

THE FRIONA STAR

Devoted to the Interest of Friona and Parmer County

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FRIONA, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1926

\$1.50 PER YEAR

Wheat Still Moving. 70 Cars Shipped So Far This Season

Friona's Biggest Wheat Crop

F. N. Welch has the distinction of growing the largest crop of wheat in the territory adjacent to Friona; although not the largest yield per acre.

As we stated last week Mr. Welch had 850 acres in wheat this season and finished the threshing on Wednesday of this week; he having operated two combines of his own until the wheat was in the elevator.

The 850 acres averaged 31.8 bushels per acre, making a total yield of 27,030 bushels, which tested 63 pounds to the bushel. Of this he sold 10,000 bushels at \$1.15 per bushel, making 11,500; 15,000 bushels at \$1.07 per bushel, making \$16,000, or a total of \$27,500. The remainder of his crop he kept for seed and sold to his neighbors for seed.

When Mr. Welch moved here two years ago from Floydada, he bought a half section of the land which he had in wheat this year; and counting the price of the land, the cost of all improvements he has put on it, and all his labor of producing the crop, this year's wheat crop on that tract has paid it all and left him a nice balance besides.

LAZ-BUDDY STUDY CLUB.

Mrs. Otto Trieder very charmingly retained the members of the Laz-Buddy Study Club at her pretty home Thursday afternoon.

Garden flowers were profusely used in living and dining rooms. Nineteen members responded with memorized verse from an American writer. The business meeting was presided over by the president, Mrs. Robert Bledsoe.

Definite arrangements were made for the luncheon to be served on July 24th, the day of the primary. Three courses consisting of fried chicken, vegetable salad, and ice cream with cake, also ice tea, will be served at the noon hour. There will be ice cream and cake sold during the day.

Mrs. Jim Bledsoe very interestingly directed the program for the afternoon, which was as follows:

Federation song by club.
"The Purpose of the Laz-Buddy Study Club"—Mrs. Pat Allen.
This was a fine talk and inspired us to greater interest.
Reading, "Song of Life"—Miss Loreny Hammond.
Vocal Duet—Mesdames Bledsoe.
Parliamentary Drill—Miss Jean Ivy.
Piano Solo—Miss Lorene Paul.

The club feels very much honored and fortunate in having Mrs. Joe Paul for a member, who, although advanced in years, has the deepest interest in our work, and on account of other natural ability, is so much help to the club and community.

Mrs. Treider, assisted by Miss Grace Paul and Mrs. George Treider, served pink and white brick ice cream with angel food and cake, and a pretty snap dragon as a plate favor.

The next meeting will be in the Paul home July 8th.
Club Reporter.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Owing to the fact that Rev. Starke did not get off on his intended trip to Waxahachie, he will hold his regular services at the Congregational church next Sunday. Preaching services at 11:00 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. Everybody invited. C. E. at 8:00 p. m.

Protracted services at the Church of Christ, beginning Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and continuing throughout the week with the exception of Saturday night.

Next Sunday is also the regular day for Rev. Blair of the Baptist church. To be held in the Methodist building. A cordial invitation to all.

MISS GOODWINE HOME.

Miss Lucy Goodwine returned Wednesday morning from New York City for a few weeks visit with home folks.

Miss Goodwine has been in New York City for the past two years, a part of which time she has been in attendance at Columbia University, where she received her degree. The remainder of the time she has spent in teaching in the schools of the city.

BOVINA ITEMS

You may call West Texas winds "hot" if you want to, but if you were further east, or, from what J. W. Ellison says, "Just go to Oklahoma if you want to roast alive," you would think yourself in a refrigerator to come out here. Do we have hot winds? No.

Everyone on "Bovina East Main" surely had the cream fever Sunday. From what I can hear each family was served or invited to a "cream eating."

J. W. Ellison and daughter Bessie, returned last week from their trip to Oklahoma. They, of course, report a wonderful time, yet Mr. Murray and Mr. Ellison spend much time discussing the cool conditions of this country as compared with places they have recently visited.

This country is rapidly developing. All we need is to get foggy ideas out of more people's heads. All they need is a peep and a few cool night breezes to convince them.

Carroll McCallister returned to his home in Abilene. He is carried away with the country and contemplates coming west.

Mrs. Flo Pugh and sister, Bobby, spent a few days with Mrs. Rollie Martin last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Parker and Anita Murray went fishing near Hereford last week. All report a splendid time.

Bud Martin of Anson is here seeing to the harvesting of his wheat at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tidener and Lucille Ellison are at Santa Fe, N. M., visiting this week.

Bovina was well represented at the singing at Friona Sunday.

Mr. Venable is the delighted owner of a new Ford sedan.

Miss Fox is visiting at this place at present.

Mr. Ziegansoff of Oklahoma is here visiting Fred Carson. He says he is going to stay. You Oklahoma people write "owe" about West Texas.

Singing school closed Wednesday night after fifteen nights work. Mr. Stamps did all he could. Friends, let's not drop the work now, but carry it still further. I'm sure it won't take Mr. Martin or Mr. Williams long to play a piano solo like Mr. Myers.

We also needed our stand-bys, R. A. Buckner and H. A. Johnson, to make this a huge success.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE MOVED.

M. A. Crum last week moved his real estate and insurance office from the room adjoining the post office on the east side of Main Street to the south room of Henry Jones' brick building on the west side of the street.

This is a real classy room and Mr. Crum is to be congratulated on having acquired it for an office. It is the room adjoining Mr. Jones' barber shop.

SPENT SUNDAY IN TULIA.

Mrs. Minnie Goodwine and her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Costello and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gates, and her son, Clyde, drove over to Tulia Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Clemen.

Mr. Clemen's two daughters, Lucille and Marie, who had been here last week visiting at the Goodwine home, went with them, but also returned with them to Friona in the evening for a longer visit with their grandmother and other relatives and friends.

M. E. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The M. E. Missionary Society met at the church building Thursday, July 8th, with seven regular members present and one new member, Miss Opal Jones, and one visitor, Mrs. Buchanan.

Mrs. Buchanan gave an interesting talk. We had a missionary meeting with Mrs. Key as leader.

Our next week's lesson will be the third and fourth chapters of I John, with Mrs. Teague as leader.

Reporter.

H. P. Cogdill of Hobart, Okla., arrived here Wednesday for a weeks visit with his son, whose home is near Homeland. Mr. Cogdill says it is quite warm down in Oklahoma.

Killed in Auto Wreck; Wife Dies of Shock

L. D. Cates of Floydada, who is a son-in-law of W. D. Knight living southeast of Friona, was seriously injured on Friday of last week when his automobile turned over with him.

Mr. Cates was busy in his harvest field when some part of his machine broke and he started to Floydada in his car for repairs. In some manner his car was turned over and he received the injury which resulted in his death on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Knight were called to the Cates home immediately after the accident and returned home Monday. Soon after their return they received a call to again come to the Cates home, as Mrs. Cates, who was in frail health, was dying from the effect of the shock caused by her husband's death. We are informed that her death occurred on Tuesday.

THE "GET THERE" GUY

No matter how little he's getting;
No matter how little he's got,
If he wears a grin and is trying to win—
He is doing a mighty lot!
No matter how humble his job is,
If he's trying to reach the crest,
The world has a prize for the man who tries—
The man who is doing his best.

Today he may be at the bottom
Of the ladder to wealth and fame;
On the lowest rung, where he's bravely clung
In spite of the knocks—dead game.
And slowly he's gaining a foothold;
His eyes on the uppermost round;
It's a hard old climb, but he knows in time
He will land and be looking down.

—Unknown

Visited Borger Oil Field Sunday

E. H. Gischler and Grant Musick drove from here Sunday morning enroute to the famous Panhandle oil field, with Borger as their destination.

They arrived in Amarillo two hours after leaving Friona, and thence onward to Panhandle and Borger, a distance of 58 miles more. They describe Borger as a typical western town with one long street a mile long on which all the business places are located. Everything seemed to be wide open and all classes of people were to be seen.

There was a demand for laborers at \$5.00 per day to dig ditches for the pipe lines. They said the smell of crude oil and gas dominated every other odor. Many places along the gas and oil lines where the joints were not made tight, the gas or oil was escaping with a hissing sound, and in some places the gas had been ignited and beautiful flames were glowing. All together it was a wonderful sight to any person who had never witnessed such a scene.

They met with one mishap during the day, which happened on their return trip. As they were approaching a culvert they met parties driving another Ford car, who refused to give their half of the road, and Grant was forced to take either the car or the culvert. He chose the culvert and the contact did considerable damage to his car. They were able to patch it up sufficiently to make the remainder of their journey home.

BAPTIST M. W. U. PROGRAM.

Tuesday, July 13.
Subject—Nigeria.
Leader—Mrs. Brownlee.
Scripture Reading—Mrs. Brownlee.
Prayer for our Missions in Nigeria—Mrs. Ballard.
Africa on the map—Mrs. Euler.
Black, but Comely—Mrs. Burton.
Song.
Nigeria—Mrs. Truitt.
Rejoicing together—Mrs. Kamradt.
"My Word Shall Not Return Unto Me Void"—Mrs. Harry.
The place of this meeting will be with Mrs. Meade. All members are urged to be present.
President.

THE SINGING CONVENTION.

The Parmer County Singing Convention, which met here last Sunday, brought one of the largest crowds that has assembled here for many months.

Choirs and quartets from many parts of the country were present and entertained their audience with many of their most popular selections. After singing a number of selections the large crowd at the noon hour repaired to the school yard where long tables loaded with victuals supplied all present with a sumptuous dinner.

After eating, singing was again resumed and continued until about five o'clock, when the convention adjourned.

It is estimated that there were over 500 people were present.

P. M. Pritchard was a business visitor in Farwell Wednesday.

Prof. Boles Spent Sunday in Friona

Prof. Howard R. Boles, whose home is in Gordon, Texas, and who served as principal in the Friona high school last term, arrived here early Sunday morning after an absence of several weeks.

Mr. Boles is in attendance at Simmons College at Abilene making additional preparation for his work as supervisor of one of the ward schools of Mineral Wells. This position was offered to Prof. Boles and carries with it about the same duties and responsibilities as superintendent of the Friona school. Mr. Boles will have eleven teachers and 250 pupils under his supervision.

Mr. Boles' Friona friends are glad to know of his success in securing this important position. His mission here was to pack his belongings which he had left at the Goodwine home where he lived last winter, and have them shipped to his new location.

HOG RAISING LAGGING.

Hog raising in the Friona territory is a line of farming that is being sadly neglected. Only a very few years ago this territory boasted of some of the finest herds to be found anywhere. These were all registered herds and some of them from the best blood lines in the country.

But for one reason or other most of these breeders have disposed of their herds until at this time there are not enough hogs in the country to supply the local demand.

Those, however, who have retained their breeding stock and have continued raising a few pigs each year, are now reaping a handsome profit from their efforts. Good pigs weighing from 30 to 40 pounds are retailing at home for \$10.00 each and most any kind of a pig will bring from five to seven dollars each.

In this issue of the Star will be found an article taken from Farm and Ranch, written by B. C. Rebre, which will be of interest to those who are raising hogs or contemplating the same. This article contains many valuable suggestions as to the manner of caring for porkers to gain the most rapid growth and prevent disease. Read it.

Read all the Star Ads.

Harvest in Friona's New Mexico Trade Territory Only Fairly Under Way. Continuous Stream of Trucks Hauling the Grain to Markets.

The combines are still operating in full force in the wheat fields around Friona and in New Mexico, and the trucks are going both day and night trying to deliver the grain to the elevators as fast as it is threshed.

