

# The Friona Star

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF FARMER COUNTY, TEXAS

Vol. 11—No. 15

FRIONA, FARMER COUNTY TEXAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1936.

Published Every Friday

## Cogitations & Aphorisms of Jodok

Well, this is Saturday afternoon and it will be only a little more than a week until the great national election will be on and in full swing, and regardless of who may be elected, there will be a lot of people sorely disappointed, and regardless of who may be elected, it appears now that the number of disappointed people will be about the same.

Of course, I have my own personal views regarding the matter, but I am not trying to force them upon my neighbor, who may differ from me, and, if the results of the election shall be in accord with my views I shall feel gratified, for I have that much human nature in my system, just as every other reasonable being has.

And should my view of the situation be upheld by the results of the election, I shall not attempt to crow about it, nor "pour it on" my neighbor whose views have been rejected by the majority of the voters, and I shall have a sympathetic feeling for those people.

On the other hand, if my views should be rejected by the majority of the voters, I shall strive to "take my medicine" cheerfully and do my best to be a good citizen of these United States, whatever that may include, just as I have always tried, and harbored no ill will toward those whose views opposed my own.

I do not take the attitude, that, because I have certain views regarding any matter, such is bound to be correct; and neither should I feel that because I think a certain way is right, that it is necessarily wrong. I may be right and I may be wrong, and the same rule applies to the other fellow. If I am wrong and do not know it, then I am to be pitied rather than blamed, and this rule also applies to the other fellow; but when a fellow is wrong and knows he is wrong, then it is just dam meanness.

Judging from what I hear on the street corners here, there is getting to be lots of dissatisfaction among the people about the way our State Legislature is juggling, or trying to juggle the Old Age Assistance law down at Austin.

And these complaints do not come from those who have not reached limit and are entitled to the pension, as it is commonly called; but it comes also from those who have not yet reached the age limit by several years. Many of them are really "sore" about it, and I believe that if they had the power to do so, they would turn a considerable number of these legislators (?) out of office without further ado.

They say, that the people of the state voted overwhelmingly for this amendment to the constitution, permitting that such a provision be made by the enactment of necessary laws, and that the people of the state will have to pay the bill for the amount of the "assistance" fund, and not the members of the legislature, it is therefore the duty of said legislature to enact such laws as will comply with the demand of the people as expressed by their votes.

The idea seems to be prevalent, that the members of the legislature are chosen by the people to do their bidding and be the servants of the said people, and not to enter the legislative halls wearing the haughty and superior air of rulers and promptly assume that attitude toward them by telling the "dear people" that THEY do not know what they want; but that we, the allwise legislature, only know, and we will proceed to dish it out to you as we see fit.

Now, the above may not be the exact words of what I have heard on the street corners, but, as I sum it all up, it amounts to just about that. And, digesting the expressed sentiment a little further, it means that the legislature shall provide ways and means of providing the necessary funds, if the people will not drink liquor enough to provide the funds from the "liquor" tax, and not to chisel around the problem by advancing the age limit, or by passing any other arbitrary laws or amendments. And, further, you are there to serve us "dear people", so why not get down to your business and do so.

Now, so far as I am individually concerned to a "tinker's dam," (and amount to a tinker's dam,) (and there is no swearing in that expression, either) but I do know a lot of old people who have applied for their pension, and are truly seeding it, and, in my opinion, are just as worthy and just as legally eligible as any of them, but are not getting so much as recognition as applicants.

## ED WHITE, JR., HAS BIRTHDAY PARTY

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. White honored their young son, Ed, Jr., Tuesday afternoon of last week, with a delightful birthday party at their home in the east part of town.

The little host received his many lovely gifts on the lawn, where outdoor games were played until a late hour, when the children were taken into the house where they were met by a "ghost" and enjoyed several contests.

Refreshments consisting of apples, cookies and candy, were served and each child was presented with a colorful horn. Those present were: Ed White, Jr., Boyce Neal Price, Eddie Bob Bellew, Mack Whitley, Billy Ray Raybon, Tim Magnus, Bettie Louise McLellan, V. B. Whitely, Jr., Robert Thurston, Tommy Jones, Melissa Blackwell, Billy Ray Jones, Gaylord Maurer, Mary Ellen Key, Vera Ann Jones, Lee Cranfill, Irene White, Carolyn Lange, Mary Joe DeBusk, Eula May White, Doris Ann Lange, Alice June White, Lange Burney and Viola Weis.

## JUNIOR CLASS NEWS

The Junior Class met October 23, to select a booth for the Halloween Carnival Friday night. Bingo was selected and carried through by the majority vote. The class also had a business meeting and elected a new vice-president, who is Nathaniel Taylor, and new "room mothers" who are Mrs. Mosley and Mrs. Griffith. Maybe we will not have any more trouble with our different office holders.

Edith Mosley and Eugene Coughman were elected as the Junior's King and Queen. So, folks, don't forget to vote for the Juniors. All votes will be highly appreciated.

Miss Warn is going to help with the Junior Class Play, which is going to be—"Through The Keyhole." It will be presented in the near future. The Juniors also decided to have a "class party" out at Frieda Johnson's home.

## FRIONA WEATHER

We cannot resist the opportunity to tell of that fine six-inch snow which fell here on Thursday of last week. It fell so gently and evenly without the accompaniment of the usual north wind, and thus lay smooth all over the ground.

While the snow was quite wet and did much in the way of adding moisture to the land for the benefit of the growing wheat, it was not accompanied by any severe freezing and very little if any damage was received from that source.

Each day thereafter was cloudy until Tuesday afternoon.

## NEWSPAPER MEN VISIT STAR OFFICE

Messrs. Newell, of Clovis, New Mexico, and Martin of Farwell, were visitors at the Star office for a short time Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Newell is editor and publisher of the Curry County Free Press, published at Clovis, and Mr. Martin is assistant editor and reporter for the State Line Tribune, published at Farwell.

It was the first time we, of the Star, had had the pleasure of meeting these two splendid gentlemen and we were proud to make their acquaintance, and the half hour they remained with us was most pleasantly, talking "shop" almost to the exclusion of all other subjects.

They extended to us a very cordial invitation to visit them at their places of business, which invitation, we sincerely plan to accept at the earliest opportunity.

Merle May and Sonnie Horn, of Sudan, who spent the week end here with relatives and friends, returned to their home Monday.

I receive from one to three or four good sized sheets of literature each week concerning this "Old Age Assistance Commission," which is so prepared as to convey the impression that everything is being done to meet the demands of these worthy old people, but when one takes a little time to thoroughly digest this literature it is astonishing to note the number of inconsistencies to be found in the various expressions.

I am going to give you just one example; quoting from one sheet of this informative literature, it reads as follows: "Figures this week showed: \$6,270 approvals, 16,000 denials, 67,500 applications partially investigated and being worked upon, and 42,000 upon which no investigation had been made."

Then in the very next paragraph I found the following: "many in the latter group were clearly ineligible even under the liberal provisions of the Texas law."

Now, it occurs to me, that since he is mentioning the group that had never been investigated at all, that the writer was assuming a whole lot. For, if they had never been investigated at all, how, in the name of "Alexander The Great," could he know that ANY of them were ineligible?

## The 1936 Red Cross Poster



THIS year's American Red Cross poster emphasizes the theme that the Red Cross is "of, by and for the people." Four million men and women are members of the Red Cross and through their membership dues they support its activities. Only in time of major disaster when needs for relief reach great proportions does the Red Cross ask the public for disaster relief funds. The membership funds represent the financial support of the Red Cross, and in turn this money is used to carry the Red Cross work of mercy to distressed citizens. Membership is open to all, without regard to race, color or creed, and the Red Cross services are given to all, without restriction.

## ATTENTION, VOTERS

The Republicans of Farmer County have refrained from putting a local ticket in the field, not for lack of interest in good local government, but out of respect for the sincere non-partisan effort of all the people under the Democratic name.

We wish to call attention to the fact, that nationally, we are very much alive, and earnestly solicit your support of Alfred M. Landon for President of the United States.

We believe he represents the spirit of the Plains. His pioneer background and business training has instilled in him a fine appreciation of sound government and a practical sense of public economy.

His western attitude gives us confidence that he is sincere and can in no way be made a tool, of either selfish interests or impractical idealists. His governorship of a strictly farm state has demonstrated that he understands and is in sympathy with farm problems, has a broad and helpful attitude toward labor and has a keen and comprehensive vision of the needs of legitimate business.

On Nov. 3rd, we are expecting the sound judgment of Farmer County voters to assert their patriotism and love of home, by upholding Constitutional American Government.

We have all faith that with Alfred M. Landon's leadership, we can retain our business and American liberty, as against government regimentations and politicians' control. Let's carry Farmer County for Landon.

## NEW GRANDSON MR. AND MRS. BOREN

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Boren, whose farm home is about eight miles southeast of town, received a card last week announcing the birth of a 9-pound baby boy to Mr. and Mrs. Berford Boren, of Dolores, Colorado. This is a new grandson for Mr. and Mrs. Boren, Mrs. Boren, before her marriage, being Miss Cecile Boren. The new grandson's name is Jackie Buford. Both mother and baby were doing well.

## BOOSTING THE P.-T. A.

Pupils or students of the various rooms and departments of the school are truly quite busy and energetic boosting the local P.-T. A. in their canvass for members.

The Star office is cognizant of this from the fact that no less than five groups or individuals, representing different rooms, of the local school have visited the office. Our young people truly are workers at any task they may have allotted them.

