

Weekly News Analysis U. S. Refusal to Curb Spending Endangers 'Conciliation' Drive

By Joseph W. La Bine

EDITOR'S NOTE—When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of the news analyst, and not necessarily of the newspaper.

Business

Compared with 1923-25, December's federal reserve industrial index was 104. January's index dropped to 101 and there was no seasonal gain the first three weeks of February. Below-normal production reports came from industries like steel, automobile, silk, cotton and tobacco. Payrolls dropped and retail volume was off sharply. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. said this was just a "breathing spell," but he and other administration leaders evidently thought otherwise. Since Harry Hopkins was appointed commerce secretary in December to replace Daniel C. Roper, unmistakable business conciliation efforts have been made. Among them:

Hopkins' Speech. At Des Moines Mr. Hopkins made his first major speech as secretary of commerce, announcing the New Deal's emphasis has shifted from reform to recovery. Promises: There will be no general tax rise this year; taxes which "freeze" the flow of capital will be amended; the profit system will be protected; small business, particularly, should be aided. But there was no hint of a change in the one U. S. policy that has done more than anything else to alienate business, namely, government spending. The Hopkins plan: Balance the budget and retire the debt with taxes coming at current rates from increased national income, rather than substantially increasing taxes at this time or reducing necessary expenditures.

Morgenthau Backwater. January 19 found Mr. Morgenthau telling a house appropriations committee that from \$400,000,000 to \$450,000,000 new taxes were needed this year; moreover that the U. S. public debt limit must be boosted from \$45,000,000,000 (which will be reached by July 1, 1940) to \$50,000,000,000 or more. The same day Mr. Hopkins spoke, however, Mr. Morgenthau told his press conference he still favored hiking the debt limit but that a no-new-tax policy had been adopted. Also, he asked congress to study the present tax structure with an eye to revisions. Many observers believe Mr. Morgenthau has been the New Deal's leading economy advocate all along, probably fathering the conciliation plan.

Congressional Hints. A pro-administration congress must shift its legislative program to satisfy White House whims. So must an insurgent congress shift to satisfy the nation. Part loyal and part insurgent, the seventy-sixth congress is now plotting a course to carry out Mr. Roosevelt's recovery suggestions first, then take another step to appease business. Scheduled for hearing: (1) repeal of the undistributed surplus tax, plus reduction in capital gains levy; (2) cut in expenditures, continuing the rebel policy that has already resulted in five consecutive slashes in administration appropriation bills; (3) revision of Wagner labor act to insure equal employer-employee rights; and (4) reduction in social security payroll taxes, with possible adoption of a pay-as-you-go system. Wyoming's Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney of the much-feared federal monopoly investigation committee has promised no general anti-monopoly legislation will be offered this session, giving business another incentive.

Labor Peace. Notoriously unsuccessful in settling differences between C. I. O. and A. F. of L., the U. S. labor department has been completely ignored in new administration gestures. Secretary Hopkins rightly maintains labor peace is a prerequisite to business upturn, so his department now takes the lead. Scheduled immediately is a peace parley probably with President Roosevelt in the arbiter's role, whose success would prevent a bitter factional fight over Wagner act amendments. Hearings open May 10. Chief stumbling block is that C. I. O.'s John Lewis offers a formula for chartering all C. I. O. unions by A. F. of L., or vice versa, leaving two opposing unions in many fields. A. F. of L.'s William Green denounces the plan as "impossible."

Sour Notes. Too many wary business men regard Mr. Hopkins' speech—keynote of the entire recovery campaign—not as a sincere administration gesture but as a political buildup for Mr. Hopkins' presidential nomination in 1940. By posing, sincerely or otherwise, as business' friend he is taking the only road now open if the administration hopes to gain a considerable support from business in the next election.

