Education are permitted to use only the interest on their permanent funds for improvement purposes, a provision of the Constitution prohibiting depletion of the funds for any cause.

CURRENT COMMENT

By J. H. (JIM) LOWRY
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It's New Year

FEW nights ago the wind wailed a requiem over Nineteen Hundred Thirty, and then the bells joyfully rang in Nineteen Thirty-One; and as the figures on the dial changed, the people wondered what the New Year would be. It will be just like the old years. It will measure days and weeks and months by the journeys of the sun. It will bring up Springtime, with its birds and flowers; it will have Summer, with its melting heat; it will bring us Fall Time, with all the autumnal glories this delightful season rears on the hillsides and spreads in the valleys; and it will bring us Winter, with its chilling, biting cold.

The New Year's ministrations and visitations will be the same as those of the year which has so recently taken its place with the things that were. It will gladden us with its seasons of joy, and distress us with its nights of sorrow. It will bring the voices of cooing babies; it will also bring the snow-white casquets around which love will weep for the dimpled darlings whose little bodies have been chilled into marble clay.

We shall have courting and marrying, and we shall have sickness and dying. The wedding bells will sing their songs of hope and gladness, and the funeral bells will toll dirges over forms that were fair and hopes that were sweet. As it was it shall be. But the New Year is kind, and for its kindness we welcome it and love it. It brings to each of us a new opportunity—not perhaps for the accumulation of things we vainly hold and enjoy, but for mastering self. It calls us to reflection. It holds out before us our losses and our failures, and as it points to these it whispers in our ears, "they were but retribution's righteous blows." But it also turns our eyes from the "blotted archives of the past" to a page as white and as clean as snow. And it bids us rise and "quit ourselves like men."

New Year's Wish

My wish for you, dear reader, and for us all, is that as the days of Nineteen Thirty-One come and go our lives may not become commonplace—an eternal winter of commercialism whose cold kills our ideals and our dreams—a tragic concatenation, with each day but a return to yesterday's routine—a mere business of obtaining means of feed, clothes and shelter. May it be given unto us to see in that which callouses the hand, dims the eye and wears the brain more than meat and drink and houses and lands. And may we so shape our deeds and moods that there will be no ghost of neglected opportunity, no phantom of haughty spirit or ignoble impulse to make us sad as the year's evening falls.

The Greatest Work

It would be fine if we could get the government to function just as it

should, with all bad laws repealed and all good laws strictly enforced. Frankly, I do not believe we ever will. It would be great if our judicial system and court procedure could be so perfected that every guilty man would be punished according to the magnitude of his crime, and no innocent man would be annoyed. I fear that we will be a long time reaching such a consummation. It would be wonderful if we could purify politics and all society; but our arms are too short for such a task. But each of us faces a task more important than either of these—a task that we may undertake with the assurance that success is possible, though difficult. The greatest work in which any one ever engaged is that of making himself endurable to himself. Each of us has to live with himself more intimately than with any one else in the whole wide world. Each human being is his own environment, so to speak, and should be fit for himself to know and respect and emulate. It's fine to have the respect and confidence of those about us, but far greater to so live and act and think and feel that we will not be a stench in our own nostrils or a scarecrow in our own field of vision. This is the beginning of a New Year, and all of us hope during the year to make progress along some line that is worth while. May it be given unto all of us to make such use of our time, minds, hearts and hands that when we watch the embers of Nineteen Thirty-One fading in the grate and see in the fading embers the reflection of ourselves, we may not behold a picture before which we will be dismayed or repelled, and that we will not have to hate ourselves for what we have done.

Taxes Again

The time is here when we must either pay our taxes or be sued, and in spite of all our cussing and voting, in the neck of the woods in which I live taxes are a little higher than ever before. Taxes are truly burdensome; they have always been so, and always will be. But we are all prone to forget that the taxes imposed by the State, county and municipality are not the greatest tax burdens. It was "Poor Richard" who said, "we are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride and four times as much by our folly." Occasionally the appraisal board or the tax commissioners give us a slight easement from State or county taxes, but it is seldom indeed that our idleness, folly or pride come to our relief by lightening the tax burden. They continue to pile on while we groan and grumble under the lighter burden laid on by county and State.

A man may have the industry of the bee and the perseverance of the ant and yet make little progress in the accumulation of wealth. But if to the qualities of the little animals mentioned he adds the instincts of the hog, he will soon build a plethoric bank account. If you

doubt this, consider how one Mr. Satan has prospered. He started with one snake, and now owns a big slice of the world. But he has been on the job every day and puts up a hard scrap for every soul in the land.

Glad to note that one automobile factory, in advertising the price of its cars, makes a delivered price, with everything on the car that can be put on it. This will keep many people out of grief, for when the figures of a car's cost stare them in the face they won't buy. Heretofore it has been the custom of all auto makers to advertise a price f.o.b. some distant place, and that for little more than a chassis. Suckers, seeing what looked like a low price, bit right along. But before they come into possession of the car they have to pay the freight and the tax. Then they must buy shock absorbers, bumpers, speedometer, horn, shades, etc., which nearly doubles the original factory price. In the interest of a suffering and a gullible public a law should be enacted requiring all auto makers to include freight, tax and everything that goes on a car in their advertised price.

Another great question was settled during the year 1930. America has a yacht that can sail faster than any yacht in Great Britain, which is very comforting to people on this side of the Atlantic. A yacht, dear friends, is pronounced "yot," not "yacht," as they used to say back in Tennessee and North Carolina. It is a small, slender boat that is driven by the wind. Nobody travels in yachts these days, but there are wealthy people who must have sport, and they have been overtaken by the idea that there is real fun in sailing yachts. One sporty Irishman who lives in London has spent more than a million dollars trying to win a yacht race over America without success. But Americans like his sporty spirit.

Though you may be hard-pressed for ready money to meet your grocery bills, and your clothing may be frazzled and sleek, you have every reason to be puffed up if you are an American citizen. You are in fact a big creditor. Every nation in Europe owes you money, and you have papers showing the amount of their indebtedness in your big house at Washington. Furthermore, the nations that owe you are constantly begging for more time, and some of them are pleading for a little more money. Indeed you are not unimportant. The nations of the world owe you and your partners many billion dollars. Get a list of your bills receivable and get out and strut, you rich old American citizen, and quit talking depression.

The town in which I live has no larger population than it had twenty years ago, but it has nearly twice as many houses. How do you account for that? Nearly half the houses are garages.

Some of the leading scientists have reached the conclusion that the criminal instinct is caused by disease and that criminals can be reformed by surgery. I would like to see their contention given a fair test. As a starter, the surgeons might amputate the hands of the bank robbers and hijackers. If this mild treatment does not effect a cure, they should resort to a major operation—something like amputating the heads of the robbers and highwaymen.

Even if you get to be a millionaire, you will find that there are already more than twenty-five thousand of them in the United States, so you will attract very little attention. Why not get a tail hold on fame by becoming known as the only man in your community who doesn't own a car?