## FORMER FRIONA YOUTH KILLED IN CAR WRECK

Word was received here Saturday of the death of Boyce Sparks, 25 year old son, of N. J. Sparks, from injuries received a few days ago in an automobile wreck near Sallina, Calif.

The deceased was a former resident of Friona, and while he resided here he was married to Miss Irene Newman, of this place. Their many friends here will be both shocked and grieved to hear of his death.

Besides his wife and two daughters and his father, he leaves a host of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

## HAS GOOD FARM PROSPECT

T. Manderscheid, one of the Star's highly esteemed farmer friends living some twelve miles southeast of town, was a pleasant caller Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Manderscheid stated that his row crops were a fair average and that he has a considerable acreage of wheat planted and up. He took occasion while here to arrange for the Star to visit his home regularly for another year.

## VOLLEY BALL

Quite a group of lovers of volley ball gathered at the high school gymnasium Monday night and thoroughly enjoyed themselves for an hour or two at that diverting recreation.

There were present at that time, three full teams, composed from among the men of the town and community. The three teams were named The Johnsons, The Fords and The Gowers, and were captained by Roy Johnson, Leslie Ford and Harry Gowers.

During the evening The Johnsons won four games, The Fords won three games and The Gowers won one game.

The usual time for these volley ball games is on Tuesday evening of each week, but this game was held Monday evening for special reasons, but hereafter the games will be played on Tuesday evenings.

Those who were present Monday evening extend to all lovers of the game at Friona, to meet with them each Tuesday evening at the high school gym and partake of the pleasure of the games. The Star hopes to be able to give the score for each team for ensuing games.

## VISIT OKLAHOMA CITY

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lunsford and children of the Lunsford Chevrolet, returned Sunday from Oklahoma City, whither they went the latter part of last week, to be in attendance at a demonstration of the 1937 Chevrolet car.

They were accompanied by Mr. Mac L. Flippen, who is a salesman of the local agency. All report a pleasant and profitable visit.

## THREE LONG YEARS

By Hon. Jack Houston, Congressman 5th Kansas District With Apologies to Nobody

Republicans for three long years Have shed their coats and skins and tears.

To tell their comrades how they feel Regarding Roosevelt's New Deal

For three long years they've played for votes But never mentioned 9-cent oats.

They say this New Deal stuff is rotten But never speak of four-cent cotton.

For three long years they've wept aloud And cursed this money-spending crowd!

They say, of liberty we're shorn— But not a breath of ten-cent corn.

For three long years they've yelled and raved; The Constitution must be saved!

But with their puerile prate and prattle, They sing no song of two-cent cattle.

For three long years they've yelled and wailed. And tell us how the New Deal's failed.

They tell us how we're going to spoil But never mention ten-cent oil.

For three long years they fume and fret And hammer and slander our New Deal set.

They tell us all Roosevelt's a cheat But forgot to talk of two-bit wheat.

They offer, as in days of old, 'A crown of Thorns, A cross of Gold.'

'A balanced budget'—can you beat it? Well, one thing's sure, you cannot eat it.

—C. H. Tonkle, Waynoka, Okla.

Marvin Reed, of Big Spring, visited relatives here last week.

A man cannot directly choose his circumstances, but he can choose his thoughts, and so indirectly, yet surely, shape his circumstances.—James Lane Allen.

## THE FRIONA CHIEFS

A crippled tribe of Chiefs are working hard this week, preparing for a tough battle with the Melrose New Mexico, lads, who lost to Farwell by a 7-0 score.

So far, the Chiefs have not won a game, but no team can say they "ran over" the Chiefs. The score has always been rather low, but the boys have always been fighting and are determined to scalp the Melrose lads.

The Chiefs will be handicapped by the loss of J. T. Green, their regular halfback of the team. He received a hand injury in the Farwell-Friona tussle, and will probably be out during the remainder of the season.

The conference game with the Dimmitt Bob Cats was postponed last Friday night, due to bad weather. The game will probably be played on November 20th, on the Chief's field. This is not certain, but if this does not conflict with something else it will probably be played on that date.

## P.-T. A. HALLOWEEN CARNIVAL

The annual Halloween Carnival given by the local P.-T. A. will be held in the high school building on Friday night, October 30th.

A general program, which will include the coronation of the King and Queen of the occasion, will be rendered in the grade school auditorium at 8:30 o'clock.

Following this program the various rooms of the school will establish and conduct booths for the holding of contests, playing of games and the sale of chewing gum, pop corn, candy and other confections and notions.

Many stunts will be put on and may be a few innocent jokes and sells may be perpetrated, but all in a good-natured, joking, fun-loving way, just to add to the merriment and enjoyment of the occasion.

All funds taken in will be devoted to the use of the P.-T. A. in its efforts to help the school in every way it can. It is the intention and plans of all the teachers, pupils and parents to make this the biggest and most successful carnival they have ever had, and the public is not only cordially invited, but urged to attend and share in the jollity and good-fellowship of the carnival.

Yes, and there will be fortune-telling and an art gallery which will contain photographs or portraits or colored half-tons of each of the lady teachers. It will just be the best program we have had in years, and it will be your distinct loss if you miss it.

## LEAVING FOR CALIFORNIA

Mrs. Adeline Reeve, who has been here during the past two weeks, departed Thursday of this week for her home at Compton, California, she having been away from there for the past several months.

During the time Mrs. Reeve has been from home, she has visited relatives here and in Maryland and in Indiana, which was formerly her home. During her stay she has been the guest of her son, F. W. Reeve, and family, and her two daughters, Mrs. J. A. Guyer, and Mrs. F. T. Schlenker, and their families.

On Sunday all of Mr. Reeve's children except Hadley, who is teaching at Snyder, and could not get away, were at home in honor of their grandmother's visit and took dinner with her. They were Mr. and Mrs. J. Harlan O'Rear and baby son, of Goodnight, Miss Mary Reeve, who is teaching at Pampa, and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Reeve and baby son, of Spring Lake, where he is teaching.

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH NOTES

We are compelled by law and our knowledge of common decency to send our children to the public school, that they should learn how to live and reap material profit. There is no law to compel you to bring your children to Church school, but every parent should harken to the voice of conscience, demanding that you acknowledge your knowledge of common decency, by taking your children to a church school, where they have an opportunity to learn how to enjoy life and thereby reap a special blessing. Take advantage of our church school, which begins at ten o'clock each Sabbath meeting. You will receive a hearty welcome.

Worship service begins at eleven o'clock. We cannot have special music, but we do have good congregational singing, and try to create a worshipful atmosphere.

The subject for the pastor's discussion Sunday morning is "Feeding the Hungry Soul." The text is from Psalms 63. The pastor wishes to show that many of the desires of life which we attempt to fill with material things, are often spiritual ills, which we will not acknowledge, but can be easily cured if we will work with the spiritual.

We most cordially invite you to worship with us. Give your soul a chance and see if you will not be better off for it.

K. G. PARKS, Pastor.  
Harold Randall, of Plainview, was a business caller in Friona last Friday.



## Save Grass Seed, Expert's Advice

Red Clover, Alfalfa, Will Be in Great Demand, Growers Are Told.

Supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Pointing to the prospect of reduced supplies of grass seed this season, Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, recommends that farmers make every effort to save all possible red clover and alfalfa seed.

Farmers in many of the principal seed-producing regions will harvest a little less than half as much grass seed this year as last, he said. The timothy seed crop is less than one-third as large as last year's crop of 128,223,000 pounds, while redtop appears to be around 40 per cent of last year's production of 9,750,000 pounds.

There is a relatively large carry-over of timothy and redtop, a fair sized carry-over of blue grass seed, and much above normal stocks of sudan grass seed.

Dr. Black said that the situation as to legume seeds is not definitely known because most of the clover seeds are harvested later than the grasses, but present conditions are unfavorable. The crimson clover seed crop of approximately 1,000,000 pounds, is about one-third smaller this year than last. White clover is a substantially larger crop than last season, although the 1935 crop of 450,000 pounds was much below normal. The carry-over of clover seed is unusually small.

The harvest of the red clover and alfalfa crops, two groups of seeds that will be needed most next spring, will not be completed until later. There is, therefore, still time for growers of these legumes to make a special effort to save the seed where they are not forced to cut the crops for hay, Dr. Black said.

## Drouth Silage Problem Faced by Many Farmers

What is the feeding value of fodder or silage made from drouth-damaged corn? How much feed will such corn yield per acre?

The yield of feed per acre depends so much upon the amount of growth attained before cutting that it is impossible to generalize on the probable production in any one case. Tests at the Indiana station, however, indicate that corn cut just after it has completed the pollination stage will produce about one-half as much dry matter per acre as when it is cut at the hard kernel stage — the point most favored for normal silo filling. In the Indiana experiment, corn cut at four feet in height produced less than one-tenth as much dry matter per acre as when it was permitted to stand until the hard kernel stage.

As for differences in feeding value, the limited information available indicates that fodder or silage made from drouth damaged corn will probably run a little higher in protein, pound for pound, than ordinary fodder or silage. On the other hand, it runs lower in sugar and starch and does not keep as well. Thus, drouth damaged corn may not make silage of as high quality as normal corn, but it will be good feed, nevertheless. — Wallaces' Farmer.

