

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

The Hico News Review

Hico Strives to Serve the Needs of the Dairymen, Poultrymen and Farmers of This Vast Community.

VOLUME 48.

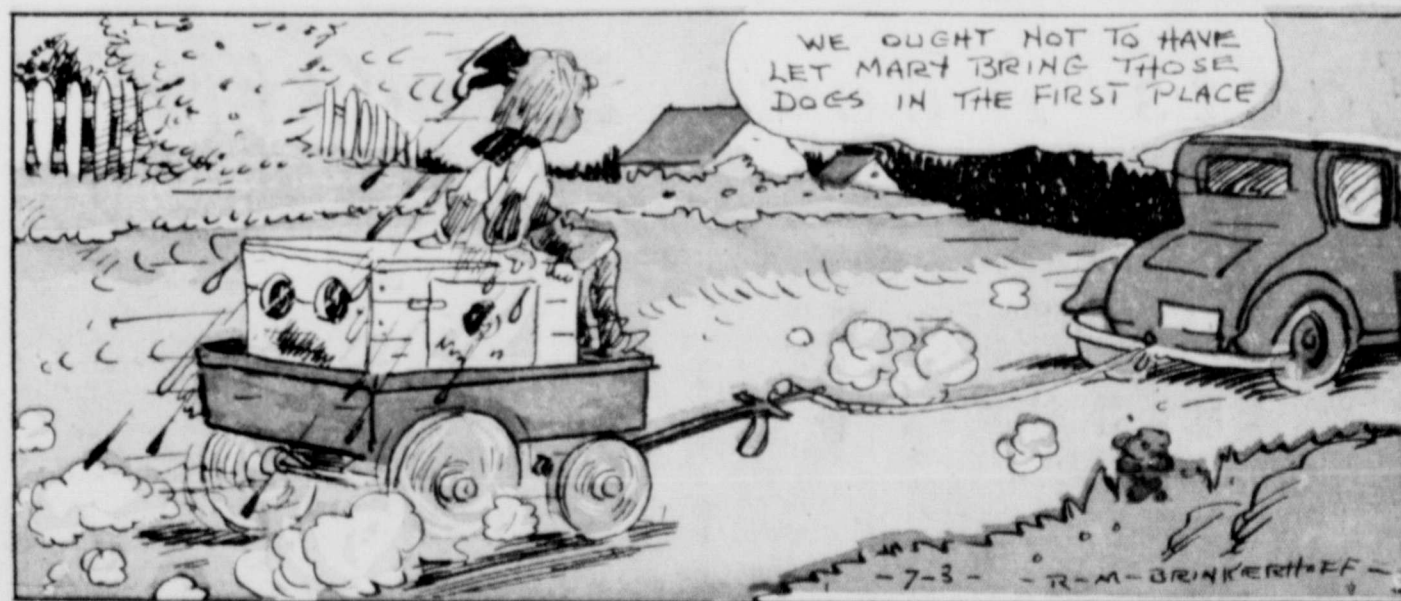
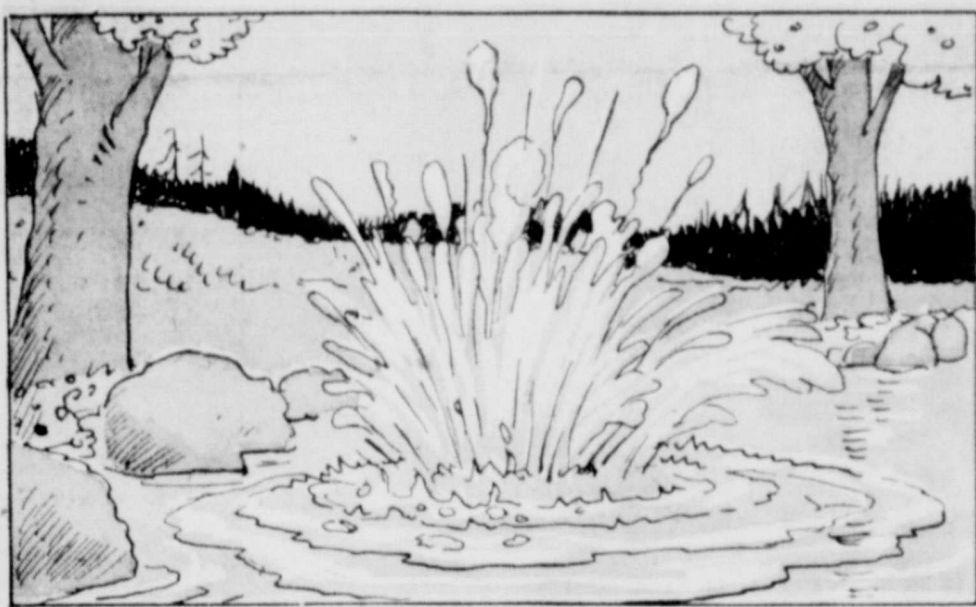
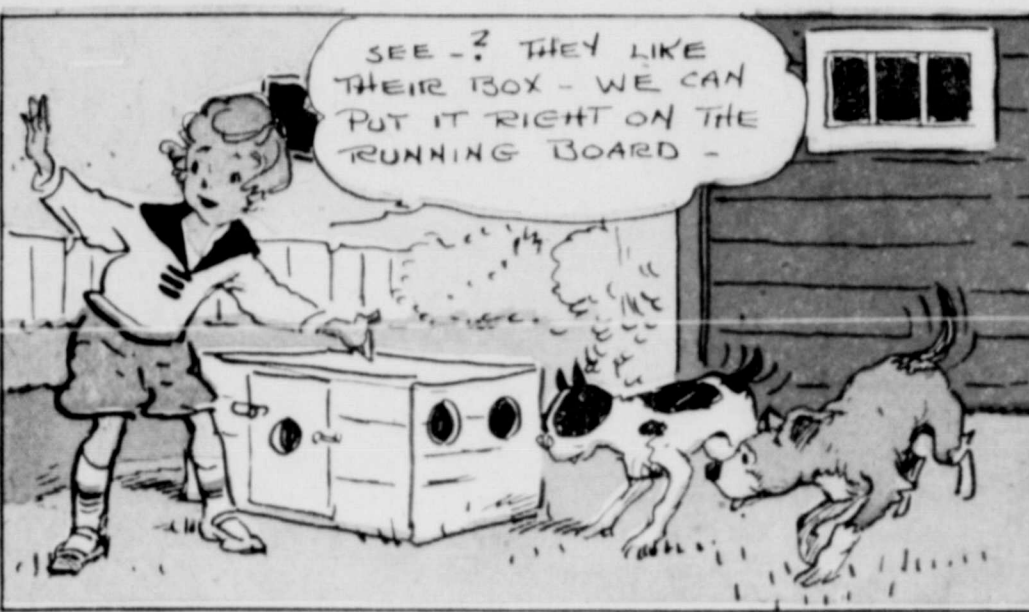
HICO, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 9, 1932.

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LITTLE MARY MIXUP

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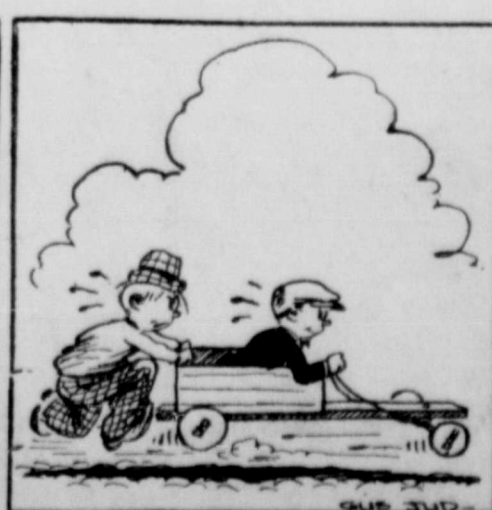
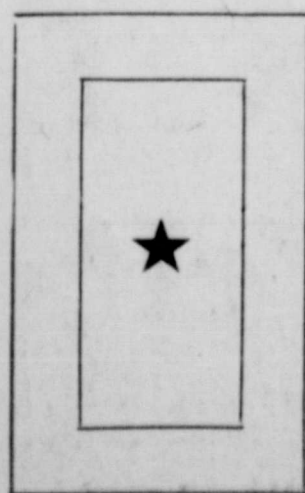
By R. M. Brinkerhoff



LITTLE DAVE

Smart Eggs

By Gus Jud



82-Year-Old Texas Ranger Writes a Story

By FRANK DALTON
Ex-Texas Ranger

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AFTER the battle of the Little Big Horn, where the gallant Custer and four companies of the 7th Cavalry were killed, the Sioux Indians got scared and crossed over into Canada. That just about ended the fighting along the northern border, therefore my regiment was ordered to Texas to assist in subduing the Comanches and Apaches who had become pretty bad west of the Pecos river. Our regiment was scattered among the posts of western Texas, with regimental headquarters at Fort Concho, just across the Concho river from San Angelo.

There were still roving bands of young Indian bucks that committed depredations now and then, but the Comanche tribe, as a whole, had been put on reservations at Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, where they were kept under guard by U. S. soldiers, which meant that their wholesale depredations had practically ended.

With so little fighting, army life became irksome, and in the spring of 1877 I quit the army and joined the Texas rangers in the hope there would be more action and more excitement for a young man of my venturesome nature. And so there was.

The Texas rangers, organized as a kind of rural police, had been mustered into State service for several years. Their duties were to enforce a semblance of law and order along the Mexican border as well as to keep down Indian raids and depredations as much as possible.

Outlaw Bands Well Organized

In the early days outlaw bands were well organized, and horse and cattle stealing were done on a large scale in

Texas. Stock stolen in Mexico, after passing through several hands, would finally wind up in Wyoming or Montana. Other stock, and sometimes whole herds at a time, would be stolen from ranchers on the Texas side and run into Mexico. Big herds of cattle were being driven over the trail from the ranges of Texas to the shipping points of Kansas, and the cattle thieves were a constant menace to these herds all along the way. Their usual plan of operation was to stampede cattle at night, frequently kill the men on night herd, and then round up as many of the cattle as possible next day and rebrand them. Guarding so vast a territory was mostly up to the rangers, and considering how few there were of us, we had a pretty big job.

Another class we had to deal with was the train and bank robbers who, when driven out of the more thickly populated States of the East, invariably came to Texas.

Most of these crooks and outlaws form other States picked out Brewster county as a base for their nefarious operations. Brewster county takes in most of what is known as the "Big Bend" country, is ideal for outlaw dens and robber's roosts because of its rugged topography.

Trailing Train Robbers

Our ranger company was stationed at Fort Davis and we got word to be on the lookout for a bunch of Mexicans and white men who had robbed a train near Deming, New Mexico. It was reported that they had crossed into Texas and were headed for their hide-out in the Big Bend. So six of us rangers (we were always short-handed back in the

equipped additionally with the long barrel single action Colts 45-calibre six-shooter (I wore two) as that was the most reliable pistol of those days, and the one used by the army as well as by men on the frontier. You did not have to kill a man with it—the shock of the big bullet would stop him.

But, getting back to the New Mexico train robbers, we struck their trail just east of where the town of Alpine is now located and followed it for two days in a south-westerly direction, toward the roughest part of the Big Bend country.

A Pitched Battle

We finally came upon the bandits while they were eating dinner, about two miles from the Rio Grande river, in a country of canyons and mountains. Evidently thinking they had evaded pursuit and were safe, they had failed to put out a guard and we took them by surprise. There were ten in the

gang, all heavily armed. When the smoke of battle had cleared away there were six dead outlaws and two, desperately wounded, died later. Two of the outlaws surrendered, one of whom was the leader of the gang, a big pock-marked Mexican by the name of Martinas Labro; the other prisoner was a white man by the name of Frank Denson, (who was

one of the few "two gun" men I ever knew).

Our casualties were one dead and two badly wounded rangers. I happened to be one of the two wounded and it took me nearly a year to get patched up and ready for duty again.

Well, that was a ranger's life back in 70's and early 80's, and it was a great life if you didn't weaken. A ranger needs not only to be cool and courageous but he must have patience and physical endurance—must be able to ride horseback 48 hours without sleep or anything to eat. We had some tough and some smart law breakers to deal with. Many of these tough ones could ride as hard and shoot as straight as a ranger.

Politics, Even in Those Days

Once in a while a cow town would get out of hand and, when the local law officers could not handle the situation, the rangers would be sent for; we seldom failed to "clean up," run the tough ones out and restore order. There were political factions and elections in those days the same as now, and your frontiersman was usually a hot-head when it came to politics and a great booster for his party or candidate, which meant more work for the rangers. Whisky always flowed like water and the candidate who would "set 'em up" the oftentimes was usually sure of election. Dance and gambling halls ran wide open day and night with no latches or locks on the doors.

I am 82 years old—my step is feeble and my eyes are dim—and it will not be long now until I shall be mustered before the Great Commander, but as I look back on nearly seventy years of life on our western border, a large part of it as a soldier, Texas ranger and peace officer, I am content and proud of the small part I have played in the winning of our glorious Southwest.



"Rode out to head off this band of outlaws."

seventies) saddled our horses and rode out to head off this band of outlaws. The rangers were all armed with Winchester saddle guns, but I still stuck to my army gun, which was a single-shot breech block 45-70, Springfield Carbine, and although slower perhaps than the Winchester repeater, was more dependable since there was no danger of it "jamming." All rangers, however, were

O. Henry, Author, Once Lived on a Texas Ranch

By AUSTIN CALLAN
Calvert, Texas.

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IN 1881 or 1882 Sidney Porter (better known as O. Henry in the literary world) came to South-west Texas from North Carolina. He was then a tallow-faced boy of twenty; his health had broken down while working as a clerk in a North Carolina drug store. His father knew R. M. Hall, who owned a ranch in La-Salle county, Texas, and Mr. Hall, upon hearing of the physical condition of young Porter, invited him to come to Texas and accept a position on his ranch, with the belief that the open range and fresh air would restore his health. Some of the old timers around Cotulla, Texas, recollect the day Sidney Porter arrived there.

"He is Dick Hall's new bronco buster," a bystander remarked, as Porter stepped from the train and entered a buckboard for the Hall ranch, "I reckon he's got a wallet full of wild west literature and a pop gun."

"Nope," put in a cowboy, who had been sizing up Porter, "Dick Hall's got

more sense than that. The kid ain't no rider for nobody. My guess is he's going to teach them cows on the ranch how to crochet or sing in the choir. He couldn't stay on the hurricane deck of a wild cayuse any longer than a towel would stay clean in a cow camp. If he tries 'Rowdy' or 'Magrueder,' either one of them broncos, he'll sure send the price of liniment sky high."

Never Rode a Bucking Bronco

But O. Henry never tried to ride a bucking bronco, nor throw a lariat at a steer's prong, nor point a herd on a long trail. Mr. Hall gave him a little dun pony that was perfectly gentle which he rode as long as he stayed on the ranch. Sometimes he attended round-ups, helped to hold the "cut" and drive stock back to the home range, but that was about all the ranch work he ever did. His chief occupation was to get well and go to town for the mail. Some months after his arrival on the ranch, he made a trip to the border, at Laredo, and while there became very much interested in the Mexican people, making the remark that it was a race

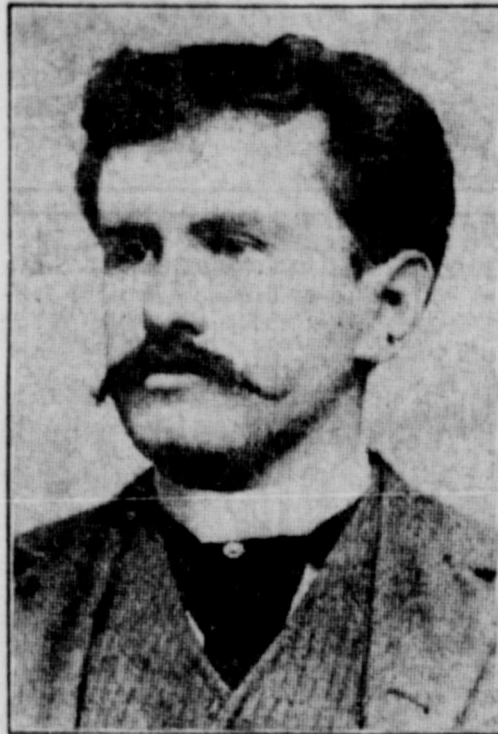


Photo of O. Henry, when he lived at Austin, Texas, in 1896.

talented and more romantic than the American.

It has been stated by some biographers that O. Henry once owned a cattle ranch in South America, but that is erroneous. He went down there as a refugee, after his indictment at Austin, Texas, but his entire ranch experience was on Dick Hall's ranch in La-Salle county, Texas. There he tested his memory, committing portions of the Arabian Nights to "heart," and also learned the names of different brands of chewing tobacco used by the cowboys. He went to Fort Ewell often for mail, and the cowboys made him their purchasing agent for little things they needed out of the stores.