LAZ-BUDDY NEWS.

Preaching at Laz-Buddy Saturday night was well attended and a good sermon was heard. The meetings will begin here the 25th of this month. Everybody invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Beamond Howard were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pyritz Sunday.

Rev. Malone and his mother; Frances and Ruby Mae Manfee, Lorenzo Hammond and Grandma Howard were dinner guests at the Welch home Sunday.

Mrs. Lena Steinbock's mother and sister and husband and little daughter, Vera Vona, left for home Monday morning. They don't like here. They said it was too lonesome out here but they thought it was a pretty country.

Mrs. Floyd Hennington and children were guests at the Welch home one evening last week.

Well, I guess we will have a post office after all. They are having it installed at the store now. They will have the mail out here every morning at eleven o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Vaughn are the proud parents of a baby girl. They named her Tomelene.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleo Phillips are also the proud parents of a six pound baby girl.

Threshing in this community is almost completed. Wheat is going down a little.

Ed Steinbock lost two of his fine shoots one day last week. They got overheated.

Several of the farmers in this community are having trouble with their wells.

Mrs. O. H. Trieder and Mrs. Raymond Treider were guests at the Vaughn home one evening and they also helped cook for threshers while there.

Mrs. Beamond Howard was a guest at the Welch home one evening last week.

Those who visited at the Dyck home Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Bill Lawson, Mrs. Mehle, Mrs. Ed Steinbock and little Vera Vona Lawson and Miss Gertrude Pyritz. Ice cream was served to the guests.

Mrs. Wm. Mehle and daughter, Mrs. Bill Lawson, were guests at the Pyritz home while here.

Mr. and Mrs. Pyritz and family and Miss Alma Dyck were Muleshoe shoppers Saturday and also attended the picnic at Hart's grove. They say it was not much of a picnic.

Mrs. Crane's little girl, who had the pneumonia and whooping cough, is up and about again.

Mr. and Mrs. Knight are the proud owners of a new Ford Coupe.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Lawson, Mrs. Mehle and Mrs. Lena Steinbock were Clovis visitors last Thursday.

Mrs. Raymond Treider is on the sick list. They took her to a doctor Sunday morning. Also Mrs. George Treider was removed to Friona. The doctor told her she was not able to do her work. We hope for them a speedy recovery.

J. W. Dyck has been hauling wheat for John Steinbock last week. He is through threshing.
Pretty Brown Eyes.

BROWNWOOD AND CARLSBAD PEOPLE VISIT HERE

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Foster and family of Brownwood arrived here last week for a few days visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Foster.

This is Mr. Foster's first visit to the plains country and he has arrived at a time to see abundant evidence of its value as a farming country.

B. H. Boster of Carlsbad, N. M., who is a brother-in-law of J. J. Horton, came over Sunday and spent the day with Mr. Horton and family.

Mr. Boster is employed with the Santa Fe railroad and the Santa Fe's big dam across the Pecos River is quite close to his place of work. He keeps a fishing line in the water all the time and occasionally goes out to take in an eight or ten pound cat fish from the hook. Stories like this have set Mr. Horton's mouth to watering and he can hardly stay away from Carlsbad.

It is estimated that perhaps fifty trucks are operating in the Friona trade territory and they are coming in from north, south and west. About the last thing a body hears before he goes to sleep (if he goes to sleep) is a grain truck; and the first thing he hears on awakening is usually a grain truck. Besides the trucks there are some wagons. C. M. Hart, who began threshing Thursday is using wagons to deliver his crop.

At this writing about 70 car loads have been shipped from Friona since the beginning of the harvest, and as yet there seems to be no slacking of the pace.

It is reported by some of the truck drivers that the harvest is only fairly under way across the line and that combines, headers and threshing machines are running full blast and that the great army of trucks are unable to move the grain to market as fast as it is threshed, so that large quantities of it is being dumped on the ground and in bins. A continuous train of trucks is continuously pouring the grain into Clovis.

Marvin Whaley, who is a resident of Friona, but has wheat in New Mexico, is harvesting his large crop with his family alone. One of the boys drives the tractor and the other manages the combine, while Mr. and Mrs. Whaley drive the grain wagons that carry the grain to the bins.

A LONG FISHING TRIP.

The Star overlooked last week an account of a long fishing trip which was indulged in by four of Friona's young men.

The parties who enjoyed the excursion were Elwin and Reuben Gischler, Bill Kirk and Mc Candless. They left Friona late Saturday afternoon, July 26, and drove through to Tucumcari, where they arrived early in the night.

After tarrying there a few minutes they proceeded on into the mountains in search of a good fishing pool and a comfortable place to camp, and continued in this quest until midnight, when they gave up the quest and turned in for the remainder of the night.

They prepared to cook supper and make some good coffee, but found they had lost their water bag some where on their trip among the hills, and as they had not found that desirable pool, they were forced to forego the luxury of coffee or other drink for supper.

Some time next day they found a pool large enough and deep enough for taking a bath, which they proceeded to do. While in the water bathing, Reuben caught one small fish with his hands, which, it seems was the only fish caught during the trip.

They traveled to within 40 miles of Raton, N. M., and found one town back among the mountains, where a citizen of whom they inquired directions, could not tell them the direction nor the distance to any of the neighboring towns.

Having had enough fishing for one time they turned homeward late Sunday evening and arrived in Friona about 10 o'clock Monday morning.

HAD BIRTHDAY DINNER.

On Thursday, July 1st, Mrs. J. H. Grayson and Mrs. Tom Greene spent the day with their daughter and sister, Mrs. U. B. Wheeler, where they enjoyed a very delicious dinner prepared for Mrs. Greene's birthday.

Mrs. Wheeler also presented her sister with a beautiful pair of pillow cases.

Vinnie.

THE DEESTRICT SKULE.

The "Deestrick Skule," which was presented here Tuesday night by a home talent company from Clovis, was greeted by a fair sized audience, which would evidently have been much larger had it not been for the very busy season.

The play was a comedy, or a burlesque on the old time district school and all the characters of the cast delivered their parts meritoriously.

THE SCREEN: ITS AMAZING HISTORY

No One Took the Early Films Seriously, Not Even the Inventors

Thirty-seven years ago there were no moving pictures. Today the movie industry ranks fourth in the United States, with an invested capital of \$1,500,000,000, employing more than 500,000 persons in production, distribution and exhibition, with 60,000,000 persons paying from ten cents to two dollars for weekly admissions to theaters, large and small, dotting towns and cities throughout the country.

By PROEHL HALLER JAKLON
ROOM Five of the West Orange (N. J.) laboratory of Thomas Alva Edison buzzed with excitement on the morning of October 6, 1888. Two men, one young, the other older, were keenly interested in a black wooden box about five feet high. Near the top was a peephole, and the young man, with an air of triumph, urged the older man to peer into the small opening.

Inside an arc light sputtered. There was a noise of machinery, and there came into view a transparent strip of celluloid bearing the prints of many photographs. As the strip began to move, photographs came to life. It was a moving picture of the younger man, walking, smiling, hat in hand, approaching as if to extend a greeting.

As he came nearer there was heard the phonographic reproduction of the young man's voice, saying:

"Good morning, Mr. Edison. Glad to see you back. I hope you are satisfied with the kinetograph."

This was the remarkable demonstration which greeted Edison upon his return from the Paris exposition. The proud young man was William K. L. Dickson, an Englishman who five years before had come to study under the tutelage of the Wizard of Menlo Park. Edison had entrusted Dickson with the development of certain ideas, and this was what the young man had to show for his labors.

The Motion Picture Is Born

The birth of the motion picture is marked officially by this demonstration. From this crude beginning, in less than thirty-seven years it has attained the importance of a major industry, providing employment for more than a million persons throughout the world, and giving entertainment to more than 100,000,000 persons weekly in every civilized and many uncivilized lands.

Following the formula that the time to write history is while it is happening, an American, intimately acquainted with the film industry, has produced, after five years of careful, intelligent research, a two-volume history which bears the title, "A Million and One Nights: the History of the Motion Picture." He is Terry Ramsaye, former newspaper man, screen editor and executive. The original edition, of which there were only 327 sets, each bearing the autograph of Thomas A. Edison, and selling for \$75, was launched by Simon & Schuster, those two young men whose success with the cross-word-puzzle books started the publishing world in 1924.

Mr. Ramsaye set out about six years ago in search of his material. The pursuit took him to all sections of the United States and many parts of Europe. Dickson was found living in retirement in France. He interviewed the real inventor of instantaneous photography on Cape Cod. In all he talked with more than 400 individuals who contributed to the growth and development of the art. Court and corporation records were made to give up their stories, while letters and original papers were still available, as they may not be to a later historian.

Starting as far back as he could go, Mr. Ramsaye traces his picture history from Aristotle to Edison. He shows us the camera obscura, the magic lantern, Stanfer's whirling disks, the spinning coin of Herschel, but the two most important developments, he says, were the camera by Daguerre, the Frenchman, in 1829, and the inception of wet-plate photography in 1839.

To Settle a \$25,000 Wager

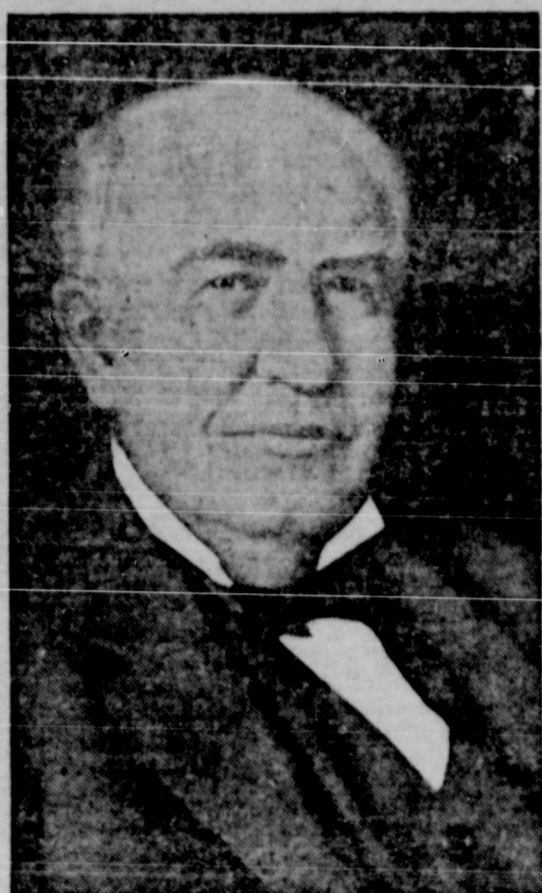
The credit for the discovery of instantaneous photography is given to John D. Isaacs, a civil engineer, working for Leland Stanford in 1872. Stanford maintained that artists were all wrong in their pictures of horses in action. Their legs were shown in unnatural positions, he declared, and made a bet of \$25,000 that he was right. He engaged a San Francisco photographer, Endrewey Mueybridge, who later received the glory, to catch a trotting horse in action by employing a battery of cameras. Mueybridge failed. Isaacs, knowing something about photography, realized that the lens shutters then in use were too slow for the job, and so he attached rubber bands with a hundred-pound pull to the shutters. This gave an exposure of one two-thousandth of a second and "caught" the motion of the horse. Mueybridge, who was the photographer, gained the fame.

Isaacs went on about his own business, attaining success, and rarely referred to the incident. Later the task performed by the battery of cameras was done much more efficiently with a single camera, a spring taking the place of the rubber bands. In 1886 LePrince, a Frenchman living in the United States, used sensitized strips of paper in place of the old-fashioned wet plate, and soon after Carbutt substituted celluloid for the paper. George Eastman, a photograph supply man of Rochester, N. Y., produced much thinner celluloid strips and put them on the market in the form of dry plates for his kodaks. Dickson, in September, 1888, bought a small supply for use in the kinetoscope, as Edison called his new device.