## Rye for Live Stock

Rye, sometimes used for live stock, is not a very satisfactory feeding material. If limited to 20 per cent of the ration in dry lot feeding of hogs, however, rye may be 90 per cent as valuable as corn, pound for pound, says a writer in Wallaces' Farmer. When ground or cracked, it also compares fairly well with corn as a feed for beef cattle. Rye is liked least by horses and best by sheep. In the case of horses it should be coarsely ground or crushed and fed only as part of the ration. Sheep, on the other hand, will handle unground rye as well as the same amount of barley. Rye used as a live stock feed should contain very little, if any, ergot. The presence of ergot is indicated by purplish, abnormal kernels. In particular, ergot kernels should be kept away from pregnant animals.

## Dairy Cows to Be Listed

Every animal enrolled in dairy improvement associations will be listed as to identify and production by the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry at Washington. There are 405,000 cows with production records and 17,000 herd sires enrolled in 900 cow testing production records and 17,000 units in the country. Less than 75,000 cows in the associations are identified by pure-bred registrations, and the new plan will identify the other cows not listed in the breed club records.

## Prolificacy

Prolificacy should be just as much a goal toward which breeders strive as the type and breed characteristics which appear so important today, says the Indiana Farmer's Guide. The overhead of keeping the breeding stock is indirectly proportional to the number of offspring. Latest scientific evidence indicates that prolificacy is found in strains of every class of animal, and best to propagate such strains.

## Some Spanish Cities



Docile Cows Haul Bulls to Spanish Arenas.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

MADRID, the Spanish capital; San Sebastian, Spain's swanky resort where the American ambassador summers; Toledo, that inland Spanish town of oriental atmosphere, and Barcelona, teeming Mediterranean port, have been thrust into the spotlight recently by political disturbances.

Madrid is a modern capital. There are only a few narrow streets, old fashioned dwellings and arcaded plazas to remind a traveler that its tree-lined boulevards, tall palatial buildings, subways and airports evolved from a restricted wall-girt Spanish town.

While modernization has gone steadily on in recent years, there have been times when nearly whole sections of the city bowed at once to the plan of the city builders. In the construction of the splendid Gran Via, with its big hotels, smart shops, department stores and skyscraper business buildings, more than four thousand dwellings in a labyrinth of ancient streets in the heart of the city were demolished.

The Gran Avenida de la Libertad is one of the finest boulevards in Europe with its flanking governmental palaces, museums, hotels and palatial residences overlooking spacious plazas and parks. The Avenida's wide, tree-shaded walks for pedestrians, lying between the inner and outer automobile and carriage highways, are normally much alive by day and literally thronged by early evening. Rows of chairs are parked on each side of the broad walk.

All along the walk are refreshment booths where soft drinks are the main stock in trade. As one sits sipping a cool, creamy, almond-flavored horchata, a boy known as a barquillero appears with a barrel-like receptacle containing sweet, rolled wafers called barquillos. One hands the boy a coin, spins a wheel atop the barrel and watches for the figure which indicates the number of wafers one wins.

## Parade on The Avenida

Meanwhile, the sidewalk parade passes on—army officers in brilliant uniforms, men garbed in black, pretty, graceful dark-haired women and sturdy bareheaded, barelegged children. Wizenated peanut vendors, and coquetish flower sellers raise their voices above the din of loud conversation and laughter. The men of Madrid are clean-shaven for the most part; the women have bobbed hair. Fans are the vogue in Madrid, and a colorful tint they give to the afternoon promenaders.

Madrid's summer temperature is high, but it is a dry heat. In the sun you broil, but wherever there is shade, there is a breath of cool air from the near-by mountains. The city is more than 2,000 feet above sea level.

Abundant water has made it possible thoroughly to flush the streets from four to six times a day. Along with this, systematic tree planting and park development have made a refreshing city in the midst of a scorched plain long stripped of trees. The old Castilian farmer believed the birds were mortal enemies and left no haven for them.

Madrid's shops close every afternoon from one or two to four or five o'clock. The dinner hour is from 8:30 to 10:30 but there is plenty of time left to enjoy promenades, band concerts and movies before retiring, for even the band concert continues until 2 o'clock in the morning. If a traveler stays up to put Madrid to bed, he is likely to meet huge, creaking, two-wheeled, hooded carts lumbering into town with country produce bound for the central market where hills of vegetables are soon to rise.

## San Sebastian Is Gay

Vacationists swarm to San Sebastian. A graceful scallop of beach, constant cooling breezes from the Bay of Biscay, regattas, yacht racing, tennis tournaments, horse racing, bull fights, roulette, and formerly royal patronage made San Sebastian the Newport of Spain. Wealthy Spaniards from other sections, diplomats, and foreigners, however few in the city's 80,000 people, have given San Sebastian a European veneer over its native aspect.

In the midst of the summer frivolities of Spain's fashionable world, local Basques impassively continue their fishing, speaking their strange language unintelligible even to many Spanish visitors. Their name for their city is Iruchulu.

The city stands near the eastern end of Spain's northern coast, 10 miles from the French border where the numerous visitors change trains on the overnight trip from Paris.

Here the Pyrenees meet the sea, and both unite to create unique qualifications for a summer resort. The Bay of Biscay rolls into San Sebastian's semicircular harbor in a half-moon of blue-green, the same regular curve repeated in the beach's yellow crescent.

At the opposite ends of its mile diameter rise rocky headlands which have offered for centuries protection against naval assaults. The western bluff supports a new lighthouse, beside the abandoned one, now an observation tower. On the eastern mountain stands a substantial Spanish castle, less associated with dreams than with nightmares of siege.

A distinctive atmosphere survives in the Old Town. In this Basque fishing settlement, at the foot of Mt. Urgull, dark nets dry along the wharves and laundry hangs from windows of the narrow, five and six-story houses. Nearby the ancient church of Santa Maria wears a white-sailed ship above its doorway to show kinship with its parishioners who must go down to the sea in ships.

## Toledo Looks Moorish

Toledo occupies the crest of a hill rising nearly 200 feet from the Tagus river, 47 miles southwest of Madrid. When the catapult was the modern engine of war, it was almost impregnable. The Tagus formed an admirable moat on the south, east and west sides; and the neck of land on the north stretching toward a fertile plain was protected by the plurality of walls that surrounded the city.

It is difficult to imagine that within less than two hours' train ride from the Spanish capital, there is a city with marked oriental appearance. The Puente de Alcantara, the principal gateway to Toledo on the east, is of Moorish design with massive high towers at each end. It was built in the Thirteenth century.

From the time one steps upon this bridge, until the river is recrossed by way of the Puente de San Martin, dating back fifty years earlier than the Puente de Alcantara, the many relics and ruins of medieval days in Toledo give a flavor of Palestine and Arabia, with a touch of French Gothic here and there.

The road approaching the city from the bridge winds around the hill past the Hospital de Santa Cruz, a Fifteenth century building, and then through a Moorish archway that was nearly 400 years old when Columbus discovered America. It leads to the public square which still retains its Moorish name—the Zocodover. The "square" is really a triangle with one slightly round side. A wall of balconied buildings surrounds it, pierced at frequent intervals by narrow cobblestone streets hardly wide enough for two Toledo donkey carts to pass. There are narrow sidewalks but few pedestrians use them.

Toward the middle of the city, the lofty but graceful tower of Toledo Cathedral rises above the housetops. The narrow, winding streets in the neighborhood, bordered by unattractive buildings, do not permit a full view of the edifice. It is a splendid example of French-Gothic architecture with carved monuments, stained glass and tracery work comparable with that of other European cathedrals. It covers about the same area as that of Cologne cathedral and took 266 years to build. The foundation stone was laid in 1227.

## Busy Old Barcelona

Barcelona is modern in appearance, although the port dates to the Second century and ranked with Genoa and Venice in Mediterranean trade in the Middle Ages.

The spacious harbor into which the Phoenicians sailed in quest of new peoples with whom to trade, and which Columbus triumphantly entered after his return from America, now is pierced by long, modern wharves, each accommodating several large ocean-going vessels at a time.

The old quay, now well paved, is lined on its inner side with modern buildings and a promenade flanked by two rows of palm trees occupies its center.

The old part of the city, once surrounded by a wall, still has some of its canyonlike streets and balconied windows of bordering buildings nearly meet. But many of these crooked lanes now open into wide streets.

Barcelona has a magnificent Gothic cathedral, a university, many historic churches, museums, and new buildings of pure "Barcelona architecture, the lines of which simulate ocean waves, but the out-door life of the inhabitants is the lure of the Spanish city.

## The Starved Man Returns

By SUE COLLINS  
© McClure Newspaper Syndicate, WNU Service.

VINA BELLAMY had almost decided to chuck her job as associate editor of the Gray Book—the well-known short story magazine. Even though she should not be able to get something else for months, she decided she could no longer work under the editor, Mr. Harvey Doll. She had stood it four years and she was quite sure that the success of the magazine was in no small measure due to her efforts. But Mr. Doll seemed only to criticize her work and take all the credit for the publication's success as his.

As she sorted through the drawers of her desk, Vina came across a manuscript, typed on cheap manilla paper. It was obviously written by a beginner. Then Vina suddenly recalled the circumstances by which she had acquired that manuscript. A tall, lean, almost ferocious young man had pushed his way past the receptionist into her office "to see the guy that bought the stories for the Gray Book." He had been surprised to see a young girl of twenty-two in the office but it hadn't crushed his spirit.

That had been three years ago. Vina felt sorry for the young man. He actually had looked hungry as he tossed his manuscript down on her desk.

After a glance through the manuscript she thought it was worthless but she bought it. That is, she made out a fake pay slip, walked down the corridor with it, where she took thirty dollars from her pay envelope and brought it back, pretending she had been to the cashier's office. The man had thanked her and disappeared without leaving his name.