Porter Moves to Austin

The Dick Hall ranch was located at Green Branch, then a wild portion of the old Southwest. Dick was a brother of the famous Captain Lee Hall whose name is known to many Texans. After selling his ranch and moving away, he was elected State Comptroller, and while holding that position persuaded Porter to move to Austin.

In speaking of the brief residence of O. Henry on a cattle ranch, Mr. W. A. Kerr, of Cotulla, says: "My father had a store and was postmaster at Fort Ewell. Porter would come for the mail and spend the day with us. He was a nice, quiet gentleman. We afterwards moved to Cotulla and when Porter left this country he spent several days at our home and gave my sister a pacing dun pony which he always rode. That was the last time I ever saw him. It was in the latter part of 1883, or early part of 1884, that R. M. Hall left here and I think he moved to Sherman."

A farewell trip was made by O. Henry to the Rio Grande border just before he left the Hall ranch. The fascination of that region, in those free wild days, called to him as the shrine of Guadalupe calls to the faithful Indian patron. Life of the Mexican people appealed to his unconventional nature—he saw much to admire in their music, art, songs, and the dark, flashing eyes of pretty señoritas. Some of O. Henry's best stories have a background of Mexican romance and adventure.

Facts About Run-Off Water and Soil Erosion

(In Cooperation with Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Engineering Department, A. & M. College of Texas.)

THIS project, which has been under way five years, has for its purpose the study of the factors influencing runoff-water losses and soil erosion and the effect of runoff and erosion on crop production. The factors contributing to run-off water losses are being studied on control plots of 1/75 acre in area, from which the water and soil losses are caught and measured in concrete tanks placed at the lower ends of the plots. The efficiency of terraces having different slopes and spacings in preventing runoff and the effect of runoff losses on crop production are being studied on field areas of approximately ten acres in size. In order to increase the reliability of the results a number of the field areas were constructed in triplicate in 1930.

During the first year of the experiment, 1926, the annual rainfall was 15.34 inches above normal and during 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930 has been below normal, 5.69 inches, 1.94 inches, 6.79 inches, and 2.81 inches in the respective years. The total annual rainfall, how-

ever, apparently does not influence the amount of runoff so much as does the character of the rainfall. Rains falling torrentially results in greater loss of both soil and water than those which fall slowly. On May 10 a rain of .91 inch, falling in one and one-half hour, produced a runoff of .39 inch on a control plot with a two per cent slope, while a rain of 2.42 inches, which fell in 15 hours on October 6, caused a runoff of only .06 inch on the same plot. The soil losses were in approximately the same proportion as the water losses.

Rapidity of Rainfall Important Factor

Although rapidity of rainfall plays an important role in determining the amount of runoff and erosion, there are other factors which exert an influence of considerable importance. Certain conditions, especially the physical properties of the soil together with the cultural treatment, tend to minimize or to increase the runoff losses, and these conditions vary from year to year. A fallow uncultivated plot with a 2 per cent slope has had an average yearly loss of 6.61 acre inches of water and 18 tons of soil as compared with 5.19 inches of water and 15 tons of soil

from a fallow cultivated plot with the same slope. A more striking difference in runoff losses is caused by the vegetative covering of the soil as is indicated by the average annual losses from plots of 2 per cent slope having the following treatment: Buffalo grass, 1.79 inch; milo, 2.29 inches; cotton, 3.43 inches; fallow cultivated, 5.19 inches.

On the field areas the different systems of terracing have greatly influenced the amount of water lost and this in turn has had a pronounced effect upon yields. This year the runoff loss from an area having level terraces with a two-foot vertical spacing was .69 inch as compared with .73 inch from an area having contoured rows but no terraces and 1.49 inches from an area having the rows running with the slope. An area which had level terraces and was diked to hold all the water that fell on it produced 281 pounds of seed cotton per acre; a similar area where 2.52 inches of water were diverted onto it from another source produced at the rate of 348 pounds of seed cotton per acre, while an area with the rows running with the slope produced only 25 pounds per acre. The fruiting period of cotton was exceedingly drouthy this year, and these results indicate the

practical value of conserving as much of the rainfall as possible.

Diverting Run-Off Water

Excellent results have been had with alfalfa by diverting runoff water from other areas onto the alfalfa land. This year a field of alfalfa which received 1.96 inches of water in addition to the yearly rainfall produced at the rate of 2304 pounds of hay per acre. Another field which had exactly the same treatment, except that it received only the water that fell on it, produced 371 pounds of hay per acre. Thus an increase in yield of 1933 pounds of hay per acre was brought about by the addition of 1.96 inches of water above the amount of rain falling on the area. These results show the feasibility of diverting onto alfalfa fields water from roadways and from lands that have runoff. Under the conditions obtaining at the Spur (Texas) Station, this is the only way that alfalfa has been grown successfully, and, no doubt, a similar practice on most of the upland soils of West Texas will need to be followed in order to grow this crop. At no time has any damage been done to either cotton or to alfalfa from holding all of the water on the land or from diverting ad-

ditional water on to it.

It is of interest to note the effect on runoff of terraces with and without fall. During the period of the test an area having level terraces with a two-foot vertical spacing has had an average yearly runoff of .67 inch. In another field where the terraces have a fall of three inches per 100 feet along the terrace, the runoff has averaged 2.67 inches per year. The runoff figures have stood in approximately the same proportion in each year of the test and leave no doubt that level terraces are preferable to sloping terraces in West Texas.

The satisfactory results obtained on ten-acre areas by using waste water to supplement the rainfall have led to an extension of the project to include a 120-acre tract of land. The runoff water from a 1200-acre watershed formerly drained across this tract a distance of one mile. A system of level terraces in which each terrace has one end open has been constructed so that this water must now travel a distance of six miles back and forth across the land before the outlet is reached. Measuring devices have been placed so as to measure the water flowing onto and off the tract.

BACK TO THE FARM MOVEMENT

The back-to-the-farm movement in Texas is assuming substantial proportions, and promises to be of help in solving the problem of unemployment and in bettering the economic condition of thousands of people in this State.

According to the agricultural editor of a leading daily paper of Texas, who

has made a survey of the drift from city and town to the country, during the spring just passed 2,477 families moved to farms in 102 counties in Texas. More than 50 per cent of the families returning to the land indicated they expected to remain permanently on the farm. The agricultural editor estimates, on the basis of the figures he has gathered, that approximately 74,000 persons will during the year 1932 go from urban

to rural districts. This is the largest movement from the city to the farm that this State has ever witnessed. Hitherto the drift has been strongly from farm to the city. In Southwest Texas the average movement to the farm last spring was 50 families per county. In East Texas the average was 39 families per county.

The return of many landlords to their farms also is noted in the survey.

TEXAS QUAIL LAW UPHeld

The Court of Criminal Appeals recently rendered an opinion which will doubtless have an important bearing on the Texas quail law, and make the enforcement thereof less difficult and more thorough.

The opinion dealt with the possession of quails during the closed quail seasons. A man from southwestern Texas

had been arrested on a charge of having a quail in his possession during a closed season. The man was convicted in a local court and a fine of ten dollars was assessed against him. The man convicted contended there was no law on the Texas statute prohibiting the possession of game birds during closed seasons, and appealed to the higher court, which upheld the verdict of the lower court.

CURRENT COMMENT

By J. H. LOWRY

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The Cotton Market

ANY seers, savants, political economists and price prognosticators are now rushing into print and telling the farmers about marketing their cotton. Some are urging the tillers of the soil to hold their fleecy staple for better prices; some advise early selling and some a gradual marketing. The man who has lived all his days in cotton regions never places a high estimate upon the intelligence of one who undertakes to forecast the gyrations of the cotton market. In the South most of us know that a human being can guess as accurately at the direction a flea will hop as at the turns the cotton market will take. We all know the market will go up or down, or remain as it is, but further than that no man knoweth. When a grower markets cotton, he takes a chance on the wheel of fortune; an honest, legitimate chance, to be sure, but a chance just the same.

Seventy Years of Freedom

Seventy years ago, September 22nd, President Abraham Lincoln read to his cabinet a proclamation giving freedom to the negro slaves of the Southern States. The proclamation followed the battle of Antietam, one of the bloodiest contests of the great internecine strife. The battle was a draw, though Lee won a technical and moral victory. President Lincoln had waited for a decisive victory to issue his proclamation abolishing slavery, but the decisive victory had not been gained and the people of the North were impatient. Thursday, September 22nd, marks seventy years of freedom for the blacks. The negroes have not made the progress expected, but they have moved forward somewhat. Seventy years after the war finds the people of the South still entertaining the feeling that their rights were invaded and they were wronged, but no son of the Southland envies the black man his freedom, and there are few who would see the chains of slavery forged again without a vigorous protest.

Yes, It Was a Famous Victory

Thirty-four years ago great excitement prevailed throughout our land. War had been declared against Spain earlier in the year, and as our country had not tried its hand at war for a long time, the issue for a time was doubtful. We had a very small army and a very poor navy, though we boasted much of the great battleships, Iowa and Oregon. On May 1 the glorious news came that Dewey had won a wonderful victory in Manila bay. He had in fact whipped and burned a few obsolete Spanish vessels. A little later on Teddy Roosevelt made his great charge up San Juan Hill, and then Schley put the fleet of Cervera out of commission, and the war was over. Following the war there was a great squabble between Schley and Sampson over who was in command when Cervera's ships were destroyed. Another shock came when Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila Bay, disposed of a house that had been given him by his grateful admirers. But thirty-four years have passed. Sampson, Schley, McKinley, Roosevelt, Shaf-

ter, Dewey and Cervera have joined the great majority and Americans have forgotten that we were ever mad at Spain. In truth, we were not very mad at Spain, and we are not sure we did anything worth while when we took Cuba, annexed Porto Rico and took charge of the Philippine Islands. But, like the affair at Blenheim, it was "a famous victory."

Cotton picking time is with us again. This means that the laws against gambling will receive many infractions during the next few months. The sons of Ham always take dice with them when they go to the cotton patch, and the dice always get them into trouble. No matter how heavy the fine or how near the officers, Sambo will try his luck with the dice when he gets to the cotton patch. I hardly ever take a position on a public question, but I have no hesitation in saying that the law against negroes shooting craps ought to be repealed. The Senegambians get too much fun out of the game to be denied the privilege of playing it, and it's such a slight offense against the State. Sometimes I am persuaded that negroes do not have to learn to play the game of craps, but know it intuitively. Quite frequently you find pickaninnies who cannot count up to five, who know at a glance when "seben or eleben" is thrown.

Foolish Standards

There are foolish standards of bravery and loyalty in every land. Some years ago the great Japanese general, Nogi, the military genius of Japan, cut his throat when Emperor Mushiito died. Had Nogi continued to live after his emperor passed away he would have been dubbed a coward, but because he cut his throat before the burial of the emperor his name will glitter as a hero upon the pages of Japanese history until that day in the distant future when the Japanese will erect a new and better standard of honor and heroism—then he will be dubbed a weakling, too frail to stand against a senseless, cruel custom. We look with pity and horror upon a civilization which permits and yields to such a standard, but upon close examination we find that some of our standards of honor and bravery are just as foolish. The papers report that a Texan called a neighbor a liar recently, and that the neighbor shot him to death. Good sense would have prompted the man who was called a liar to prove that he was not a prevaricator, if he was not, but he was a slave to a false standard of honor, and too weak to stand being called a liar, and so he committed murder and destroyed himself forever.

Mosquitos

Sorry to have to say it, but mosquito time has come again. But keep it in mind, dear reader, that there are mosquitos and mosquitos, and it depends altogether on which particular tribe of the family bites you as to the malady that will prey upon your frame as a result of the bite. The Anopheles mosquito carries malaria in its bill, while the Stegomyia dispenses yellow fever—that is the female Stegomyia. An ordinary mosquito does nothing

more than destroy your religion. By keeping close watch on your mosquito visitors you may easily know what malady you are to suffer from and prepare for the ordeal. The Anopheles, or malaria mosquitos, have long, slender palpi and sit on your body in an angle, while the ordinary mosquito keeps its body parallel with the body on which it rests. If the mosquito visitor has striped legs, it is the deadly female Stegomyia, and you will have yellow fever.

Rachel, Sookie and Dinah are now happy in the cotton patches, but deep gloom hovers over the homes where white housewives dwell. Ask one of these white housewives today what is the world's greatest need, and she will instantly say, "a mighty influx of colored washwomen who can't pick cotton."

Citizenship

I am convinced a very large per cent of Americans fail to take their citizenship seriously. Some of us take it as a joke, some as a game, and some merely as a chance to help friends or grind axes. It is difficult for us to keep in mind the duties citizenship imposes upon us. We are too prone to see in citizenship an opportunity to construct a steam roller, that we may flatten somebody we don't like. Too frequently we make of this priceless gift a weapon to slay an enemy, or a derrick to elevate a friend. The duty of citizenship is committed to each person as a trust, to be discharged always for the common welfare and the higher purpose. A ballot is to be used for the benefit of mankind, and not for the advantage of individuals. Speed the day when all of us will take our citizenship seriously—when we will study and pray that the gift may be used to promote justice, righteousness, and make our fellowmen their own levers to raise themselves to better estate.

This scribe is a true-blue when it comes to standing hitched when his political party makes a nomination. You'll be bound to admit this when I relate a circumstance or two. Texas now has a real candidate for Vice President. This candidate used to play short-stop on a baseball team that occasionally came to my home town and cleaned up with the home team. Furthermore, said candidate for Vice President used to court a girl that I was very anxious to hang around, and quite frequently I lost a date because of him. And yet, I am as strong as horse-radi for the Texas candidate for Vice President. Would it be possible for any man to give stronger proof of party and State loyalty?

Cosmetic manufacturers say the average woman spends ten dollars a month for beauty aids. I don't say the money is wasted, because I know the dears get a world of satisfaction out of applying the aids, and looking in the mirror after the aids are applied. But dears, it is a waste of your precious time. If there wasn't a lip stick or a rouge pot in all the world, you'd still be the prettiest things on earth and lay the tints of the rose, the blush of the peach, the hues of the daisy, the daf-

fodil, the dandelion and the dahlia all in the shade.

Another Idol, Shattered

The hand of the iconoclast has been laid upon another of the country's sacred institutions, and a wonder that long cheered, comforted and bewildered mankind has passed. The government has given to the world the verdict that all kinds of divining rods are without value in locating minerals or water underground. So the divining rods and the water witches now take their place in the scrap pile beside other wonders that were but are not.

In my section of the country we know little of any form of the divining rod save the forked switch with which wells of water have been located since time was young. All of us were taught from infancy to look with reverence upon the forked switch and to bow in lavish homage before the men in whose hands the switch would turn to mark the place where water might be found. We would have gone on so believing had the government geological survey kept quiet. The turning of the switch, the government says, is due to unconscious movements of the muscles. In tests made where water had been located by approved water witches, water was found at the same depth all around the places where the switch revolved in the witch's hands. We all surrender the water witch and his forked switch with tears of regret, but science has spoken and we must submit to the shattering of another idol.

Not for the Best

Like all other people I frequently sit in the presence of the dead and hear a good minister try to comfort bereaved ones by saying the death of their loved one was for the best. Perhaps the remains are those of a stalwart young man, full of hope and promise, and cherishing noble longings for the strife, or of a lovely young woman, thoroughly equipped for a career of love and usefulness. On such sad occasions I try to say with the minister that death was for the best, and yet my heart and mind tell me it was not for the best. I cannot believe it is best for death to come to one who gives promise of usefulness while he or she is young and strong, with the dew of youth and innocence upon the brow and eternal springtime in the heart, neither can I believe it was part of the divine plan or the will of the Creator that such a one should have died. Such a death, it seems to me, is a reflection on our civilization. It is indisputable evidence that man has not completed the task of subduing and bringing order to the earth that God assigned him. Perhaps it is a snow-white coffin, in which rests the marble clay of a dimpled darling. Possibly the little life was choked out by the awful diphtheria. I cannot believe that God wished the death of the little one. I prefer to believe that the Creator of that little life would have been pleased if it had been snatched from the jaws of death through the use of anti-toxin or some other specific for the awful disease. Death of the young and strong is evil, and man's greatest duty is to overcome evil and do away with it. Man has done much. He has met

millions of the young at the portals of the grave and turned them back into the busy scenes of life. But man has not done all the work assigned him. Some day he will grow full-statured and far-seeing, and then he will complete the task.

When a fellow is broke, he frequently finds that he can get along fairly well with cheaper things. Once upon a time I lost my twenty-five dollar glasses, and as I didn't have twenty-five dollars with which to buy more, I was sure I was ruined. While casting about for a friend who would loan me twenty-five, I stumbled upon some glasses that could be bought for fifteen cents. Luckily I had fifteen cents, and made a purchase. I wore those glasses three years, and during the time I wore them I saw everything that was worth seeing. Come to think of it, those good old octogenarians I knew back in Tennessee, who bought two-bit specs from a peddler, could see a gray squirrel in the tallest tree, and plump the squirrel's eye every time with their old cap-and-ball rifles.