Disregarding the possibility of insincerity, other financial circles doubt the wisdom of continued U. S. spending. Most charitable Wall Street view is that New Deal theorists are belatedly discovering the impossibility of taxing a nation back to good times. Least charitable view is that of Manhattan's Guaranty Trust company, which mimes no words about spending. While agreeing with Mr. Hopkins that an \$80,000,000,000 annual national income



MICHIGAN'S VANDENBERG
He sees no tangible encouragement.

is possible, Guaranty Trust maintains that this alone would be no index of prosperity. A better idea: To encourage private investment by a government policy which eschews federal spending via "long range investment" in wealth creating public works. Echoed Michigan's Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, bitter New Deal critic and a 1940 possibility for the G. O. P.: "I am sorry to say there is no tangible encouragement in a speech (Mr. Hopkins') which waves the olive branch with one hand and indorses deficit spending on the other hand. . . . If Mr. Hopkins will reduce his conversation to a concrete and helpful formula which means what it says, I think he can be sure of great hospitality in both congress and the country."

Transportation
Current legislative proposals to aid railroads rest mainly on the thesis that all transportation must be co-ordinated to eliminate favoritism and duplication of service. Even more pointed than bills fathered by California's Rep. Clarence F. Lea and Montana's Sen. Burton K. Wheeler is the proposal of the Association of American Railroads, just submitted to the house interstate commerce committee.

Its gist: All rail, water and motor transport systems would be regulated by a single federal agency. While the interstate commerce commission would continue to fix rates, financial and administrative functions would be vested in five \$12,000-a-year men appointed by the President. The board's tasks: (1) to determine the "relative economy and fitness" of all carriers; (2) to ferret out reports of U. S. subsidies to common carriers other than the railroads. Complained Attorney R. V. Fletcher, general counsel for the railroads: "Under present conditions there are no good times for the railroads. When earnings are not good we can't raise the rates and when they are good we are told that a rate increase would be contrary to a sound economic end."

Congress
Nebraska's Rep. John J. Cochran has fought steadily for President Roosevelt's ill-fated reorganization bill which failed last session amid charges of "dictatorship." Now before congress is a Cochran-sponsored compromise bill designed to eliminate last year's stumbling blocks. Its main points: (1) The President could propose plans for consolidation, abolition and transfers in the executive department, to be rejected by congress within 60 days via a concurrent resolution; (2) financial estimates of independent federal boards and commissions would reach the President via the budget bureau, as is now the case with other governmental departments; (3) The President could appoint six administrative assistants at \$10,000 a year. One important safeguard is that such quasi-judicial agencies as the civil service commission, coast guard, federal communications commission and interstate commerce commission could not be reorganized.

Agriculture

Some 11,000,000 bales of surplus U. S. cotton are piled up under government loans of about \$500,000,000. Though unhappy, cotton farmers voted for continued production control last December because they expected more loans. With planting time near and no substitute yet found for the present loan system (which cannot be continued economically so long as huge government-held surpluses fail to move), Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace offered three suggestions to the senate farm committee and ended by urging adoption of the last:

(1) Continue the present loan plan, provided American cotton can be placed on the unhappily low world market. One means of doing this is through U. S. subsidy.

(2) Abandon the loan plan and grant sufficiently large outright benefit payments to maintain farm income. Mr. Wallace's favorite method here is probably the ill-regarded processing tax.

(3) Peg domestic prices and sell surpluses abroad for whatever they would bring, as under the much-debated "cost-of-production" plan. Though cost-of-production has never held favor with Mr. Wallace, the impossibility of winning a return of processing taxes has presumably forced a compromise. The few known facts of the two-price cotton plan are that present loan provisions would be retained to maintain domestic prices higher than the present level (about 8.3 cents per pound), while government-owned cotton would be sold to exporters for world distribution.

Europe

Seldom has history found a conqueror who would retire to let others enjoy the sweet fruit of victory. Since 1932 Gen. Francisco Franco has grown in stature as Spain's man of destiny, at first unknown outside his native land but later an international figure as head of the insurgent rebellion. With the civil war apparently ended, all Europe has looked to Spain for some hint of Generalissimo Franco's plans, discovering that the impossible is apparently true.