The human family is stubborn, bull-headed and contrary, all the way from the cradle to the grave. Recently a four-year-old youngster in one of our cities broke into his mother's chest. First the young American drank a quantity of iodine, then crammed his mouth full of epsom salts and mercury tablets, and wound up by tackling a bottle of carbolic acid. Fortunately a doctor was camping next door and a stomach pump saved the youngster. If the doctor, aided by the mother and nurse, had undertaken to give that boy a dose of sweet quinine or castoria, he would have kicked the footboard off the bedstead. And as it is with the boy even so it is with the man. He kicks like the proverbial bay steer against the things which come to him in the natural order, but will wade through briars and climb jagged walls to get that which is forbidden.

Most of us can solve the problems which continually face us if we keep the goozle dry and the brow wet. But we head for the rocks with steam high and track sanded when we begin keeping the goozle wet and the brow dry.

At a recent meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs one of the speakers declared that woman hasn't yet been fully emancipated. I'll admit that she hasn't. Some husbands still refuse to eat more than two meals a day from sacks and cans, and a few husbands are so strongly entrenched in the good old Democratic faith that they won't anchor their pants with belts, which means that a gallus button must be sewed on occasionally. Furthermore, there are a few babies that don't like bottles, and insist upon charging the old-time fount of sustenance at meal time.

It's a glorious thing that tax-paying time and hog-killing time come together. When faced with the unavoidable duty of paying high taxes, we all get so mad and so unpatriotic that if not re-

strained we might tear up the government. But fortunately hog-killing time comes just as our madness reaches peak-heat. Then fresh sausages, backbone, spareribs and fatty bread soften all the asperities of life.

It is true that advertising is the greatest business builder known to the world, yet advertising, when not given a catchy setting, is a waste of time and money. Experienced advertisers know this. The many excellent corn cures on the market constitute a fruitful source of advertising and put thousands of dollars into the tills of publishers annually. If you will think on the matter a little you will recall that you never knew a corn-cure manufacturer to illustrate his advertising with the picture of a man in night attire applying the dope to his corns just before retiring. The advertiser is too wise for this. When he advertises his preparation he has the artist draw a picture of a beautiful young woman and robe her in a lovely nightie. The artist must see to it that the face is lovely, the form divine and the lower limbs shapely. The lovely creature is pictured in the act of treating her corns, and of course while men admire the picture they read about the virtues of the corn cure. Furthermore, you never knew a hosiery manufacturer to exhibit his product on the shank of a mere man.

Never again will I be led away from the good old Democratic ideas and ideals of the daddies and mummies. Not so long since I was persuaded to cast aside that idol of the proletarians, the night shirt, and woo Morpheus clad in a pajama ensemble. The first set tried didn't fit, and was undoubtedly the ugliest garment in creation. The next set did fit, and was more uncomfortable than a rope saddle girth. Never again. Let others follow dame fashion if they will, but for me the good old nightshirt that flaps and flutters when caressed by the breezes of summertime and sticks closer than a creditor when Bo-reas does his derndest to freeze everything alive.

I, as chief apostle and propagandist of buttermilk, receive many inquiries by mail from people who are dissatisfied with their avoirdupois. Some have more flesh than is becoming to them and would reduce; others are rapidly approaching ossification and want to increase their heft a little. Each class wants to know if buttermilk will do the trick. Without hesitation I say, yes. Once and for all time I say, if you are too fat and want to reduce flesh, drink buttermilk. If you are too thin and want to increase your avoirdupois, drink buttermilk. If you are just as you want to be, drink buttermilk and keep your present weight. The delightful acidulated lacteal fluid is the only beverage or food that adjusts itself to human desires.

Memories of the Old-Time Trundle-Bed

By JOE SAPPINGTON

(Copyright, 1931, by the Home Color Print Co.)

DARE say there is not one person in a hundred, now living, who remembers the old-time trundle-bed that was an indispensable household necessity when I was a boy. Architecturally it bore the same resemblance to a regular bedstead that a bench-leg fice does a tall dog. It was used as sleeping quarters for small boys and made low and squat so it could be pushed under the family bed when not occupied. Trundle-beds were supposed to accommodate not more than four boys, but in case of an emergency and with precise spacing, could be made to hold eight boys with more or less comfort.

What deeds of dauntless courage have been enacted on these now obsolete and almost forgotten relics of bygone days.



If all the daring and romantic escapades I have conjured up in my mind while sleeping in the family trundle-bed were put in cold type it would make a book of a thousand pages. There is nothing in the realm of fancy, from wire-walking at a dizzy height to fighting a grizzly bear, that I have not starred in while sleeping in the old-fashioned trundle-bed. In imagination I was a daring rider and made my horse do stunts that would have made Tom Mix turn green with envy. And as for marksmanship, no living man could have equaled me. In all my imaginary forays I used two six-shooters. Like Bill Hart, and the eye was my target, which I hit nine times out of ten, no matter how my horse reared and plunged. I slew all bears and panthers with a springback pocket-knife. I don't like to brag on myself, but I almost know I was a better horseman

than the best rodeo performer and a finer shot than Buffalo Bill or the intrepid William S. Hart.

Daring Trundle-Bed Adventure

In proof of this I cite the reader to one of the most daring trundle-bed adventures ever pulled off, to-wit: A band of savage Indians swooped down on the peaceful inhabitants of Cave Creek, killing and capturing many of its most prominent citizens.

Now what would the Messrs. Buffalo Bill, Mix and Hart have done under the circumstances? The attack coming suddenly, during the still hours of the night, in all probability these three intrepids would have waited until daylight to start the chase, the eye giving "them Injuns" time to make good their escape. Not so with me. I seized my two six-shooters and trusty Winchester, rushed out to where my cold black charger was tethered, saddled him before you could say "scat," leaped into the saddle and lit out with a whoop and a yell, never drawing rein until I overtook the dastardly Redskins and started making them bite the dust one at a time. My onslaught was so fierce that the savages stampeded and left their captives behind. From then on out it was every Indian for himself and the devil take the hindmost. I fired my

two six-shooters so rapidly that the barrels were red-hot. Luckily I had a rope hanging from the horn of my saddle, and while my six-shooters were cooling I went in hot pursuit of the chief, roped him the first throw and dragged him until he was black in the face. After he revived, I took the rope from around his neck just to show him I wasn't afraid of him and dared him to single combat. He was a big, raw-boned Indian, and put up a pretty stiff fight for a while, but I got tired fooling with him, knocked him in the head and then kicked him off a high bluff. As I returned home that night I counted at least a dozen dead Indians and twice that number of their captives. About 10 o'clock the next morning a committee of Cave Creek citizens called on me in a body and thanked me for killing the Indians and rescuing so many valuable citizens from a horrible fate.

Robbers of Today Are Pickers

It was probably a week after that Indian raid that I robbed a train single-handed. But I hope the reader will forgive me for that robbery, as I was only eight years old at the time, besides I was suffering with a bad case of teething. I was a kind-hearted robber and gave all the money to the poor and

needy. How different I was from the robbers of today. They are cowardly and cold-blooded. I haven't got a bit of use for a mean robber.