Well, here was the manuscript turning up again to revive the memories of happier days. She had read the manuscript after the young man had left and finding it quite unusual, she had passed it on to Mr. Doll in hopes he would find it usable and thus she'd get repaid. But Mr. Doll had found it not suited and returned it to her with the suggestion that she had better pick out better stories.

But as Vina read the story over after a three-year interlude, she decided to try her luck with the story again. It really was an unusual bit of writing. So she typed the manuscript on expensive paper at home that night, leaving it just as the young author had written it, not changing a comma or question mark. The next morning instead of informing Mr. Doll that she was considering leaving she handed him the manuscript, saying it had just been received. Mr. Doll did not remember the first time he had read the story. Instead, after lunch he walked into Vina's office and told her that the story was "amazing," that it was certainly just what he had been looking for for the November issue. "It's just the sort of writing Harold Bell does," Mr. Doll stated. "Put through a voucher to the cashier. We'll accept it for two hundred."

But Vina didn't have the slightest idea of how to find the author, and she didn't even know his name.

Vina awaiting developments decided to stick to her job until the November issue was off the press and to see if the author turned up. Mr. Doll decided to publish the story with a great splash as the manuscript of an unknown genius, unpaid because neither his name nor address were known. The November issue of the Gray Book was a sell-out because of the story and critics applauded Mr. Doll's pioneering work for unearthing such a great writer.

Then one day the illustrious Harold Bell rushed into the office, brushing aside the receptionist and office boy and making his way directly to the editorial offices. Mr. Doll was dumbfounded at a visit from the great writer. But Harold Bell paid no attention to the editor. He was engrossed in conversation with Vina Bellamy.

"That's my story," he said eagerly, "that everyone's talking about. And you're the girl that bought it from me three years ago. I've been on the watch for you for some time."

There were explanations on both sides. The now successful writer explained more leisurely than at the time of his first visit that he absolutely had been starving when Vina had bought the story. He'd been in and out of every editorial office in the city peddling the story but he couldn't get in to see the editors. Later, when he had managed to break through and had become successful, he had wanted to locate the girl who had actually saved him but he had forgotten where the offices were and even the name of the publication because of his condition.

Vina smiled. It certainly hadn't been a crazy act for her to give that ferocious looking young man thirty dollars of her own three years back. Look what had become of him—nothing could have made her happier.

But two weeks later when she resigned from the Gray Book, Vina was happier. She had a plausible excuse for quitting—she was going to marry Harold Bell and tour the world on a honeymoon.

## International Sunday School Lesson

By DR. J. E. NUNN

November 1, 1936

General Theme: Law, Love and Temperance

Scripture Lesson: Romans 13:1-14. Time: The Epistle to the Romans was written about A. D. 57.

Place: The Epistle to the Romans was written to the church at Rome, from the city of Corinth, Greece.

1. Let every soul be subject unto higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God.

2. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.

3. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? Do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same.

4. For he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, he shall be a terror to thee: for he beareth not the sword in vain; for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil.

5. Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake.

6. For this cause pay ye tribute; for they are God's ministers, attending continually upon this very thing.

7. Render therefore to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honour to whom honour.

8. Owe no man anything, but to love one another for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law.

9. For this, Thou shalt not commit adultery, Thou shalt not kill, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness. They shall not covet; and if there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

10. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.

11. And that, knowing the time, that now it is high time to awake out of sleep; for now is our salvation nearer than when we believed.

12. The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light.

13. Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying.

14. But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh, to fulfill the lusts thereof.

Golden Text: It is good not to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth.—Romans 14:21.

## Introduction

In this chapter which is assigned for our study today, Paul is concerned with three subjects: the relation of the Christian to the government under which he serves; the pre-eminent obligation to manifest sincere love to all fellow-men; the sober life a believer should live in view of the return of the Lord Jesus Christ. The question has often been asked why Paul should have written this classic passage on the relation of Christians to government, for it is a subject he rarely dwells upon (see 1 Tim. 2:2, and similar words by the apostle Peter, 1 Pet. 2:13-17, 2 Pet. 2:19). The Jewish people always chafed under the yoke of a foreign government (see Deut. 17:15), and often attempted to break such bondage by revolt. Paul would have the church absolutely guiltless in such matters. It is significant that his passage on the relation of Christians to government should have been written to believers in the city which has forever been famous as the greatest government that probably ever existed upon earth.—Rome.

**Civil Government Is Ordained of God**  
"For there is no power but of God; and the powers that be are ordained of God."—V. 1. "Not only is human government a divine institution, but the form in which that government exists and the persons by whom its functions are exercised are determined by his providence. All magistrates, of whatever grade, are to be regarded as acting by divine appointment; not that God designates the

individuals but that it being his will that there should be magistrates, every person, who is in point of fact crowned with authority, is to be regarded as having a claim to obedience founded on the will of God. The actual reigning Emperor was to be obeyed by the Roman Christians, whatever they might think of his title to the scepter."—Charles Hodges. On the other hand, this does not mean that man must submit to every edict that a government might issue. No government in the world has the right to command a man to do wrong, and no Christian, under any consideration, should feel himself under obligation to a government in a matter which he knows to be wrong.

**A Bad Ruler Is Better Than Anarchy**  
The worst of civil authority is still better than anarchy and disorder. Such an administration of civil order must be respected and obeyed rather than criticized and spurned. Paul would remind us that the instructors and the revolutionists suffer and fail and that the victories for freedom are usually achieved by those who suffer and endure and submit. The criticism must realize that the government is endowed by, empowered by, and guided by the divine hand. This will call out from him reverence for law and appreciation of secular government.

**"Owe No Man Anything"**  
"Owe no man anything." This is fundamentally, refers to the preceding verse, (V. 7), i. e., we are not to owe to men what it is our business to pay—taxes, customs, fear, honor; but, of course, the verse covers the matter of debts in general as well.

"The Christian is not to incur debt which he is unable to pay, and knows that he is unable to pay it when it is incurred. Men judge Christians by their promptness in fulfilling obligations and paying their bills, and it is a fine natural and legal test. A man who owed a Christian brother some money was once heard to pray in a meeting, 'Lord, give us faith, give us devil-driving faith.' The brother to whom the money was owing said to himself quietly, 'Amen, Lord, and give us debt-paying faith.'—W. H. Griffith Thomas, V. 10. "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; love therefore is the fulfillment of the law."

If all men sincerely loved each other, thousands of laws on our statutes books could be cancelled. The Christian is simply to go on loving other people and thus of his own volition, perfectly fulfilling what the law asks.

**"The Night Is Far Spent"**—V. 12  
The Lord of life reigns and controls and may come at any moment to lift them to be with him. Paul reminds them that the night of waiting—of trial, of temptation is far, but the dawn is near. He gives us a vivid picture of daybreak. Immediately he calls on them as they look toward the sunrise with its glory and gladness an unwilling to put off the night robe of the works of darkness. Having put off such garments, he begs them to put on the weapons of light. He urges them to "walk becomingly as in the day." The sins of corrupt practices, of strife, and envy and lust are to be banished forever. He is blunt and straightforward in his denunciation of such practices. He wants them to realize that even the best of them are not beyond the possibility of a serious crash.

**"Put Ye On The Lord Jesus Christ"**  
V. 14.

In order to guarantee victory he exhorts them to clothe themselves with Jesus Christ as a garment in order that they might be more than conquerors in the battle which lies before them. This text is memorable in the story of Augustine's conversion. Having read this, he was so deeply impressed that in humble prayer he submitted himself wholly to the will of God. In our day we would not be called upon to avoid the crowded way the temptation-strewn city, but to put on Christ and go resolutely upon the old path with a new strength, armed for the fray, with Jesus Christ, our Lord. With him as our guide, our captain, our giver of strength, our eternal Saviour, we can say with Paul, "We are therefore more than conquerors through Him that loveth us."

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Published By  
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY  
JOHN W. WHITE, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
One Year, Zone 1 \$1.50  
Six Months, Zone 1 \$ .80  
One Year, Outside Zone 1 \$ 2.00  
Six Months, Outside Zone 1 \$ 1.25

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

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of the Friona Star will be gladly corrected upon its being brought to the attention of the publishers.

Local reading notices, 2 cents per insertion.  
Display rates quoted on application to the publisher.

## NEW YORK SAFE FOR DEMOS

President Roosevelt will be the first Democrat to win New York's electoral vote in two successive popular elections, and will break his own record for a total national electoral vote, predicts Carl Randan in The Nation, progressive weekly.

Commenting further on New York, Mr. Randan writes that,

"The Empire state's forty-seven electoral votes will go to him as something of a bonus, for he could win without them. Governor Landon, on the other hand, has never had a chance unless he might somehow corral New York. The Democrats will go on calling New York a 'doubtful' state until Nov. 3, in order to keep up their courage and to keep the campaign contributions flowing in. If they once admitted that Roosevelt had an edge on his home state's large block of votes, their campaign would collapse, for the big campaign contributions, mostly from New York or with close New York connections, have a canny objection to throwing cash on the ash heap. There has been no sound reason at any time during the present campaign for listing New York among the doubtful states. Since the completion of New York City's registration, which showed an increase of 500,000 over 1932, no one but Roosevelt-hating downgraders and Republican contribution collectors have any reason to keep up the pretense.