Edison sold the exploitation rights to this device to a firm consisting of Norman C. Raff, a western capitalist; Frank Lombard, president of the North American Phonograph company, and Frank Gammon, a high-powered young business man. In turn, they marketed state and foreign rights to their toy. Edison, at his West Orange laboratory, agreed to produce the pictures.

Edison obtained a patent on his kinetoscope in 1891. Learning that foreign patents would cost about \$150, he told his attorney that they were not worth it. A patent more or less meant nothing to Edison. He failed also to protect his invention for a disk record for his phonograph, preferring the cylinder type. How many millions were lost because of this neglect can only be guessed at.

The first motion-picture actor in the world, according to Mr. Ramsaye's findings, was Fred Ott, a mechanic in Edison's laboratory. He dressed in absurd clothing and made funny



Thomas Alva Edison, inventor of the motion picture film, the camera and the Kinetoscope—the technological foundation of the art of the motion picture. (Courtesy Simon and Schuster.)

faces. Soon vaudeville actors began to appear. A young dancer named Dennis was among them. She is now Ruth St. Denis.

The first motion-picture emporium was opened April 14, 1894, at No. 1155 Broadway, New York. Ten peephole kinetoscopes attracted the public.

It must be remembered that pictures on the screen as we know them had not yet made their appearance. All movies were shown to one person at a time, through the peephole. This, of course, limited the patronage. The magic lantern, on the other hand, for several hundreds of years had shown still-pictures to entire audiences.

On the Screen at Last

Why not combine the magic lantern and the kinetoscope? This question stirred, almost simultaneously, the minds of several men, including Edison. In Chicago Edwin Hill Amet pondered the idea; in Virginia Prof. Woodvill Latham played with it; in England Robert Friese-Greene started working, and in France two instrument makers, Louis and Auguste Lumiere, set about to put motion pictures on the screen.

Out of all this effort grew litigation which in one form or another was going strong until as late as 1911, and may still have a belated appearance on some court dockets.

Mr. Ramsaye says that the Lumiere projector made its debut in March, 1895, under the name of the cinematograph. Several weeks later Professor Latham, in America, demonstrated his projector, and only a short time later Amet made his showing. In general, all these devices were the same, with minor exceptions in the perforation of the film and in method of winding and rewinding. These precipitated legal battles in which were spent millions of dollars in costs, only to end, as a rule, in compromise and combination of the competing parties. Thus the projector, the last vital development of motion pictures, was ready to revolutionize the world of amusement as early as 1895.

The first public screen showing was made April 20, 1896, at the old Koster & Bial music hall, in Twenty-third street, New York. These were simple subjects, dancers, acrobats and the like—anything with action in it.

The idea that any actor would want money for his efforts never occurred to the early film makers. The publicity they got out of it was held to be ample remuneration. Carmenita, a Spanish dancing star, performed; Annabelle Moore put on a serpentine; Sandow and other notables of the time all worked on this basis of payment.

Censorship Begins

About this time came the first censorship. The Edison company had produced a piece in which Dolorita put on a hoochie-koochie, a dance made known to America at the Chicago world's fair. Kinetoscopes by this time, in 1896, were fairly well distributed, and there were several doing business on the Atlantic City board walk. Somebody took a peep at Dolorita, became shocked at her performance, and promptly wrote a letter to the authorities. The result was that the owner of the establishment wrote the New York office, "Send me another film. The police say that Dolorita's dance is too strong."

As early as 1896 the movies, not yet known by that title, of course, began to attract the attention of scores of men who saw the opportunities for money-making. Their imaginations had been fired by such exploits as the filming, in 1897, of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Reno, which ran 13,000 feet, and was shown at the old New York Academy of Music, the first special showing of a picture. The same year one Alexander Victor, a musician, opened the first motion-picture theater with 200 chairs in it. This was in Newark, N. J., and admission was 25 cents. It soon failed.

The war with Spain helped boost the new art. Here was an opportunity to get real action. The Vitagraph company, formed by Jimmy Blackton, a New York reporter, Albert E. Smith, a spirit cabinet exhibitor, and one Pop Rock, a Harlem billiard hall keeper, concocted a picture called "Tearing Down the Spanish Flag." In Chicago George K. Spoor, news dealer by day and ticket vendor by night in a cheap vaudeville house, and Edwin H. Amet, the inventor of one kind of projector, showed the destruction of Cervara's fleet. Both of them were fakes. The flag was "torn down" on a lot in Brooklyn, and the "fleet" was maneuvered in a washtub at the Waukegan (Ill.) studio of Spoor and Amet.

This was the day of the film pirate. If anyone made a picture which attracted the public, others immediately would copy it. The industry had lured the unscrupulous entrepreneur as well as those who lived by higher ethics, and where money is at stake anything is likely to happen. One company produced the story of the crucifixion, and another promptly copied it and "bootlegged" it to not unwilling exhibitors.

The status of general production of pictures for

First Movie Actors Worked for Joy of it or for the Free Advertising

these days can be measured by a review of a Biograph catalogue, then current:

134—The Pretty Stenographer; or Caught in the Act—26 ft.—An elderly but gay broker is seated at his desk dictating to his pretty stenographer. He stops in the progress of his letter and bestows a kiss on the not unwilling girl. As he does his wife enters. She is enraged, taking her husband by the ear she compels him to get on his knees. The pretty stenographer bursts into tears.

They Use the "Cutback"

"The Life of an American Fireman," produced in 1902, was one of the first pictures to utilize that very effective device, the cutback. It showed a child in a burning house, with the brave fireman on his way.

In 1903 Adolph Zukor, a Chicago furrier, arrived in New York to collect \$3,000 which a friend had borrowed to start a penny arcade. It was not prospering, and Zukor's efforts to save his money put the furrier into the penny arcade business, and later led to his meeting with Marcus Loew, another penny arcade. By 1906 Zukor was a full-fledged theater proprietor, Famous Players-Lasky corporation, the world's biggest movie concern, resulted, while Loew is head of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer company, a close rival.

Carl Laemmle, clothing store clerk of Oshkosh, Wis., in the winter of 1906 confided to a Chicago advertising agent that he was tired of the clothing business. They talked over the possibilities of the movies. Finally he opened a theater in 1906. A few months later he started a film exchange and sold prints to other showmen. Out of his subsequent efforts to organize the independent interests in their fight against Edison came the Universal Pictures. Both Laemmle and Cochrane, the advertising man, made fortunes.

In 1907, the censorship pot, long simmering, boiled over. Ramsaye recalls for us the Chicago Tribune editorial, "The Five Cent Theater," which damned the nickelodeon up and down hill. At that time Chicago had 119 such shows. They were blamed for juvenile crime, and a list of pictures, to which objection was taken, was printed. The same year New York officials became aroused and closed every 5-cent show in the city. Exhibitors protested, there was a compromise, and as a result the National Board of Censorship was formed. The first state to pass a censorship law was Pennsylvania in 1912.

Appealed to "Rough Element"

The cinema, it seems, had been in bad odor, more or less, from the start. Its appeal, its critics asserted, was mainly to the "rough element." Then, too, followed the theater disasters in which many persons lost their lives. Films often caught fire in the crude projection machines, and many persons feared to enter such theaters because of the reported danger to their lives. Everyone had heard of the Charity Bazaar fire in 1897 at Paris. Nearly 150 persons, among them many French nobles, had lost their lives when a projector lamp exploded. Prejudicial feeling immediately arose to impair seriously the status of the screen in the minds of the upper classes.

With the establishment throughout the country of many theaters there was created a demand for more and better films. People were tiring of the old run-and-hop variety of subjects. Exhibitors wanted story pictures, and the producers' problems began anew. The motion picture had no respectability then, and actors were scornful. It was necessary to seek out the hungry ones and tactfully suggest work in "the pictures."

Actors who met on the movie stages of Edison, Vitagraph and Biograph in those days kept their film "shame" a secret. It was the accepted practice of the time to impress the actors into service as carpenters, scene painters, and the like. Florence Turner, an early favorite, when not acting was mistress of the wardrobe. But when Maurice Costello went over to Vitagraph from Edison a precedent was set up. "I am an actor and I will act—but I will not build sets and paint scenery." He won on his dignity.

Enter Charlie and His Pants

Charles Chapman made his screen debut in 1913. His big pants and curious gait caught the eye of Adam Kessel of the New York Motion Picture company, who strolled into a theater just in time to see the act go on. Kessel offered him \$75 a week to appear in the films. Charlie refused it, as he did a subsequent offer of \$100 a week. Finally the ante was raised to \$150 and he accepted. His first picture was made at Los Angeles for Keystone. It was called the "Kid's Auto Races," and made a hit. Other Chapman pictures followed, and the little Englishman became famous before his name was known. Later his name was changed to Chaplin.

Of the later developments in the industry, the most significant was the effort to avoid censorship and regulation that might seriously interfere with progress. In 1917 a wild party for Fatty Arbuckle in Boston drew unfavorable attention both to the players and film officials who attended it. In 1921, Arbuckle with other movie people smashed into a screen scandal. The divorce of Mary Pickford from Owen Moore in Nevada was another cause of scandal because of her early marriage to Douglas Fairbanks, an actor just winning public favor. The producers felt that something had to be done. They formed an association of motion picture producers, and placed at the head of it Will Hays, one-time chairman of the Republican national committee, and postmaster general.

Hays tackled his job seriously, and is now the screen's most powerful figure when it comes to deciding on what may be shown. He can kill any story and can exile any actor from the screen. And he has used this power.

Mr. Ramsaye has brought his fascinating history down to the separation of the producing department from the exhibiting department of the Famous Players' organization. Balaban & Katz of Chicago took over the theaters. On June 5, 1923, Famous Players bought them back.

This present article mentions only scattered gleanings from the eighty-one chapters of Ramsaye's work. For one incident set down here there are scores of equally interesting ones gathered in the two volumes. The one thing about this history which appeals perhaps more than any other single quality is the attitude of the historian. His face was not long and stern when he wrote. He saw the human side of this comedy drama. He had a twinkle in his eye.

Children Cry for



MOTHER: Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*. Absolutely Harmless—No Opiates. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Full Up

"Now, Mr. Pester," began the suave angler for suckers, "this Golconda oil stock, from which you can gain a fortune in thirty days, is—"

"Never mind!" impolitely interrupted old Festus Peters. "I already have more ways of flinging away my money than I can find funds to supply."—Kansas City Star.

Lion Farm in California

One of the most interesting farms in the United States is the lion farm at El Monte, Calif. It consists of a five-acre tract which has been thickly planted with tropical shrubs from Africa. The regular stock of lions on the farm is about 75. The lion farmer sells his stock on the hoof to the movies, zoos and circuses.



DR. W. B. CALDWELL AT THE AGE OF 63

A Child's Laxative Which Mothers Can Rely On

Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of Monticello, Ill., a practicing physician for 47 years, it seemed cruel that so many constipated infants and children had to be kept "stirred up" and half sick by taking cathartic pills, tablets, salts, calomel and nasty oils.

While he knew that constipation was the cause of nearly all children's little ills, he constantly advised mothers to give only a harmless laxative which would help to establish natural bowel "regularity."

In Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin mothers have a regulating laxative which they can depend upon whenever a child is constipated, bilious, fever-

ish or sick from a cold, indigestion or sour stomach. All children love its pleasant taste. Buy a large 60-cent bottle at any store that sells medicine and just see for yourself how perfectly it cleanses and regulates the bowels of infants and children.