The worst spanking I ever got was in a trundle-bed. Dug Thomas and I were staying all night with old man Johnson's four boys and we all slept in the same trundle-bed. It was prayer-meeting night at the Johnson home and quite a few neighbors had come to take part in the meeting. Mrs. Johnson pulled out the trundle-bed, placed a bolster at each end and peremptorily ordered us to bed and to sleep. Now who ever heard of six healthy boys going quietly to sleep in the same bed? Things went all right for a while and then pandemonium broke loose. We giggled and tickled each others feet and finally got into a pillow fight, burst both bolsters, which caused such a feather fog that you couldn't tell one boy from another when old man Johnson came rushing in from the room where the singing and praying was going on. He proceeded to grab every boy he came to and spanked him with all his might. In the shuffle he caught me three times, spanked me hard each time, regardless of how loud I squealed.

Yes, indeed, I love to think of the old-time trundle-bed and the glorious memories it brings up.

When Camels Were Beasts of Burden in Texas

THE pushing of an old claim by relatives of Col. Bethel Coopwood, deceased, for payment for a herd of camels claimed to have been seized from Col. Coopwood by Federal soldiers, is perhaps the first intimation any Texans have had that camels were ever brought to this State to be used as beasts of burden.

In 1856 Congress appropriated \$30,000 for the purchase of a herd of camels to be used for military transportation throughout the arid sections of the Southwest, then considered a part of the American desert. Thirty-four animals were landed at Indianola, Texas, in 1856, and forty-one more the following year. All were taken twelve miles south

of Kerrville. Some of them were used in building roads, but there is little indication they were used otherwise. During the war the camels were captured two or three times by the opposing armies. Some were driven to Mexico, and others, proving of little service, were allowed to roam at will. It is claimed that Col. Coopwood purchased some of the camels and

drove them to Mexico, also that when he later drove them back to Texas they were seized by the Federal government. He filed a claim for payment of the camels, but relatives say the claim was never settled.

It is said that some of this herd were sold, but that others were turned loose on the range.

There were other shipments of camels to Texas about that time, and for a while they were used for transportation and road work. Camels became so numerous in sections of Southern Texas that a few towns passed ordinances regulating the appearance of camels on the streets, where they frightened horses.

MASONIC TEMPLE FOR FORT WORTH

Work is now in progress on Fort Worth's splendid Masonic Temple. Ground for the structure was broken on November 14 with very impressive ceremonies. The temple will cost \$1,000,000.

NEW FEDERAL BUILDING FOR MEXIA

The contract has been let for the new postoffice building at Mexia. Sanford Bros. of Montgomery, Ala., submitted the lowest bid, which was \$74,045. A site for the building had already been purchased for \$18,000.

PECAN CROP 9,500,000 POUNDS

The 1930 Texas pecan crop was approximately one-fourth of the total United States crop. The Texas crop was about 9,500,000 pounds, compared with 17,436,000 pounds in 1929. In most sections of Texas the crop of 1930 averaged about one-half of that of 1929.

TEXAS MOUNTAINS

While a very large per cent of Texas is plains, the State also has some mountains worthy of note. The mountains are in the western part of the State. There are four peaks more than 8,000 feet high. Guadalupe peak is 9,500 feet, barometer measurement. El Capitan, in the Guadalupe mountains, is 8,690 feet. Baldy peak and Mount Livermore, in Jeff Davis county, are 8,382 feet. There are more than 100 peaks that are above 5,000 feet.

KANSAS AND TEXAS LINKED BY PAVED ROAD

U. S. Highway No. 77, which links Kansas and Texas by the first paved road across Oklahoma, was formally opened December 12, with an elaborate ceremony at Ardmore, Oklahoma. Officials and dignitaries from the three States attended the ceremonies. The last concrete on the road was poured at a gap south of Ardmore, completing a 200-mile ribbon from the Kansas border to the Red River.

BIDS ASKED ON VETERANS HOSPITAL

Bids will be advertised about the middle of January for the construction of the Veterans Hospital at Waco. One month usually elapse before the awarding of contract, so actual construction of the building is expected to start not later than the end of February. One year will be required to complete the building, which will employ between 600 and 700 men at the peak of construction. The structure will cost \$1,200,000.

GLASS FACTORY FOR SANTA ANNA

The glass factory which was moved from Bristow, Oklahoma, is now being put in shape at Santa Anna, Texas. The company will have a capital stock of \$100,000, \$80,000 common stock and \$20,000 preferred stock. Santa Anna citizens and allied interests will own all of the preferred stock and \$20,000 of the \$80,000 common stock. The factory will provide a large pay roll for Santa Anna.

1930 CROP OF WOOL AND MOHAIR WORTH \$15,500,000

The wool and mohair crop of Texas in 1930 totaled 59,300,000 pounds. The clip was sold at \$15,500,000, an average of about 25 cents per pound. Spring shipments were 35,300,000 pounds, of which 33,300,000 pounds were wool, and 7,000,000 pounds mohair, bringing an average price of 23 cents. Fall shipments were 7,500,000 pounds mohair and 6,500,000 pounds wool.

PINK BOLL WORM EMBARGO LIFTED

A few weeks ago five West Texas counties and a portion of the sixth were lifted from the quarantine area by the Pink Boll Worm Commission. All restrictions were removed from Howard, Borden, Glasscock, Martin and a part of Midland counties. A portion of Midland and all of Andrews county were left in the restricted zone, because one worm was found at a gin near Midland about two months ago. Winkler, Crane and Upton counties were left in the district at their request when a portion of Midland county was retained. They asked this action to prevent formalities in transportation of cotton seed cake. Andrews county was left in, as all the cotton grown in that county is ginned in the area of Midland county in which the worm was found. Investigation by State and Federal inspectors failed to reveal any additional worms. Because of the very mild infestation, the department will consider before the next cotton season the removal of the requirement of fumigation of lint, in Midland and Andrews counties, but will allow the requirement of sterilization of seed to remain. Rigid restriction on counties in the Big Bend area along the Rio Grande are not lessened.

EIGHT COUNTIES OUT OF TICK QUARANTINE

Reports from Washington say eight Texas counties and parts of three others are relieved from the Federal cattle tick quarantine, effective December 1, 1930. The order releases entirely the counties of Cass, Gregg, Harrison, Hays, Henderson, Kieburg, Marion, Smith and Travis, and part of Limestone, and the remaining quarantine portion of Matagorda and Wharton.

MAN 73, NEVER SHAVED

Thad W. Smith, who died in San Antonio a few weeks ago, was 73 years old, but never in his life had he shaved. His flowing white beard reached nearly to his waist.

Other distinctions enjoyed by Mr. Smith were that he never smoked, touched intoxicating liquor or uttered a profane word. He was a native of San Antonio and died in the family homestead built by his father more than a half century ago and within two blocks of where he was born. He had served Bexar county or San Antonio as an official from the time he was 19 years old, being appointed to succeed his father as county clerk when 19 years old.