Best guesses hold that monarchy will return in the person of Don Juan, third son of former King Alfonso whose properties were restored last fall. Popular, untouched by the deadly haemophilia that plagues many Bourbons, Prince Juan would apparently rule with Ramon Serrano Sumer, Franco's brother-in-law, who holds the best chance of becoming premier. Franco himself would retire to head the army.

But what appears an overgenerous gesture on Franco's part may be dictated by Rome. An Italian resident for several years, 25-year-old Don Juan would not only bow to Fascist wishes but would pacify hostile Spaniards as General Franco never could. Moreover such a puppet would be less apt to offer Britain



SPAIN'S PRINCE JUAN
A puppet may become pacifier.

a financial or political entree to the new Spain than would strong-willed, independent General Franco. Thus the Spanish solution fits perfectly into Italo-German anti-democratic plans, to be climaxed when Rome pushes Mediterranean territorial demands against France. Most astute piece of diplomatic maneuvering in recent weeks was the Polish junket of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian foreign minister. While Count Ciano did his best to destroy the already ineffectual Polish-French military alliance, 3,000 Italians were repatriated from French possessions, mobilization was sped and three new decree laws were effected, giving the government more wartime power.

Even so the Polish victory was small spoils beside the moral victory gained when Britain and France, standing up and barking back for the first time in three years, openly declared their solidarity and went busily ahead with military plans to the chagrin of Rome and Berlin. Another democratic victory took place in Poland even while Count Ciano was making his triumphant entry. Angry anti-Nazi demonstrations informed the count that while Poland might be his friend, it was not the friend of Count Ciano's Hitler. As before, the key to Europe's future still rests in Spain, where a note from General Franco will place either a French-British or an Italian-German combination at high. Unbelievably, a nation just emerging from civil war apparently holds the balance of power.

Bruckart's Washington Digest

Small Telephone Companies Hit By Application of Labor Law

Again the People Are Made Victims of Too Much Government; Act Forces Small Industries Into Spot Where They Cannot Do Business or Hire Labor.

By WILLIAM BRUCKART
WNU Service, National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON. — On President Roosevelt's list of "must" legislation a year or so ago was a bill that, when it eventually became a law, was called the "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938." It was made to apply to all business crossing state lines, or to products thus manufactured that went into channels of trade outside of the state where they were produced. It set certain rates of minimum pay and established a limitation on the number of hours workers could continue on the job. Everyone refers to it now as the wages and hours law.

At the time of the appointment of Elmer F. Andrews, as wages and hours administrator, I discussed the potential success or failure that lay ahead for such a law. In looking over my files of the time, I found that I wrote, concerning the law, that "Mr. Andrews can either make or break it" by the policies he adopts and the interpretations he makes of the law's provisions. I said also that he must use great care in the selection of subordinates.

All of which leads into discussion of a situation that has arisen respecting application of the law to several industries. Generally, too, it forces a conclusion that here is just another law under which government is interfering in the normal living of people. As usual, the people are the victims of too much government.

While there are several lines of industry about which I want to write in this analysis, the most flagrant misgovernment and the most damaging result, as far as I can see, is the application of the wages and hours law to the little known, but widely used, small independent telephone companies. I am referring to that type of telephone company which serves the small towns and villages and the farmers who live around those small, yet very essential, trading centers.

Nearly 30,000 Independent Telephone Companies in U. S.

When I heard that some of the subordinates in Mr. Andrews' agency were determined to apply the provisions of the wages and hours law to the independent telephone, I began to dig around for information about them. I am acquainted with those units of service. I know what it is to turn the crank on the big box that hangs on the wall in order to ring a neighbor on a party line; it is not an unfamiliar fact either to hear of how the switchboard, located in somebody's home in the village, closes down at nine o'clock at night, and no one is supposed to ring unless it is a case of sickness or other emergency.