The gold standard is getting some rather hard knocks now from the nations of the world and it's beginning to look good for silver. Several nations have quit the gold standard, and a few of America's financiers have turned against it. But I must warn those who are trying to send the gold standard to the discard that they have tackled a man's job. Billy Bryan, Dick Bland, Coin Harvey and the writer went after the gold standard back in 1896, and it appeared for a time that we had the yellow metal pulverized, but when the votes were counted what a mess we were in. But we did make a big noise.

I, like most people, like visitors. But I want it distinctly understood that when visitors come to my den, they must come with a desire to listen and not with the hope of being listened to. I am several years behind with the expression of my views on how this government should be conducted, and how this country got in such a devil of a fix.

Helping My Party

On this the eighth day of August I find myself trying to pen a few lines, but my mind is not on work. I am in the spirit of politics and am anxious to do something for my party. I have been asked for a contribution of money to help the cause along, but the depression has depressed my purse until it is thinner than the lean edge of an attenuated wafer. I would like to take the stump and pelt the enemy with sulphurous gems of oratory, but, alas, I have false teeth, and every time I attempt a flight of eloquence the manufactured molars leave their moorings and give embarrassment and humiliation. And so, feeling that I must do something for my party, I am going to write a poem, and here it is:

Go roach the Democratic mule
And give him lots of hay;
He meets the Republican elephant
Just three months from today.
Like a warped bologna he will look
When he bumps him for the fray.
But when he lands on Jumbo's slats,
Those slats will cave away.

King Fashion, Old Fraud, Still Reigns Supreme

By JOE SAPPINGTON

622 Sedwick Ave., Waco, Texas.

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King Fashion, the most fickle and tyrannical ruler to afflict humanity, still sits upon his throne and waves his scepter over the sons and daughters of men, no matter where they reside—whether in the jungles of darkest Africa, gay Patee, or Cave Creek, where I first saw the light of day. He began his reign when the world was young, wild and woolly. Probably his first decree was delivered to the cave man—how to wear his breech-cloth and the proper way to wield a club when wooing his sweetheart.

People today are no more subservient to the mandates of fashion than they were back in Colonial days, when men wore velvet knee-breeches and powdered wigs done up in ribbons, and women wore hoop skirts, frizzled hair and three-story hats.

As a young man I was a slave to fashion, ever ready to obey its behests, no matter how ridiculous and exacting they might be. But as I grew older and stiffer in my joints, I became rebellious and flattered myself that I was through with silly fashions; however, I was mistaken, and never realized what a strangle-hold it had on me until last week when, on account of the economic depression, I changed from a

stylish cut coat and trousers, badly frayed and thread-bare in spots, to a suit I had bought in those plethoric days when cotton was selling for two-bits a pound and a dollar bill looked like thirty cents.

Family Wisecracks

There was not a break in this suit of clothes, besides it was made of fine all-wool material. Nothing was wrong with it, though the tail of the coat was about four inches too short to be fashionable and the pant legs a little tight, short and peg-bottomed. I felt proud of the suit until my family began wisecracking.

"Daddy, I didn't know you had been invited to a tacky party; hope you will have a nice time and win the first prize," observed our daughter, as I came into the parlor pulling at my pant legs.

"I wouldn't wear that suit to a dog's funeral, on a bet, unless the funeral took place at midnight," remarked our son while looking through the sport page of a morning newspaper. Then my wife had her fling:

"Let your daddy wear it if it pleases him. All he lacks of being a clown is a little derby hat and a pair of white socks. If he could sing and dance we might hire him out to some vaudeville company for a funny stunt at a dollar a night."

"What ails this family is that you

are long on style and short on brains," I said, in a loud injured tone of voice, while slamming the door behind me.

Clothes-Conscious

But their caustic criticisms made me clothes-conscious and uncomfortable, and to save my life I couldn't keep from viewing myself in every show window I passed that morning. I finally slipped back home and put on my other suit and tried my derndest to look like a martyr the rest of the day.

The Prince Albert coat, celluloid collar and Congress shoes made their appearance in the Cave Creek community about the time I started courting the girls. By strict economy, hard work and sale of a bull yearling, I came into possession of all three of the above mentioned articles. My first opportunity, after purchasing this ultra fashionable outfit, to make my debut into Cave Creek's inner social circle was at a Fourth of July picnic. I must have made a dazzling appearance that morning as I came dashing up on my pony, dressed in the very pink of fashion. I tried to assume a bored expression in the presence of my admirers, though I was extremely happy, believing I was the cynosure of all eyes. I did much posing, and "showed off" in various attitudes. But it was an extremely hot day and I became more and more uncomfortable. My shoes were too tight and, to add to this discomfort, my celluloid collar was rubbing my ears raw and the heavy suit was making me sweat from every pore. I stood it as long as I could and when the band started playing "Dixie" for about the ninth time, I slipped out to where my horse was tied and left for home.

Debut at Wrong Season

I wish I knew how much that togger weighed, not counting the perspiration it had soaked up. The trouble with me, I had made my debut at the wrong season—I should have waited till hog-killing time to wear heavy winter clothing.

Styles come and go, and are out of date more quickly now than they used to be. A few months since I noted a cover design on one of America's most popular magazines, that seemed highly humorous, due to the fact that it depicted fashions back twenty years ago. But if that cover design picture had been published twenty years ago, instead of creating merriment it would have been admired and commented upon for its up-to-dateness in portraying the latest in outing apparel for men and women and the last word in private transportation. The scene on the front cover of this magazine depicted a man wearing a long linen duster, derby hat, goggles, gauntlet gloves, driving a high-wheel, chain-drive automobile that cranked at the side and had no wind shield. He was accompanied by his wife, attired in a dress buttoned up to her chin, silk mits, tall hat topped with a dead bird and covered with a heavy veil.

What changes will the next twenty years bring in styles and fashions of today? Let those answer who laugh at that cover design I have just described.

King Fashion still sits upon his throne, laughing at the silly antics and whimsical changeability of his subjects.

For the Son of man is come to save that which was lost. Matt. 18:11.



"I must have made a dazzling appearance."

PARIS HAS BARREL FACTORY
The Houston Cooperage and Tub Company has located a plant in Paris for the manufacture of barrels and tubs. The first truck load of completed barrels was turned out from the new plant in May.

TEXAS LEADS IN VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS
Texas in 1931 shipped 7364 carloads of mixed vegetables, California 6,141 cars, Colorado 4,207, Florida 4,195, and all other States together 9,222 cars. Texas alone accounting for almost one-fourth the Nation's total.

TEXAS LEADING MARKET FOR LIMA AND PINTO BEANS
Texas is the leading market for pinto beans, baby limas and blackeye peas, according to a survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of wholesale distribution of beans. Statistics were gathered from 3,000 leading wholesalers and reflect the consumption in distribution areas.

HAS EDITED PAPER 56 YEARS
James C. Son, of Palo Pinto, holds the record among Texas newspaper men for continuous service as editor of a newspaper. Mr. Son began publication of the Palo Pinto County Star in 1876. He is still editor and publisher of the same paper. Mr. Son is 84 years old, but is still active both as editor and as a mechanical worker in his print shop. His paper has never missed a regular issue since its publication was begun more than 56 years ago.

TEXAS WOOL CLIP 56,687,000 POUNDS
Texas in 1932 produced 56,687,000 pounds of wool, with an average of 7.9 pounds per clip, compared with 53,360,000 pounds in 1931, and an average clip of 7.8 pounds, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Texas easily leads the United States in the production of wool.

BIG TURKEY HATCHERY AND PACKING PLANT
Devine, Texas, has been selected by men of experience and capital for the biggest turkey hatchery, turkey breeding farm and turkey plant in Texas. The company backing the enterprise expect a daily output of 5,000 turkeys, will not only raise, dress and ship turkeys of their own breeding and raising, but will buy turkeys for shipment from the farmers surrounding Devine. Several thousand acres were purchased for breeding grounds. Four 16,000 unit Peterson incubators have been purchased and 10 brooder houses, 25x125 feet, will be erected.

TEXAS' BONDED INDEBTEDNESS
Texas has an outstanding bonded indebtedness of \$4,000,000, which has been in existence for many years. These bonds are owned by six institutions and the permanent school fund. The Legislature in the early seventies authorized these bonds, the money from which was used to safeguard the Texas frontiers, maintaining a force of Rangers and preventing raids by Indians. Several times later the State issued refunding bonds to take up those issued in behalf of the frontier and renewing them at lower interest, for in the early days these bonds bore seven per cent interest.

Ownership of these State bonds preserved in the State Treasury is as follows: Permanent school fund, \$2,772,000; permanent University of Texas fund, \$625,000; permanent A. & M. College fund, \$209,000; State Blind Institute fund, \$134,000; State Deaf and Dumb Institute, \$104,000; State Hospital for Insane, \$126,000; State Orphans Home, \$30,000.

\$149,000,000 TAX PAID IN TEXAS
According to the report of Moore Lynn, State Auditor, the Texas taxpayer digs down in his pocket for around \$149,000,000 a year, exclusive of the gasoline tax and other special taxes collected by the departments of the State government. The report was submitted in compliance with a law passed by the last Legislature.

The report showed that for the last fiscal year total taxes were \$149,880,675. And the State got only about one-sixth of this amount. Most of it went to the other 8,999 taxing units in Texas. This was the first time that such a summary had been made.

Counties got \$35,610,858, which is 23 per cent of the total; cities, \$43,093,791, or 28 per cent; school districts, \$32,469,605, or 21 per cent; road districts, \$6,446,592, or 4.3 per cent, and the State, \$26,863,141, or 17.9 per cent.

The taxes excluded from the summary were the gasoline, gross production, gross receipts, franchise and other taxes collected direct by State departments, as well as auto licenses.

ENVELOPE FACTORIES IN TEXAS
There are four envelope factories in Texas, and the factories can produce two million envelopes a day, or a total of 600 million a year. While this sounds like a great many envelopes, it is nevertheless but a small fraction of the total number of envelopes used in the State every year.

MANY IRRIGATION PLANTS IN BAILEY COUNTY
It is estimated that about 100 irrigation plants are at present in operation in the Blackwater Valley in Bailey county. An increased acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, onions, watermelons, chili, peas, beans, sweet corn and other special crops is being grown under irrigation in the valley this season.

STATE SCHOOLS REQUEST LESS
The State supported colleges of Texas this year are asking \$13,425,000 less than requested of the Legislature two years ago. In 1930 the Texas college system requested of the Board of Control and Legislature \$31,254,000 for the biennium, while the board recommended but \$17,838,000. This year the educational institutions are cutting their requests to the figure recommended by the board to the Forty-second Legislature. The Legislature is expected to effect further reductions.

ONLY 4 PASSENGERS KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK IN YEAR
Only four passengers lost their lives in railway train accidents (collisions, derailments, etc.) in the United States in 1931, the lowest number of such fatalities ever reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission in any one year.

Of the four passenger fatalities three resulted from one accident, when a passenger train was derailed, and the fourth was from a collision between two trains. For each such fatality in train accidents, the railroads carried 150,093,000 passengers. Traveling at the rate of 35 miles an hour, this means a passenger might travel continuously for 17,975 years before meeting with a fatal accident. Put in another way, this degree of safety in transportation means one might circle the earth 221,382 times before being caught by the law of average.

EAST TEXAS SLASH PINE MAKE SEED CROP
From Kirbyville comes the announcement of the appearance of what appears to be the beginning of the first crop of seeds of slash pine set out in experimental plantings in East Texas forests by the State Forestry Service. It has long been a question when these trees would seed under Texas conditions. W. E. Bond, of the State Forestry Service in 1926 set out twelve-month-old seedlings at a Substation No. 4 in Newton county. But there were some slash pines planted from seed in 1918, of which all but six died. These trees and some of the latter plantings are now making their first burrs, which will be due to ripen this fall. State Forestry officials are of the opinion that seed from the burrs will produce hybrid trees, since no male slash pine flowers have been observed so far. It is probable that crosses between longleaf and slash will result.

LONHORN CAVE DEVELOPED
Lonhorn Cave, which was recently discovered in Burnet county, between Marble Falls and Burnet, promises to become one of the show places of Texas in the near future, and toward which the eyes of all tourists will be turned.

The great cave has proved to be a fantastic underground fairyland. It is said to be the third largest cavern in the world, excelled in size only by Carlsbad cavern and the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

A tract of over two thousand acres of land adjoining the cave was recently deeded to the State through the efforts of the chairman of the State Park Board. The park and cave have been formally opened to the public.

The cave is to have a tunnel eight miles long, and trails are being built throughout the explored area. Every comfort and convenience is being provided for the influx of visitors expected soon.

Among the conveniences which have or will be provided are modern electrical lighting equipment in the natural theater grounds and swimming and fishing facilities in the park grounds.

DON'T FORGET THE AMENDMENTS
While the voters of Texas are giving attention to the election of National and State officers, they should not forget that nine constitutional amendments are to be voted on at the November election, and that each of the proposed amendments is of great importance to the people of the State. Some of the proposed amendments involve radical changes in various practices of the government, and if adopted will have far-reaching effect. The proposed amendments to be voted on in November are:

The amendment restricting the right to vote on bond issues to owners of property duly rendered for taxation.

The amendment giving exemption from State taxes to \$3,000 of the assessed value of all residence homesteads.

The amendment allowing the investment of University funds in county bonds, city school bonds, municipal bonds of Texas counties and cities, as well as in Federal and State bonds to which investment is now restricted.

The amendment providing a new system for tax sale of delinquent property, with lower redemption costs if redeemed during the first year.

The amendment prohibiting release of indebtedness to the State of any unit thereof except delinquent taxes which have been owing ten years.

The amendment permitting the retired United States soldiers to vote.

The amendment authorizing the Texas Centennial Celebration and permitting the Legislature to make appropriations therefor.

The amendment combining the offices of tax collector and tax assessor in all counties having 10,000 or more population.

The amendment changing the law governing the voting of bonds so that Gulf counties may issue bonds for sea walls and other protective works with a favorable vote of two-thirds of the property owners voting, instead of two-thirds of all property owners as at present.

MEAT PACKERY AT STATE PRISON
An important move to be made by the Texas penitentiary system is the launching of a meat packery at the Central Prison farm near Sugarland. The packing and canning unit of the prison system is the beginning of what the officials hope will be developed into a great vocational training place for State prisoners, and a source of food supply for inmates of all State institutions.

It is hoped and believed that this will serve the double purpose of equipping men for useful occupations after their return to civil life, and of saving the taxpayers vast sums of money. The prison system has vast tracts of land, and also thousands of prisoners, who must be kept busy. It is the purpose of the managers of the system to grow food for all of the State institutions, and then to give the prisoners such useful work as canning the products of gardens and fields and packing meats raised on the farms. The cotton acreage on the farms was reduced fully one-third this year, and the acreage devoted to corn, truck and feed increased fully that much. The scheme is to make the prisoner make their own living and also feed the thousands of inmates of the State's eleemosynary institutions. The meat bill, the State's largest item of grocery expense, will be eliminated by the packery. The cannery has turned out tens of thousands of cans of corn, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables.

When the industrial plant and general agricultural program reach their full development it expects to save the State more than a million dollars annually. And in addition to this great saving, the prisoners will be given better training and better food.

MUSEUM REPRESENTS 60 YEARS OF COLLECTION
One of the most complete and interesting collections of historical relics to be found in the Southwest is owned by John B. Dunn, of Corpus Christi.

Mr. Dunn, who is now in his eighties, began sixty years ago the collection of the relics which now make his museum the show place of Corpus Christi, and which many people travel hundreds of miles to see. And Mr. Dunn is still active in collecting, just as anxious to enlarge and make more interesting his collection as he was thirty and forty years ago. The collection, while including many other interesting relics, runs largely to firearms, in which Mr. Dunn has had a keen interest from childhood.

One of the first relics to find a place in the embryonic museum was a fragment of a bomb shell fired by Napoleon's artillery and struck the house occupied by Lord Wellington as headquarters. This was sent Mr. Dunn by a young Belgian soldier who had served under Maximilian in his ill-fated campaign in Mexico. This same Belgian's friend sent two rare horse pistols, one dated 1500 and the other 1600; both were flint locks originally but had later been converted into cap and ball types. The latter was used in the Napoleonic wars.

The doorstep leading to the museum is the vertebrae of a mammoth whale which was washed ashore, and the door-knocker is a sacred Chinese dog in brass.

Every period of American history is represented in the long gun rack—the long rifle of the early settlers, a San Jacinto rifle, a gun that was used in the battle of Palo Alto, a sharp rifle used by John Brown at Harpers Ferry and a carbine used by Pancho Villa's men at Columbus, New Mexico. The collection of side arms is also complete. There is a sword used by Von Blucher's men at Waterloo, and one used by Lafayette's men. The World War collection is extensive and is being constantly added to.