Dr. Caldwell's SYRUP PEPSIN

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

A Fine Tonic. Builds You Up. Prevents and Relieves Malaria-Chills and Fever-Dengue

City Being "Manufactured"

In the wilderness of the lakes, St. John district of Quebec, a city to be known as "Arvida" is being "manufactured." It is being built in connection with a water-power development at Chute a Caron. No less than 30,000 population is expected ultimately.

Teach Rural Classes

Of the 700,000 teachers in the schools of the United States, 350,000 teach in the rural schools. The average salary of the teachers in the one-teacher country schools is \$755 a year. In the small towns the average is \$804 a twelvemonth.



Flies and mosquitoes love campers

WHY allow these aggravating, filthy pests to ruin your outings? In camp or at home Flit will free you from the nuisance.

Flit spray clears your home in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies and mosquitoes. It is clean, safe and easy to use.

Kills All Household Insects

Flit spray also destroys bed bugs, roaches and ants. It searches out the cracks and crevices where they hide and breed and destroys insects and their eggs. Spray Flit on your garments. Flit kills moths and their larvae which eat holes. Extensive tests showed that Flit spray did not stain the most delicate fabrics.

Flit is the result of exhaustive research by expert entomologists and chemists. It is harmless to mankind. Flit has replaced the old methods because it kills all the insects—and does it quickly.

Get a Flit can and sprayer today. For sale everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)



DESTROYS
Flies Mosquitoes Moths
Ants Red Bugs Roaches

"The yellow can with the black band"

REPUBLICANS: Vote in the Republican PRIMARY

If you vote in the Democratic Primary, you pledge yourself to support the nominee of that party.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE FRIONA STAR

John White, Editor and Publisher
Published Every Friday

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Entered as second class matter, July 31, 1925, at the post office at Friona, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Nominations to the Democratic Ticket of Farmer County.

The persons whose names appear in the following list have authorized the Friona Star to carry their announcements as candidates for nomination for the offices under which their names appear, subject to the decision of the voters in the Democratic Primary in July, 1926.

FOR SHERIFF

J. H. MARTIN (Re-election)
J. S. POTTS

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

E. F. LOKEY (Re-election)

FOR CO. AND DIST. CLERK.

E. N. GRAHAM (Re-election)
GORDON McCUAN

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

MINNIE O. ALDRIDGE (re-election)
R. A. HAWKINS

FOR TAX ASSESSOR

F. W. (FLOYD) REEVE
J. W. MAGNESS.

HIDE AND ANIMAL INSPECTOR

T. N. JASPER (Re-election)
STACY QUEEN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

D. H. MEADE
NAT JONES.

W. D. KNIGHT, (Preet. No. 4)

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY

J. D. THOMAS (Re-election)

Mrs. W. E. Bledsoe of Abernathy, Texas, accompanied by Mr. J. O. Jones of Abernathy and Mrs. Ed Coffman and A. W. Coffman of Goree, Texas, visited relatives here last week, and also visited Ed Bledsoe at Ft. Sumner, N. M.

Jackman's
Women and Childrens Wear
Clovis, N.Mex.

DELCO LIGHT
FRIGIDAIRE

House Wiring
Phone 390

E. W. Kinney
Hereford, Texas

YOU HAVE NO IDEA

how much cooler you will be just by taking a clean shave, a cool bath and doning clean clothes every day.

WE DO THE SHAVING

Furnish the bath and handle your laundry. Everything Satisfactory — Try Us

Jones Barber and Tailor Shop

H. G. JONES, Proprietor.

CONGREGATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

Since Congregationalism is not so well understood in the south as it should be, the following is the first of a series of articles to appear in this paper, having for their purpose a better understanding and appreciation of the Congregational church and its work:

Submitted by the pastor of the Congregational church, Friona, Texas.
Statement of Faith, Polity and Fellowship.

Faith.—We believe in God the Father, infinite in wisdom, goodness and love; in Jesus Christ, His Son, our Lord and Savior, who for us and our salvation, lived and died and rose again and liveth evermore; and in the Holy Spirit, who taketh of the things of Christ and revealeth them to us, renewing, comforting and inspiring the souls of men. We are united in striving to know the will of God as taught in the Holy Scriptures, and in our purpose to walk in the ways of the Lord, made known or to be made known to us. We hold it to be the mission of the Church of Christ to proclaim the gospel to all mankind, exalting the worship of the one true God, and laboring for the progress of knowledge, the promotion of justice, the reign of peace, and the realism of human brotherhood. Depending as did our fathers upon the continued guidance of the Holy Spirit to lead us unto all truth. We work and pray for the transformation of the world into the Kingdom of God; and we look with faith for the triumph of righteousness and the life everlasting.

Polity.—We believe in the freedom and responsibility of the individual soul, and the right of private judgment. We hold to the autonomy of the local church and its independence of ecclesiastical control. We cherish the fellowship of the churches united in district, state and national bodies, for council and co-operation in matters of common concern.

The Wider Fellowship.—While affirming the liberty of our churches and the validity of our ministry, we hold to the unity and catholicity of the Church of Christ, and will unite with all its branches in hearty co-operation; and will earnestly seek so far as lies in us, that the prayer of our Lord, for his disciples, may be answered, and they all may be one.

Rev. D. E. Starke,
Pastor.

Balsa, a wood found in Ecuador, South America, is the lightest in the world. As it weighs only 7.5 pounds a cubic foot, a man may easily carry a large load of it on his shoulders.

church, it is a pretty good evidence of his hypocrisy and littleness and is usually a very good proof that the astor has been casting pearls before at least one swine.—Ex.

The richest silver mines in the world are at Quansjuato, twelve miles by rail from Mexico City.

Ranches in British Columbia plan to fight a grass hopper invader by the importation of thousands of turkeys.

Lecturer says a man never forgets the days he spent on a farm. And that may be the chief obstacle in the back-to-the-farm movement.—Arkansas Gazette.

Of Interest to Farmers.

Wheat For Seed.

With harvest progressing and sowing time nearing the subject of seed and seeding rises again. Right now is the time to spot your best wheat for seeding. Less attention is paid to wheat seed than is paid to securing the seed for other crops, yet we believe it is often more important.

Like Begets Like.

Like produces like is a law of nature and a good crop don't just happen. It is only through selecting the best seed year after year that a stand of high producing ability can be grown. Of course any crop is limited by the moisture but the best wheat under the same conditions will produce the best next year, too.

Wheat Most Important.

With other crops a low yield means loss of time and some money, but when you grow wheat your overhead is largely fixed. You have so much per acre for preparation, for seed, for seeding, for insurance, for harvesting and threshing and so much per bushel for hauling, storing and marketing. If it takes twenty bushels per acre at average prices to cover this cost (and it does in many cases) then you must strive to exceed this yield as much as possible for only there can you hope for profit.

Prepare Land Well.

No matter how good the seed, if it is not sown in soil that is well prepared and with moisture to start it, the best of seed cannot grow; neither can you afford to sow poor seed on ground that you have gone to expense to prepare. Year after year we see wheat on summer fallowed and early prepared land outyielding the rest. In 1924 the wheat literally grew wild the wheat on summer fallowed land was most profitable.

In 1925 the only wheat that made grain or even much pasture was on well prepared land.

This year, though the season has been ideal for wheat and though much of the land was prepared early the summer fallowed fields are outstanding. In fact, much of the fine wheat crop this year is due to the fact that the season last year forced us to partially summer fallow the land and gave a chance to sow early.

Too Many Acres.

It is not the number of acres but the yield per acre that counts in raising wheat. Wheat that does not pay its overhead will eat up the profit on acres of good wheat and give wheat growing "a black eye."

"What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," though an old adage, is one very applicable to wheat growing.

Don't Neglect Cows and Chickens.

It may seem like a lot of trouble to keep up the attention to the cows and chickens during wheat harvest and threshing and sowing. But don't forget that harvest comes every day in these projects.

Chore time is harvest time every day in the year if you are milking cows and gathering eggs.

Remember, too, that the harvest of frys, cull hens, pigs and young stock comes oftener than wheat harvest, and more certain, so don't forget the livestock if you want them to remember you with a steady income.

JUDGE GOOD TO TOUR T. P. & G. ROUTE

The following telegram was received by the Star office from Lynch Davidson Headquarters at Ft. Worth, The Friona Star, Friona, Texas.

Judge Clay Cook of this city will start on a tour of the towns in West Texas, traversed by the proposed T. P. & G. railroad, speaking in the interest of Lynch Davidson, candidate for governor. Judge Cook will expose Moody and his connection with the Burlington Railroad in its efforts to destroy the T. P. & G., and discuss the real issues of the campaign. Please give this announcement space in your current issue, requesting parties who have suggestions to make to wire Lynch Davidson Headquarters, Fort Worth, Texas. Lynch Davidson Headquarters.

There will be a county-wide republican primary. Republicans, vote in your own primary. (Adv.)

AMARILLO WONDER OF PETROLEUM WORLD

For the benefit of many of our out-of-state subscribers, many of whom are non-resident land owners in this locality, we give the following story, taken from the Denver Post, under the above caption:

"The greatest tragedy that I have ever seen in Denver's financial experience is her failure, up to the present time, to get a larger participation in the Amarillo-Panhandle oil field," said Russell Forbes of Forbes & Co., who returned today from a visit to this wonder field.

"Salt Creek at the very height of its boom days, was not a circumstance to the excitement in the Panhandle. It is like the mobilizing of a great army. Day and night the streams of traffic from the railroad to the oil field keeps up incessantly.

"No words can picture the intensity of action and we cannot comprehend the vastness of the field. I believe that it may reach up into Baca County, Colorado, and even farther, and we will surely see many new oil explorations springing up in southeastern Colorado, due to its influence.

"The greater part of the exploration and the big oil production up to the present time, has centered south of the Canadian river, because there

are no bridges and it is most difficult to cross to the north side.

"But nevertheless there has been a big movement northward, and the wells drilled over there are just as big producers as those on the south side. The movement is strongly northward now, thru the acreage of Tribal Oil and Sesok Oil, both Denver companies.

There is no defined geology of the field up to the present time and each new field is contributing its share to the geological knowledge. Apparently it is the biggest oil field ever discovered in North America, and probably in the world.

"Oil men are pouring into Amarillo from every quarter of the globe. Many are there from South America, others from the Island of Trinidad, and scouts and officials are to be seen every day from all the oil fields and oil centers of the United States.

"Only Denver, at whose door the great oil pool lies, is poorly represented. The profits of this field are going to be measured in billions. It is clear out of the million class."

President Monroe was wont to go to market and personally do the purchasing for the White House during his tenure as Chief Executive.

Read the statement of the Republican County Executive Committee, in another column of this paper. Adv.

CHURCH OF CHRIST REVIVAL

Remember the revival services held by the Church of Christ here will begin on Sunday, July 11, at the school auditorium, with Rev. Corder of Tulia as minister.

Rev. Corder comes highly recommended as an eloquent speaker and a thorough Bible Student, and all who hear him will be both entertained and instructed. The services will begin Sunday morning at eleven o'clock and continue each night thru the week except Saturday night, and will close Sunday morning, the 18th. Everybody cordially invited.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank our many friends, in both Farwell and Bovina, for the kind words of love and sympathy, for the thoughtful deeds and for the beautiful floral offerings during our recent bereavement.

May God's richest blessings rest upon each of you.

Mrs. Tom Hastings and children.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hastings and Luther.

Jackman's
Women and Childrens Wear
Clovis, N.Mex.