"The city's vote will determine the result in the state, and there is every likelihood that the President will pile up a city lead of more than 1,000,000 votes. He had a city lead of 871,000 over Hoover in 1932 against an upstate Hoover lead of 275,000, which gave him the state by almost 600,000. Landon's upstate lead, as indicated by several polls, may be a little larger than Hoover's but he will be lucky if he can cut the Roosevelt state lead to 600,000. Registration in the state this year for the first time exceeds 6,000,000. The gains have been heavier in New York City than upstate, and upstate they have been heaviest in the cities—cities which have shown an increasing Democratic drift for fifteen years. All of which makes things look pretty dismal for the Republicans."

## SUNFLOWER'S USES

A friend of ours clipped the following from the Jackson, O., Herald and requested that it be reprinted. The article says:

"A dear old lady out on Kitts Hill in Lawrence county doesn't think much of the Republican campaign emblem... the sunflower. Seeing the honorable Thomas A. Jenkins, 10th District Congressman wearing a sunflower, the aged lady asked why the Congressman was all decorated?"

"Upon being informed that the Republicans had adopted the sunflower as their campaign emblem she remarked:

"In this part of the country we have always had a purpose for sunflowers. Ever since I was a girl, sunflowers have been planted about the privy down at the end of the lot. They sorta hide the place, and protect those who have to use the place and the more the privy is used bigger the sunflowers grow. And now I wonder what stink the Republicans are trying to cover up, by the use of sunflowers in 1936?"—Monroe Wathman, Union, W. Va.

## BROTHER, THEY WON'T FALL FOR IT

"The Republican congressional committee has sent the newspapers a cartoon entitled 'New Deal Crushes Farmer.' It consists of two panels, one showing American grain being exported in 1932 and a farmer happily counting a roll of bills, the other showing the farmer being hit by sacks of imported grain in 1935. Underneath is a cutting saying: 'In 1932 we exported 33 million dollars' worth of wheat, 3 million dollars worth of corn. In 1935, under New Deal policies which left our farmers without protection, exports of wheat and corn shrank to almost nothing, while imports of wheat rose to 30 million dollars.' \* \* If the farmers of the United States fall for this kind of nonsense they will deserve to have the price for their grain drop back again to the levels of 1932, instead of counting rolls of bills, they were organizing strikes."—Kansas City Journal (Ind. Rep.)

## LANDON WEAK IN KANSAS

Staff correspondents of metropolitan newspapers in recent tours of Kansas confirm the fear expressed by a Republican columnist that Gov. Landon would be lucky to carry his home State by 20,000. His majority for governor was 62,153 in 1934, but, as in 1932, two years ago he

# WIDE SERVICE GIVEN NATION BY RED CROSS

## Disaster Relief Is Given To 39 States In Year

The American Red Cross was called on for assistance to 131,000 families as a result of disaster in 39 states during the past year, Mrs. R. H. Kinsley, chairman of the Farmer County chapter of the Red Cross, declared in a resume of the year's work of that organization.

Red Cross achievements last year follow:

On 105 occasions the Red Cross was called upon during the year to render aid in stricken communities. This involved assistance as a result of floods, shipwrecks, earthquakes, fires, tornadoes, hurricanes, typhoons, forest fires, epidemics, explosions, bombings, landslides, and other types of disasters.

It was revealed that \$5,232,052.48 was spent by the Red Cross for disaster relief, although at the close of the fiscal year relief work in the spring flood and tornado zones was not completed. Only nine states in the country escaped some type of catastrophe during the year. Assistance was given in disasters in 39 insular territories.

Since the Red Cross first began carrying out disaster relief 55 years ago, assistance in the form of food, clothing, medical aid, shelter, and rehabilitation of homes and families has been sent to more than 1,900 scenes of disaster, and during this time a total of more than \$109,500,000 have been expended in this work of mercy.

During the year 256,988 ex-service men came to the Red Cross for some form of assistance. Through the same period 222,693 persons were given instruction in first aid, bringing the total number of first aiders who have been trained by the Red Cross since 1910 to 1,173,494 persons. The life saving service also enrolled 80,961 persons as life savers after their completion of regular courses of instruction, while 10,339 persons were reappointed after additional instruction and examinations.

The Red Cross carried out an extensive program for the improvement of health conditions throughout the United States.

Red Cross public health nurses gave care to 233,616 persons and made 1,069,061 visits to or on behalf of the sick. In their school and pre-school work the nurses co-operated with doctors in examining 671,057 children. Of this number they found 342,861 with physical defects and arranged for curative treatment in 209,080 cases. Through courses in the care of the sick and home sanitation, 53,126 persons, including men and women, girls and boys, were awarded certificates upon completing the course prescribed and taught by the Red Cross.

Maternity and infant care was given by nurses on islands off the coast, in isolated mountain communities, and in drought stricken areas. Red Cross nurses were also sent into a number of epidemics this year, including serious outbreaks of typhoid, meningitis, bronchial diseases following dust storms, pellagra, and scarlet fever.

During the year 133,468 volunteers were on active duty giving a total of 1,707,220 hours during the year. These volunteers produced 685,974 garments; 4,355,719 surgical dressings; 16,773 Christmas bags for soldiers, sailors, and Marines serving overseas; 342,274 pages of Braille printing for blind readers, and 8,136 pints of canned goods for the needy.

The Junior Red Cross made another great jump ahead this year. The enrollment of school boys and girls in the Junior Red Cross increased greatly, reaching the impressive total of 8,351,298 children enrolled in 34,882 schools. Of this number, 1,340,726 are high school students.

Through the campaign to reduce accidents of the farm, in the home, and on the highways of the land, the Red Cross has reached millions of persons from pre-school children to adults with the message to drive carefully, remove accident hazards in the home and on the farm, and placed in their hands the knowledge of first aid which has undoubtedly resulted in the saving of a large number of lives.

supported every policy of the Roosevelt Administration. The Federal Deposit Insurance law was the only measure he had opposed and it was already in operation.

Without exception, the city newspapers relate that the main argument made by the G. O. P. high command in behalf of Gov. Landon in Kansas is based on "home pride" and "favorite son."

Another scheme in behalf of the Republican nominee started in Kansas is the "straw vote." Three Republican newspapers have been conducting them and in each instance they have revealed more than was contemplated.

The only one yet mentioned outside of Kansas is that of the Parsons Sun, in the Southeast, as the paper is owned by Clyde M. Reed, prominent Republican, former governor and for whom Landon served as secretary—for a brief interval. Parsons is a strong Republican city in a strong Republican county, yet the latest figures show Landon leading Roosevelt by only 14 in the first 3,000 votes counted.

As revealing are the results of The Hutchinson News poll, in the South-central part of the State. The News is a strong G. O. P. paper; Hutchinson, the fourth largest city in Kan-

## Marines To Enlist Men In November

The officers in charge, United States marine corps recruiting office, recruiting district of Dallas which includes the entire states of Oklahoma and Texas has announced that authorization has been received to enlist a number of men during the month of November.

All enlistments are for general service and a period of four years.

The minimum age for first enlistment is 18 and the maximum 25. Men qualified as musicians capable of reading music who play flute, piccolo, trumpet, trap drum, trombone, banjo, oboe, violin, bass drum and piano may be accepted up to 30 years of age.

All men accepted are transferred immediately after they enlist to the Marine Corps Base San Diego, Calif. They have an opportunity of enrolling in extensive educational courses maintained by the marine corps and affiliated with the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton, Pa.

Written application for enlistment may be forwarded to the officer in charge, United States Marine Corps Recruiting Office, Room 822, Allen Building, 1700 Commerce Street, Dallas, Tex. All applications will receive prompt attention.

and also the county of Reno, are decidedly Republican. Located in the district represented by Congressman Clifford Hope, co-author with Hoover, Peek, Aldrich et al of the Landon "farm program" it appeared that the News poll was designed to aid Mr. Hope. Which it is doing, he having nearly twice as many votes as his Democratic opponent in the latest returns. However, the figures the same day also showed Roosevelt 6,362; Landon 5,252.

Much further West, in Congressman Hope's home town of Garden City, the Evening Telegram, staunch Republican county organ, is conducting a poll which at last accounts showed Hope 634, his opponent 225; Roosevelt 486; Landon 385.

Cooldidge carried Kansas in 1924 by 251,352; Hoover in 1928 by 320,569; Roosevelt by 74,706 and Landon in 1934—on a Roosevelt platform by 62,153.

## WHAT IS PATRIOTISM?

Goethe once asked what is meant by love of one's country, and followed that question by "What is meant by patriotic deeds?" It was as a poet that he answered both questions, but his reply might as well have been by any editor with vision.

"If the poet," answered Goethe, "has employed a life in battling with pernicious prejudices, in setting aside narrow views, in enlightening the minds purifying the tastes, ennobling the feelings and thoughts of his countrymen, what better could it have done? How could he have acted more patriotically?"

## ATTENDING CONVENTIONS

You can't tell Sim Crabbill of the Los Angeles Times-Mirror printshop anything he doesn't know about convention. He also has been disillusioned. "You will arrive home," he writes, "after having seen most everything but the things you expected to see. You will be darn glad you are back amid the comforts of the old home town. The old burg will look bigger, brighter, and better than ever before. You will be through with conventions. Through till next year." And so it goes. Dust gathers on the convention photograph's. Memories fade. Then we start all over again.