I was stunned, however, to realize that there are nearly 30,000 such companies in the United States. Nor was I prepared to understand, at once, that there are approximately 4,100,000 "stations" or subscribers to those companies. If we figure an average family as five, we arrive at the conclusion obviously that nearly 21,000,000 persons depend upon that type of service.

The wages and hours administration does not propose to apply the law to all of these; it eliminated more than half of the total, but a bunch of the smart boys under Mr. Andrews have decided the law should apply to 12,461 such companies. They decided the law can be applied, even though the companies are entirely within the confines of a county, in most instances, because the little switchboards are able to make a connection with "long distance" companies. It may not happen more than five times a month, but the little company is doing "interstate" business. Hence, you Uncle Sam, acting through the bureaucrats, proposes to tell the local companies they must pay the wages designated by the federal law and limit the hours of those who earn their living that way.

Forces Industry Into Spot Where It Cannot Do Business

If those little fellows have to meet wages and hours set for them by Miss Perkins, secretary of labor, to whom Mr. Andrews is subordinate, the steel people say they will go broke. Or, at least, they charged, they could get no government contracts because of failure to comply with the law. Since the government is spending billions of dollars to create employment and for general relief, I can not help wondering why it wants to force one segment of industry into a spot where it can do no business and employ labor.

The whole thing, however, gets more cockeyed as time goes on. There seems to be no limit to the lengths to which bureaucrats, drunk with power, will go in abusing the nation. Who was there that did not express the greatest disgust at the assinine story which came out of New York city the other day. I refer to the problem before the New York state labor board which was called upon to decide whether a professional woman model was fired because she had been active as a union organizer or because her hips were too wide. The woman claimed she had been fired because she was trying to organize a union of models. Her former employers said her hips were too broad to properly wear the clothes they wished to display.

While the story is not lacking in humor, it must be treated seriously because the width of this girl's hips may yet be a question of national importance. It is a fact, and not a witticism, that the national labor relations board may yet be called upon to measure those hips and determine, as judges of fashion, whether she can properly display the latest mode of spring apparel. © Western Newspaper Union.

Floyd Gibbons

ADVENTURERS' CLUB

HEADLINES FROM THE LIVES OF PEOPLE LIKE YOURSELF!

"The Bomb in the Boxcar"

HELLO, EVERYBODY:
You know, sometimes there's a lot of difference between what people may think of a man and what he is. In the case of John Feen of Miami, for instance, there are people who think he is a hero of the war, his officers were all for recommending decoration, because they thought a certain heroism John deserved a medal if any act of heroism was done.

But that's what the other folks think of it. For you, John doesn't share their views at all. In his estimation he's just a doggone careless sapsack who happened to be his own fault in the first place. He served to be shot a heck of a lot more than he deserved a medal.

That's what John thinks about it. He swears he did wasn't heroism at all. Well—you can do yourself. But there's one thing I'm certain of, John may not have been heroism—but it sure was a darned good yarn to read.



He leaped forward and dropped on the pile of coats.

and stuffed them in his pockets. Then the fighting was over. Americans were climbing into the tiny box cars of a train had come out from Berosovka to get them.

In the car John was in, the boys built a fire in the fireplace. Then they flopped on the floor and tried to get a little sleep. The fire blazed up, and the little car became unbearably hot. The coats were close to the stove, and John was afraid to scorch them. He got up to move them. As he leaped forward he slipped his arm under the pile there was a sharp, ominous sound, and instantly, every one of those tired men leaped up. They knew all too well what that sound was—a grenade ready to explode. Someone had left that grenade in his pocket, and John, in picking up those coats, had accidentally dislodged the pin!

"Faces," says John, "became wax-like as men asked whose coat it was, and how far down in the pile the bomb was. They were all praying it was on the bottom where the whole pile of coats would cover it. Then maybe some of us might have a chance. If it blew up high-wide and handsome in the crowded quarters little car—the slaughter would be appalling."