THE RUSH

Is Now On.

For Better Prices, and Day and Night Service

STOP AND DROP

Your Grain At The

Santa Fe Grain Co.

See  OUR INTRODUCTORY OFFER DURABLE-DURHAM HOSIERY

This Week Only

For Women

Style "Penelope"
\$1.95 the pair

Style "Periwinkle"
\$1.00 the pair



No. 105
For Boys and Girls
Style "Polly Prim"
25c the pair

One Pair Free with purchase of three pairs

For Men

Style "1700 G. S."
25c the pair

Style "Tar Heel"
15c the pair

Silk—Silk Mixtures—Lisle and Cotton

DURABLE DURHAM HOSIERY

To win new customers we sacrifice the profit on three pairs,—that pays for the pair we give.

Buy It At

WEIR'S

Classified Ads

STRAYED—From my home in Friona, on Sunday, July 4, one black cow with white face and curved horns. Is giving milk. Send information to Nat Jones, Friona, Texas.

LOST—Two mare mules about 10 1/2 hands high. One a dark bay with a white collar mark on right shoulder. The other a black with an old wire cut on one front foot. These mules strayed from my home 5 1/2 miles south of Friona on Tuesday night, June 29. Send information to Mrs. J. H. Blewett, Friona, Texas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Sections 100, 101, 102 and 103; also SE quarter of Section 99, in Block 4; 2770 acres. Well improved, good oil prospects. Near Dalhart, Texas. National Bank of Commerce, Chicago, Ill. 4td

FOR SALE—One 8-ft. P. & O. tandem disc, in good condition. See S. F. Warren, 4 miles west of Friona.

FOR SALE—or trade, good as new 2-disc Moline "Rotary Dutchman" plow. J. T. Guinn, Friona, Texas.

FOR SALE—One spotted Poland China boar, 7 months old, subject of registration. In good condition. Floyd Schlenker, 14 miles west of Friona. P. O., Friona, Texas.

WANTED—Your subscriptions for magazines and all popular publications. See Geneva Jones, Friona.

FOR SALE.
One No. 34 Star well machine, with engine mounted. Must be sold for cash. Ladies Aid Friona, Texas. See Mrs. Kinsley, Mrs. Wilkison or Star Office. 2-5tf

FOR SALE—One block of twelve lots in north part of Friona. Inquire at Star office.

A. P. McELROY, M. D.

FRIONA, TEXAS

CLEANINGS FROM PANHANDLE WHEAT FIELDS AS GATHERED FROM OUR EXCHANGES

The Herald of Perryton states that 45 cars of wheat were shipped out of Perryton in one day last week. Wheat in Ocheltree County is yielding as high as 58 bushels per acre and testing as high as 64 pounds per bushel.

In Randall County, according to the Randall County News, harvest was in full swing, with headers, combines and binders in use. One Canyon grain buyer had difficulty in disposing of the grain he had taken in, as it took him two hours on the telephone to sell 5,000 bushels. The News further states that the power was turned on the high line between Canyon and Hereford on Tuesday of last week; the entire system to be completed within a few months.

The Pampa News states last week that 100,000 bushels of wheat were bought during the first three days of the harvest in Pampa. The crop in the vicinity of Pampa is running over 30 bushels per acre and testing from 58 to 65. The Santa Fe has placed an extra switch engine in the service at Pampa and the wheat will be handled easily if there is no car shortage.

Around White Deer, according to the White Deer Review, wheat is averaging about 30 bushels with some yields as high as fifty bushels. One 6-acre field yielded 400 bushels, or an average of 66 2-3 bushels per acre. The test there is running from 60 to 63.

REPUBLICANS, READ THIS.

The Republican Executive Committee has neither desire nor intention to interfere in any way with the Democratic Primary.

We are endorsing no Democratic candidates.

The Republican voters should vote in the Republican Primary, but will be at liberty to vote for whom he chooses at the general election.

Republican Executive Committee. (Paid Adv.)

Send your copy of the Star to a friend and help boost this section.

LOCAL MENTION

Bethel Hix returned home Friday from the harvest fields of Oklahoma.

Mrs. O. F. Lange and daughters were visitors in Hereford Wednesday.

Mrs. R. H. Kinsley was a Hereford visitor Friday.

Mr. Benesch (Dinty Moore) with the Amarillo Paper Company, was a business visitor here Tuesday.

The party primary pledge will not be considered binding in the republican primary. Vote your sentiments at the general election. (Adv.)

Frank Carder of Canyon spent Saturday night and Sunday in Friona.

O. F. Lange spent Saturday in Hereford.

Miss Kate C. Bullard of Floydada, who spent a few days in the home of her sister, Mrs. J. L. Landrum, left for her home Saturday.

Mrs. Alice Barkley, whose home is in the gulf coast country of Texas, arrived here Monday for a few weeks visit with her brother, Martin Hines.

Mrs. Harrison, who is the mother of Mrs. George McLellan, north of town, was called to her former home at Pauls Valley, Okla., on account of the death of her brother.

We are not indorsing any other party candidates and will not interfere in any way with the democratic primary. Republican Executive Committee. (Adv.)

Mrs. Cleo Hicks departed Tuesday for Duncan, Okla., to attend the funeral of her husband's father. Mrs. Hicks will visit for several days among relatives and friends there before her return.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Tedford, accompanied by Mrs. Alton Tedford and sons, Herman and Raymond, spent Wednesday in Clovis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Miller and two daughters of Clovis spent last Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ford and family. Mrs. Miller is a sister of Mrs. Ford.

Mrs. A. P. McElroy returned home from Red Oak, Iowa, on Wednesday. Mrs. McElroy has been spending the summer with her mother at that place. She says it is a great country, —but the plains for her.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Pritchard and daughters, Ola, Ernie and Evans, have just returned from Electra, Texas, where they visited their daughter, Mrs. Earl Gandy.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Livings entertained at Sunday dinner Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Messenger of Hereford, Mr. and Mrs. George Messenger and children, Stephen and Elsie Viola, and Reuben Gischler. About six o'clock a happy group of young folks came in to help eat ice cream and cake. After clearing the dishes away they departed saying that next Fourth of July they would come again.

The old expression, "robbing Peter to pay Paul," is believed to date from 1560 when lands belonging to the Cathedral of St. Peter at Westminster were appropriated to repair St. Paul's Cathedral.

If the bravest are the tenderest, the steer that provided our dinner was a coward.—San Jose News.

You can say one good thing for money. It talks only when it's leaving.—Lincoln Star.

The farmers feed the nation—even to giving our politicians most of their food for thought.—Norfolk Virginian Pilot.

In China, a total abstainer, observing the social amenities, delegates his drinking to a servant. When one servant is intoxicated, he is replaced by a sober one.

As we gather it, the trouble with popular government in Europe these days is that it is so terribly unpopular.—Seattle Times.

The American people spend \$3,000,000,000 a year, or about six per cent of the national incomes, for vacations.

"An educated man earns more," says the Washington Post. Well, perhaps, but he doesn't always get it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus says he is overwhelmed by the magnitude of everything in America and it sounds as if he were paying his own expense.—Ohio State Journal.

If the chairs are bright green and there are freak pictures on the wall, it's a tea-room instead of a restaurant.—Buffalo News.

HELP THE WIFE

to keep her kitchen and dining room cool and clean during this warm weather by providing her with a handsome Linoleum covering for the floors. She will appreciate it.

WE BUY CREAM AND SELL GOLD SEAL FLOUR.
Everything in Groceries. Fruits for Harvest.

WE BUY YOUR CREAM.
T. J. CRAWFORD

FOR QUALITY HARDWARE

— See —

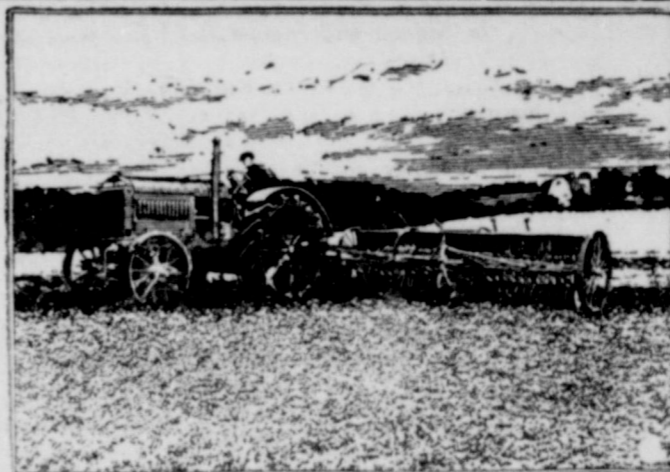
BLACKWELL'S HARDWARE & FURNITURE

Every Harvest Need at "Come Again Prices."

Windmills, Pump Engines Furniture, Everything

BLACKWELL'S HARDWARE AND FURNITURE COMPANY

"We Satisfy"



ATTENTION FARMERS

To produce a crop at a profit it is becoming increasingly necessary to substitute machines for men. A McCormick-Deering tractor plowing outfit will get the season's operations off to a running start. Tractor power has solved for others the problem of producing crops at a satisfactory profit.

TRACTORS — PLOWS — DISC HARROWS — GRAIN DRILLS

WILKISON IMPLEMENT CO.

FRIONA, TEXAS

BOVINA, TEXAS

WE BUY, SELL OR TRADE

We have some good hotel buildings in good towns;

And some good hardware stores in good towns;

And some good residences in Lubbock, and a number of other things to trade for **Plains land**. Any sized tracts. We believe we can handle your listings successfully, and will appreciate same.

FARM LOANS — — — — — INSURANCE

J. J. Horton Land Co.

FORTY WINKS

Featuring
VIOLA DANA - - THEODORE ROBERTS
and RAYMOND GRIFFITH

School Auditorium — Saturday Night

— JULY 10th —
DON'T MISS THIS ONE!

Next week, no show, acct. Church Services.

Be quick to kick if things seem wrong,
But kick to us, and make it strong.
To make things right gives us delight,
If we are wrong and you are right.

SEE US FOR

The Best in Groceries. Seasonable Dry Goods. Cold Drinks

WE BUY CREAM

McLELLAN & COMPANY

MY NEW LOCATION

I am now located in the R. H. Kinsey building
Near the Santa Fe Grain Company Office
Prepared to serve the public with all kinds of

General Motor Repair Work

FRED WHITE

Abstract of Title

We are now equipped to furnish complete or supplemental abstracts of title to all Parmer County land and town lots, promptly. Complete tract index to all real property in the county.

PARMER COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.

E. F. Lokey, Manager.

Farwell,

Texas.



1—Princess Tsianiana, Cherokee Indian diva, selected to sing the title role of Charles W. Cadman's American opera, "Shanewis," in Hollywood, Calif. 2—Aerial view of Soldiers' field, Chicago, when about 300,000 persons attended one of the open air masses of the Eucharistic congress.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Reveals Prosperity of Country but Says No More Tax Reduction.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WE ALL knew the United States was prosperous, but the figures given out last week by President Coolidge in his budget address to the semi-annual meeting of the government's business organization were surprising. A surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30 was anticipated, but the President announced that it would be, in round numbers, \$390,000,000—much greater than was estimated in December or March after the passage of the revised revenue act. Yet more surprising, there is in prospect a surplus of about \$185,000,000 for the fiscal year 1927, and of \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1928. Up to this time Mr. Coolidge and the treasury and budget officials had been telling the people that the government would not more than break even in 1927 and that the next year would reveal a deficit.