## AN AUCTION BILL WITH SOMETHING IN IT

Of course no printer ever indulges in intoxicating liquor, but to make a good story Arthur Rotch, editor of the Milford (N. H.) Cabinet, and a more or less reformed Dartmouth man, takes for the hero of his tale a printer who not only took in an order for auction bills but also took in several drinks of potent intoxicants. He even took another swig for good measure, before starting to set the copy which, as usual, was on several pieces of paper. The startled people of the community read this next day when the bills were posted:

"Twenty-five cows, broke to work; 41 head of cultivators, coming in soon; 10 head of shoveling boards, with scoops by side; 8 pianos mares; 120 rods canvas belting, better than new; DeLaval cow with ice cream attachment; McCormick binder in foal; Poland China boseled, due to farrow in April; 14 head of chickens with grass seed attachments, in good working order; 2 J. I. Case riding heifers, good as new; spraying outfit, can be ridden by children; 15 billy goats, 70 bushel capacity with spraying nozzle and other attachments; many other articles too numerous to mention, which I expect to get at night between now and date of sale."—Shining Lines.

## GOOD HEALTH HABITS FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

Children in town as well as in the farms may well adopt the following 4-H Club Health Habit Chart for Alabama boys and girls:

- Daily Habits**
1. Brush teeth after each meal.
  2. Bathe hands before eating.
  3. Eat three regular meals.
  4. Include a quart of milk in diet.
  5. Eat two kinds of vegetables besides potatoes.
  6. Eat two kinds of fresh or dried fruits.
  7. Eat two servings of whole-grain cereals or bread.
  8. Eat two servings of protein foods, such as meat, eggs, cheese, fish, peas, and beans.
  9. Drink at least six classes of water, one before breakfast.
  10. Do posture exercise three minutes.
  11. Sit, stand, and walk correctly.
  12. Wear sensible, well-fitted shoes and garments appropriate to season and weather.

# 380,000 FIRMS QUIT BUSINESS IN YEAR'S TIME

## 387,000 New Ones Start Showing Originality

By J. T. MACKAY, President Mergenthaler Linotype Company

In 1935 there were 380,000 business concerns that went out of existence. That sounds depressing. But there were 387,000 new ones that came to life. Old concerns are constantly dying off. Aggressive new ones are always coming into existence.

Even in 1932, when even the leaders in this country were moaning and wringing their hands, 338,272 new concerns started operations. In 1933 there were 344,907 and in 1934 the figure had jumped to 378,680. The point is, even when the present and future appears darkest, there are in this country several hundred thousand men motivated by strong ambitions and courage who start new things. They are the true adventurers.

Our country is a quick-change country. How many businesses are there that have been under the constant management of the original founders and their descendants for 100 years. Less than ninety-five, is yours among them?

Apparently we must accept the fact that few businesses survive under the management of the original members and their families. We must also accept the fact that between 350,000 and 400,000 concerns go out of business each year.

And that brings us to our own business.

Together we face this fact: the most valuable asset in any business is intangible. Money in the bank, securities in vaults, modern factory buildings and offices, the newest equipment—all these are important. But the creative thinking of the management is worth far more than all these.

The new businesses started are either a menace to our success or they offer us new opportunities. Which they are depends upon the thinking we do about them. If they are competitors they may provide the inspiration we have needed to compel us to do what we should have done long before. If they are not competitors they parade before us as an army of potential customers.

Out of these concerns will come the new giants. Many that are struggling along in basements and lofts today will be calling upon engineers to design new plants within a year or two. Those that are using the old want ad columns or a few direct-mail pieces to advertise their services and products will be the buyers of full pages in tomorrow's magazines and newspapers and good customers for printers and lithographers.

Our own job is to survive and make profits through usefulness to customers. We are all together there. In that we do not differ at all from the youngsters who are starting in. Their problem is the same. Their chances are no better and no worse than ours. They, too, will win by filling needs. So, instead of weeping and walling and gnashing our teeth because we do not approve of the antics of politicians, let us become realists and accept the truth expressed by Shakespeare: "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

The 380,000 concerns that went out of business simply surrendered to conditions over which they could not triumph because they lacked wisdom to fill existing needs at a profit to themselves and with satisfaction to their customers.

The 387,000 concerns that came into the field exist because their owners are thinking creatively, adjusting themselves to conditions that exist today, and are wasting little time fretting over matters over which they have little or no control.

They start with the needs of people. What will enable them to fill those needs most satisfactorily? They see clearly that they need new ideas, new methods, new machinery, new products. They start with what they have where they are. They use what they have to get what they want. They concentrate on filling the wants of their customers. Thus do they justify their existence and thus do they achieve success.

What better can we older concerns do than to follow their example so that we may remain among the giants.

J. T. MACKAY, President.

13. Change hose.
14. Keep hair, face, nails and clothing well groomed.
15. Have bowel movement.
16. Sleep at least nine hours with window open.

**Weekly Habits**

1. Change underwear twice.
2. Take all-over bath at least twice.

**Monthly Habits**

Wash hair twice.

Nothing turns out right unless somebody makes it his job to see that it does.—William Feather.

When work goes out of style, we may expect to see civilization totter and fall.—John D. Rockefeller.

In the past we have made many blunders, and have been guilty of many shortcomings, and yet in the end we have always come out victorious because we have refused to be undaunted by blunders and defeat—have recognized them, an persevered in spite of them.—Theodore Roosevelt.

# AG. PAYMENTS TO BEGIN SOON TO PRODUCERS

## \$37,322,435 Estimated Sum That Texans To Receive

COLLEGE STATION, Oct. 30.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced that initial payments under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation program will soon be started to producers in Texas and the other states of the Southern region, according to A. L. Smith, secretary of the State Conservation Committee.

There are two classes of these payments. Class I to be made on acreage diverted from soil-depleting crops, and Class II to be made on certain soil-building crops and practices. It is estimated that the payments in Texas will amount to approximately \$37,322,435, though, because of incomplete figures on compliance at this time the final payments may vary from this amount.

Producers in the Southern region will receive 90 per cent of the Class I payments and 100 per cent of the Class II payments. H. R. Tolley, A. A. administrator, states: "An additional payment will be made after the exact extent of participation is determined."

"Complete information on participation will not be available for several weeks," Mr. Tolley said, "although it is known that the number of farmers taking part in the program is in the neighborhood of 4,000,000. This is substantially in excess of participation for any one year under the old crop reduction."

"From the standpoint of sound business procedure, therefore, it was deemed advisable to take advantage of the safeguards provided by the program in order to avoid possible deficits, and, at the same time, avoid holding up a large share of the applications for payments until all of them are completed."

C. C. Gilbert of Hartley county has dug a 300-ton trench silo in order, as he says, to make the most of what feed he has — preventing leaching and keeping it in good shape so the stock will eat all of it. The silo is 150 feet long, 17 feet wide and 9 feet deep.

"One rain did the job," said C. D. Stanley, a Moore county farmer, in speaking of his extra good milo crop. Continuing, Mr. Stanley explained that he had his land in excellent shape and seeded it with a hister planter on the contour. He received a three-inch rain and since the hister furrows were made on the contour there was no run-off.

# BEAMS AND MARRS GARAGE

General Repairing

Beams and Marrs Garage is located at 211 East 3rd Street in Hereford feature welding, general repairing and machine work.

This is one of the best general repairing shops in this community and is under the direction of a manager of wide experience in this business.

They are well equipped for all classes of general repair work and have established an enviable reputation for expert service and reasonable prices. Much work is daily received by this shop from the surrounding territory.

This well known shop is equipped with all the latest machinery and the fact that they are machinists of ability themselves make it a safe place to take work. They can tell you in an instant what can be done, how long it will take and what the probable cost will be. If it will pay you better to get a new part they will very promptly tell you do so.

They are able to repair all classes of machinery. Just take them to this shop and they will make them as good as new.

The proprietors realized when they started in business that it was necessary to equip the place in a most complete and modern style and so they installed the latest of scientific

machinery necessary in an establishment of this kind. This is one of the reliable institutions of this section and when you need anything in the line of machinery repair service you can not do better than to go to them.

The service has always been efficient and courteous. As a result their business grew to such proportions they found it necessary to provide a modern plant. This they did and now have one of the most modern plants in the country. It is scientifically equipped as regards all classes of machine work for motorists, manufacturers or farmers and are prepared to render a service in these lines which equals that of any offered in the largest cities of the nation.

They are experts in the business and no matter what work you desire you will find them always ready and willing not only to serve you but also to give you valuable advice and suggestions as regards anything connected with the business. Their plant is a credit to the community and a tribute to their progressive and reliable policies.

We are glad to compliment Beams and Marrs Garage upon the position their place occupies in the business world and call attention to the excellent service as well as reasonable prices to the public.

## YOU WILL BE SURPRISED

As to how little it will cost you to bring your LAUNDRY to the "HELPY SELFY" and have it done for you. Especially if you are too busy to do the work yourself.

GIVE US A TRIAL

E. E. HOULETTE, Proprietor

## There Is Only One Game

That there is NO Loser in. Everybody wins

# "CO-OPERATION"

TRY YOUR CONSUMERS FIRST

Friona Consumers Co.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of Farmer County, Greeting:

You are Herely Comanded to summon Mary Florence Hobert, and the heirs and legal representatives of the said Mary Florence Hobert, whose names and residences are alleged to be unknown by making publication of this Citation one in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, if there be a newspaper published therein, but if not, then in the nearest County where a newspaper is published, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Farmer County to be holden at the Court House thereof, in Farwell, on the Second Monday in January, A. D. 1937, the same being the 11th day of January, A. D. 1937, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1936, in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court as No. 1059, wherein Maple Wilson is Plaintiff and Mary Florence Hobert and the heirs and legal representatives of the said Mary Florence Hobert, whose names and residences are alleged to be unknown, Defendants, and said petition alleging that on October 14, 1936, plaintiff was seized and possessed of and owning in fee simple that tract of land in Farmer County, Texas, being EAST half of section 4, TSP 10 South, Range 2 EAST, a part of Capitol League 528, 320 acres; That on the said date, defendants illegally entered onto said lands and dispossessed the plaintiff and continue to withhold from him unlawfully the said premises.