THE BEE AND HONEY INDUSTRY IN TEXAS
Texas is one of the large producers of honey and should become the largest producing region of this commodity. The climate of Texas is ideal for honey production, and with such a profusion of wild flowers, it is possible to produce honey here at a lower cost than it can be produced anywhere in the country. And honey produced from cotton blossoms, of which Texas has such a wealth, is said to be the very best, both in flavor and color.

According to T. W. Burleson, President of the Texas Honey Producers Association, the normal production of honey in Texas is about fifteen million pounds a year. About seven hundred Texans are engaged in the commercial production of honey. The Uvalde area is the largest producing section, but honey is produced commercially in nearly every section of the State. Mr. Burleson, the President of the Association, is one of the large producers, and probably the largest producer of honey in the State. He resides at Waxahachie, and began producing honey in a small way thirty years ago. He now has 2,500 colonies of bees, each colony consisting of between 75,000 and 100,000 bees, which are distributed over various sections of Ellis county, the colonies being divided among sixty apiaries.

A little more than one-half of Mr. Burleson's colonies are in permanent locations; the others are moved from place to place as the season advances. In the early spring, when the wild flowers are in bloom, the movable colonies are placed around the hill country where the flowers bloom in the greatest profusion. Later, when the cotton begins to bloom, they are moved down into the cotton fields.

Last year Mr. Burleson produced 125,000 pounds of honey, and this year he expects to produce 200,000 pounds, having added several colonies of bees. He also ships a great many bees to the North, and receives from the sale of bees almost as much from the sale of honey.

Hermit's Rare Books Left University

By **GEORGE OVIE HOPKINS**
Norman, Oklahoma.
(Copyright, 1932, by The Home Color Print Co.)

HE WAS called the "Intellectual Hermit," the "Recluse of Coopertown Valley," whose collection of books and scientific magazines for the past 30 years were placed recently in the library of the University of Oklahoma.

"Over 400 first editions of books have been discovered by librarians from the hermit's 15,000 volumes, one of the most amazing collections ever assembled by an individual in the Southwest," says J. L. Rader, University librarian. No monetary value has been placed on the collection by the University, but from the standpoint of students, interested in research work, the collection is extremely valuable.

Lived on Quarter Section in Wichitas
Prof. Joseph E. Hallinen, the hermit's name, lived on a quarter section of land nestled in the shadows of the Wichita mountains, at the foot of Saddle mountain, near Hobart, Okla. He died Feb. 13, 1932, alone in his shack, satisfied with having lived as a hermit, scientist, scholar and gentleman for 31 years. Though uninviting on the outside, the shack housed bookcases filled with rare volumes, magazines, and treatises on many scientific subjects.

Hallinen was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1894. He was 34 years of age when he started teaching in Illinois and Indiana. He received his professorship at the University of Chicago. He taught mathematics and physics at the University of Oklahoma in 1900-1901.

When the government advertised the opening of Kiowa-Comanche Indian Territory, it afforded the scientist an

opportunity to realize a long-cherished dream. He came to El Reno in 1901 and drew a lucky number from a huge wheel.

He chose the 160 acres of land at the foot of a mountain less than three miles southeast of Coopertown. The land, along Elm creek bottom, was adapted for raising cotton, corn, wheat and other crops.

The 160 acres to this day has not been broken by plow. Once Hallinen let neighbors pasture cattle on the land, but canceled the agreement when the cows ate plants he could not classify.

Nursed Bushes Back to Health
During a drouth he permitted farmer friends to haul water from Elm creek, adjacent to his land, but compelled them to take a different path each time to the creek, for he did not wish to see a path beaten through the prairie grass.

He believed in paying for everything, and would not accept an empty box from a groceryman without paying for it. He brought food to his shack by the carload. At one time he was feeding 32 cats; the cats had a special entrance to the house through a hole drilled under a window.

The professor would watch for hours and hours the actions of wild animals and insect life, ranging from ants to coyotes. He was deeply offended when this animal and insect life was killed or bothered. He allowed wasps and mud-daubers to build at will in his house. Shortly after settling on the 160 acres, he built a dam across Elm creek, but promptly blasted it when he caught hunters killing ducks from the pond. He was constantly nursing plants and trees back to life.

Handled Own Contested Case in Court
When he settled on the 160 acres of land, in 1917, his title was contested on the grounds that he had not lived on the land the specified amount of time required by law. Hallinen handled his own case in court and won.

Neat and cultured, Professor Hallinen chose to live a solitary life and never invited visitors to his home, but was courteous when visitors called. He arranged with an undertaker for his own burial a year before death. His request for a quiet and simple funeral was carried out. At one time he was chemical superintendent for the Rumely Company in Laporte, Indiana.

Although a hermit, the professor had ample means. He kept his money in open bank accounts and his bonds in bank deposit boxes.

Among the first editions found in Hallinen's collections are books by Brete Harte, James Whitcomb Riley, Eugene Field, Joaquin Miller, Helen Hunt Jackson, Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, George W. Cable, Henry James and Ambrose Pierce.

There is a copy of "Conquest of Herando De Soto," by Theodore Irving, nephew of Washington, Irving, one of the first books written on De Soto. A copy of "Colonel Crockett's Adventures in Texas," published in 1836, and now very rare. A letter signed by Prince Bismark, written in the 18th century, was in the collection.

Whether there was an outstanding reason for Hallinen's self-imposed hermitage, other than his love for books, flowers, plants, animals, the solitude of the mountainous country and his desire to study uninterrupted, is not known.

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INVEST a part of your earnings in permanent improvements about your place. Remodel your home or farm buildings, or add that new building you have been needing for so long. Money spent wisely now will bring large returns in the future.

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NAILS LUMBER SHEET ROCK

FIRST MOVIES
by FELIX RIESENBERG

Tenth Instalment.

SYNOPSIS: Johnny Breen, 16 years old, who had spent all of his life aboard a Hudson river tug-boat plying near New York, is tossed into the river in a terrific collision which sinks the tug, drowns his mother and the man he called father. Ignorant, un-schooled, and fear driven, he drags himself ashore, hides in the friendly darkness of a huge covered truck—only to be kicked out at dawn—and into the midst of a tough gang of river rat boys who beat and chase him. He escapes into a basement doorway where he hides. The next day he is rescued and taken into the home of a Jewish family living in the rear of their second-hand clothing store. He works in the sweatshop and is openly courted by Becca—the young daughter. The scene shifts to the home of the wealthy Van Horns—on 5th Avenue, where lives the bachelor—Gilbert Van Horn—in whose life there is a hidden chapter. That chapter was an affair with his mother's maid, who left the house when he was accused. The lives of Johnny Breen and Gilbert Van Horn first cross when Van Horn sees Breen win his first important ring battle. Pug Malone, fight trainer, rescues young Breen from a crooked manager, takes him in hand, finds Breen cannot read and starts him to night school and the world commences to open for Johnny Breen.

Malone, an old-timer, is backed in a health-farm venture—taking Breen with him. There they meet and come to know Gilbert Van Horn. John attracts Van Horn, who learns of Breen's mother, named Harriet. Learning John's desire for an engineering course at Columbia University—he advances the money. John comes to know Josephine, Van Horn's Ward. Now we find John at school, Breen grinds so hard he verges on a nervous breakdown. Van Horn steps in again to help save him.

done it. If he had thought, he could have managed it himself; but it was a compliment to John, and any one who helped John, helped him.

"No sense her congratulations. John, you'll be seeing her soon. Then this winter, when you get started on your work, we'll all be in the city together. Think of it, you might have gone west, or to Brazil, on that railroad, or up to Alaska on that survey."

"No, Gil, I'm set on the city. Biggest engineering problem in the world I expect to be here all my life."

"Well, the Van Horns have always stuck to New York," Gilbert looked at the boy, closely, as he said it. John Breen was thinking of other things, not of the Van Horns.

John came down to the city on a Friday. Reported at Division Headquarters, saw huge offices filled with men working at drafting boards, or engaged in calculating. Other men, wrought with mud-splattered boots, some carrying tunnel lamps, came in from a dented car just hauled up at the curb. These were executive engineers, members of the field force. The walls were covered with profiles, with progress markings. A contagious air of intense activity held sway. It seemed to

like a war," he added with a certain pride. "You got your orders, see Hurbert at eight, sharp, blue Monday, and the pronto! pronto! pronto! 'Hey, you!' he bent to the eye-piece of the telescope and bawled at his assistants. 'Left, dammit, left! Don't you fellows know the signals?' Malling straightened himself with a smile of important disgust.

Continued Next Week.

TEXAS SHIPS 96 CARS OF EGGS IN AUGUST

Austin, Texas, Sept. 7.—Poultry and egg shipments to other states from Texas during July amounted to 96 cars or 16 per cent less than the 115 cars shipped out of the State in July, 1931, according to the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas. The decline occurred in poultry shipments which were 39 per cent less than in July a year ago. Egg shipments of 38 cars were 13 per cent greater than the 33 cars shipped in the corresponding month last year.

"Receipts of eggs from other states totaled only four cars compared with seven cars in July, 1931," the report said. "Two cars were shipped in from Oklahoma and one each from Kansas and Missouri."

"Egg prices in New York showed marked improvement during the early part of July, as a result of the relatively small receipts of good eggs; but much of the gain was lost later in the month when the higher prices attracted larger supplies."

"Storage holdings of eggs as of August 1 was much below those of last year. Total case equivalent of both shell and frozen eggs on August 1, 1932, was 9,236,000 cases or 27 per cent less than the 12,781,000 cases on the corresponding date last year."

"While the storage situation is favorable for stronger egg prices an offsetting factor recently has been a relative increase in receipts at the principal markets compared with last year. While receipts continue to lag behind those of last year the difference is not so great as it was earlier in the year."



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A Bargain GOODYEAR SPEEDWAY
Supertwist Cord Tires

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Full Oversize	Price of Each	Each in Pairs	Tubes
30x3 1/2 Reg. Cl.	\$3.39	\$3.30	5.81
4.50-20	3.89	3.79	.91
4.50-21	3.95	3.85	.91
4.75-19	4.63	4.50	.94
4.75-20	4.70	4.57	.92
5.00-19	4.95	4.72	1.00
5.00-20	4.95	4.80	1.14
5.00-21	5.15	4.93	1.16
5.25-18	5.55	5.39	1.03

Cash Prices—Other Sizes in Proportion

Camp Branch
By BESSIE LITCHFIELD

We sure have been having some rain this week, although it is delaying corn gathering and cotton picking, it is appreciated by everyone. The rain here has done no damage yet, but don't know what it will do if it keeps on raining.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Horton and children of Hico spent while Wednesday night visiting Mr. and Mrs. Earl Land and daughter, Helen.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Land spent while Wednesday night visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jim Land.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Harris spent Thursday night with the former's parents. Mr. and Mrs. John Collier.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. White and Mrs. Roy Sears and daughter, Wanda, spent the first of the week in Bayor City.

Several of this community attended the party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Land Saturday night. Everyone reported a nice time.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nix and children, Dowl and Marie, spent Monday night in Hico.

Will Martin, C. L. White and Ralph Connally spent while Sunday with John Collier.

Earl Carroll, Bess Litchfield and Ella D. Collier spent while Sunday with Misses Martha and Mary Alton of Hico.

J. W. Tolliver of Greyville is visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Britton.

Frank Sears of Hico visited Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sears the latter part of the week.

Lawton Blackburn returned home from Breckenridge Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cooper and son, J. Boy, returned home last Monday from Amhurst and Petersburg where they have been visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blackburn and children spent last Monday in Glen Rose.

INTERESTING LETTER TELLS OF RECENT TRIP MADE BY FORMER HICOAN

1506 1-2 Grayson Ave. San Antonio, Texas Sept. 3, 1932.

The Hico News Review:

It would be of interest to the numerous friends of Mr. Luther Jenkins formerly of Hico, to know that he and St. Lieutenant Fred Reub of the station hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, made an official trip to Augusta, Georgia, with a patient for the U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital at Augusta.

They reported a very enjoyable trip, visiting seven different States also made sight seeing trips through the principal cities enroute, Houston, Texas; New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; and North Augusta, South Carolina.

Mr. Jenkins reported crops very poor in most of the States he visited, but highly compliments Texas, the home state, on being far ahead of the others, especially along agricultural lines. Houston seems to be just about as active commercially as New Orleans, or Mobile, which are all shipping points both by water and rail.

Saw mills and cotton mills along the route seem to be running on part time, some being closed down completely. Signs of the depression were noticed every where but indications of prosperity could be seen by the optimism shown by the general public as a whole.

Mr. Jenkins was four days on the trip from the 23rd of August until the 27th, being relieved of duty at the hospital on pass for ten days.

MRS. AVIS JENKINS.

Feeding 13 people in her own and her brother's family all the vegetables they could eat this season from her 50x175 foot garden is the record of Myrtle Maynard, 4-H club girl in the Murph Club in Smith county. The value of the garden products she estimates at \$292.20, and her garden cost \$1.90 she says.

lonier was the likeness of Josephine; in decollete and with a rose in her hair. Visitors to his room would glance at it approvingly. Malone and Harbord were there.

"A kick goes further than a kiss, when you're arguin' with a jackass." Malone swung a polished boot, one leg over the study table in John's room. Harbord was in the big chair by the window and John sat on the couch. "That kid there needed a kick, an' you give it to him, good an' hard." They were holding a post mortem over John's breakdown, and his almost immediate recovery. The city had simply floored him for a few counts and he was again on his feet, better than ever. "What John needs is strong medicine. I've trained him, tended bar 'long side of him, seen him dive in after learnin', seen him Allow it like a bloodhound; yes, an' stick, Harbord, stick at it night after night, diggin' on courses an' stuffin' himself with grammar, histry, an' arithmetic, an' readin' the guts out of his big books, like he was trying to find out somethin' irregular. His trouble, Harbord, is goin the whole hog, or none. He damn near killed himself when he learned to read, expected he could start right in an' find out everythin' there was.

there was. He was afraid there was not enough for him to learn." Pug looked at John, smiling. He liked a fighter and John was certainly that. "If the women ever get hold of him—Gawd help him, an' them."

John blushed furiously. Malone and Harbord looked at each other. Both glanced at Josephine's picture on the chiffonier; nothing had been said about it.

At last, in the spring, John graduated.

C. E. Civil Engineer! John Breen, C. E. John wrote his name again and again, always adding the significant letters for which he had struggled during four years that once seemed so long and then lay behind him like a sudden dream. It had been a fight it was always a fight in the greater city.



An impulse held them, the wild melody of the moment before seemed to reverberate through their minds.

He kept looking at his sheepskin, an elaborate parchment quaintly stating that he was entitled to "all the rights, privileges and immunities thereunto appertaining." He went to Greenbough carrying the precious screed clutched in his fist. Here was something to show to Pug, to prove that his studies had not been entirely in vain. Behind him the last days of the commencement kept recurring, brilliant flashes, intermingled with his dreams of what was to come, with thoughts of Josephine and comfortable interesting problems he would discuss with Gilbert Van Horn. Never had the campus been so afire with the spirit of youth.

Gilbert Van Horn returned to town and spent a week with John and Pug at Greenbough. He had kept away from the commencement. "Not feeling any too fit," was his excuse. In fact Gilbert was getting very close to the point where he would have to make a clean breast of things and take his chances with John—but always hoping against hope that something would turn up, "in a natural way." He kept his thoughts to himself and devoted a large part of his time to watching Josephine. Gerrit Rantoul, so he began to realize, was making remarkable progress with his work. Rantoul was a romantic figure, a man with a past shrouded in the glamour of adventure, of South American and African enterprises, a man glossed with the polish of an international experience.

But Rantoul was a good chap, as Gilbert had to admit. He secured an appointment for John Breen as Assistant Engineer on the great Catskill Aqueduct. "Subject, of course, to confirming examination."

"Mighty decent of him, John," Van Horn remarked. He felt a bit queasy that Rantoul should have

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends who were so kind and thoughtful following the recent death of our husband and father. We wish to express our appreciation for each and every act of kindness, and hope that should your home be darkened, we may be able to console you in like manner.—Mrs. R. C. Arrant and Family. 15-1p.

This Woman Lost 45 Pounds of Fat

"Dear Sirs: For 3 months I've been using your salts and am very much pleased with results. I've lost 45 lbs., 6 inches in hips and bust measure. I've taken 3 bottles—one lasting 5 weeks. I had often tried to reduce by dieting but never could keep it up, but by cutting down and taking Kruschen I've had splendid results. I highly recommend it to my friends."—Mrs. Carl Wilson, Mantion, Mich.