TEXAS THE MAGNIFICENT

Some years ago a Texas editor was feeling pretty good, and undertook a description of the wonders and glories of his native State. This is what he wrote:

"Texas is bounded on the north by twenty-five or thirty States, and on the east by all the oceans in the world except the Pacific; on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and South America; on the west by the Pacific ocean, the milky way and all the Siderial universe.

"If Texas were chopped loose from the rest of the United States at the Panhandle, it would float out into the ocean, for it rests upon a vast supterranean stream of fresh water. The United States with Texas left out would look like a three-legged Boston terrier.

"If all the alfalfa grown in Texas were bailed and built into a stairway, it would reach to the pearly gates.

"If all the hogs in Texas were one hog, he would be able to dig the Panama Canal in three roots.

"If all the Texas steers were one steer he could stand with his front feet in the Gulf of Mexico, one hind foot in the Hudson Bay, the other in the Arctic ocean, and with his horns pound holes in the moon, and with his tail brush the mists from the aurora borealis.

"If all the cotton raised annually in Texas were made into one mattress, all the people in the world could take a nap on it at the same time."

SCHOOL CHILDREN PLANTED 10,000 TREES

Ten thousand trees, each bearing on a bronze tag the name of the child who planted it, have been set out in a city park of Amarillo by the school children of that city. The trees were put out in December.

The move was inaugurated by the city officials with the hope that attaching permanency to each tree by the name of the child who set it out would interest school children in this method of beautification and in the development and care of the trees and park.

HOTEL OWNER PLANNING GREAT FARM

Mr. McBurnett, of San Angelo, who owns five large hotels in as many Texas cities, is planning to carry out the greatest "live at home" plans yet known to Texas. Mr. McBurnett's farm consists of 1,000 acres, located sixteen miles west of San Angelo, along the banks of Spring Creek. One hundred and fifty acres of the farm will be put in cultivation and will be irrigated from a large lake which has been created on Spring Creek. The cultivated land will be depended upon largely to yield sufficient food products for guests of the five hotels, and the live stock to pay dividends on the farm investment.

A dairy herd, which will be grazed on irrigated alfalfa or fed ground feed grown on the farm, will supply the several hotels with milk and butter and cheese. A flock of chickens of select breed, which will be modernly housed and have green range the year around, will supply the hotel tables with eggs, broilers and fryers, also with geese and ducks.

Home-cured hams, breakfast bacon, roasts and other pork products will be derived from a herd of hogs, which will be fed on skim milk and other products of the farm. Other edibles to reach the hotel tables from the farm will be squabs, mutton, fruits and vegetables of many kinds. The model farm will include a cannery, where meats, fruits and vegetables can be canned for even distribution.

STALLION KING ROPED

A few weeks ago the King of Stallions, the last of the wild horses in Western Texas, was captured, and the first rope ever to be put on his neck was placed, though he is 15 years old.

The stallion is a giant bay, the only horse in the 120-section pasture of J. H. Tippett, in Culberson county, was captured at the foot of El Capitan mountain, one of the highest peaks in Texas. The big stallion gave up after five cowboys had trailed him in relays three days and three nights. The first time the wild horse was roped he bit the rope in two, but the second time it looped around his neck and he gave up after a long struggle. The wild horse has teeth an inch and a half long.

TEXAS MASONS HOLD 95TH SESSION

The Grand Lodge of Texas A. F. & A. M. held its 95th annual communication at the Grand Lodge Temple in Waco December 3. This lodge was organized at a convention in Houston on December 20, 1837, with Gen. Sam Houston presiding and Anson Jones as secretary. Only three lodges were represented at the first convention. The Grand Lodge as now constituted, is chartered under the laws of Texas, with approximately 1,000 subordinate lodges. Its membership comprises a representative of each subordinate lodge, the past masters of each subordinate lodge, and the grand officers, elected and appointed, the past deputy master, and the past grand warden of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Texas maintains a Masonic Home and school in Fort Worth, and a home for the widows of Masons at Arlington. It is also providing relief for Masons and their families suffering from tuberculosis.



The brand of Uncle Sam has just been placed on twenty-five head of the fast diminishing tribe of famous Texas Longhorns, and they have been put in the Wichita National Park, near Lawton, Okla., to preserve the species.

They were gathered together from various points in South Texas and shipped to Fort Worth, where they were inspected and branded under the direction of Dr. E. E. Cole, government man in charge at Fort Worth.

\$35,000,000 BEING SPENT FOR IRRIGATION

The Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas is now carrying out an irrigation construction program involving an expenditure of \$35,000,000. This will increase to approximately \$60,000,000 the value of irrigation works in the entire sections, including Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr and Willacy counties.

The largest irrigation project in the Lower Rio Grande Valley is Willacy County District No. 1, which includes 129,000 acres of land. For years Willacy county has been known as "the dry lands" because agriculture was carried on there without irrigation. For this project a canal 100 feet wide and 16 feet deep, will be constructed from the Rio Grande, a distance of 20 miles.

SLASH PINE DOES WELL IN EAST TEXAS

Slash pine, a timber and turpentine pine, native east of the Mississippi along the Gulf coast, is finding congenial soil in East Texas, especially in the Nachochoches section.

In December, 1929, 50 slash pine and 50 long leaf pine seedlings were sent by the Texas Forest Service to the Stephen F. Austin State Teachers' College at Nacogdoches for experimental planting. The seedlings were standard planting stock, barely nine months from seed, grown at the State Forest Nursery near Conroe.

The college reports that the slash pine have demonstrated much better ability to survive than have the long leaf, and have grown very rapidly. One specimen is now about five feet tall (a year and eight months from the seed) and another is three feet tall.

The slash pine is an important timber tree of the Gulf States east of the Mississippi. It has all the good characteristics of long leaf pine, including even a greater capacity for producing turpentine and rosin. It grows rapidly. At the State Forest near Kirbyville slash pine planted in 1926, when one year old, now include trees up to thirteen feet high and nearly three inches in diameter.

WEST TEXAS COUNTIES INCREASE SCHOLASTICS

Out of a list of 60 West Texas counties, 58 showed an increase in the scholastic population compared to figures of a year ago, according to a survey recently released by the State Department of Education. Five of the counties made a gain of more than 1,000 each, Potter taking the lead with an increase of 1,859, and reporting a total of 9,840 scholastics.

Close to Potter was Wichita, with a gain of 1,470. Gray county, up in the Panhandle, recorded a gain of 1,195. Tom Green and Lamb counties each recorded a gain of more than 1,000.

Most of the scholastic increase was in the West Texas area, according to the survey by the department.