"The swaying boxcar seemed to creak the fatal work seconds to live . . . ten seconds to live." Ten seconds or there nine—then eight. The deep rumble of the wheels of tracks below sounded like muffled drums and the wind howled a mournful "Litanies of the Dead." The tiny car tilted the car flickered spasmodically for a moment and then gloom closed in—and still we waited."

Up to that time everyone had been too stunned to move. Of tight-lipped doughboys stood motionless, waiting for John Feen was the first one to recover his senses. He saw a bunch of men to lie down—and that broke the spell. A few bodies thudded to the floor. One man swore aloud. Another and a third muttered a woman's name. But John was still up. He was standing right over that bomb, and for a brief moment moved. He was praying.

John's Body Protects Others From Grenade Blast
But it was only for a moment. There was hardly any prayer. Three or four seconds more and that bomb would have exploded. And he had a job to do before that happened. The prayer left his lips when he leaped forward—dropped on that pile of arms hugging them to him like a hen mothering her brood. He was a deadly engine of destruction buried somewhere in that pile might blow him to bits, but the other fellows in the car were a chance.

One second—two seconds—and then there was a rustle sounded to John as if it had come from the bowels of the earth. Bright scarlet flashes streaked the interior of the car. The pile of coats heave beneath him—and then John just remembered any more.

The first thing he remembers after that was that someone was talking. He heard someone else talking, and the words sounded far away, and hollow as if the man who was speaking them were into a barrel. Slowly, consciousness came back to him. He saw his eyes. He remembered now—that bomb! Anxiously he looked white faces that were bent over him. They were all there, the faces of his. He sighed in relief—and fainted.

John woke up in the hospital at Berosovka—a bit surprised to find that he was still alive. He probably wouldn't have been alive if that bomb hadn't been down at the bottom of the pile of coats—thick sheepskin coats that stopped the flying bits of metal—and it would have come off.

A few days later, while he was recuperating from the shock of that arm an officer came to his bedside and told him he was to be recommended for decoration—but John told that officer he didn't want any medals. He didn't think he deserved any. He had done what he knew darned well it was his duty to do. "You see," he says, "it was my coat pocket that held that bomb." Copyright.—WNU Service.

Trend

How the wind is blowing . . .
LONGEVITY—According to U. S. public health service, babies born in 1938 had a 62-year life expectancy, one and one-tenth years more than 1937 babies and two years more than in 1931.
SCIENCE—Dr. Percy W. Bridgeman, noted Harvard physicist, will henceforth refuse to deal with scientists from totalitarian states.
AUTOMOBILES—Advanced four weeks ahead of last year's show, 1939's New York automobile exposition will show models only mildly changed from the current models.
EMPLOYMENT—U. S. employment dropped 880,000 in January, first time since August.

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NOTICE!

Any erroneous reflections upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Floyd County Plainsman will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publisher.



By STRICK

**** STRICKLY CONFIDENTIAL—**
Most amusing of all men, the fellow who finds himself at the foot of the rainbow and discovers to his chagrin that his intellectual ladder is too short to reach the top, from where he could slide down into the pot of gold.

**** STRICKLY CONFIDENTIAL—**
Comes now the proposed change in the calendar, making thirteen months in the year, instead of the usual twelve. Seems like someone is forever thinking of a new plan to make life more miserable. Personally I think that 12 firsts are bad enough. There are good points even in the idea of thirteen months. Holidays would come at about the same time each year (on the week end) the new year would afford one more occasion for leaving town (to evade your bills).

**** STRICKLY CONFIDENTIAL—**
And speaking of months and years, did you ever notice how the years make the adjustments necessary in human lives? The fellow that you know not to be just Okey Dokey and who would follow the 'other' path while pursuing the elusive dollar, and how in the years to come he loses all his wealth and everyone knows what a scamp he really is, or, the man or woman who works hardest, treats his fellow man right and all-in-all serves in an honest and dignified manner, finally reaching the goal of respect and good will from all his associates. Did you read the statement made by Hitler recently? He says, "I am the most lonely man in the world!"