To lose fat SAFELY and HARMLESSLY, take a half teaspoonful of Kruschen in a glass of hot water in the morning before breakfast—don't miss a morning. To hasten results, go light on fatty meats, potatoes, cream and pastries—a bottle that lasts 4 weeks costs but a trifle—but don't take chances—be sure it's Kruschen—your health comes first—get it at any drug store in America. If not joyfully satisfied after the first bottle—money back.

(Advertisement)

Who's Who TODAY

"God made the country, but man put a mortgage on it."

IRVIN S. COBB

BACK TO SCHOOL!

Dear Children: School means learning, and learning means knowledge. Knowledge means success in the years to come. Study hard and Save Your Money, and you will come out ahead.

Start a Bank Account with us now and see how much you can add to it by next vacation time. You'll be surprised at how much you will have next spring.

The Hico National Bank

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And for trains arriving morning of Sept. 18. Return limit leaving prior to midnight Sept. 18. Good on all Katy trains within time limit including Texas Special. . . . Good in sleepers (Pullman fare extra).

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Famous TABLE D'HOTE MEALS AIR-COOLED DINERS ON TEXAS SPECIAL The BLUEBONNET

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NOW

IS THE TIME TO BUILD

Whether your building needs are large or small, you will find it to your advantage to act at once, while prices are lower than for the past 14 years.

Higher prices for cotton and other farm products and lower prices on lumber and building materials make the way easy for you.

Our prices on standard materials are at new low levels. Come in and let us estimate your bill.

Lumber is NOT an expense It's an investment!

Barnes & McCullough

"Everything to Build Anything"

Gordon

By MRS. G. W. CHAFFIN

We had a good rain this week in this community, which we all were proud to see. Abe Myers and children spent a few hours Wednesday night with Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Smith. Mrs. Sparks and daughter, Ola, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Bill Davis in Iredell. Miss Ozo Bowman and Mr. H. R. Smith were married August 27th at Meridian. The bride was born and reared here, and has many friends who wish for her and her husband much joy and happiness. Robert Kincannon of Glen Rose visited Wence Perkins and family this week end. Bryant Smith is helping Wick Simpson build a new house this week at Black Stump. Mr. Blackburn and family of near Fort Worth are visiting W. W. Newton and family this week end. Mr. and Mrs. Will Connally have moved to Iredell to be there to weigh cotton. R. J. Collier and family have moved in the house vacated by the Connally family. We are glad to have them in our community. Mr. and Mrs. John Tidwell of Iredell are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Smith. Sunday was Mr. Tidwell's birthday. Wence Perkins and family and Robert Kincannon of Glen Rose were visitors Sunday of Leonard Kincannon. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Smith and son spent Monday with Wick Simpson and family as Mr. Wick is helping build a house. Mr. Buckham and Gilt Newton were guests Sunday morning of G. W. Chaffin. Mrs. Jean Connally of Iredell spent a few hours Saturday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Newton to see Mrs. Buckham, whom they had not seen in sometime. Mrs. Dave Bullock and son spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Mitchell and daughter, Bettie Lee. Miss Bettie Lee accompanied Mrs. Bullock home and spent Thursday night. Mr. Mitchell and family and H. T. Airhart spent the week end in Galveston. Homer Lester and Clarence Stroud were in Glen Rose Sunday. Clarence Strong was in Hico Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sawyer visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Sunday afternoon. Misses Loraine and Annie Belle Tidwell of Iredell visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Smith Friday night. Gilt Newton visited Weston Newton and family the first of the week in the Mt. Zion community. Miss Nannie Bullock and son spent Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Lucial Smith and son, John D. Mrs. Lucial Smith and son, John D., visited Mrs. G. W. Chaffin Thursday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sawyer and G. W. Chaffin were guests at lunch Thursday of Abe Myers and children, helping Mr. Myers with his feed. Mr. and Mrs. Newton received news from their daughter, Minnie of Dallas that she had had an operation but was getting along fine. Mr. and Mrs. John Hanshaw and Ernest, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Lester and daughter and Mrs. Frank Lester attended the Lester family reunion at Iredell Monday at one of the parks.

FREE!

We will let you have a Kodak two days free, that is, pay no rent. This will enable you to make a selection of pictures without the expense of buying a Kodak. Make them now while conditions are favorable.

THE WISEMAN STUDIO



NEWS FROM IREDELL COMMUNITY

By MISS STELLA JONES

Mrs. Thelma Anderson and children visited her parents last week. Mrs. Jennie B. Bryan and Miss Maxidine Sadler were in Hico Friday afternoon. Mrs. J. O. Newsom and son of Fort Worth spent the week end here with relatives. Miss Jewell Davis and a friend of hers visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Davis last week end. Miss Dorothy Cook of De Leon visited Mrs. Burson and family last week. Miss Loraine Tidwell left Sunday for Addicks where she will begin her school at that place for another year. Master Thomas Huckaby of Cleburne is visiting in the F. O. Daves home. Mrs. Eld Laurence and son, Roy, and Miss Opal also Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cunningham left last week for Tahoka where they will visit and the ladies will look after school interest. Mrs. J. L. Tidwell and daughter, Loraine, were in Walnut last Wednesday afternoon. Charlie Tidwell, Miss Annie Belle, Miss Maggie and Miss Annie Maude Harris were in Meridian Saturday afternoon. Miss Clara and Virginia Hughes and their father attended the funeral of R. C. Arrant last Wednesday at Fair. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart from Pennsylvania are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ode Bryan. I. D. Hurt was in Dallas Saturday on business. Virgil McClintock of Paducah visited relatives here last week. Sid Justice of Alpine visited his sister and family, Mrs. Halley south of town. I. D. Hurt was in Hico last Friday. Mrs. Milton McClintock and little son spent last week here with relatives. Mrs. W. A. Huckaby visited last week in Whitney. Mrs. Jade Pike of Shamrock visited relatives here last week. Mr. and Mrs. Homer Woody are the proud owners of a beautiful new car. Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Burns were in Walnut Saturday afternoon. A. H. Barsh came in last week. He is busy getting ready for the beginning of another good school. Mrs. Marie Beard and little son, Wilson, of Waco, visited Mrs. Frank Sparks and daughter, Ola, last week. Mrs. Earl Havins and children of Dallas spent a part of last week with her sister, Mrs. Frankie Dawson and family. Raymond Newman has typhoid fever. We hope he will soon be well again. Misses Pearl and Marie Fouts spent the week end with Miss Betty Fouts. Mrs. Albert Pylant spent a day and night with Miss Nova Rodgers last week. Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Burns visited in Glen Rose last Sunday. Paul Patterson says he and his cousin who is visiting him, went to see all his relatives last week, but said he was fully caught up on hitch-hiking. The children have returned home from Fort Worth where they have been this summer. The young people enjoyed a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McAden last Saturday nite. Robert Kincannon of near Glen Rose visited relatives here last week. Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Phillips were in Waco one day last week. Albert Pike left for Weatherford last Sunday where he will enter school. Mrs. J. L. Davis and children are visiting her parents at Springtown. Word was received here Sunday that they would operate on Jim Davis Thursday. He is in a hospital in Oklahoma. J. D. Gregory spent the week end in Hico. Bill Clanton and daughter, Mrs. Sadler, were in Waco one day last week on business. Miss Eunice Davis is home from Wichita Falls. We are always glad to see her smiling face. The meeting at Rural Grove closed last Sunday with several additions to the church. We have had some good rains in the last week. Some few have been picking cotton and the hum of the gins have been heard. The new home of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Sadler will soon be completed. It is a beauty. Rev. Handwick of near Meridian visited Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dearing awhile Sunday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Dick Evans have moved in the Mitchell house. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Conley have moved in town to be close to his work. Mr. and Mrs. Willie Horton and family of Hico visited his mother, Mrs. Squires, last Sunday. Mrs. M. C. Duncan of Fair is visiting Mrs. Mary Squires for a while. Miss Manda Driver of Stephenville is visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dearing. Mr. and Mrs. Frankie Dawson and family visited their mother, Mrs. Washam and family last Sunday. Ed Lett and family of Dallas and little Miss Dorothy Holt visited relatives here last week end. Sam Simpson visited his parents here last week end. Wallace McDanel is visiting in Dallas this week.



Washington, D. C.—The feeling that economic conditions generally are improving is growing in Washington, with a good deal of argument on both sides as to whether this is going to develop fast enough to be of political value. Of course there will be an effort to make capital out of the national conference of business and industrial committees of the Federal Reserve districts which have been called upon by the President to meet in Washington on August 26th to map out a coordinated nation-wide program of action against the economic depression. That is to be followed on September 15th by another conference to consider means for the general introduction of the five day week in all branches of business and industry, and that will be followed in October by an international economic conference in London. What effect these conferences will have upon economic conditions is one question; what effect they may have upon the political situation is something else. Those International Debts. Leaders here see signs on both sides of the political fence of a much more common-sense attitude toward the debts which various European nations owe to the government of the United States. It is not thought that the people of the United States would tolerate for a minute any proposal to cancel these debts. But it is thought there would be a favorable reaction toward any sound proposal to settle them in something else besides hard cash. Senator Borah recently opened the door for discussion when he said that his insistence upon the payment of these debts in full and in gold would work to the detriment of the American farmer and producer he would favor some other way of settling them. Former Governor Alfred E. Smith not long ago proposed that some scheme of tariff adjustments between the United States and our debtors should be made so that credit on account of the debts could be given to nations buying our products in proportion to the amount of their annual purchases. And President Hoover, intimates that he would be willing to consider some means of settling these debts through the expansion of markets for the agriculture and labor. It is not a matter of record as to who it was that suggested that England and France might pay their debts to us by transferring to the United States the sovereignty of the West Indian Islands which they own. Perhaps the immediate benefit to us of the ownership of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Martinique, Barbados and the other Islands of the West Indies may not be apparent, but at least such an offer from those nations would be an evidence of good faith. There is an idea that it would be accepted. 21st Amendment? It is held by experienced political observers here that as certain

as anything can be, which has not yet taken place, that, regardless of the political complexion of the next Congress, legislation liberalizing the present liquor laws will be passed and a new constitutional amendment submitted leaving the question of prohibition up to the individual states. They think that legislation will retain Federal control, to a greater degree than in the old pre-prohibition days, over interstate traffic in liquor, between wet and dry states. It is remembered that there was always a question of the constitutionality of the pre-prohibition laws designed to prevent shipments of intoxicants into states that had voted themselves dry. If such an amendment is adopted it will not be, as many people seem to think, the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution. The present prohibition amendment is the eighteenth since the document was first promulgated in 1787. The Nineteenth Amendment, as everyone knows, is the woman suffrage amendment. But there are still pending for ratification by the states two other amendments to the Constitution, one of which is very likely to be fully ratified before next summer by the State Legislatures meeting during the coming winter. One of these, and the one first proposed, is an amendment to the Constitution giving congress and power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. This change in the fundamental law was proposed in the 68th Congress, in 1924, after the Supreme Court had decided that Congress did not have the power to forbid interstate commerce in the products of child labor. Only five states have ratified the amendment and it has been rejected twenty-five states, so that there is little likelihood of its becoming a part of the fundamental law of the land. Change for Inauguration. It is much more likely that the twentieth amendment will be one which changes the date of the inauguration of the President-elect and the date when the terms of newly elected members of Congress and the Senate begin. This so-called "lame duck" amendment was submitted last winter by the present Congress and has already been ratified by fourteen states. As the Constitution now stands, the President elected in November does not take office until the fourth of the following March. After this election and before the inauguration there is a final session of the hold-over Congress which was elected two years previously. Under this new amendment there would be no meeting of the old Congress in December, but the new Congress, elected in November, would take office on the third day of January and begin its sessions then, or the new President will be inaugurated on the 20th of January instead of March 4. The common sense of this amendment appeals to practically everybody. When the people vote a new deal in November it is absurd that they should have to wait until March for the new President to take office. Also, unless the new President immediately calls a special session of the new Congress, it is absurd to wait until a year from the December following the election before the new Congress can begin to function. Another point about the new amendment is that in case of a tie vote, when the Presidential electors meet in Washington the second week in January, the House of Representatives will decide the tie will be that which was elected at the same time the Presidential votes were cast in state of the holdover Congress from the previous administration.

NOTICE - TO - MILK PRODUCERS

We have purchased and will have installed in the near future - CHEESE MAKING EQUIPMENT

In doing this we will have a ready market for WHOLE MILK and will pay the highest market prices possible.

Now is the time to START FEEDING YOUR COWS So they will soon be up to production

Bell Ice & Dairy Products Co. HICO, TEXAS

IF YOU WANT Good Meats

Steak, roast, pork sausage, ham and all kinds of Meats, come or phone your order. We also carry a full line of fresh groceries in our store.

Our prices are reasonable, and your business is always appreciated.

J. E. BURLESON We Sell at the Very Lowest Margin At All Times

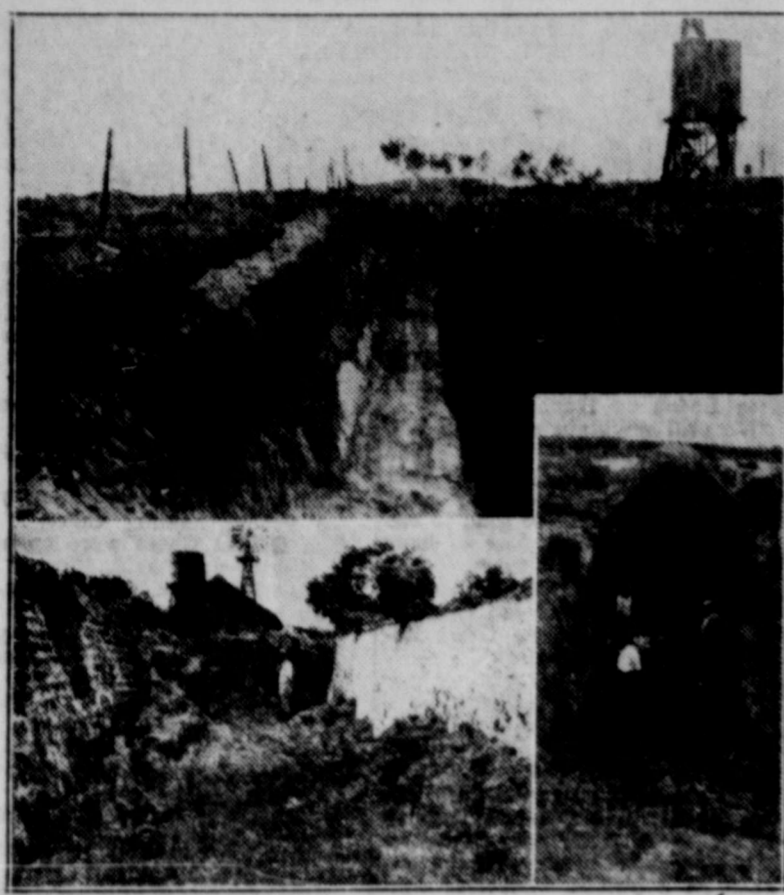
Your Old Lamp or Lantern is Worth \$1.50 on a NEW Coleman



Here's a real bargain! Your old lamp or lantern (any kind) is worth \$1.50 on the purchase of a new Coleman... for a limited time. See these up-to-date lamps and lanterns that give from 200 to 500 candlepower of pure white brilliance. The finest light for a penny a minute! They're modern to the minute!

See these up-to-date lamps and lanterns that give from 200 to 500 candlepower of pure white brilliance. The finest light for a penny a minute! They're modern to the minute! This Special Trade-In Offer and New Low Prices make it possible for you to have a high quality, genuine Coleman Lamp or Lantern at lowest cost... for as little as \$5.45. SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER or write us. THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE COMPANY Wichita, Kans. Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Los Angeles, Calif. (L7282)

Trench Silos for Big West Texas Feed Crop



JUST WHAT ITS NAME IMPLIES, a trench silo is simply a trench dug into the ground into which chopped feed crops may be stored for feeding as succulent ensilage to dairy cows, beef cattle and work stock during periods of dry pastures or bad weather.

TRENCH SILOS FOR STORING FEED ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

College Station, Sept. 7.—Trench silos for storing the abundant food crop in West Texas this year are recommended by M. R. Bentley, farm engineer of the Texas A. and M. College Extension Service.

Recent observations of a number of trench silos indicate that the thing that should be emphasized in reducing spoilage losses are the packing of the silage; the filling of the trench full to running over; and then covering the silage in such a way that rainfall and surface water will not run down through the silage.

The silage covering, whether it be dirt or green-cut vegetation, should be put on so that surface water will not run down the trench walls. While the rainfall that actually falls on the silage does not put enough water in the silage to injure it, the fact that the top of a filled trench is comparatively large in proportion to the total amount of silage, much silage may be tainted by the rainfall water passing down through the rotted covering into the upper portion of the silage.

Several trenches were filled with unchopped stalks last season. Apparently unchopped stalks do not make quite as high quality of silage as chopped stalks, but the practice should certainly be continued rather than to do without silage.