2,402 MILES TEXAS ROADS IMPROVED LAST YEAR

A total of 2,402 miles of State highways was improved under contracts awarded during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1930, according to a report of the State Highway Department. Contracts awarded aggregated \$25,763,200. The number of construction miles totaled 1,773.79, while the number of maintenance miles was 629.09. Following is a statement by types showing the mileage and cost of construction contracts:

Grading and drainage structures, 992 miles, \$8,047,964; gravel surface, 148.54 miles, \$840,102; caliche or disintegrated limestone, 15.4 miles, \$143,787; shell surface, 1.33 miles, \$14,879; double or triple bituminous treatment on caliche base, 7.67 miles, \$93,811; double or triple bituminous treatment on gravel base, 41.86 miles, \$433,047; double or triple bituminous on macadam, 102.34 miles, \$1,165,249; limestone rock asphalt on gravel, 68.85 miles, \$387,767; two courses rock asphalt on gravel, 53.76 miles, \$708,457; concrete reinforced pavement, 341.10 miles, \$8,366,705.

Concrete and steel bridges cost \$3,863,921, and untreated timber bridges, \$551,263.

MORE INSANE MEN THAN WOMEN IN TEXAS

Recent reports from the three Texas hospitals for the insane disclose the fact that a much larger percentage of men become insane in Texas than women.

The superintendent of the Terrell State Hospital reported that during the fiscal year 129 married men and 71 married women were received; 99 single men and 11 women; 33 widowers and 13 widows; 22 divorced men and four divorced women; 19 men separated from their wives and eight women from their husbands.

Heredity is given as the cause of many persons failing mentally, and 43 were received at Terrell from that cause, 146 at Wichita Falls, and a number at Rusk. Religion caused three men to go insane and be sent to Rusk. Grief was given as the cause of three men and three women being sent to Wichita Falls, while 17 were sent there for insanity brought on by financial worries. Ill health caused 13 men and 19 women to be sent to Wichita Falls; family worries 13 men and three women. Social disease still take a high toll in destroying mentality, a total of 99 men and 31 women being in the three institutions on that account. Senility and pellagra were given as the cause of insanity in many cases and alcoholism in about 40.

GEN. TARRANT'S GRAVE TO BE MARKED

A monument is to be erected at the grave of Gen. Edward H. Tarrant, for whom Tarrant county was named, in Pioneer Rest Cemetery, Fort Worth. A fund of \$2,000 is being raised for that purpose by the Tarrant Memorial Fund. The memorial will be of gray granite and will weigh approximately six tons. It will be six feet wide and six feet tall.

The story of the life of Edward H. Tarrant is a legend which stands out in the history of Texas pioneers. He was born in North Carolina in 1796, but moved to Tennessee when very young, serving under Gen. Jackson in Indian campaigns and at the battle of New Orleans. He came to Texas in 1835 and joined the revolutionary army. After the war he went into the Ranger service, commanding the forces on the northwestern frontier. In 1838 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Red River county, but soon resigned to engage in the Ranger service. He was also a member of the Annexation convention and later a member of the State Legislature.

Gen. Tarrant died at Fort Belknap, Texas, in 1858. His body was given sepulture in a country graveyard in Ellis county. It reposed there until 1928, when it was removed to Pioneer Rest Cemetery, in Fort Worth.

ANTIMONY SMELTER COMPLETED

Work of construction on the \$100,000 antimony smelter just north of Laredo, which is the only antimony smelter in the United States, is completed, or virtually so. If the smelter is not already in operation it will be in a few days. Shipments of antimony ore from Mexico have begun to arrive. Efforts will also be made to secure a supply of antimony ore from mines in this country, as the establishment of this antimony smelter will be the second of the kind on the Western Hemisphere, (the other being in Mexico), which will encourage those having antimony ores in mines in the United States to mine it for market.

FEDERAL ROAD AID AVAILABLE

Decision of the Bureau of Public Roads to permit the various States to use immediately the federal aid allotments for the fiscal year 1932 will give the State of Texas an added \$10,448,476 for highway construction. The money is available, however, only so far as the State will match the Federal fund dollar for dollar. With what is thus made available, together with the State's share, the total to be spent on highway construction in Texas during the next twelve months under this plan will be nearly \$21,000,000.

This action was taken that road construction may become a major item in alleviation of the unemployment problem.

It was pointed out that the States, by taking advantage of the government's offer, are drawing their federal aid far in advance and that they need expect no further allotments for 1932 when that year arrives. It is believed that Texas will be able to match dollar for dollar the Federal money, as is required, and we will be able to build a great mileage of high-class public roads.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS WEALTHY

The University of Texas is one of the wealthy educational institutions of the world. The figures here given of the institution's possessions were taken from the report of the auditor, which bears date of June 15, 1930, but deals with the year 1928-29; the figures given on the permanent fund are therefore subject now to augmentation by the inclusion of such sums as have accrued from revenues since.

In trust funds, representing donations from various private sources, there were bonds and notes amounting to \$832,000. To this is added lands in Galveston county given by A. M. Huntington and said to be worth \$145,000, running the total endowment fund from private gifts to approximately \$1,000,000, for special purposes noted in the deeds of gift.

Buildings and improvements at Austin are valued at about \$4,000,000; equipment, including library, comes to another \$3,000,000, while lands owned at Austin are valued at \$2,000,000, making an Austin total of \$9,000,000 for the physical plant and appurtenances. The medical branch at Galveston brings this up to \$10,700,000, and the College of Mines at El Paso shows a total of about \$300,000, giving a grand total of \$11,000,000 for the University and its branches.

Including the trust funds referred to, the invested endowment of the University runs to about \$14,000,000. The land endowment of 2,000,000 acres is valued at \$10,000,000. This makes the University all told worth about \$35,000,000. This sum will no doubt be greatly enlarged soon by oil land.

Cotton Fabric Is Used in Highway Construction

(Continued From Page 2)
be blown away by wind; it increases protection of outer edges of surfacing material from soaking by rain water seepage between layers, and from breaking or ravelling; it strengthens surface treatment's resistance to shearing or chipping off and holds broken pieces in place; it retards forming of corrugations by holding materials firmly and allowing comparatively slight creeping or flowing of top course.

Highway construction in the next few years will show whether this new method is favored by many States and if it becomes popular the market for cotton will be widely extended.

"Results of the South Carolina and Texas experiments show that rural roads, that is, secondary roads and those used for light traffic, can be improved quickly, economically, and satisfactorily," states H. S. Johnson of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., in New York City. "This new type of construction," he further remarks, "has attracted extensive notice in foreign countries as well as in the United States because of the distinct changes in engineering technique which are now indicated."

The comparative low cost of installation and maintenance on the cotton fabric type of road is worthy of note by States which have much construction and improvement work planned for country roads.

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PROGRESS IN HARNESSING TEXAS STREAMS

Notable progress in the work of harnessing Texas streams for the purpose of irrigation, water conservation and flood control has been made the past two years according to the report recently submitted to the Governor by the Board of Water Engineers. During the two years the board approved bonds totaling \$27,000,000 for twenty water districts.

Preliminary work on the El-Brazos conservation and reclamation district, the largest undertaking of its kind ever attempted in Texas, was begun.