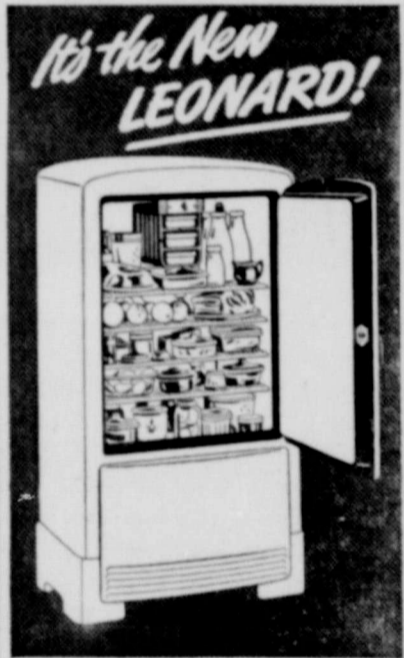
**** STRICKLY CONFIDENTIAL—**
Picture of success. He always seemed to need a shave, this man. You could see that faint trace of ambeer about the corners of his mouth and his clothes could have used another patch or two. People said he was eccentric because he really didn't go to church as much as he should, and some said he worked on Sunday. But when a stranger in town inquired about this man, the natives said: "I guess there's not much to him, course I don't know anything bad

about him. In a way he's sort of queer, that guy. He'll pay his bills, he wouldn't tell a lie, some say he helps those poorer than he, we couldn't say for sure. I've never seen him at church, or club or lodge, but I dunno. I've never seen him about a mob, or heard him cuss the country or swear, or, really mister I can't tell you anything about him".

**** STRICKLY CONFIDENTIAL—**
To 'Temple of Truth' we are indebted for this "Day of day, cuss by cuss, this windy weather is wuss and wuss". I think the sage of Donley County has some article or untold value in that bit of poetry, "tother day", while the wind was moving a few sections of Donley county down south main street. I noticed a fellow selling irrigated land, located in the valley, I eased up to him and he ups to me. He didn't know I hadn't money enough to buy a basket of citrus fruit, much less a farm) I asked him about his country and he told me that the dirt doesn't blow and it seldom gets very cold and that the sunshine spent the winter about three quarters of a mile from the farm. And I asked him "What do you intend to do with the money you receive from the sale of the farms?" And he said in an undertone "Don't tell any of my other prospects, but me and the boss, we're gonna put in a wheat crop in this county with it".

**** STRICKLY CONFIDENTIAL—**
Thoughts while rolling (results of the wind) wonder why my left shoe wears out quicker than the right, and why both wear out quicker than they might. Why when I talk about a fellow, some smart-aleck asks, "How much do you owe him?" Why that old man in front of me shuffles along as if he didn't have a friend or a care, and I happen to know that he's rather wealthy. So I know he has friends, and plenty of cares—Confidentially yours, Strick.

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Skirts in all the new Spring colors.

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Ladies Suits \$12.75 to \$16.75



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LUTHER FRY'S TAILORS

Hospital Notes

Mrs. Wilda Cagle underwent a major operation Thursday at the Floydada Hospital and Clinic. Mrs. Cagle is home supervisor for WPA.

W. J. Jordan received medical attention at the clinic Friday.

Zell Probasco is confined to his home this week but is thought recovering.

R. H. Ashton is undergoing treatment at the clinic this week.

Elizabeth Hall underwent a minor operation Tuesday.

Hugh J. Ayres received first aid treatment for injuries sustained in an accident at Strickland and Sons station. Several stitches were required to close an incision on his upper lip.

Sharon Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Trenton Davis was admitted to the hospital for treatment Monday night. She was ill with pneumonia. Her condition was thought improved yesterday.