With reference to the size of the cross section of a trench, it should conform to the size of the herd that is to be fed, but a shallow trench, say less than six feet deep, is likely to show a proportionately larger amount of spoilage.

There is apparently no advantage in sloping the trench walls except to prevent them from caving. Straight up and down walls are not uncommon. It is suggested that the walls be made as near vertical as practicable when the trench is to be filled immediately, and then if the walls cave after the trench is emptied, slope them before refilling.

HAMILTON COUNTY SINGING TO BE HELD IN HAMILTON SUNDAY

The Hamilton County Singing Convention will meet at the new court house in Hamilton next Sunday, Sept. 11th, at 10 o'clock. This convention was reorganized last spring at the opening of the new court house, and will meet twice each year at this place.

Carlton

By LOLA REDDEN

Carlton received its first bale of cotton from this year's crop Tuesday, August 30. The cotton was owned by Sam Railsback, who resides in the Altman community. It was ginned by the Vick Gin.

A. J. Roberson will move to the Olin community and operate the Olin Store. The opening day was September 8.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Thompson spent Saturday in Hico, visiting Mrs. Thompson's sister, Mrs. Johnnie Farmer.

Mrs. E. B. Powell and son and Mrs. E. L. Fine and daughters spent Wednesday in the home of Mrs. Fines' parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Minter.

Arthur Redden and son, A. J., spent Sunday night with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Redden of the Latham community.

N. W. Graham of Waco, and Cecil Graham, wife and mother, of Oglesby visited in the home of Rev. A. C. Lackey Sunday.

Clarence Baird and daughters of Coleman came in Sunday to visit in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baird. Miss La Verne Baird who has been visiting in Coleman the past two months returned with them to her home here.

Cecil Burnett returned home Tuesday from Fort Worth after a two weeks' visit there.

Miss Geraldine Thompson, who has been visiting in Fort Worth the past month, returned home the first of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Prater and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Prater of Tucumcari, N. M., visited with friends and relatives here last week.

Miss Lauda Bell Williamson of Dublin visited in Carlton last week with relatives.

Miss Mildred Stephens spent last week in Hico, visiting with relatives.

Mrs. R. H. Gibson and son, Connie, are visiting with relatives in Lubbock and Girard.

Mrs. L. A. Anderson and son, Dan, visited last week in San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Waldrop visited in Anson last week.

E. L. Smith was a Stephenville visitor last week.

Uless Roach, Cecil Byrd and Raymond Gey visited in Stephenville Monday and Tuesday.

Dick Warren of Gladewater spent last week here with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Florence Doyle of Hamilton is spending a few days with her daughters, Mrs. Arthur Redden and Miss Agnes Doyle.

Roy Santy of Hamilton and A. L. Gibson of this city were Fort Worth visitors Monday of last week.

Mrs. Emory Upham and children spent Monday with Mrs. Upham's mother, Mrs. Sallie Herrington.

The young girls Y. W. A. met in the home of Miss Mildred Stephens, Tuesday, August 23rd, for the purpose of electing new officers.

Coleslaw—That new maid is certainly quiet. One would never know that she was about the place.

Mrs. C.—She isn't. She left this morning.

The first trench silo on a Walker county farm was dug in July on the Smither farm, and will be filled with 200 tons of feed after the three upright silos are full. The county agent reports enough cattle to use up the ensilage in all four silos.



PICCARD up he goes Professor Piccard has been higher above the earth than anyone else ever went and came back. He thinks he can go even higher to explore the stratosphere.

If the Professor went high enough, beyond the layers of gases which travel with the earth in its revolutions, he could stand still in space and let the earth revolve under him, coming down thousands of miles from where he went up. He would have to go at least sixty miles up, however, instead of ten, and even then his balloon probably would still be within the range of the earth's attraction and would travel with it.

It is not beyond the realm of possibility, however, that travelers of the future, wanting to get to the other side of the world in a hurry, may just go up a hundred miles or so and let the earth move under them at the rate of a thousand miles an hour until the spot they want to reach is under them.

That sounds fantastic now, but no more so than any kind of air navigation* sounded a hundred years ago.

MARCONI another achievement Senatore Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, announces that he has been successful in developing an ultra-short radio wave which follows the curvature of the earth.

Marconi, unlike some other inventors, has always been careful in his public statements. He never announces that he has something until he has actually tried and proved it, and he never makes predictions unless he knows they are going to come true very soon.

This new discovery is of import because it means that radio communication is going to be more reliable and less expensive. The shorter the radio waves, the less interference there is from static and other causes.

Marconi told me several years ago—we have been friends for thirty years and more—that it would not be long before radio reception would be perfect at all distances and under all atmospheric conditions. His newest discovery is a step in that direction and probably what he had in mind.

SILK Japan resumes I lunched the other day with the head of one of the largest mercantile firms in the world. He told me something which illustrates perfectly the interdependence of nations.

"Japan is hard up," he said, "because rayon—artificial silk—had cut into the world market for Japan's principal export, which is natural silk. The dressmakers of Paris, who set the fashions for the world, have decreed that woolen materials will be the height of fashion this coming winter. But the ladies' garment makers of America, catering to the masses, don't think the ordinary American young woman will wear wool; it doesn't sound as expensive as silk. So the American manufacturers have developed a fabric which looks like wool but is made of silk. It can't be made of rayon, and it takes four times as much silk to the yard as the standard fabrics now in use.

"As a result," my friend continued, "Japan is getting larger orders for silk than she has had for years and the price is going up. And because of the prospect for this additional revenue, Japan's military party is making plans to go ahead with the conquest of Manchuria, for which there was not enough money available a few months ago."

The idea that any one nation can stand alone is as unsound as it is dangerous.

TELEVISION on its way One of the experts of the Bell Laboratories, who is working on the problem of television, told me the other day that he thought scientists and engineers are getting very close to the day when it will be possible for anybody to see the person one is talking with over the telephone. It is being done now, as a laboratory demonstration, and the problem is to reduce the cost.

As for radio television, broadcasting on a screen events actually in progress, that is a long way yet. It would be interesting if anybody who had a proper receiving set could see the next Olympic Games without having to travel across a continent or an ocean to do so. Nobody who has even a glimmering of what is going on in the research laboratories is willing to say today that anything is impossible.

POLITICS how it's done I asked a small-town official the other day why he had favored a measure which clearly would benefit only a few and would not do the town as a whole any good.

"I don't like it any better than you do, but I have to get myself re-elected, don't I?" was his frank reply. It is the desire for re-election that makes more office-holders careless with the taxpayers' money. Since most of the voters in most communities are non-taxpayers, what difference does it make? That is the politicians' way of looking at public questions.

Young Folks!

LET'S GET Together

We have a \$95.00 Scholarship to the Byrne Commercial College. It is transferrable and will be honored at its face value on any course. It can be bought at a SPECIAL CASH PRICE or terms to suit.

We have the Scholarship and need the money. You need the education. Let us help you get it. See the Editor or write any one of the Five Byrne Colleges.—Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth Oklahoma City, San Antonio.

The Hico News Review

News of the World Told In Pictures

Find Sugared Mortar Used In Old New England Church

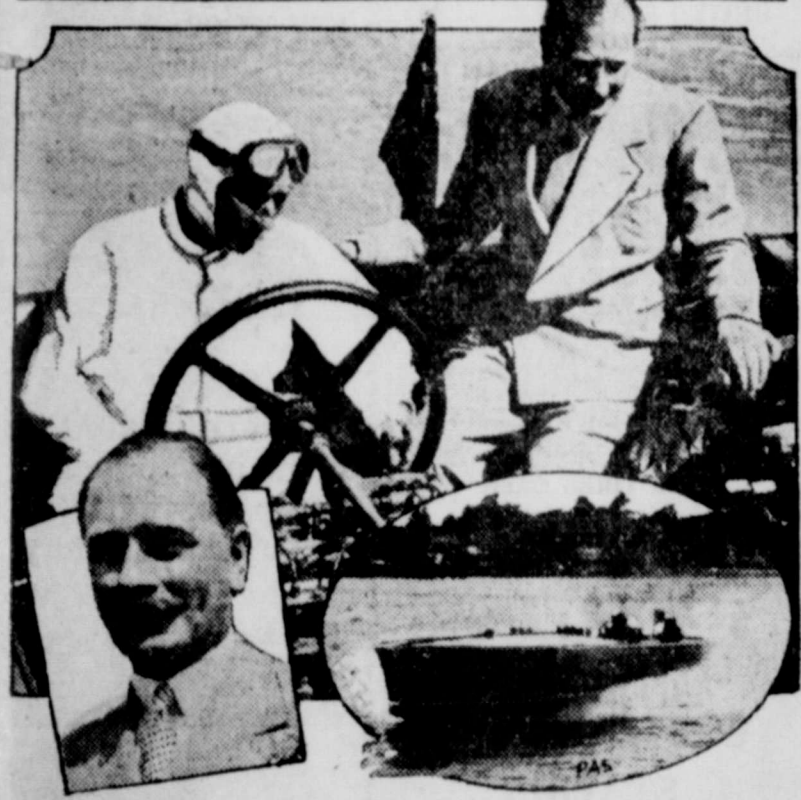
Master Samples from Malden Structure Under Scrutiny of Scientists



Above: the Faulkner M. E. Church at Malden, Mass. Inset: Rev. Revilo M. Standish, pastor, examining a sample of sugared plaster which is now being studied by Mellon institute scientists.

MALDEN, MASS. — This quiet New England city is today basking in the scientific spotlight through discovery here of what is believed to be one of the few buildings in the United States built with common cane sugar used as one of the construction materials. Interest in the building, the Faulkner Memorial Methodist Church, was aroused following the rediscovery by Mellon Institute scientists, of an ancient building secret which called for the use of sugar in lime sand mortar mixtures. According to Mellon Institute reports, the addition of a small amount of sugar, about six pounds to each 100 pounds of quicklime, increases the tensile strength of the mixture by more than sixty percent. As a result of this discovery it is now being freely predicted that skyscrapers of the future, built with sugar, will last longer and be far stronger than the buildings of today. Mellon Institute officials pointed out that the secret of sugar's place in building construction was known to the Romans and was used freely by them. Records covering the use of sugar in the Faulkner Church here are rather obscure. According to Charles E. Clark, Malden contractor, the church was built in 1907 by the late John Fox, one-time prominent builder of this city. Fox, according to Mr. Clark, was given to experiments and through one of these, learned that sugar acted as a retardant to keep plaster from setting too rapidly. Fox apparently was not primarily concerned with the strengthening qualities of sugar. The church records show, however, that very few repairs have been made to the building. Its low repair cost is considered remarkable in view of the rigorous New England winters, which have made it necessary to patch and repatch other buildings in the vicinity of similar though later construction. Samples of the plaster have been sent to Mellon Institute to determine the tensile strength after twenty-five years of use.

Ready for Great Speedboat Race at Detroit



Kaye Don, famed English speedman, is back in the U. S. and tuning up a new "Miss England" boat for the great Harnsworth Trophy race at Detroit, September 3. Photos show Gar Wood, left, champion American defender, as host to Kaye Don aboard Miss America X. Inset: Demonstration run of Gar Wood's boat—and close-up of Don the challenger.

Scene From Farm Holiday Strike Center



Roadside scenes where pickets of the "Farm Holiday Association" at Council Bluffs, Ia., and Blair, Neb., threw up a blockade against farm produce, livestock and grain being delivered to market, in an effort to get higher prices. Upper photo shows a truck load of hogs which refused to stop on its way to Council Bluffs. Lower: "Farm Holiday" pickets sleeping at the roadside after 24 hours of duty.

With the Presidential Candidates



President Herbert Hoover, astride Billy, a light bay gelding from the Marine corral, took to the trail to pose in a series of pictures of outdoor life at Camp Rapidan, Va., camp—while Franklin D. Roosevelt, his Democratic opponent launched his first set speech at Columbus, Ohio. Photos to the right show Gov. Roosevelt greeting the crowd upon his arrival at Columbus . . . and scene in open where he addressed 25,000 Ohio Democrats.

Meet Editor Smith



Alfred E. Smith, Democratic leader and presidential candidate in 1928, is now an editor. He signed a contract late in August to edit the New Outlook magazine. He states that he has long wanted to be an editor and feels he can now give the necessary time to the work.

Twice at Once



"What we want," said Billy Jones and Earnie Hare of radio fame, "is a good close-up picture of us looking 'down' on Wall street—also to show how much we look down . . . and we don't think you can take it." The photographer won. Here are the boys looking down from the 67th floor, and in the background the new Sixty Wall Tower building, third tallest in the world—and from the top of which the picture was taken.

Improving the Sunset



Miss Emery McHale, Placerville, Calif., chosen finest outdoor girl in the state and made annual Rodolo Queen, was awarded a trip to New York. She quickly adopted big city ways upon arrival—note the lipstick.

French Tennis Ace



Henry Cochet, great French tennis champion, is now in New York and limbering up for play in the coming U. S. National Tennis Championship. He is the most formidable foreign entry for the play since 1927.

To Wed John D. III



Miss Blanchette Hooker, New York, is to be the bride of John D. Rockefeller III. She is the daughter of a civil engineer. The engagement has just been announced, the wedding, to take place in the fall.

McCormick Mansion Closed



The windows of the old McCormick home, 1000 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, are closed and dark, its mistress, Edith Rockefeller McCormick having closed it to take up her abode at a hotel. Financial reverses; unsatisfactory health and her family widely scattered are the reported causes. Mrs. McCormick is the daughter of John D. Rockefeller Sr.

Faces Lottery Charge



As a result of his position as head of the National Moose Lodge propagation department, Sen. James J. Davis, Pa., and former cabinet member, faces federal indictments with others which charge Moose, Eaglet and Shrine with violating lottery laws.

Fall Fashions—1932 vs. Gay 90's



FASHION news reports from style centers pertaining to the new autumn mode say that the cigarette silhouette is to rule in new fall frocks for the modern miss, with the full sleeve created to accentuate the cigarette silhouette. As this study in styles indicates, a full sleeve is just as full of shirred textile under one name as another. The Victorian vamp of the gay 90's was proud of her leg o' mutton sleeves and this autumn Miss America of 1932 will simply dote on the dolman sleeve. The dolman sleeve is in fact a healthy juvenile balloon-sleeve well on its way to full-blown maturity. Of course, forty years ago when the leg o' mutton sleeve was all the rage, cigarettes would never have been mentioned in connection with styles. The belles of that era did not smoke since the raw tobacco used in making old-fashioned cigarettes did not have the mildness which the toasting process gives to the modern cigarette which Miss America of 1932 prefers. But the descriptive term seems applied quite naturally to the modern straight and youthful silhouette which is inspiring the fall mode. The dolman sleeve in its design permits the style creators to narrow the bodice lines by crowding the shirred sleeve-top in toward the center of both front and back, thus giving the effect of an eight-inch wide front and back and creating the straight line essential in the cigarette silhouette.

Striking Illinois Miners Overflow Highway



Photo shows but part of the ten to fifteen thousand striking Illinois coal miners after their retreat from Coulterville and Franklin county, where deputies armed with machine guns met them and routed the picketing caravan.

The Devil's Shoestring



The "devil's shoestring," a heretofore Texas weed pest, is likely to serve a great good to mankind, reports the Department of Agriculture. The weed contains poisons fatal to insect life. Experts are now trying to extract the juices in quantities to be used as an inexpensive insecticide. If successful it will bring wealth to Texas and take the place of ten million pounds of pyrethrum flowers now imported each year.

Combat The Cancer



Above, Dr. A. J. Allen, Cancer Research Department of U. P. School of Medicine, Philadelphia, who discovered how to produce internal violet ray in treatment of cancer, and below Dr. Elice McDonald, head of the department, and who made the announcement to the American Chemical Society. The discovery consists of an organic solution which when injected into the body and acted upon by X-ray radiates ultra-violet lights which are deadly to cancer.

JOE GISH



THERE ARE SO MANY POLITICAL CANDIDATES SCURRYING AROUND THESE PARTS THAT I'M IN FAVOR OF NUMBERS ON THEIR BACKS—AND SPECIAL SCORE CARDS.....

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for Women - Belton, Texas

A RICH PAST—A BRIGHT FUTURE

For 27 years, Baylor College for Women has been developing leaders among women of the Southwest. Rich in tradition, history and spirit; Baylor College is young and modern in influence, always in step with the times and far ahead in equipment and facilities for better training young women for careers and home management. Write NOW for Catalog of courses. Reserve your room for next fall while selections are best. Address: J. C. HARDY, A.M., LL.D., President.

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THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(September, 1897)

Richard M. Wynne, Joseph D. Sayers, W. H. Crain and Lieutenant Governor Jester had given to the press statements saying they would be candidates for Governor the next year.

Cotton was selling at from 6 to 6½ cents.

Governor Bob Taylor of Tennessee had accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Dallas Fair.

The long talked alliance between France and Russia had finally been ratified and all other European powers were trembling.