TEXAS' OLDEST TOWNS

When Stephen F. Austin came to Texas in 1821 he and four Spanish townsmen founded San Antonio, founded in 1718; Bahia, founded in 1718; Goliad, founded in 1739; and Nacogdoches in 1756.

When the convention of 1836, met to declare independence and a form of constitution for the new Republic, 21 municipalities were represented.

The night is far spent, the day is at hand; let us, therefore, cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armor of light. Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and envying.—Romans, 13:12-13.

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WHY EMPHASIZE "DEPRESSION"

By W. E. KINGSBURY
In the windows and in the advertising displays of a number of stores at the present time are announcements of price reductions "to help the unemployment situation," "to do our part in aiding the business depression," and the like.

Statements of this nature not only do not help conditions but actually hinder the upward progress of the business curve which has so clearly started.

There is, of course, not the slightest use in attempting to conceal the fact that conditions in November, 1930, are by no means as bright, rosy, and promising as they were in November, 1928, or September, 1929. But they are unquestionably improving, and emphasis upon the gloomy side only serves to further stimulate the tendency of the American public to weep on its own shoulder whenever the opportunity presents itself.

A little more than a year ago we were the richest and most prosperous nation in the world and we cheered wildly about that fact.

Today we are still the richest and most prosperous nation in the world—and our mental attitude is lower than a submarine at the bottom of the sea.

During this year of "terrible depression" we, as a nation, have spent \$325,000,000 on miniature golf courses. We have broken all records for savings deposits—with one bank in New York City now having, in its savings accounts, enough money to purchase the total annual sales of Macy's, Marshall Field's and J. L. Hudson's, the three largest stores in the country, and still have \$100,000,000 left over. Texas banks now have over \$153,000,000 in savings accounts. We are turning in "gates" of a quarter million dollars at a number of football games every Saturday. We are consuming more gasoline, buying more electric refrigerators and purchasing more washing machines than ever before.

Yes, as a nation, we are telling ourselves what a terrible jam we're in. And we may be, if we don't start to convince ourselves to the contrary.

That a good deal of business is there if we go after it is apparent from the experience of the half-pint golf courses, the savings banks and a number of industries that have gone merrily ahead in 1930. That's no Pollyanna attitude. It's plain facts.

So why emphasize "depression?"

Why broadcast and over-stress unemployment?

Let's forget the crying towels and start to fight like the dickens for business that's there if we've got enough guts to go after it and get it.

TEXAS SYRUP CROP WAS SMALLER

The ribbon cane syrup crop of Texas last year was much smaller than that of the previous year, but the quality of the yield was up to normal. The crop of last year was valued at about \$1,500,000. The principal counties producing this syrup are Angelina, Liberty, Polk, Bowie, Henderson, Rusk, Van Zandt, Houston, Jasper, Tyler, Panola and Franklin. Rusk county is credited with the leadership in the production of this syrup last year.

COUPLE HAVE TWENTY-ONE CHILDREN

A news note of recent date from Sherman said the twenty-first child, all of whom are living had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Langston, pioneer Collin county residents. Ten sons and eleven daughters comprise the family. Mr. Langston is 73 years old and is a native of Tennessee, but has lived in Collin county nearly 40 years.

Let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing. Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; for when he is tried he shall receive the crown of life which the Lord hath promised to them that love him.—James, 1:4-12.

A LITTLE FUN

Oh!
He: "Now that we are married, perhaps I might venture to point out a few of your little defects."
She: "Don't bother, dear, I am quite aware of them. It was those little defects that prevented me from getting a much better man than you are."

Sambo's Preference
"Which would you rather be in, Sambo, an explosion or a collision?"
"A collision."
"But why?"
"Because in a collision," explained Sambo, "dar you is—but in an explosion, dar you ain't."

Extras on Babies Don't Pay
Robert, six, had prayed long and ardently for a baby sister, but without results. Then one night he added, "And if you have a baby almost finished don't wait to put in the tonsils and adenoids; they'll cut them out anyway."

Stork News
A proud young father wired the news of his happiness to his brother in these words:
"A handsome boy has come to my house and claims to be your nephew. We are doing our best to give him a proper welcome."
The brother, however, failed to see the point, and wired back:
"I have no nephew. The young man is an imposter."

The Chemist's Report
A prominent Minneapolis physician had a patient a short time ago who had been poisoned by drinking moonshine. In order to better treat the case, the doctor sent a quart bottle of the stuff to a chemist for analysis. In the course of a few days he received the chemist's report. It read:
"I find that your horse died of diabetes."

He 'Fessed Up
"Judge," cried the prisoner in the dock, "Have I got to be tried by a woman jury?"
"Be quiet," whispered counsel.
"I won't be quiet. I can't even fool my own wife, let alone twelve strange women."

He Was Mighty Black
"Mah husband's so black lightnin' bugs follow him around in day-time."
"Dat's nothin'. Mah husband's so black dat when he walks down the street wid yo' husband folks point to him and say, 'Who is dat white man?'"

The Preacher's Impression
"Well, Bredden, I is back 'fum Noo Yawk—an' dat am de wickedes' city in de whole worl'. I does b'lieve! I got a Noo Yawk newspaper right here—an' will you listen to de advertisement: 'Ladies shoes—Look no further! Ladies waists—one third off! Ladies skirts—reduced to nothing! Ladies underclothes—examine 'em! Open all day Saturday!' Brudders, dat sho' am de wickedes' city in de world."

A Reasonable Remedy
Mandy had been discussing her mistress because of various things. A few days later she called upon the mistress for a letter of recommendation.
The former employer, who is best heart in the world, decided at the girl in obtaining a new state and wrote a letter which stated on the colored girl's good points, naming a discreet silence about her mistress.
She read the letter through aloud; the girl was so enamored with the picture of faithful virtue contained in it, that at her insistent request the mistress read the letter through and time.

When the rereading was finished, Mandy turned to her mistress with glowing eyes: "Lawdy, Mandy, I didn't know you think all these things about me! Dat letter is a strong recommendation. Wid a recommendation like dat, Mandy, you reckon you want to hire me in dat job again?"

POULTRY FACTS

By F. W. KAZMEIER
Poultry Breeder, Bryan, Tex.

Early Chicks
It is generally admitted that early chicks are healthier, easier to raise and more profitable. This is especially true in such breeds as the Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons and others of similar characteristics. Remember there is only one time you can get early chicks. Early chicks will bring fancy prices as broilers on the Easter market. Our experience has always been that early hatched chicks can be raised with less mortality than late hatched chicks. You will make no mistake in bringing off several hundred early hatched chicks. We are sure they are a profitable investment.

Easy Way to Kill Lice on Chickens
A new way of killing lice on chickens has been developed. Go to your local drug store and get a small can of "Black Leaf Forty" and follow directions. Paint the top of roosts with Black Leaf Forty sometime in the afternoon. Make sure that all the chickens use the roosts treated with the tobacco preparation. We tried it and found it did the work. It is easy and a sure way and you do not have to handle the fowls.