The President said that on June 30 the gross public debt would be approximately \$19,000,000,000, representing a reduction during the fiscal year of \$866,198,887, which is about \$100,000,000 more reduction than was made during the previous fiscal year. Notwithstanding the prosperous condition shown by the figures submitted, the President did not relax from his stand for continual economy, and he warned the public that there was no possibility of further tax reduction at the present time. He asserted that a falling off in business activity might easily wipe out the prospective 1927 surplus, and as for 1928, he told the department heads and bureau chiefs in his audience "frankly that the outlook today is not encouraging" and that the possible surplus of \$20,000,000 "is negligible and may easily be converted into a deficit."

As a new measure of economy President Coolidge proposed a reduction in pay rolls under a scheme by which \$20,000,000 is to be saved during the next 12 months. The details of the plan, which were outlined by Director of the Budget H. M. Lord in an address following that of the President, call for the organization of the "2 per cent personnel club." It is not contemplated to discharge any present employees but to omit billing such number of vacancies as they occur as will result in saving at least 2 per cent of the annual salary cost.

Concerning tax reduction, the President said: "It would be unfortunate to raise hopes of further tax relief until we are sure that the state of our finances justifies it. There is no such surety today. Business was quick to anticipate the last tax reduction. It was justified in so doing. To raise such hopes at this time might be to encourage business to anticipate again, as it did in 1925, further tax reduction. This might have a detrimental effect upon the stabilization of the country under the present tax law."

AT LEAST until next session of congress the corn belt's plans for farm-relief legislation were killed when the senate defeated the McNary bill by a vote of 39 to 45. The house already had rejected the measure, which would provide for price stabilization. The Middle West had counted on the support of the cotton section, but only six southern senators voted for the bill.

NEVER before has the world seen so great a religious demonstration as was the twenty-eighth international Eucharistic congress in Chicago. Its importance and impressiveness were recognized by men of all creeds and of no creed, and the hope was expressed generally that it would stimulate a revival of spirituality in a world that has become too material. Under the leadership of church officials, from cardinals down, nearly a million devout Catholics gathered in the city by the lake and for three days participated in gigantic outdoor masses and other ceremonies in Soldiers' field and in huge meetings in the churches and other buildings. On

Thursday came the culminating ceremony, the procession of the Holy Sacrament, the displaying of the Consecrated Host by Cardinal Bonzano and the final papal blessing by the pope's legate—all this at the St. Mary of the Lake seminary in the suburb of Mundelein. All Wednesday night and Thursday morning the throngs made their way to Mundelein until, when the procession started, it was estimated there were 800,000 people in the little village. While 12 cardinals sat on their thrones, the procession moved for hours, displaying all the color and ceremony of the Catholic church. Archbishops and bishops, mitred abbots and monsignori, uniformed knights of various Catholic orders, the lower orders of the clergy and the hundreds of thousands of laymen made up a spectacle that may never again be seen, at least on this side of the Atlantic.

Chicago was congratulated by the visitors on the efficiency displayed in caring for the comfort and safety of the vast throng of visitors. Incidentally, it received a lesson on the effect of nonparking orders in the loop business district that, if taken advantage of, would go far toward solving the city's serious traffic congestion problem.

SENATOR REED of Missouri has been having the time of his life since he succeeded in getting Wayne B. Wheeler before the senate committee investigating the Pennsylvania and other primaries. The wet Missourian was determined to bring out the facts concerning the political activities of the Anti-Saloon league, and up to the time of writing he had succeeded in making public a lot of interesting information. For instance, it was learned from Mr. Wheeler that from 1920 to 1925, inclusive, the National Anti-Saloon league, exclusive of the 48 state branches, raised and expended nearly \$3,500,000. At the height of the fight to put through the eighteenth amendment the expenditure averaged \$2,500,000 a year. It transpired, however, that the financial reports submitted by Mr. Wheeler did not show expenditures by the league in campaigns for the nomination and election of dry candidates for national, state and local offices. These campaign funds were raised and expended separately by campaign committees organized by the league. The committee called for information on those funds, on the receipts and disbursements of the 48 state leagues and on the national league's receipts and expenditures prior to 1920.

Further testimony, too much to be related in detail, was heard concerning the Pennsylvania Republican primary and the sources of campaign funds. Even the state W. C. T. U. became involved.

IF THE new French ministry which Briand has patched together stands up, Joseph Caillaux, former exile, will be the virtual boss of the country. After both Briand and Herriot had failed to get together a cabinet, Briand wanted to give up entirely, but President Doumergue insisted, so the veteran formed a ministry which he hoped would draw support from the left, center and right factions in parliament. Caillaux consented to take the finance portfolio, the most important at this time, only after being guaranteed "dictatorial powers" permitting him to have his own way in financial matters without question by any other minister. Also he was made vice premier, a position that has always been conferred on the minister of justice. Briand will continue as premier and foreign minister and will represent France in the League of Nations, and in the latter capacity he is to have a free hand. Other well-known men in the cabinet are Durand, Laval, Leygues, Vincent, Doumergue and General Guillaumat, who is minister of war. At the demand of Caillaux, Raymond Poincare and all Clemenceau adherents were kept out of the ministry.

Caillaux warns the nation that he intends to apply heroic remedies for the present distressing situation of France, and the nationalist newspapers say he is preparing a coup d'etat in which the army will support him. It is understood he will reopen the debt negotiations with the United States and try to have inserted in the accord the safeguard clause making

French payments contingent on receipts of German reparations.

THOUGH strenuously opposed Marshal Pilsudski is getting his own way in Poland. The parliament, after a tumultuous session, has agreed to pass out of existence, making way for one that will be entirely subservient to the dictator.

Portugal's new dictator, Gen. Gomes da Costa, is suspected of having royalist sympathies, and the European governments are watching his movements carefully, rather expecting that he will restore Manuel on the throne. It is recalled that some two months ago the former king sent a secret circular to leading royalists in Portugal, pointing out that the parliamentary government in Portugal had broken down. He suggested that the only way to save the country, in his opinion, was through the establishment of a military dictatorship, with the restoration of the monarchy to follow.

ALTHOUGH 14,800,000 Germans voted in favor of the expatriation of the property of the former kaiser, other princely rulers and their families, which property is valued at \$600,000,000, the proposition was beaten in the national referendum. Under the law, 19,500,000 votes were required to order the confiscation, and the great majority of the voters stayed away from the polls, holding that the private property of the princes should be returned to them. This was the view of President von Hindenburg and the government. More potent still in guiding the people was the belief that the confiscation would be the first step in the Bolshevizing of Germany, to be followed by the taking of the property of all the bourgeois if the Communists had their way—which was the prediction of Leon Trotsky, the Russian Bolshevik leader.

For eight years the German governments have been dickered with the princes concerning their revenues, and Chancellor Marx warned the leaders of the various parties that he would present a compromise settlement that they must accept or he would dissolve the reichstag. His plan provides for only partial restoration of the royal properties. The Socialists said they would agree if the princes were granted not more than 15 per cent of their prewar incomes.

LEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARD BYRD and Floyd Bennett, the American navy men who were the first to fly across the top of the world and drop the flag at the North pole, have returned to the United States and were given an enthusiastic welcome. After landing at New York, where they were acclaimed by cheering thousands, the bold aviators went to Washington. There President Coolidge, cabinet members, the Supreme court, congress, army and navy officers and diplomats united in doing them honor. To Byrd was presented the rarely given Hubbard medal of the National Geographic society, and to Bennett a medal especially designed for the occasion. Next day the flyers went to Virginia, Byrd's native state and where his brother is governor. In Richmond they were the guests of honor at a huge reception.

LOS ANGELES' latest mystery, the disappearance on May 18 of Mrs. Almee Semple McPherson, well-known evangelist, has been partly solved, for she was found last week in the Mexican town of Agua Prieta by an American and taken to a hospital in Douglas, Ariz. She told a long story of having been kidnapped by two men and a woman, all Americans, and taken into Mexico where she was held for ransom. After being moved about from place to place, she said, she escaped when her captors were absent and wandered all night on the desert. Mexican and American possees searching for the abductors have not been able to find the house from which the woman says she escaped, and the sheriff at Douglas says her clothing and shoes show no evidence of having come through the rough wastes in which she asserts she wandered all night. The district attorney at Los Angeles started an investigation of the case, including peculiar circumstances of the reward for the evangelist's return, which was offered and later withdrawn. So, at the time of writing the mystery is only partly solved.



HARD SURFACED ROADS GROWING

Like motorists who ride over them, hard-surfaced roads get "tired" and require periods of rest that they may recuperate. Prof. S. S. Steinberg of the University of Maryland, assistant director of the highway research board of the national research council, has discovered. "Considerable attention is being given to determining the causes of cracking in hard roads," said Professor Steinberg. "The extent of cracks in a slab is dependent on the underlying soil, the quality of the material used and the loads the pavement must bear. When a vehicle passes over a pavement the slab is deflected. The result is that under traffic the road is subjected to a wave action, the slab rising and falling with each passage of a wheel. On roads under heavy traffic at high speeds this motion may be repeated many hundred times an hour.

Experiments simulating these field conditions result in the discovery that the material is subject to fatigue, which, in many respects, is similar to muscular fatigue in human beings. After continued rapid application of load the normal elastic properties are overcome and the fatigue limit is reached. The result is a break and the appearance of a crack in the road. The similarity to muscular fatigue is further evidenced by the fact that if before failure it is permitted to have long periods of rest it recovers its ability to resist the applied forces, and the fatigue limit, or life of the slab, is extended."

A recent improvement described by Professor Steinberg is a new kind of cement which gives greater strength in 24 hours than is developed by the ordinary cement in 28 days. This opens up remarkable possibilities in hurrying road construction.

Money Spent for Roads Excellent Investment

We of Minnesota are still jangling over the bankrupting sums of money that are being apportioned for highway construction—that is, some of us are, says the Hibbing News. Others realize the fact that money spent for good roads is like laying money away in the bank—only that good roads pay interest that would soon bankrupt the strongest bank on earth. And at that, this great, rich, glorious state of Minnesota is spending but a tithe of what some states are putting into new and better highways. We get up on our hind legs and fairly screech when a twenty million dollar road bond issue is proposed, while the fifth rate state of Florida thinks nothing of spending two hundred and twenty million dollars for road building. Minnesota can better afford to spend a sum like that than Florida can, and it is more than either Florida or Minnesota really need to keep a highway system even with the times. Give Minnesota a hundred millions to spend on roads and it will get more real value out of it than Florida can out of five times that amount. Today Minnesota stands third in the number of tourists received in a season, even with its lack of roads. But that cannot be accepted as an excuse for not spending in full keeping with the wealth and importance of the state.

Federal Aid Restricted

Federal aid in road building is bound by two considerations: First, that the type of road to be constructed with government aid must meet with the approval of the director of the bureau of roads; and second, that help can be given only on such roads as have been designated interstate. The same rule in purpose holds with respect to state aid to counties. Only intercounty roads receive state aid or are built by the state outright.

Good Roads Hints

It is said by research workers that motorists save annually \$1,630,000,000 by the use of 288,000 miles of gravel and hard-surfaced roads in this country. If it were not for schools and highways it wouldn't cost much to run the state, but if it were not for schools and highways, it wouldn't be worth running. Our highway program seems to be well stabilized at approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year. It is the largest public works job the world has ever known—and the freest from corruption. Kansas will have 8,640 miles of paved highway in 1940, according to Walter Van Bock, state highway engineer. The state of Alagoas, Brazil, is building the most important automobile highway it has attempted in recent years. Canadian highway development last year cost \$150,000,000. There are about 400,000 miles of highway in the Dominion, 55 per cent of which are unimproved earth, 10 per cent gravel.