Herein Fail Not, and have you before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Given Under My Hand and the Seal of said Court, at office in Farwell this the 29th day of October, A. D. 1936.

(SEAL) E. V. RUSHING, Clerk, District Court, Farmer County, By DEALVA WHITE, Deputy. 4-T

The Weatherford brothers of Hutchinson county planted 19 acres of sudan grass with a hister. Rain came shortly after it was planted and the furrows filled up. Being on the contour of the land they held the water on the land until it soaked in and they have had good pasture for 47 head of cattle all summer, while the grass pastures were dried up.

Recent tests on contour-listed land of the E. M. Dowd farm in Dallam county show his soil holds moisture to a depth of over four feet. This land was contour listed under the 20-cent emergency program, and wide-row planted to qualify under the new agricultural conservation program. Both programs are under the Texas Extension Service administration.

Trad. in Friona



**Substitute Savior**

By THAYER WALDO  
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WNU Service.

GARRISON kicked savagely at the desk leg and strode to the windows, cursing with soft fluency. From across the office Joyce watched, eager concern on her face. Mary, she saw, was looking toward him too, smiling in a faintly contemptuous way. Then Garrison swung toward them.

"Damned mess," he growled: "cops all over the place—not letting anyone leave the studio! She was kidnaped from her home, wasn't she? Well, then, why don't they work on it from there? Why don't they actually do something, instead of hanging around here asking a lot of fool questions!"

He broke off and started pacing the room in jerky steps. Mary shrugged and said:

"Search me; the flatfoot work in a mysterious way, their blunders to perform. But why kick? It's front page stuff all over the country, and—" her voice took on an insinuating note. "Grace Monroe can use some good notices."

He apparently chose to ignore the hint and only snapped: "Well, it's a lousy business. The snatches could be holding Monroe in the city hall and these birds would never know it."

Shortly after luncheon, two detectives visited the office. Their questioning was brief and perfunctory, but Garrison grew bitter over it.

"What do you think it's getting you," he rasped, "to tie up the whole studio like this? You're just making a big show with third degree stuff because you know you can't find her."

With a grin, one of the officers drawled:

"Well, I'll tell you, we kinda figured you might be Miss Monroe in disguise. By the way, how come you're so sure she can't be found?"

Garrison let out a snort. "I said 'by you,' and I don't have to be a fortune teller to guess that. This farce of holding everyone on the lot proves how much you're accomplishing!"

There was no answer, and soon the detectives left. Joyce, too, slipped quietly out of the same door. When she returned, Garrison was again fuming, now more openly than ever.

Joyce caught a glance of significant amusement from Mary. As she turned away, without response, one of the staff men suddenly burst into the office, crying:

"They've found her!" Garrison sprang forward, his face gone white, and then the man added:

"I was out there just now when a call came from headquarters and all the cops piled in their cars and beat it. They say Monroe managed to get to a phone somehow and let them know where she is."

With a startled yell, Garrison shoved him aside and dashed from the room. While the rest stared after him in amazement, Joyce quietly put on her hat and started for home.

By six that evening, extras were on the streets telling of the famous star's escape from her kidnapers. She had, it seemed, slipped from their clutches long enough to make the call to police, but been recaptured and rushed to another hide-out a dozen blocks away. There she had fought so heroically that the desperadoes, becoming frightened, had fled. She had then run into the street and been found by Louis Garrison.

Joyce laid the paper aside and her eyes rested speculatively for a moment on the phone beside her. Then, taking it with sudden decision, she dialed. In an instant, Garrison's voice responded.

"Do you know," Joyce asked, "who this is?"

"Of course," unhesitatingly—"I hoped you'd call, Grace. Now listen: I think everything's okay, but in case there's any more questioning, for Pete's sake remember your story. If the cops ever get wise that I smuggled you into that joint five minutes before they arrived—well, it'll be just too bad."

"Umm - hmm," she murmured, and he went on:

"Another thing—I staged this gag as a business proposition, to help both of us, and it ends right there. I mean, no go on this affectionate stuff you hinted at tonight. Understand, Grace, I'm not trying to be rude; you're the type I like, but you've got a husband, and I don't want to be on the tough end of any triangles!"

"I see," said Joyce, trying to keep elation from her tone.

"Good! That's settled, then. Now just one more thing; how did you happen to phone the cops this afternoon? It was a swell stunt—pulled them off the lot so I could get away and arrange to have you planted in that rooming house. But I can't figure how you knew it would be smart!"

"I phoned from the studio." Before she thought, the words were out.

"From the studio? Say, what are you talking about! One of us is crazy!"

Joyce laughed—an utterly irresponsible little ripple.

"Yes, my dear; I am," she said, and hung up.

**Extra Care, Feed Urged for Sheep**

Good Returns Possible for Practical Handling This Fall.

By Prof. J. P. Willman, Department of Animal Husbandry, New York State College, WNU Service.

Although many flocks of sheep have fared well this summer in spite of dry weather and short pastures, flock owners are urged to keep a close watch on sheep so that ewes and lambs do not develop a run-down condition.

High dividends are possible next winter and spring in return for extra care and feed given flocks this fall. Experienced shepherds know that a thin ewe is more likely to suffer from internal parasites than one in good flesh. Heavy losses in the ewe flock during the fall and winter and fewer lambs next spring may result from a weakened condition caused by a lack of proper feed. The thin ewe also needs more feed and attention during the winter season.

When pastures are poor, do not allow lambs to run with the ewes too long. Both lambs and ewes will do better if the lambs are weaned when about four months old.

This is a good season to allow the ewes to eat the second growth in the meadows and to clean the hedges and fence rows. If such feed or other good pasture is not available, it will pay to supplement the short dry pastures with home grown grains and a little linseed or cottonseed meal, or other protein-rich feeds. Since lambing time is the shepherd's harvest, why not prepare for it now?

**Woodlots Overpastured; Are Damaged by Animals**

About one-third of all the forest land in the United States is estimated to be in farm woodlots. These are often overpastured, especially in dry years. The same thing happens on public lands that are leased to sheep and cattle ranchers. Millions of dollars are spent annually by federal, state, and municipal governments and private land owners on reforestation. Much of this expenditure may go for naught when the timber lands are leased for pasture. Overpasturing kills the trees, asserts a writer in the Chicago Tribune.

A heavily pastured woods has practically no young growth and what little there is usually is broken and scrubby and exists only in small, ragged patches. Cattle, horses, and sheep eat young seedlings, particularly the hardwoods, trample them down, or brush against them and break them off.

Hogs eat the seed and prevent reproduction, or root young seedlings out of the ground, sometimes eating the roots. The older trees are damaged when the roots are trampled and the ground packed down so that it fails to soak up water as it should. Horses often peel the bark from the trees. The effect of such abuse is evident in the dead tops and skimp foliage on the old trees in a woods that has been overpastured. Foresters say that horses should never be allowed to run in the woods.

**Mastitis Serious Problem**

Mastitis, garget, or caked bag is a very serious problem among dairy cattle. The economic loss caused is much greater than any ever produced by tuberculosis, and in some sections mastitis is responsible for greater losses than is Bang's disease or so-called contagious cattle abortion. Mastitis is caused by bacteria which destroy the milk-producing cells in the udder. Once these cells are destroyed they can never be replaced by other secreting cells, but only by hard scar tissue.—Hoard's Dairyman.

**In the Feed Lot**

Bacteria in milk were first analyzed in 1890.

The government of Mexico has assumed control of cattle raising.

Iron plows were believed to poison the soil when introduced a century ago.

Freight cars for shipping hogs during hot weather should be properly prepared before loading.

Salt is as necessary to live stock on pasture as it is when the animals are in winter quarters.

Mastitis has proved to be very difficult to eliminate from dairy herds; however, this is possible.

Oxen are commonly used in sections of Georgia as work animals, particularly for field plowing.

For a quarter acre garden, an inch of rainfall is said to equal nearly 7,000 gallons of water, or about 27 tons.

Horse-pulling contests are gaining in interest, and many contests have been arranged for county and state fairs this fall.

Dairymen who have had trouble with off-flavored milk should remember to wait until after milking to feed cows any materials that might impart undesirable flavors.

**Use Trench Silo to Salvage Corn**

Farmers Turn to a Simpler Method of Saving the Damaged Crop.

By E. W. Lehmann, Department Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois, WNU Service.

With the cost of a temporary trench silo limited to the cost of the labor, farmers generally will be turning to this method of salvaging corn and providing extra livestock feed next winter.

Trench silos can be built easily and quickly with materials and equipment found on the farm. They are fire and wind proof, and less freezing results than with an upright silo. As the silage does not have to be blown so high, less power is required to operate the silage cutter. A tractor, horse or truck may be used to pack the silage.

Trench silos are usually dug six to eight feet deep and the silage fed from one end. Less spoilage results when they are placed at one or both ends. A hillside location is best for removing the dirt and later the silage.