Mrs. O. R. Beard of Cedar Hill is in the hospital for medical treatment.

Paul Durham of Lockney underwent an appendectomy Tuesday.

BAKERY SPECIALS FOR ST. PATRICK'S

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ANGEL FOOD SQUARES
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Dozen 30c

ICE CREAM
Shamrock Centers,
Can Orders,
Quart Brick 35c

WESTERS' QUALITY BAKERY

Miss Evelyn Beck, Bud Sparks Wed Saturday Night

Miss Evelyn Beck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Beck, and Bud Sparks, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sparks, were married Saturday evening at Matador. Rev. Pipkin, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Matador, officiated.

The couple was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bob Wellborn. Mrs. Wellborn is a sister of the groom.

The bride attended the Floydada schools and finished high school in 1938. The groom attended school at Lakeview. He is associated with Cline and Rainer in the Magnolia Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Sparks will make their home in Floydada.

Floydada Visitors

Mrs. M. F. Huskey and R. V. Huskey of Kennedy, Texas visited in Floydada this week with Mrs. Huskey's father, J. H. Shurbet and other relatives. Mrs. C. R. Houston of Hamilton accompanied them and visited with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Houston and friends in Floydada.

I. A. Smith Jr., of Quanah, has been employed as fountain clerk at White Drug Company in Floydada. He is a former resident.

1936 Chevrolet Sedan. 1936 Plymouth Sedan and Several Others. Geo. M. Finkner. At Triangle Garage. 10-tfc

"Rations of Hog Feeding" Subject Sandhill Club

The Sandhill 4-H Club met in its regular February meeting with 24 members enrolled in the club. Roll was called and minutes of the last meeting read by the secretary. James Hellums is the latest member to join the club.

4-H Club signs which read "A 4-H Boy Lives Here" were distributed to each boy.

Questions were discussed then the meeting was turned over to County Agricultural Agent D. F. Bredthauer, who discussed the subject matter of the month, "Rations of Hog Feeding."

WESTINGHOUSE Sets the Pace FOR '39



A FEW "Firsts" FOR WESTINGHOUSE

First with a Meat-Keeper to keep your meats fresher and longer.

First with a True-Temp Control to eliminate guesswork from refrigerator temperatures.

First with an Eject-Cube tray to make removal of ice cubes easier.

First in low cost operation. The largest order ever placed in the refrigerator industry was won by Westinghouse on economy alone.

First with an all sealed steel cabinet to give greater strength and insulation.

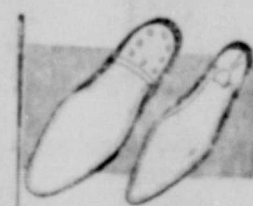
First with a Humi-Drawer to keep more fruits and vegetables "garden fresh" longer with a higher degree of humidity.

First hermetically sealed unit with a forced draft cooling system to give greater and faster freezing capacity.

These are just a few features why Westinghouse continues to set the pace for '39. Any employee will be glad to explain in full any of the above items.

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SOUTH SIDE SQUARE

Quicker Action Promised on 267 Highway Project

Members of the Floyd County commissioners court and the judge were assured by District Highway officials, in a conference last week in Lubbock, that actual construction on the Highway 267 extension would start earlier than in eight weeks as previously indicated.

Announcement was made last week of the approval of a \$40,000.00 project, under state WPA supervision, for the road improvement in Floyd County. This amount was allocated following two visits by county officials to Austin.

Bert Ione Smith Candidate For Degree at TSCW

Special to the Plainsman: Denton, March 7.—Practical teaching experience is being gained this semester by Miss Bert Ione Smith of the faculty of the Denton Public School system, while completing work at Texas State College for Women for a permanent teaching certificate.

A senior student studying speech, Miss Smith has all the responsibilities of a full-time teacher in the city school system. She is a candidate for a bachelor's degree this year.

Miss Smith is a daughter of Mrs. G. R. May of the Baker community.