CERTIFIED STOCK BEST FOR CHICKS

Persons who buy baby chicks should see to it that they are from tested stock, which affords protection against bacillary white diarrhea, advises the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station. Otherwise a great many of the chicks are likely either to be dead on arrival or to begin to die soon afterwards. Many times the loss of shipped chicks is said to be caused by chilling, over-eating, or early feeding, when in reality it is due to bacillary white diarrhea.

The station has already tested over 45,000 breeding birds this season and there are still some to be tested. These birds will probably produce over a million chicks, or nearly enough to supply the state. Furthermore, they have been culled for type and egg production, which also makes for better chicks.

Bacillary white diarrhea is transmitted to the young chick through the egg produced by infected breeding stock. Little can be done if the disease makes its appearance, as the losses usually continue until the chicks have outgrown the most susceptible period. If only one chick has been infected through the egg this chick may serve to infect the others in the brood. Strict regard for sanitary measures and the feeding of milk products may keep the loss down somewhat. The disease is prevented by using hatching eggs produced by breeding stock that is free of this infection. Infected birds are detected by means of a blood test.

Those who are interested in buying chicks from tested flocks may obtain the names of owners of various breeds by writing to the Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., or the State Bureau of Markets at Trenton, N. J. Such chicks may, in some cases, cost a few cents more than the regular price, but they are worth it.

Chicks Prompted to Eat Dirt by Abnormal Taste

It may be an abnormal taste in chicks which prompts them to eat dirt, but clean dirt will do them no harm and seems to satisfy a craving. Give them a sod every day, roots up, and see how the little things love their miniature jungle. Dirt which is taken up with food is another thing. If the practice is to feed on the ground the food quickly becomes foul and may be poisonous to the chicks. The modern method with baby chicks is to give all feed from clean boards and water in vessels that cannot be polluted, and are chick proof. A chick has the faculty of drowning in a very little water, accessible through a very small hole.

Ohio's Big Ten Rules

Ohio poultry experts and farmers have worked out ten rules for the successful raising of chicks. They are: 1. Hatch early. 2. Prepare the brooder house and move it to clean ground. 3. Provide sufficient brooder house space and large enough stove. 4. Do not feed chickens too soon. 5. Feed a wholesome, complete ration. 6. Feed large amounts of milk. 7. Provide green feed liberally. 8. Get chicks outdoors as soon as possible. 9. Rear young stock away from the old. 10. Separate cockerels and pullets as soon as possible.

Poultry Hints

Sanitation is the most important factor in raising poultry. Most of the roup and colds in the poultry flocks are due to poor ventilation. Hens must be kept in a good healthy condition if they are to produce eggs. Bread soaked in milk and squeezed out nearly dry makes a good starter for young turkeys. To get high-grade results from your chickens you must expect to give them high-grade attention. The common geese found on many farms can be improved by crossing with pure-bred ganders. The good type hen is strong, vigorous and capable of standing the heavy strain of continued egg production. Her head is neat, feminine, with no extra flesh. Though some consider it an unnecessary drudge and extra work, it pays to keep records on the poultry flock. To prevent egg eating, gather the eggs often and have the nests darkened so the eggs are not easily seen. While the egg production of pullets is higher, as a rule, than that of old hens, old hens may possess qualities desired as to be profitable to keep them over several years.



SAYS MRS. WALCOTT—ALL THE TERRIBLE ACHES, PAINS AND BILE SICKNESS GONE.

Like many other folks thereabouts, Mrs. Walcott was a picture of misery. She says: "I was ghastly white as cotton, all thinned out, bilious all the time, terrible headaches, homes creaked as if they would snap apart, ached all over, could hardly walk or lift an arm; had been taking calomel steadily, and it made me so deathly sick I was completely discouraged. Then one day my cousin who lives near the state line, came on a visit and she had a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic. My! what a change. It gave me new courage. We sent to town for two bottles, and since then my face is filled out, with a ruddy glow. Gained over twenty pounds and am the picture of health. Whenever I feel bilious or constipated I take a dose of Dodson's Liver Tonic and it works just fine."

This wonderful liver tonic is sold by all druggists and is absolutely guaranteed to start your liver without making you sick.

Get a bottle today, and when you feel sick, bilious, sluggish, constipated, with dull headache, Dodson's Liver Tonic will put you to rights every time. Try it today.

Glacial Era Survival

A tree trunk found 45 feet below the tide level of the Hudson in the foundation excavations for a skyscraper, is a relic of the glacial era, according to experts at the American Museum of Natural History, who identified it as Juniperus communis, a species of red cedar that flourished in Europe about a million years ago, but never previously supposed to have lived in America until the present geological age. Its present-day relatives are to be found as near as Long Island and New Jersey.

Unreasonable Kick "See here," said the irate motorist to the dealer in automotive accessories, "the speedometer you sold me last week registers too high." "All the better for you," replied the dealer. "Why, what do you mean?" spluttered the motorist. "You get more miles to the gallon," was the answer.

Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisite face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum), 25c each everywhere.—Advertisement.

Conversation Conversation between electricians: "How's all ohm?" "Pretty good, How's all your volts?"

Red Cross Ball Blue is the finest product of its kind in the world. Every woman who has used it knows this statement to be true.—Advertisement.

Definite Answer "How long must I tell you to go to the store for me, Robert?" "Till I go, muvver."

SCHOOL DAYS



BIG ENOUGH

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

When things begin to happen wrong: When stockings start to disappear, And other happenings as queer Will make you wonder now and then Where all your gloves are gone again. You miss a certain undershirt, And father's shouting for a shirt. Yes, time rolls on, the day it brings They're big enough to wear your things.

A father knows, if really wise, The meaning then of family ties; For time rolls on, the time it is The family starts wearing his. If now and then he misses one, He'll likely find it on his son; And even daughters have been known To wear the ties that fathers own. Yes, overshoes or dinner rings, They're big enough to wear your things.

There comes a time when you declare That Sonny's old enough to wear A dinner coat; and you decide To fill him full of joy and pride With yours. But, when you go to seek The coat, you hunt about a week, And wonder where that coat is gone— Then find that Sonny has it on. They seldom wait till someone brings, When big enough to wear your things.

And yet in this you often find A comfort of another kind: For children old enough to wear Your clothes are old enough to share A little of your burden, too— And how I hope your children do! When sons put on a man's attire, When daughters wear a woman's geyser, The man and woman that it brings Are big enough to help with things.

As Told by Irvin S. Cobb

THERE'D BE AN UPRISING

THE revivalist was the mouthpiece of a new cult, an offshoot of an older denomination. In his interpretations of the Scriptures he saw no possible hope for any members of the human family who refused to accept his particular brand of religion, as distinguished from all the other brands.

Before an awe-struck congregation at a camp meeting he was describing what would come to pass with regard to those stiff-necked and perverse non-believers who were found outside his own fold on the day of judgment. "My brethren," he declared, "there is no middle course. By the word of the Holy Writ I have proved to you that mankind either must take the true doctrine as it has been expounded here or accept the awful consequences. I can close my eyes and see the awful picture right now.

"Over there in shining robes stand the little group of the elect and the saved. And down below in the fiery pits of perdition millions of the unregenerate are roasting in the undying fires through all eternity while the millions of the devil heap hot coals upon their heads and give them molten lead when they beg for water to cool their parched tongues. That, my brethren, is what will come to pass."

From the body of the house a small elderly gentleman rose up. "Excuse me for interruptin'," he said "but there ain't no chance fur sich a thing to happen. Why, the people jist natchelly wouldn't stand fur it."

(© by the Central Press Association.)

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



The young lady across the way says she guesses the people that say mushrooms have little food value never bought any and they're 75 cents a pound.

The authorities of University college, London, have decided to establish a new Danish lectureship in memory of Queen Alexandra.

THE LAST HATS OF SUMMER; FOR TOTS' SUMMER WEAR

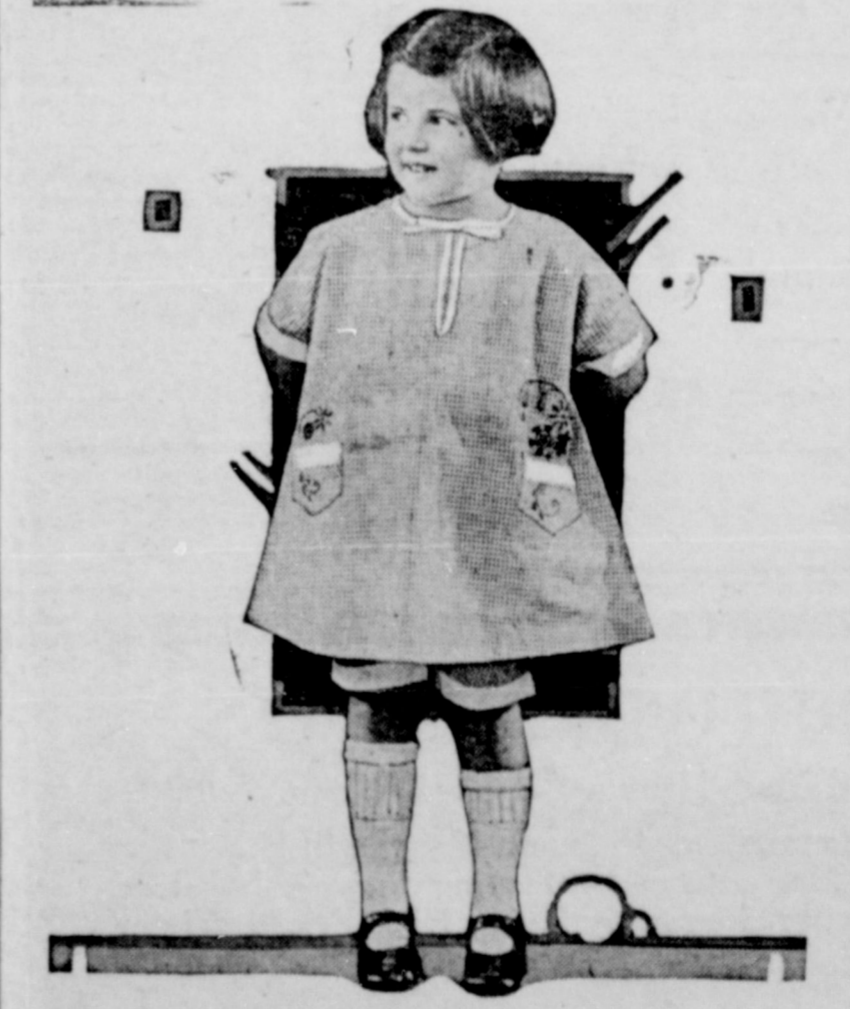
THE last rose of summer and the last hat of summer are alike beautiful, but whereas the last rose was left blooming alone, the last hat is blooming among myriad others. Genius is burning like everything with millinery designers; they continue to overflow with fine ideas for midsummer. Perhaps the season inspires the loveliest headwear or perhaps they enjoy exercising talents that were more or less suppressed last winter, during the vogue of untrimmed and uninteresting hats.