The oil output in the Corsicana field had reached 800 barrels a day, which brought in a revenue of about \$400. This was the only oil field in Texas at that time.

Roger Q. Mills, John H. Reagan and Charles A. Culbertson were announced as candidates for the United States senatorial seat held by Mills.

"Star Pointer," bred in Tennessee, paced a mile in 1:59¼, lowering the world's record of 2:00½.

Yellow fever was raging at New Orleans, Ocean Springs and Biloxi, Miss. One case had been reported at Beaumont, Texas.

Rural free delivery had been established, as an experiment, at forty-two post-offices in twenty-eight States. The carriers received \$300 a year.

Frost was reported at Texarkana, September 21.

TEXAS OWNS A MILLION ACRES OF LAND

Texas, the only State that owns its public domain, still retains one million acres, after exchanging approximately 176,000,000 acres of its domain for railroads, industries and education.

Had Texas retained its original domain of 264,000,000 acres, the far-flung boundaries of the Lone Star State would include what is now the eastern half of New Mexico, a corner of Oklahoma and Kansas, and a strip extending north and south across Colorado.

HERON COLONY ON GREEN ISLAND

The National Association of Audobon Societies protects a feathered population from the coast of Maine along the entire Atlantic seaboard to the coast of Texas. In full, seventy bird colonies are guarded by the Audobon wardens.

The largest and perhaps the most interesting heron colony in the United States is the one on Green Island, on the Texas coast. This, together with a number of neighboring islands, was leased some years ago to the Audobon Association by the State of Texas for a period of fifty years, to be administered by it as a bird sanctuary. The heron colony on Green Island last June numbered between 10,000 and 12,000 birds. The species in order of abundance were reddish egret, snowy egret, Louisiana, Ward's and black-crowned night herons.

LARGE PRESIDENTIAL MAJORITIES

Abraham Lincoln, in his second race for President, received the largest majority in the Electoral College ever given a presidential candidate. Lincoln received 212 votes and his opponent, Gen. George B. McClellan, 31. But the Confederate States were not the Union.

The next largest majority was received by Thomas Jefferson in 1804, when he received 162 votes to Pinckney's 14.

James Madison won his first term in 1808 by a vote of 122 to Pinckney's 47.

In 1816 Monroe won his first election by 183 to King's 34.

Jackson won his second term in 1832 by 219 to Clay's 49.

William H. Harrison was elected over Martin Van Buren in 1840 by a vote of 234 to 60.

In 1852 Franklin Pierce received 242 electoral votes to General Winfield Scott's 42.

In 1912 Woodrow Wilson received 430 electoral votes to 101 for Taft and Roosevelt.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Eccl. 9:11.

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Why They Called Him Speedy

Bert Swor, the minstrel man, is something more than a mere blackfaced comedian. He was born and reared in a Texas town and he probably knows as much about the true delineation of certain negro types as any living man.

One of his most popular wheezes is a rendition of something which a colored man at Fort Worth said years ago. Two negroes were talking together. As Swor passed by he gathered that the subject under discussion was the relative fleetness of foot of the pair. One of them said:

"You claims you is fast! You says you's so fast folks calls you Speedy! Jest how fast is you, nigger?"

"I'll tell you how fast I is," said the other. "De room what I sleeps nights is got jest one 'lectric light in it and dat 'lectric light is forty feet frum de baid. Wen I gits undressed I kin walk over to dat 'lectric light, turn it out and git back into baid and be all covered up befo' de room gits dark."

As Time Goes On

Small Girl Friend (to 8-year-old boy) —"Oh, I think you're lots better looking than your daddy."

Boy—"I ought to be. I'm a later model."

Over-Taxed Road

There had been a motor accident and the driver was instantly killed. The coroner summoned several witnesses, among them a farmer living nearby.

"What would you say about this accident, Mr. Swiggart?" the coroner asked the farmer.

"Well, if I was writing that young man's epitaph," the witness said, "I'd say he died tryin' to get 60 miles out of a 10-mile road."

Old, Old Lesson

"Before Jim was married he always boasted he would be boss in his home or know the reason why."

"And now?"

"He knows the reason why."

Elastic Prescription

Doctor—"I would advise you, madam, to take frequent baths, get plenty of fresh air, and dress in cool gowns."

Patient's Husband (an hour later)—"What did the doctor say?"

Wife—"He said I ought to go to Palm Beach, and then to the mountains. Also that I must get some new light gowns at once."

A Touch of Summer Complaint

A small negro boy went to a physician in Natchez, Miss., to be treated for a painful sensation in one of his ears. The doctor examined and found the ear was full of water.

"How did this happen," he asked after he had drained the ear—"been going in swimming?"

"Naw, suh," said the little ducky—"been eatin' watermelon!"

Careful, Harold!

Harold had taken his girl friend to lunch and she had spoken to a nice looking man at the next table.

"Is that man a friend of yours?" asked Harold.

"Yes," she replied.

"Then I think I'll ask him to join us."

"Oh Harold, this is so sudden."

"What's so sudden?"

"Why, why, he's our minister."

Well Versed

One examination question in the class in agriculture was: "Name four different kinds of sheep."

After much deep thought this was the answer of one student: "Black sheep, white sheep, Mary's little lamb and hydraulic ram."

Often Proves Fatal

A good, but simple-minded man, by birth a German, sent his wife to the hospital for an operation. The operation was performed in the forenoon. In the afternoon, when he quit work, the husband called to inquire how the patient had stood the ordeal. The nurse told him that she seemed to be improving.

Early the next morning he was on hand asking for the latest tidings from the sick-room, and again he was informed that his wife still appeared to be improving. Twice daily all through the week he received similar reports.

But one morning when he called he was met with the distressing news that she had passed away. In a daze the widower started down the street. On the way he met an acquaintance and the latter said:

"Well, how's your wife to-day?"

"She iss dead," answered the bereft one.

"Ach!" said his friend. "That's too bad. I thought she was getting along first rate. What did she die of?"

"Improvements," said the poor German.

Love Knows No Obstacles

"Dearest Annabelle," wrote Oswald, who was hopelessly in love, "I would swim the mighty ocean for one glance from your dear eyes. I would walk through a wall of flame for one touch of your little hands. I would leap the wildest stream in the world for a word from your lovely lips. As always, your Oswald."

"P. S.—I'll be over Saturday night, if it doesn't rain."

High Class Occupation

"What are you doing now, Sambo?"

"Ah is a diamond cutter."

"A diamond cutter?"

"Yassuh, Ah's cuttin' grass on de baseball diamond."

Only Three Had Remained

From where he lived high up on a ridge of the mountains along the boundary between Kentucky and West Virginia, an elderly hillsman came down to the general store at the cross roads for groceries. There he met a lowland acquaintance who asked him whether there was any news up in the knobs.

"Well, son," said the mountaineer, "I don't know as there's any neighborhood gossip stirrin' without you'd keer to hear about my affair with them dad-fetched Hensley boys."

The visitor professed a desire to know the details.

"Well," said the old gentleman, "off and on, here lately I've been havin' a right smart trouble with them Hensleys. The whole passel of 'em live right up the creek a little piece above my place, and they tuck a sort of a grudge ag'inst me. Every night when I went out to feed the stock they'd be hid in the brush-fence at the lower end of my hoss-lot and they'd shoot at me with them high-powered rifles of there'n. It pestered me no little!"

"Finally I got plum' outdone over it. Of late years I've tried to live at peace with one and all; but there's a limit to any man's patience. Besides, I'm gittin' along in years and I can't see to aim the way I could oncet, on account of my eyesight; but I jest made up my mind the other night that I wouldn't stand it no more."

"So that night when I went out to feed I taken my old gun along with me. Shore enough, they cut down on me jest as soon as I came into sight."

"So I up with my gun and I sort of sprayed them bushes with buckshot. That seemed to quiet 'em down, and I went on with my feedin'; but after I'd got through I felt sort of curious and I walked down to that there brush fence and taken a look over on the fur side of it. And, son, all of them Hensleys was gone but three, and they was plum' dead!"

Want Advertisements READ THEM--You May Find What You Want

FARMS AND RANCHES TEXAS

BEST offer, trade or cash, gets \$10,000 equity in 20-acre black land farm in oil zone near Cameron. Address Box 477, Martin, Texas.

SMALL chicken ranch—Flock of bred to lay Rhode Island Red chickens, real bargain; \$200 will handle deal. Write for particulars. H. C. Davis, Sweetwater, Texas.

IMPROVED Farms—Various sizes, terms, no trade. HIGH & WEST, Canton, Tex.

WELL improved valley farm, 250 acres; corn and alfalfa land; 1/2 mile of depot; springs, wells, creek and free gas. Inquire Box 96, Buffalo, Kansas.

RIO GRANDE Valley grapefruit, winter vegetable land, cheap from owner, terms trade for ranch, lumber, timber land, Phillips Hardware, San Benito, Texas.

COLORADO

DEMAND for cattle ranches. Write for best foreclosed prices. Box 486, Limon, Colorado.

KANSAS

306 ACRES, Oage County, for sale, well improved; part creek bottom; fenced and cross-fenced; most all kinds of crops grown; 1 mile from town and high school; 40 miles from Kansas City; now this farm is a good farm. Price is \$60 an acre. H. A. ROSS, Quenemo, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANTED to hear from owners, having farm, town property or stocks of merchandise anywhere for sale or to exchange. Realty Sales Co., P. O. Box 201, Brownwood, Texas.

WANTED good clean stock of dry goods, we offer in exchange good farm land and brick business property in West Texas. McCORMICK DRY GOODS CO., McCaskey, Texas.

AMENDMENTS TO BE VOTED ON

Nine proposed amendments to the Constitution of Texas will be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the General Election in November of the present year.

Since the ratification of the present Constitution of Texas in 1876 a total of 110 amendments have been submitted by the Legislature to the people, of which 51 have been ratified by the people and 57 rejected. Two amendments submitted never came up for ratification.

An amendment to the Constitution may be submitted at any biennial session of the Legislature by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house. The amendments proposed must be duly published once a week for four weeks, commencing at least three months before an election, the time of which shall be specified by the Legislature, in one newspaper in each county in which such newspaper may be published.

TEXANS URGED TO EAT MORE RICE

Plans to encourage the use of more Texas-grown rice in Texas through advertising and demonstrations are being considered by the Rice Millers Association and other interests. More than a dozen rice mills in Texas have a combined daily capacity of over 25,000 barrels daily. High quality Texas milled rice is shipped all over the world and Texas brands are known in nearly every country where rice is used, but a recent survey of Texas towns and cities showed Texans too generally fail to recognize the economical and nutritive qualities of home-grown rice.

And he said unto him, If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead, Luke 16:31.

A store display of Our Mother's Cocoa. Mart Ebeling Co., of Dallas, Texas, are distributors of this excellent product.

The Southwest's Year 'Round HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT

THE BAKER HOTEL

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS

"THE SOUTH'S FINEST RESORT HOTEL"

This beautiful hotel is open the year around, and is very pleasant all the time. Outdoor sports may be enjoyed every day in the year, and the wonderful mineral water is always helpful.

RATES:

\$2 and up

SPECIAL TOURIST RATES

Three in Room, \$1.00 each

Mineral Wells is especially pleasant in the Fall.

Poultry Facts

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

Egg Prices—Going Up

September is the time your pullets should be returning you a profit—always remember, however, that they can not make something from nothing. Feed and care will show in the egg basket.

Don't expect good egg-production feeding grain or a grain mixture alone. It takes more than that to make eggs. A well balanced mash mixture is absolutely necessary, and for best results we recommend a good commercial egg mash, manufactured by a responsible concern. I would prefer to mix my own mash, before feeding a mash made to meet a cheap price. Some commercial egg mashes are unsatisfactory, because they are made to sell rather than produce eggs.

A good commercial egg mash, at present prices of eggs, is a good investment. If you can not get a good commercial egg mash, it will be necessary for you to mix your own. Remember that grains alone, especially such one-sided grain mixtures as milo or kafir, will not only prove a poor egg producer, but eventually will indirectly be the cause of your pullets showing weakness and sickness, such as colds and roup.

A properly balanced egg mash mixture, will make you money and prove a very profitable investment. Just because it may mean extra work and expense to provide the mash mixture, is no assurance it is not absolutely necessary.

The egg is composed of definite parts—and definite form of raw materials are necessary in a hen's ration.

In the case of pullets you can keep the mash mixture in one hopper and the grain or grain mixture in another hopper. Keep it before them all the time and do not worry about their eating too much. A laying pullet can not eat too much and it does not get too fat to lay. More often they do not get enough to eat and are starved, poor and thin.

Provide an abundance of fresh and clean drinking water.

Be systematic and regular in your method of taking care of them.

Do not make any sudden changes in feed or method of feeding.

If possible, latter part of September and during October, November, December and January use lanterns or electric light to lengthen the daylight hours during the short days in fall and winter. Provide springtime conditions as nearly as possible, both with respect to feed as well as day light hours.

Do not frighten the pullets.

Watch the ventilation, especially during sudden outside temperature changes.

Keep the houses and floors clean and dry. For backyard poultry raisers we recommend keeping them indoors instead of allowing them to run on contaminated yards.

TEXAS FARM NEWS

Bailey county expects to market 100,000 chickens this fall. The Muleshoe hatchery has sold over 70,000 chicks this season and others have been shipped in.

Twelve 4-H club youngsters of Uvalde county made an average profit of \$9.50 per head this year on fourteen calves, after charging all home-grown feed at market prices and allowing for the original cost of the calves. As a consequence beef calves are looking better to Uvalde people than they have for some time.

In January of 1931, Claude B. Hurlbut bought a half section of land in Crosby county, and there was a crop of volunteer wheat on it. He put 400 sheep on the wheat and never took them off until the day before the combine started. Sheep, he said, will graze down weeds and thistles. They will eat wheat stubble, and wheat before it begins to stem.

An exhibit of wild geese, all varieties of pheasants and other specimens of wild life will be included in the poultry show at the 1932 State Fair of Texas, Dallas. It has been announced by J. J. Eckford, director in charge of the poultry department. The exhibit will be sent here from a California poultry ranch, where the pheasants and wild geese are raised for domestic trade. The display will be placed in the new entrance building to main poultry building.

The call of the soil and other reasons drew 252,000 more city folks to the farm last year than moved to the city. Statistics made public recently by the Department of Agriculture showed that 1,472,000 persons left the farms for towns and cities, and that 1,679,000 moved farmward. The farm population on January 1, 1932, was placed at 31,260,000, as compared with 30,612,000 at the beginning of 1931. The department described the increase as the largest and most significant in the ten years that population changes have been estimated.

The Spur Ranch, one of the largest West Texas ranches in Garza, Kent, Crosby and Dickens counties, was owned and operated from 1885 to 1907 by a British syndicate with a home office in London. During that time the ranch had three resident managers, S. W. Lomax, Fred Horsbrough and Henry Johnson. It was bought in 1907 by a syndicate headed by S. M. Swenson & Sons, New York bankers and owners of considerable land in Texas. The cattle on the ranch were sold and much of the land was sold for farms, and the other land was stocked with cattle from the other Swenson ranches and is now a portion of their ranch holdings.

With the government forecasting a crop of 2,995,850,000 bushels more corn than was produced last year, the outlook for much advance in price is not bright. Hog prices, however, have been on the upgrade and more interest in hog-raising is being shown in several parts of the country. Cheap corn will encourage hog-raising. Since hogs in the West and Middle West are fattened mostly on corn, the corn crop in those sections is marketed mostly through hogs. Texas needs to get in on this movement for increased hog production. This State is importing a large part of its pork requirements. It is estimated that last year the people of Texas bought 2,500,000 hogs outside of the State and sent over \$25,000,000 outside the State for these products.

In 1931 Ellis county again led the counties of Texas in cotton production, after a respite of a few years. A total of 130,880 bales were ginned in that county, considerably less than the national record of 149,442 bales established by Nueces county. The national record for 1931 was 207,667 bales, held by Mississippi county, Arkansas.

According to the county agent of Medina county, the farmers of that county have been going strong this year in the matter of improving native pecan trees. This activity was brought about by the big difference in the price paid for large soft-shelled pecans last year and the price paid for nuts from ordinary native trees. The price for the former was 20 cents per pound and higher, while the price for the latter dropped to 3 and 4 cents.

A drop of 382 pounds in milk production in two days convinced George Z. Thomas, of Pleasant Valley community in Hemphill county that it was poor policy to deprive his fourteen short-horn milk cows of their favorite pasture of sweet clover. As a result of putting the cows on native grass for two days, the week's production went from 3068 pounds of milk for the preceding week to 2686 pounds for that week. Using conservative values, Mr. Thomas figures that he lost a total of \$3.24 during the two days.

A disease called foot rot that effects growing wheat has gained considerable headway in some of the Plains counties. According to Dr. Yytton W. Boyle, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is making a study of the disease, it may be detected by pulling up a diseased plant and cutting through the exact center of the crown with a sharp pocket knife. The brownish black colored spot denoting the disease is easily seen. Crop rotation is said to be a good method of control. The fungus will not live in the soil for more than one or two years without a host plant.