Henry Brothers New Managers of White Swan Cafe

Melvin and George Henry are new managers of the White Swan Cafe, having succeeded E. E. Campbell who had operated the business for several months. Mr. Campbell has moved to Matador to have charge of the Magnolia Cafe.

Both the Henry brothers are well known in Floydada, and have engaged in the cafe business for a number of years. They invite the continued patronage of the friends of the White Swan and will maintain the high standard of service and good food.

Members Scout Troop '57' and Guests Honored

Members of Floydada Boy Scout troop 57 and their guests were honored Thursday evening of last week with a social at the home of Mrs. John N. Farris. Hosts were John Farris, Gordon Voight and Mrs. Farris.

Geo. Holand, Field Scout Executive and Mrs. Holland were guests visitors. New and unusual games furnished amusement for the evening. Fruit punch, angel food cake and ice cream were served.

Guests were Misses Sappho Ward, Louise Willson, Bobbie McIntyre, Floy Jean Hale, Helen Woodward and Jane Clark.

Political Announcements

The Floyd County Plainsman authorized to announce the following names for Public Office, subject to the action of the voters in the Election on April 4th, 1939.

For City Marshal:
MORGAN WRIGHT
BOB SMITH

For City Secretary:
SILAS E. DUNCAN
CLYDE W. HENDERSON

Mrs. Jeff D. Ayres returned mid week from Pueblo, Colo. where she had visited with Mrs. J. E. Humphreys who had ill. Mrs. Ayres reported her sister was recovering.

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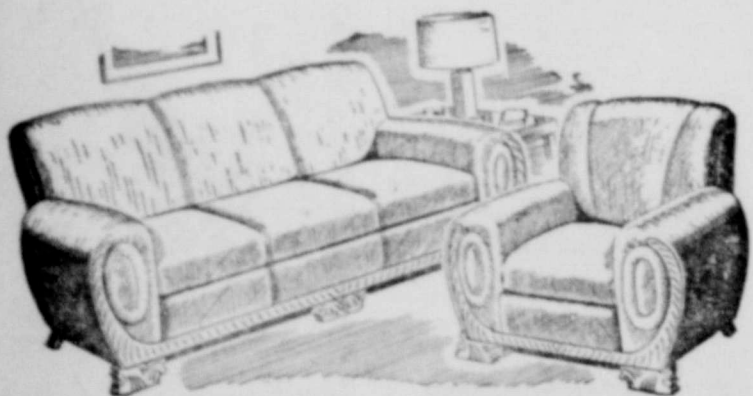
Poultry equipment at about half price. Wiring material at saving prices. Paint, and wall paper at lowest price in town. Rechargers and batteries. Save Money.

KIRK & SONS

Make YOUR HOME a Place of Beauty!

A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT SMALL COST!

Buy new furniture here, and you'll be agreeably surprised at your saving on finer suits! Liberal Terms.



Living Room Suites \$64.50

A glorious contribution to Home Comfort! . . . Available in a choice of beautiful covers, one of our best buys for Spring!



Bedroom Suites up to \$179.50

We have moved to the Surginer and Barrow buildings on the north side of the square and ready to show you a very beautiful line of furniture and household appliances.

Our new goods are arriving daily and will soon be complete in every detail.

This week we have received a shipment of Simmons Studio Couches ranging from \$39.95 to \$69.95. These couches are the latest and most perfect in design and convenience, making either twin beds or a double.

A look over will be appreciated by us in our new location.

F. C. HARMOM
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD APPLANCES

MARVELOUS VALUES In High Quality FOODS



- SHORTENING, 4 Pound Carton
- POST BRAN, Package
- ADMIRATION COFFEE, Per Pound
- RICE, 3 Pounds
- KRAFT'S CHEESE, 2 Pound box
- GINGER SNAPS, Pound
- TOMATOES, 4 No. 2 cans
- DREFT, Large Package
- CAKE FLOUR, Swans Down, Package

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