Here are five hats which have come into bloom recently in the millinery garden and have been chosen as representative of beautiful types suited to midsummer. First there is the beloved leghorn, adorably developed by an applique trimming of handmade rennaissance, laid over the crown. The brim-edge is bound with silk in a color and on both the upper and under brim three tight little, bright little roses are posed, with folded silk stems. This is an exquisite hat. Next comes a wide-brimmed, black lace hat with semi-facing of chiffon and a flange on the upper brim of a novelty millinery fabric which is also used for the bow that completes a simple but impressive model. Beautiful handcraft is the outstanding feature of the hat of tagal braid, turned up at the back. It has a collar of folded velvet and



Five of the Latest Summer Hats.

sands. Beach coats to be worn over them when needed are made of gay printed terry cloth, which does not need to be ironed. They may be made of other printed cottons or of heavy, unbleached domestic, with cut-out figures of little animals, flowers, children or birds applied to them. These are sewed down with cotton floss, using the buttonhole stitch. Chambray, cotton broadcloth, coarse linen and gingham maintain their lead at the head of the list of dependable fabrics for little dresses and rompers. Nearly all dresses are made with panties to match and nearly all have round collars in white or a plain color and banding on the sleeves and pockets to match the collar. The



An Easily Laundered Dress.

An intricately made trimming of narrow braid and small berries placed at the right side. Among these softy feminine headpieces the black Spanish sailor stands out boldly. It is a bang-kok straw with a collar of black belting ribbon arranged in pencil platts across the front, edged with a narrow contracting ribbon. This is a tailored hat of the severe type, to be worn with a suit of similar character. Midsummer calls for the lovely wide-brimmed, hair-braid hats, like that which brings this brief story to a happy ending. Lace overlays the top of the shape and extends over the brim edge and a cluster of roses is posed at the front. This model is lovely in any of the light colors.

Many a ways and means committee may work overtime considering

ATTRACTIVE WOMEN

If You Would Be Attractive You Must Be Healthy



A beautiful woman is always admired. There are many types of beauty. But no woman can be truly beautiful unless she is healthy. Radiant vitality is always attractive however plain a woman's features may be. Many a woman has found her health improved through the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Weakness, loss of weight, and a pale complexion were a few of the things of which Mrs. J. C. Taylor of Box 211, Tallahassee, Florida, complained before she started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. "I could not even sit down and talk to a friend for any length of time," she states, "I would forget what I was talking about and felt so blue." Mrs. Taylor is so pleased with the work of the Vegetable Compound that she keeps a bottle of it in the house at all times—and when it is empty, her husband makes sure that she has a new bottle. "I have regained my strength," Mrs. Taylor writes. "I can do all my housework now and I feel just fine."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made from roots and herbs and has been growing in popularity among women for over fifty years.

Not Thorough

A magazine write says that our modern cooking schools are not thorough. Probably he would have them teach the pupils how to treat dyspepsia.

Healthy, Happy Babies

The best way to keep baby in crowing, contented health is Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. This safe, pleasant, effective remedy regulates the bowels and quickly overcomes diarrhoea, colic, flatulency, constipation, and teething troubles.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

Infants' and Children's Regulator is best for baby. Guaranteed free from narcotics, opiates, alcohol and all harmful ingredients. Open formula on every label.

At all Druggists

Write for free booklet of letters from grateful mothers.

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FOR OVER 200 YEARS

haarlem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

Makes the Body Strong. Makes the Blood Rich. 60c

Retain the Charm Of Girlhood A Clear Sweet Skin Cuticura Will Help You Use Cuticura Soap Every Day

Off His Mental Chow

The cruising college sailing from New York next October will be on the high seas for the greater part of eight months. One can hear some of the less rugged scholars even now feebly piping: "Steward, I don't feel well enough for the whole economics course; just serve me one page of Greek and an orange in my stateroom, please."—New York Sun.

Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

25c and 75c Pkgs. Sold Everywhere

WHEN I WAS TWENTY-ONE

By JOSEPH KAYE

At Twenty-One:—Marietta Holley, Author of the Famous "Samantha" Books, Didn't Help Her Mother as Much as She Should.

AT THE age of twenty-one my position in life was like that of any other young girl in the pleasant north country. I helped my mother in the ordinary work of the household, though not so much as I should have done, for until one has the responsibility of a home, one does not understand the care and labor it means.

"I scribbled a good deal even then; poetry—so-called—and essays on almost any subject, some, I believe, that even Shakespeare and Milton would have thought beyond a poet's range. I did a great deal, indeed everything available that came my way. I roamed over the literary hills and vales with the freedom and delight of the country born.

"So much for my outward life. As for my inner life, I dreamed the gleaming, fanciful castles that young girls exhibit both in city and country—glittering castles that, it is needless to say, were never built.

"My ambitions at that time were boundless; and so was my faith. I was going to do some great work that would revolutionize the world and would set all the wrongs to right. Nothing is easier than for youth to make over the world; nothing is easier than for youth to look through the golden haze that hangs about their future and see a world transformed; nothing is easier than for youth to view the world's weaknesses and ailments and stand serenely on a height—a conqueror.

"Alas for the dream and ambitions of youth! The long years pass and things move on about the same. And as the shadows lengthen in the west, instead of the high place and the conqueror's dream, one must sit by the common wayside and see the old world go by in the same old way.—Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife").

Marietta Holley is one of the last surviving members of the old school of writers who used to delight our parents and grandparents. She is the author of the celebrated "Samantha" books—"Samantha Amongst the Brethren," "Samantha at Saratoga," "Samantha Among the Colored Folks," etc., and for an equally popular work of that period. "Around the World With Josiah Allen's Wife." The last "Samantha" book was published in 1913. "Samantha on Women's Rights."

Miss Holley is a veteran in the cause of women's suffrage.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



"The feminists are claiming the credit for the modern woman's freedom," says enfranchised Fannie, "but it probably was a man who invented the can-opener."

Mother's Cook Book

"The woman who has not loved, played with and spanked a child, has missed one of the cardinal joys."

MEAT EXTENDERS

A SMALL slice of mutton cut up into serving-sized pieces, browned in butter, or sweet fat, covered with boiling water and a sliced onion with two or three sliced or latticed carrots, cooked slowly for two hours on the back of the stove, will serve more persons than just one slice of mutton.

Ragout of Lamb.

Take one pound of lamb from the flank, one-half cupful of dried peas, one quart of cold water, two sliced onions, one teaspoonful of salt, three cupfuls of cubed potatoes, one cupful of sliced carrots, three tablespoonfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce, two teaspoonfuls of catsup, two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley, with pepper and paprika to taste. Pick over the peas, soak over night in cold water to cover. Wipe the meat, remove the bones and cover them with the quart of water, add the soaked peas, bring to the boiling point and simmer until the peas are tender; add salt, potato and carrot, cook until the vegetables are soft. Mix the flour with a third of a cupful of cold water, add to the stew and cook for ten minutes. Add two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice and the other seasonings and serve at once.

Roast Beef With Mexican Sauce.

Reheat rare roast beef cut into thin slices in the following sauce: Cook one onion finely chopped in two tablespoonfuls of butter five minutes. Add one red and one green pepper, one clove of garlic, all finely chopped, two tomatoes peeled and cut into pieces. Cook 15 minutes, add one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one-fourth teaspoonful of celery salt and salt to taste.

Nut Tidbits.

Beat the whites of two eggs stiff, add a cupful of sugar and fold in one cupful of chopped nuts and one cupful of cornflakes. Drop cakes on baking sheet and bake to a moderate oven.

Nellie Maxwell (© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

DOG DAYS

"MUZZLE that dog! The idea of letting a dog go about that way in these dog days!" And it was a "dog day."

Why do we call very hot days dog days? To be sure, in the summer, dogs are dangerous, and when people were not compelled to be as careful as they must be now to incapacitate them for doing harm, the hot days witnessed enough horrible accidents to earn the appellation. But that isn't how it started.

The ancients, with their myths and goddesses, were ardent devotees of astronomy. The planets were popularized, so that school children were familiar not only with this symbol, ism, but their physical changes. "Dog days" was the name given by the ancients to a period of about forty days at the time of the rise of Sirius, the planet called the Dog Star. This happened to be at the hottest time of the year, the star rising on July 1. On account of the changes of procession of the Equinoxes, the date has been brought down to about July 23.

Regardless of Sirius, we call them "dog days," if it is hot, and in cool weather we do not divert our attention from the strenuous life to astronomical problems. Yet the planet rises just the same.

(Copyright.)

GROWING DEMAND FOR HOGS.

(By B. C. Reber in Farm and Ranch)

During recent years when farmers and bankers have been saying a great deal about crop diversification, there is one farm line which has been seriously neglected; a line about which little has been said or done until it has been made known by its insistent demand. It is the raising of more hogs.

Few farmers appreciate how few hogs are raised in the south in comparison with the amount of pork consumed. In the majority of the southern states the consumption is so great that only about 25 per cent of it is furnished by domestic products, the remainder being imported from the northern states at increased prices.

There is money in hogs. There is always money in curing pork and it is a farm product for which there is al-

ways a ready demand at a good price. Although there may be times when the price of pork has taken a slump along with other farm products, yet a review of prices for the past five years will show that pork has remained steady while other prices have shown an alarming deflation.

Afraid to Venture.

There are some farmers who are afraid of raising hogs because of the many dangers from disease and other causes which may wipe out their entire year's work. However, if they will stop and consider for a moment, they will recognize that there is not a farm product—in fact there is not any product—which does not have its hazards. It is a part of life; it is necessary to work, to plan, and to protect in order that the fruits of the labors may be more fully enjoyed.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has made a careful study of the hog industry and finds that many of the diseases which were formerly dreaded are now fully understood, as well as how to prevent them, and the remedy. Cholera is not the dreaded disease it once was. Other diseases which frequently wiped out whole herds are no longer so ravaging. The disease has been analyzed; the germ has been isolated; the remedy has been found.

Demand Sanitary Quarters.

It has been found that in many cases where these diseases broke out it was because the hogs were not properly cared for. In raising hogs common sense is required, as in raising anything else. You like a clean place to live, good food to eat, a comfortable place to sleep; in other words you appreciate comforts because you know they make you well and healthy.

The same thing applies to a hog. If hogs are permitted to wallow in mud, to provide breeding places for flies, to become almost covered with their own manure, it is not surprising that they get sick. It's a wonder that they live. Keep them clean. Keep them healthy. Give them corn. Give them sunlight and fresh air.

Probably one reason why the farmer shuns hog-raising is that he has never understood it. It has been the practice among some farmers to expect hogs to look after themselves with little or no consideration except feeding; and this feeding was not wholesome food, but the slops collected from all over the farm.

Not a Characteristic.

Hogs were permitted to wallow in mud and manure. It was considered a part of their living and no one considered a hog if he was not covered to his eyes with black, slimy filth. Under these conditions he was looked upon as in his prime. It was considered characteristic.

It is not to be wondered that disease developed. It is not to be wondered that whole herds became sick and died. It is peculiar that the hogs were able to hang onto life as long as they did.

Yet the farmer did not blame himself for the loss. He blamed it on an incurable disease which had broken out. He did not realize that if he had kept the pen clean and airy, and the hogs well groomed and fed with proper food, they would have been as fit as the cattle, the chickens, or his own children. No, he was too willing to believe that hog raising was a bad proposition and he turned away from it to other farm work which offered a more lucrative return.

Up in the north, however, where the packing houses were located, it became essential to raise more hogs or get out of business. For this reason Illinois became one of the biggest hog raising states in the Union. They raised hogs, studied hogs, and learned that to raise good hogs one must give them the same care and consideration required by anything else.

The south has lagged in hog raising. There is not a state in the south that does not consume far more pork than it produces. Nor is there a state in which the hogs could not be raised with profit.

Packing plants are becoming hard pressed in the south because of the lack of more hogs. Retail butchers who buy their meats from a packing house prefer to go to the larger firms who can furnish them with pork and beef.

Hogs offer a good profit to the farmer who is willing to fix his pens up in the proper shape and give his hogs the proper attention. It requires only a little capital to start. A few hogs this year will mean a score of them next year. Read "Pigs Is Pigs" and judge accordingly.

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