Epsom Salts
If you are not doing so it is a good plan to once a month give your flock epsom salts treatment. The proportion is one pound epsom salts to 100 pounds mash. Make up enough of the mixture to last one day. This will keep the flock in better condition; if they have colds or chicken pox it will speed up recovery. This treatment is especially important when green food is scarce.

Hatching Eggs
Cold days and nights are hard on hatching eggs. The ideal temperature for keeping hatching eggs is between 50 and 60 degrees. On cold days gather them every hour and at nights, put in a place a good deal above freezing point. Chilling eggs seriously affects their hatchability. It may mean a little more work, but never-the-less on cold days the eggs must be gathered more frequently. On cold nights better bring them to the house, where there is a fire for part of the night at least. In a place where water freezes hatching eggs are injured.

Feeding for Eggs
There is no question but that both production and growth is greatly enhanced by the ration fed. Many factors and conditions enter into a well balanced ration. The most farms the greatest part of the ration consists of grain, mill feeds and by-products. Poultry feeding research has developed the fact that the use of animal protein, such as meat scraps, fish meal or milk in a ration, consisting only of staple grains, and the best farm flocks, will increase egg production about one-half and at the same time greatly decrease the cost of producing eggs. In extensive feeding tests it was found that the feed of whole and ground grains, laid only an average of 85 eggs per hen per year and went into an early moult. The other pen fed ordinary grain supplemented with meat scraps produced an average of 150 eggs per hen per year. There is a difference of about 65 eggs in favor of pen feeding some animal food along with the whole and ground grains. Animal food of some kind seems to be necessary in all good rations for both laying hens and growing chicks.

Average Hen Lays 60 Eggs
According to the census the average hen lays less than 60 eggs a year, and most of these from March to June when prices are lowest. If you have a flock of hens you must be sure to get them into the egg class. There is only one way to make a flock profitable and that is to put all of them into the egg bowl. Study of egg prices shows that in April prices are lowest, they begin to go up in July and August, by September they have gone up in price a great deal and by then the price is at a rule the highest. There then is a great opportunity to increase the egg production of our farm flock especially fall and winter egg production. The ability to lay is inherited. I believe I am safe in saying that the average flock of White Leghorns will produce better than 120 eggs a year. This is twice as many as the average farm hen. A well-bred flock of White Leghorns or any other breed will produce 180 eggs per hen per year. This is three times as many as the average hen. In figuring profit, however, the well-bred hen laying 180 eggs is at least ten times as profitable as the 60-egg hen. The well-bred hen lays many of her eggs at least several days before they are up in price. Well-bred hens are profitable investments. Poor-bred hens are money-losers.

WHEN TEXAS WAS MADE A STATE

Eighty-six years ago a joint resolution providing for the annexation of the then Republic of Texas to the Union was passed by Congress. On the following day President Tyler gave his official assent to the measure. So was taken a step that led not only to the acquisition of the vast Lone Star State but also to the Mexican war and the consequent expansion of the United States over a tremendous western territory, including the present State of California, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. Yet if a sick man in Indiana hadn't had a good physician all the tremendous course of events might have been changed.

In 1843 Daniel Kelso, a prominent Hoosier lawyer, was running for State Senator from Switzerland county, Indiana. The district was close and great interest was manifested in the election, since the Indiana Legislature would be called upon to choose a United States Senator. The sick man referred to had once been charged with murder and had been acquitted. Kelso had defended him, and the man naturally felt under great obligations to the attorney. A week before the election the doctor told the patient that his end was near. The sufferer begged him to use every means to stave off death until he could cast his ballot for Kelso. On election day the sick man was carried to the polls, cast his vote and immediately collapsed, dying in a few hours. When the ballots were counted it was found that Kelso had won by one vote. Then came the election of a United States Senator by the Hoosier lawmakers. The annexation of Texas was the great issue before the people. The South favored the measure, but in the North there was bitter opposition, on the ground that such action would increase the area and political strength of the South and certainly lead to war with Mexico.

Indiana, as always, was a doubtful State, and the Legislature was evenly divided between rival candidates for the toga, one of whom favored and the other opposed annexation of Texas. For days the deadlock continued, until finally Daniel Kelso made an impassioned speech, in which he urged the Legislature, as a duty to the whole nation, to choose a United States Senator, and advocated the election of Edwin A. Hannigan, who favored annexation. The address carried the day and Hannigan arrived in Washington just in time to vote "aye" on the bill providing for admission of the Lone Star State. His was the deciding vote, since the measure passed the United States Senate on the strength of Hannigan's "yes."

On February 28, 1845, the joint resolution passed and President Tyler signed it as one of the last and most important acts of his administration.

TO TAKE POTASH FROM OLD LAKE BEDS
Negotiations for the leasing of 1,200 acres of the T-Bar ranch, west of Tahoka, are under way for the purpose of mining potash. An engineer has been on the project for some time. One lake covering 560 acres, and another 574, are both declared of high potash content; both are in the acreage leased.

If potash in paying quantity is discovered the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars may result from the enterprise.

Psalms 23:4: Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, 751
322 SO. LAKE ST.

RANCHMEN TO OWN PACKING PLANT
Officers of the recently incorporated Circle-Bar Cattle and Packing Company have been established at Rotan. The capital stock of the company is to be \$3,000,000, more than half of which has been subscribed. The assets of the organization include 50,000 acres of land, 10,600 head of cattle and 150 horses and mules. More land will be purchased.

JOURNAL OF REPUBLIC LEGISLATURES PRINTED
The Senate Journal, the first of a three-volume series, of the journals of the Fourth Congress of the Republic of Texas (1839-40), has been published by the Texas State Library.
This journal, not heretofore printed, is based on a manuscript volume in the State Department of Texas. It has been documented wherever possible from manuscripts in the archives of the State Library and General Land Office.

RICHMOND TO HONOR DEAF SMITH
A monument is to be erected in the Episcopal churchyard of Richmond, Texas, in memory of Deaf Smith, one of the picturesque figures of the Texas revolution.
Deaf Smith is best known for cutting the bridge and trapping General Santa Anna's forces at San Jacinto. He lived about a year after the battle that won Texas independence and his remains were buried at Richmond.

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TEXAS FARM



Reports from 25 farmers of Van Zandt county to the county agent showed that last year hegari surpassed corn as a feed crop in yields in that county.

Ray Lemon of Wilbarger county made a net profit above feed costs of \$1,298.57 in a year from a flock of 675 hens. In addition he canned 154 hens for home consumption and has 500 pullets on hand.

Rows of pinto beans 180 miles long are found in a terraced field of Fowler McDaniel in Mitchell county. The terraces are circular and the rows follow the terraces. The march of agricultural progress in West Texas has left the straight paths to capture the extra dollars that lurk in crooked rows.

Virgin 18-months mohair from thirteen angora goats brought C. N. Webb, of Tom Green county, more than ten dollars per goat, selling at 75 cents per pound. The hair was eighteen inches long, and was the first clip from the goats since their birth. Hair of this length is used for theatrical wigs.