With oats so low in price many are inclined to say that it is not worth the effort to overcome smut in the grain. A Bosque county farmer, however, found otherwise. He traded his seed oats for smut at an expense of six cents per acre and had no smut. A close neighbor did not treat his seed oats and as a consequence lost 18 per cent of his crop. Of course his loss was a great deal more than the cost of treating the seed would have been, even though the price was around ten cents per bushel. And the test served to show that treating the seed will pay handsome dividends when the price of oats gets back to a normal basis.

The largest industrial co-operative garden in the country is that of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. Combined total length of all rows of vegetables planted in this mammoth garden is about 6,000,000 feet, or more than one thousand miles. A part of the vegetables planted are as follows in row lengths: Beans 47 miles, beats 20 miles, cabbage 260,000 plants, carrots 6 miles, sweet corn 50 miles, field corn for corn meal 75 miles, kale 75,000 plants, lettuce 2 miles, mustard 1 mile, onions 7 miles, peas 9 miles, peppers 5 miles, potatoes 250 miles, radishes one and a half miles, spinach one and a half miles, summer squash 1,000 hills, Swiss chard 2 miles, tomatoes 50 miles, turnips 4 miles. The garden is designed to provide foodstuffs for the winter for families of former Goodrich workers and those now employed on a part time basis.

Good quality soft-shelled pecans sold for about five times as much last season as the native nuts. The price spread was so great that many farmers say they realized more from a few improved pecan trees than their cotton crops. There has been a great demand this year for help in budding native pecan trees.

During the first six months of the present year, two hundred Home Demonstration Club women of Wheeler county accomplished the following: 107 beeves canned, 221 hogs sugar cured, 2,835 quarts pork canned, 494 quarts chicken canned, 6,822 quarts fruit canned, 12,291 quarts vegetables canned, 1,355 pounds of cheese made, seven sub-irrigation systems installed, 214 sheets made, 218 pairs of pillow cases made, 245 quilts quilted and 56 mattresses made.

Mrs. Morris Anderson of Hemphill county is delighted with efforts she has made to grow chick rations. She reports a home-raised and home-mixed ration that has proved very satisfactory. She fed the chicks all the clabber they would eat and 300 pounds of cracked milo and wheat, 50 pounds of cotton seed meal, 3 pints of cod liver oil, 1 1/2 pounds of charcoal, and 3 pounds salt. The cost was 95 cents. Out of 870 chicks hatched she had lost only 8 per cent at six weeks, and of 600 hatched later she lost only 3 per cent.

Diversification of crops has finally become an accomplished fact in Texas. The report of the federal crop reporting bureau reveals what has been done in the way of abandoning the old one-crop plan and replacing cotton with many other crops. The 1932 cotton acreage in Texas, cut 10 per cent under 1931 and about 10 per cent under 1930, is the smallest since 1922, the report announces. The area planted to cotton this year was 14,192,000 acres, compared with 15,769,000 acres the previous year. The average for the eight years from 1922 to 1930 was 17,742,500. Corn acreage increased 9 per cent, or almost as much as cotton acreage was reduced. Other increases were: Oats 1 per cent, barley 2 per cent, hay 3 per cent, peanuts 25 per cent, sweet potatoes 20 per cent, sorghum 4 per cent.

The Texas Agricultural Department Station comes forward with the important and very welcome announcement that the corn breeder for the station has succeeded in imparting to several of the best yielding varieties of Texas field corn, by breeding work, the sugary qualities of the kernel of the Northern grown sweet corn, which has been a poor producer in the South. The shipment of green corn has already become an important industry in Texas, carload shipments having been moved from several points for several seasons, but it is believed that by this addition of the sugary qualities to the kernel, Texas farmers will see the industry greatly enlarged. No extensive canneries for green corn have been developed in Texas for two reasons, the first of which is that Texas has not heretofore had the quality of corn most acceptable on the market—a sweet-kerneled corn. The second reason is that the high temperatures of the Texas climate tend to cause a reversion of the sugar into a starch, especially during the first 24 hours after it has been picked. The first problem has been overcome at the station by breeding work, and it is believed that the second is easily surmountable by the industrial engineer with the up-to-date methods of artificial cooling.

At the recent annual meeting of the Texas Pecan Growers Association, held at Llano, committees were appointed to make arrangements for a Texas pecan exhibit at the World Fair in Chicago, also for the establishment of a fund for research work in several Texas colleges on food value of pecans. Corsicana was selected as the place of meeting for the 1933 convention.

In 1928 Miss Lois McGinnis, a Comanche county 4-H club girl, bought "Peggy Lou Myrtle," then a registered Jersey calf. She earned the money by growing three acres of peanuts. At the Heart of Texas Jersey Show at Dublin this year Miss McGinnis' cow and offspring won \$55 in premiums. Miss McGinnis' father and brother, who had purchased calves of the famous cow, also won handsome premiums at the show.

Texas is the largest mohair producer in the United States, with 2,570,000 Angora goats out of the 4,278,000 in the whole country. Quality of Texas mohair has been steadily improved and it commands highest premiums at the Eastern Textile mills which manufacture fine mohair textiles.

More than 2,000 pigeons are expected to be entered in the 1932 pigeon show, at the State Fair of Texas, Dallas. This will exceed the number of entries in the 1931 show by 500. All of the 150 exhibitors at the 1931 Fair are expected to return this year, as well as many new exhibitors.

More than one thousand cockerels have been caponized under the direction of the county agent of Coleman county and are growing out for the late winter market. Following organization of a capon club in that county. Arrangements with a local hatchery to hatch eggs on a ten-tray club basis have reduced the hatchery costs.

Last winter L. W. Roberts, a Gray county farmer, terraced his land. This spring his neighbors had to replant their crops because the land washed, but not so with the Roberts farm, and he said that for the first time in twenty years his land has not washed. He expects to terrace all the land he cultivates.

Almost unknown in Great Britain eight months ago, tomato juice is rapidly gaining favor with the British, who use it frequently in the place of established beverages, especially as an appetizer before meals, according to a report of the Department of Commerce. When the generally accepted qualities of tomato juice are more widely known it is probable that a larger market will develop. Grapefruit juice also is increasing in popularity, and orange and lemon juices have been on the market for some time. Development in Great Britain of a substantial demand for such products is seen as a possibility, which might provide a profitable outlet for tomatoes and citrus fruits grown in Texas and other States.

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TEXAS LEADS
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FIRST MAN TO BUD PECANS IN TEXAS

A feature of the meeting of Texas Pecan Growers, held recently at Llano, was the presentation of a gold medal by the members of the association to E. E. Risien, of San Saba, a pioneer pecan grower of the State. Mr. Risien was the first man in Texas to propagate pecan trees successfully by budding. He also has contributed 15 or 20 leading western varieties of pecans during his thirty years of experience with the work.

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Woman's Page
By MRS. MARGARET STUTE

HOME PROBLEMS

No one likes to be "hot and bothered" in summer therefore when selecting your summer wardrobe choose simplicity of line, color and fabric. Fusy prints, designs and warm colors are confusing to the eye and cause unrest. Small geometric prints, scattered far apart, on light grounds, such as white, beige, blue, and green are excellent choices for cooling effect.

Pattern 1173, for example, would be lovely in printed flat crepe or sheer cotton with a dainty lace yoke as contrast. The pointed seamings of bodice, skirt, and snug hip yoke are most slenderizing on the matron. Three quarter length sleeves are attractive on stout arms. This pattern may be ordered only in sizes 36 to 46. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch fabric, and 1 yard of 1-inch lace.

Pattern 1106 boasts simplicity of line, and that touch of contrast at belt and bow so favored this season. Need we mention that top stitching is ever so smart? Again one may use the popular cottons, linens or sheers to fashion this delightful sports frock. This pattern may be ordered only in sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 42. Size 16 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch fabric, and 1 yard of 3/2-inch ribbon.

These models are very easy to make as each pattern comes to you with simple and exact instructions. Yardage is given for every size.

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TEACHING CHILDREN TO WORK—(Concluded)

In a recent divorce suit the public complaint was, "extreme cruelty." On the cold, lifeless records it would mean little or nothing to the average observer. But to those who knew what was behind "the scenes" it spelled tragedy—sad tragedy that could have been avoided. This broken home affected not only the lives of the principals, but the lives of two helpless children. Ten years ago this man and woman were married. The wedding was a brilliant social event. Everyone predicted a brilliant future for them. The girl had been reared in a home of comfortable means; but because she was an only child her mother reared her in idleness. They had a small but comfortable home, and there was very little work to do. The mother did everything for her daughter, who did not know how to do anything for herself. The boy came from a richer home, there were two sons, and they too had been reared in idleness, with servants to do their bidding. After the wedding the father of the groom set his son up in a business of his own—but after a few months the father was convinced that his son did not have the ability to "manage" because he did not know how to do the work required, and therefore could not direct.

The father secured for his son a position with a firm where he had friends and influence. After a while the daily grind grew tiresome and he became slack. Gradually he was reduced lower and lower, solely because he had NOT been taught the value of "stick-to-itiveness" that comes where one knows how to really work. Time passed swiftly; two darling babies arrived. The parents of the couple hoped that arrival of the babies would spur the father to better effort. They were hoping for a miracle where they themselves had fallen down. The wife hired a maid to do the house work and later a nurse for the children. As the husband's earnings diminished the expenses increased. Because neither knew the value of money or the responsibility of work they were helpless. The father of each contributed each month to their support. But because they were both worried, they quarreled frequently. One day they were both stunned by the news that the boy's father had committed suicide, leaving a note saying he had made a failure in the rearing of his children and that he was broke. In less than a year the girl's father was accidentally killed in an automobile accident. Finally they separated, each to go his or her way, and the two children were without a home, to be shored from pillar to post—because their parents had not taught them to work. If they had known HOW to work, and had been taught the value of honest labor well done, the story would have ended differently. Both would have "buckled down" to their respective tasks and been willing to do their share to keep the home together.

How shall we teach our children to work? First of all, by example. I once heard a great man say his father always said, "Come on boys," and NOT, "go on, boys." Children should first be taught to do correctly the tasks which they see most frequently performed. Usually this is simple household work. A well regulated household is one in which a child learns most easily how to work. Children like to feel that they are working with you and not for you. They are just YOU in miniature, and by considering HOW you would work the best you can understand HOW they will work the best. We are all

working for a prize of some kind. It is not wise to offer rewards of some specific thing for work well done, yet children should be made to feel that they are part of the family, and that in whatever reward is gained by the family through the united efforts of all that they will have a share. A household should have a regular routine for each day and each member should have a part. "Let" children work—don't "make" them. This does not mean they should not be required to do certain regular duties, but that this should be the attitude of mother and father to the child. Make them feel it is a privilege to be able to take part in the daily life of the family.

The work children should be required to do should be within their mental and physical strength. The small toddlers should be taught to pick up their clothes and put them on a chair or a low shelf. Very early the habit of putting away toys may be taught. As they advance in age, more tasks should fall their lot. Never should they be given tasks more difficult than they can manage. First know how and then show the child how to do something correctly. Have patience in teaching. Some children grasp an idea very quickly, while others sometimes do not want to and sometimes cannot understand. Teach patiently but firmly. Live pets are an excellent medium for teaching children working habits. Here through love they are taught care and routine by being required to take full care of an animal. Make them feel and know that should they fall down in their duty of care the pet would suffer.

When children are old enough to share in the care of household duties, or in care of chickens, cows, or any other profitable occupation of the family, they should be given the rewards of their labor lovingly and not begrudgingly. Where children, for example, help with the raising of chickens—take care of feeding and watering, cleaning, etc., they should be given a specified number of those chickens, permitted to do with same as they may choose. The parent may suggest putting the money in a saving account or reinvesting it, but the children should not be forced to do so. Where children help with the raising of a crop they should be given material interest in that crop. NOT told that they should earn their room and board—YOU owe them that. Your child should be made your partner, NOT your hired-hand.

Tragedy, heart break, ill health, and most of the ills of the human mind and body can be avoided, and sometimes cured by "WORK." Don't cheat your child. Should it be your good fortune to possess much property, teach your children to work so they will be capable of preserving it after you are gone. If you are poor in worldly goods but rich in love, teach them to work that they may go forth well-armed for the battle of life. Persons who can work with their hands learn more quickly to work with their brains. Laziness is more often the result of training than inheritance.

If we know the simple joys of life we are happier and more content. Our greatest and brainiest men find their highest inspiration when performing simple, wholesome tasks. Give your children the best in life; give them the tools most useful; give them something that only death can take away—the desire and satisfaction that comes from "KNOWING HOW TO WORK."

TESTED RECIPES

Here are some good tested recipes. How do you like them?
Apple Butter
Peel, quarter and core 4 quarts sour apples and 1 quart sweet apples. Weigh the apples and weigh out 1/2 pound sugar for each pound of apples. Put in a large stew kettle, add

enough apple cider to cover the apples and cook mixture to the consistency of marmalade, stirring almost constantly when the mixture is thickening. Add the sugar and 2 tablespoons of cinnamon and continue cooking until mixture thickens again. Pour into
(Continued in next column)

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sterilized jars and seal. It is beneficial to pressure cook in jar 15 minutes after sealing, where possible. This adds a very good flavor.

Indian Pumpkin Pudding

Cook 1/2 cup of corn meal and 2 cups scalded milk together for 20 minutes. Add 1 cup cooked pumpkin, 1/2 teaspoon each cinnamon and ginger and 1/4 teaspoon salt. Pour into greased baking dish and bake slowly for 30 minutes. Add one cup seedless raisins, mix thoroughly and bake 30 minutes longer until firm. Serve hot or cold with sugar and cream.

Rice Puding

Wash 1/2 cup rice and stir into 1 quart scalded milk. Add 1/2 cup sugar 1 teaspoon salt and 2 tablespoons butter. Pour into greased baking dish and bake in a slow oven about 2 hours, stirring occasionally during cooking. Let cook the last half hour without stirring, so top will brown. Rice pudding made in this way will be creamy and delicious in flavor. 1/2 teaspoon grated nutmeg, cinnamon or lemon peel may be added for flavoring if desired.

How to Use Salt

Dentists recommend salt as a mouth wash (one-half teaspoonful to a glass of warm water) and also for daily use on the toothbrush. They assert that its use as a dentifrice will quickly whiten the duldest teeth and keep the gums firm, pink and free from pyorrhea.

TEXANS USING MORE BY-PRODUCTS

Texans are beginning to use many by-products that were formerly thrown away. San Antonio has a horse-slaughtering industry, using the horse meat for dog food. El Paso uses horse meat in the preparation of chicken feed. Bolivar Point, across the bay from Galveston, has a fertilizer plant which is making use of refuse shrimp heads and marl, and Midland has a plant which takes sulphur gas from a nearby field, extracts the sulphur and makes it into commercial fertilizer.

50 YEARS WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Next September Dr. Harry F. Estill will begin his twenty-fifth year as head of Sam Houston State Teachers College, and his fiftieth as a member of the faculty of that institution. Dr. Estill, a Virginian, came to Texas with his parents in 1869. He is a graduate of the first class of the Sam Houston school. He is the author of "The Beginnings History of Our Country," which book has been used by the State's public schools for the past thirty years. Although seventy-one years of age, Dr. Estill is active.

INTERURBAN LINE DISMANTLED

The interurban railway line extending from Dallas to Terrell, a distance of about thirty miles, has been dismantled. The line was sold a few months ago to Brown & Root, contractors of Autin, who have now taken up rails. The steel rails and copper wire have been converted to use in various street railway systems. Much of the right of way will probably revert to farm use.

Be not afraid, only believe. Mark 5:36.

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PRISON POPULATION

On July 1st the total population was 5,634. During the previous month 290 prisoners were received, 144 were discharged, having completed their terms of service, 120 were paroled, 61 were furloughed and 10 escaped. The convicts on hand were distributed, 4,605 to the various farms and 963 to the main prison at Huntsville. Thirty prisoners were in the insane asylum.

CIGARETTE TAX BRINGS \$1,500,000

For the first half of the present year the cigarette tax produced \$1,501,010, so the Comptroller announces. One-half the tax goes to the general fund and one-half to the available school fund.

TEXAS RICE PRODUCTION

From a condition of 92 per cent of average on August 1, Texas rice production was estimated at 9,882,000 bushels this year as compared with 10,653,000 in 1931, and United States crop was estimated at 39,100,000 bushels against 45,200,000 last season. Storm damage to rice in August was severe in coastal areas, however, with indications that production will be reduced somewhat from the August 1 estimate and with some damage to quality of crop. As results of storm losses, the Texas crop may be reduced this season to approximately the same as the five-year average production of 8,600,000 bushels.

And as many as touched him were made whole. Mark 6:56.

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