About 8,250 Texas farms are equipped with electrical power and light derived from transmission lines, according to figures recently submitted. The figures were made July 30, 1930. The uses of electricity include operation of cream separators, water pumps, lights, incubators, milking machines, feed grinders, ensilage conveyors, and various household purposes. Studies show production cost has been cut with almost every electrical installation.

The largest field of Irish potatoes in the world is a short distance from Houston and belongs to W. T. Eldridge, manager of the Imperial Sugar Co., Sugarland, Texas. There are 2,100 acres in the field. Mr. Eldridge shipped 900 cars of Irish potatoes last season. People who are posted on such matters say there is not another field of Irish potatoes as large in the world.

Staple cotton 2 1/4 inches long, grown by James D. Greer, of Nacogdoches county, Texas, is the longest in the world, according to announcement of the Department of Agriculture. This is one of the twenty-two varieties Mr. Greer has developed in the last ten years. The record staple was grown on upland soil.

Three conservation projects now under way are calculated to increase Texas agricultural products \$10,000,000 annually. The three undertakings involve an expenditure of \$16,200,000 and will irrigate 200,000 acres. This does not take into consideration any prospective project, only those on which construction has begun. One of the projects is in Willacy county, for which bonds of \$7,500,000 have been voted, to irrigate 130,000 acres and to supply hydro-electric power, water to come from the Rio Grande. Another of the projects is in Maverick county, for which bonds of \$6,500,000 have been voted to irrigate 60,000 acres, and water to come from the Rio Grande. The third project is in Brown county, which put over \$2,500,000 bonds into the project to irrigate 11,000 acres and supply a domestic supply of water. The water is to come from Jim Ned Creek and Pecan Bayou.

The first carload of Irish potatoes ever shipped from Southeast Texas was reported at Jacksonville in November. Fifty women were employed in sorting, tying and packing the radishes, which were brought to the beds of wagons and packed. About fifty farmers at Jacksonville are growing potatoes in greenhouses. The planting was done between October 5 and 11.

From November 15 to March 1 is given as the best time of year for setting pecan trees, whether the trees transplanted are native stock or improved varieties, in the opinion of the Division of Edible Crops of the Texas Department of Agriculture and the president of the Texas Pecan Nurseries. Trees transplanted during December and January they have found do the best, although transplanting may be done slightly earlier or later with the advent of cold weather. Trees from five to eight feet in height are best for commercial transplanting, they say, but slightly larger trees may be used for home planting. On uplands trees should be set out about fifty feet apart each way, averaging seven to ten trees to the acre, while on low lands they should be set out about thirty to forty feet apart, averaging twelve to eight trees per acre. These authorities say planting should be in holes not less than three feet square, and from three to three and a half feet deep, filled in about the roots with good top soil. Budding of native stock should be done not earlier than the second year after transplanting, in order to allow time for vigorous growth of original stock.

Poteet, of Harrison near Marshall, re-made a net profit of \$900 per year from other crops; also raising food for his livestock.

The Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York reports that the American farmer in 1930 received less than 4 per cent on the amount he had invested in his business. This was based on the farmer allowing himself the same wages which he paid his hired labor during the year. The returns on farm income and expenditures give no evidence of benefits derived from the use of improved agricultural machinery.

The highest yield of corn reported by 4-H club boys of Texas for 1930 was grown by Lyt Page, of Fayette county, near La Grange. Young Mr. Page gathered 138 bushels of yellow dent corn from one measured acre. The corn was grown on creek bottom land that had been in alfalfa the five previous years. In growing his acre of corn the boy followed closely the directions of his county agent. He broke the land early and very deep. He fertilized liberally with a 4-12-4 of commercial mixture. The corn was plowed four times.

The State Forest Service, College Station, announces that slash, longleaf, loblolly and shortleaf pine seedlings are now available. Growing yellow pine in East Texas holds large possibilities for farmers who have found cotton growing unprofitable on land originally covered with pine trees. The pine is marketed in the form of ties, telegraph poles, mining props and saw timber. The annual sales of timber and ties total many millions of dollars. Surplus ties will be sold at the State nurseries to any land-owner who desires to reforest his land. The East Texas planting season runs from the middle of November to early March.

The Corpus Christi section reports that indications are for a large cabbage production in that area, and the outlook is for a yield averaging between four and five tons per acre, unless severe frost damages the crop. Approximately 5,000 acres are set out in cabbage in Nueces and San Patricio counties. Other truck crops in that section are estimated at 1,000 acres in beets, 1,000 acres in radishes, 1,000 acres in spinach, 800 acres in carrots, and 15,000 acres in onions. Indications are for one of the largest Bermuda onion crops ever produced in that section, with shipments totaling about 2,500 carloads. Shipments will begin about April 25.

A 4-H club boy of Madison county reports a fine yield of cotton for 1930. Gerald Wakefield, of that county, came pretty close to growing three bales of cotton on one acre. The yield of young Wakefield's acre was 1,322 pounds of lint cotton. It cost \$48.36 to produce this cotton, which was sold for \$188.10. The land was broken deep in October before, disked twice, bedded deep in November and rebedded in January. In April it was bedded shallow, harrowed and planted to pedigreed seed. Fifty days after planting it was side-dressed with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda.

The despised careless weed turns out to be a good weed after all, for some purposes. Last year a protracted drouth hit nearly all of the State and most vegetation succumbed. The careless weed, however, proved to be a hero of the dry spell. A number of poultry demonstrators report that the green feed furnished by the careless weed kept up egg production through the late summer. One demonstrator in Bastrop county told his county agent that he got an increase of fifteen eggs daily within one week after a careless weed ration was added to the grain and mash already fed.

The importance of a green feed as a poultry ration is great. In Fisher county it cost the most efficient of seven demonstrators 7.7 cents per dozen to produce eggs in August, using purchased alfalfa leaf meal for green stuff, while the highest cost eggs were produced at 11.6 per dozen in a flock that got no green feed.

The Federal Farm Board has issued the following statement on the wheat and cotton situation as affecting the American farmer: "It is the judgment of the Farm Board that the American farmer cannot continue to compete successfully with other countries in the production of wheat, and that production should be gradually adjusted downward until domestic consumption on a basis has been reached. In the future the American farmer should not look to the export market to dispose of his surplus. Information from all the principal producing countries of the world indicates an expansion in production of wheat far beyond consuming demand; further that in many countries the foreign grower has an advantage in cost of production and transportation as compared to the American farmer—cheaper land, lower labor cost—and in many cases a very short railroad haul brings the product to the ocean-going vessels. Russia, once the greatest wheat-producing country, is coming back and at the present time is seriously depressing the world market with wheat produced under conditions the American farmer cannot meet. With cotton the Farm Board does not find the same disparity in the cost of production between this country and other areas, and it believes that the American cotton grower will find it possible to continue in the export market. However, there is a surplus at this time, and for the next few years a sharp curtailment in cotton production will be likely to bring the growers more money than they would get for the quantity they are now producing."

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LEROY CARR
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