As there is usually some spoilage in the top layer, it is recommended that the ears of corn be removed from the stalks which make up the top six inches of the silage. Corn may be put in the silo without being cut. However, to exclude air pockets the stalks are laid close together and packed well. This method is not as satisfactory as when the corn is cut because the stalks are difficult to remove and the danger of spoilage from air pockets is greater.

After the trench is filled up to two of three feet above the ground level, it is necessary that it be covered well. While there are several methods of covering, the one most often used is four to six inches of dirt with the dirt extending about two feet past the edges of the silo.

**Some Cows Unprofitable; Culling Found Necessary**

A close culling of the dairy herd may be necessary in many sections because of the shortage of feed, believes H. A. Herman of the Missouri College of Agriculture.

Those cows that may well be eliminated first include poor producers and breeders, disease infected cows, and those with defective udders. In considering the heifers, it is wise to keep those sired by bulls whose daughters have shown the most promise as producers, and those of the best producing cows in the herd. Sometimes, good yearling heifers can be retained if they are fed only an adequate growing ration.

The choice breeding stock is usually culled as sparingly as the feed available will permit. Experience has shown that communities in which such stock has become depleted in times of emergency require several years to replace the loss. A few good cows well fed will return more net income than a larger number of inferior ones on inadequate rations.

**Dairy Hints**

The difficulty of producing quality milk and cream increases during hot weather, but a little extra precaution will help greatly.

Keep utensils clean. Use a brush and washing powder. If scalded with boiling water, utensils do not need to be wiped.

After rinsing, put the utensils in a sunny place away from dust. Then rinse them with clean, cold water before dumping milk into them.

Always wipe the cow's udder with a clean damp cloth before starting to milk. Always milk with clean, dry hands.

Use a fresh strainer pad for each milking.

Do not pour freshly drawn milk that is still warm into milk that has been cooled.

Feed hay after milking to avoid contamination by dust.—Wallace's Farmer.

**Wheat Absorbs Selenium**

Selenium, the chemical element used in some light-sensitive cells, is absorbed from soil containing it by wheat grown on seleniferous fields. Not only is selenium absorbed by wheat and concentrated in the grain itself, but it is an active poison, according to W. O. Robinson, of the bureau of chemistry and soils. The danger from this source can be avoided by careful examination of imported wheat since there are few areas in the United States where selenium occurs in the soil in quantities offering a hazard and these are already carefully mapped. There is, however, an added danger in the import of wheat from unknown areas which may contain selenium.—Scientific American.

**Clean Cows**

Nearly every authority recognizes that the state of cleanliness of the cow's udder, flanks, and belly at the time of milking influences the quality of milk. The condition of the barnyard has a direct influence on the state of cleanliness of the cow. Muddy, dirty yards result in dirty cows which then require a considerable amount of hard work if they are put in proper condition for milking. Graded drained barnyards have an advantage.

**Madeira Night**

By ELIZABETH C. FORREST  
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WNU Service.

PRISCILLA PORTER looked up from the fat purse in her hand to gaze gratefully after Great Aunt Agatha rustling down the tree-bordered alameda on her way back to the steamer. Then with a thrill of anticipation she turned to the beauty of Madeira. Narrow streets that mounted steeply in steps of pebbled mosaics. Brilliant flowers spilling their perfume over gray walls that hid mysterious gardens. Carros drawn by wide-horned bullocks.

In a nearby booth gorgeous embroideries caught her eye, drew her from purchase to purchase. When she emerged again onto the alameda which all afternoon had been thronged with crowds of tourists from the steamer, the street was almost deserted. Mantillaed women and sleek dark men alone were visible.

She glanced swiftly sideways and an evil-looking Portuguese with a stiffly waxed mustache, leered at her. Terrified, she whirled and confronted broad tweed shoulders, a smooth blond head. A clipped voice asked, "Need any help?" She steeled her voice. "Yes . . . please."

He turned a torrent of Portuguese upon her annoy and the man slunk off.

"Traveling alone?" he asked. "No. I promised Aunt Agatha I'd stay with the other passengers; but they've all disappeared."

"Tourists always take in the Casino," he remarked casually, and added, "Shall I call a carro?"

That settled it. To slide through the perfumed dusk in a quaint basket-carriage drawn by bullocks.

With hot cheeks and thudding heart Priscilla found herself being helped into the low wicker seat. The runners slipped away over the polished pebbles. They slid on through narrow twisting streets. Suddenly they halted in a confusion of shouting drivers and carros disgorging black-haired senoritas and swarthy men. In the garden beyond the gaming tables they sat at a little table, surrounded by couples sipping ruby liquid from shining glasses.

"Wine?" he asked. "Oh, no!" She was genuinely shocked.

"In Rome—" he suggested, a hint of mockery in his eyes.

What a little greenhorn he must think her! Recklessly Priscilla flung inhibitions to the wind: sipped a glass of liquid sunshine; puffed daringly at a cigarette; placed a timid shilling at the roulette table—and won enormously. It was past midnight when her companion scooped her winnings into her bulging purse and led her, starry-eyed, from the Casino.

In silence they slid downward toward the waterfront, Priscilla thinking: "And they warned me not to trust a stranger!"

At the pier she held out her hand. "You mustn't come out with me."

She slipped into a tender in the shadow of the pier and named her steamer. The boat had chugged out of the blackness of the bay into a path of the steamer's light, before she saw her boatmen. Then her heart missed a beat. The man in the stern was her mustached annoy of the alameda.

Abruptly the engine coughed and stopped. A voice whined, "La-dee, I am vera poor man. Give money, please."

"Not one cent!" Priscilla's voice was sharp with hidden fear.

The tones were suddenly heavy with menace. "You are alone. It is vera dark."

"Here!" cried Priscilla wildly. Her purse fell with a thud on the boat's bottom.

The man picked it up and hefted it. "Bueno," he grunted.

The engine sputtered and recommenced its steady chugging. The boat slid in against the steamer's side. Trembling, Priscilla mounted the ship's ladder. One thought consoled her. Her companion would never know that their perfect evening had been spoiled.

Back at the shore the tender slid in against the pier. Broad tweed shoulders emerged from the shadows to meet it.

"Get it?" asked a crisp voice. "Si, Boss," the boatman answered.

Together they moved over beneath a lamp. There was the clink of money changing hands.

**Lithuania**

Lithuania has been described as the Ireland of the Baltic, and the two countries have much in common. It is even possible that they may be racially akin. The origin of the Lithuanian race is lost in the mists of prehistory, but many anthropologists believe that they are a Celtic tribe left behind on the Baltic in the great trek of the Celts from east to west. They were the only Druids and tree worshippers in eastern Europe, and their music and folk songs and tales bear a strong resemblance to those of the Irish.

**In International Postal Union**

The United States and practically all the countries in the world are members of the International Postal Union for the reciprocal exchange of mail.

**Dust or Bait Is Army Worm Cure**

Calcium Arsenate Used for Some Crops; Poison Bait for Others.

By C. H. Brannon, Extension Entomologist, North Carolina State College, WNU Service.

There are a number of methods of controlling the fall army worm. Dust calcium arsenate on crops not burned by this material; on other crops such as corn, beans and peas, apply lead arsenate dust to cover the plant thoroughly.

Small plants like alfalfa and crabgrass may be protected with applications of poisoned bait. This is especially recommended where the worms have almost destroyed the crop.

The bait can be made at home with one pound of paris green to 50 pounds of wheat bran. Add two gallons of molasses that have been thinned with water, and stir thoroughly. Then pour in enough water to make the bait crumbly, but not soupy.

Fifty pounds of bait is enough for five acres. Apply it broadcast in the evenings, and do not allow poultry or animals access to treated fields. Smaller amounts of bait can be mixed in the same proportion.

If desired, two pounds of calcium arsenate may be substituted for the pounds of paris green in the bait.

When the worms are migrating, they can be trapped by plowing a deep furrow at right angles to their course of advance. Shallow holes dug at intervals in the furrow and filled with gas oils or kerosene will kill the worms.

Where it is not possible to plow a furrow, a thin line of coal tar placed a little distance ahead of the worms will keep them from invading neighboring fields.

**ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS**

We feel that the New Deal Democrats have stolen our party, have been false to the Democratic principles, have repudiated our true Democratic Platform, have ignored and put to scorn our tried and dependable leaders; and last, but not least, we feel that the New Deal is sure to ruin the morale of the people, rob us of our liberty and wreck our government if they are allowed to remain in power.

We urgently solicit all true Democrats to support Alfred M. Landon for President. (Republican Nominee) Jeffersonian Democratic Com. (Paid Political Advertisement)

**Ohio's Bodies of Water**

When the white man first came to Ohio there were no ponds covering an area of more than 400 acres. Now there are ten bodies of water, including the artificial reservoirs and the original lakes that have been enlarged, which range in acreage from 1,350 for Charles Mill in Ashland county to 12,915 for St. Marys in Auglaize and Mercer Counties.

**Steeple Rice**

Sir Jagadis Bose has already proved to the scientific world that plants have the ability to feel, and have waking as well as sleeping hours, says Tit-Bits Magazine. The Japanese evidently think so, too. Some time ago an electric light company erected a huge neon advertising sign alongside rice fields. The farmers protested, saying that it would interfere with the growth of their rice crops, but no notice was taken. Unfortunately for the company, the crops refused to ripen and the farmers took their case to court. Here it was adjudged that the electric sign kept the rice awake, and the cultivators were awarded adequate compensation.

**Bloodhounds Make Mistakes**

Despite the fact that detection through tracking by bloodhounds is admissible as evidence in the courts of numerous states, these dogs have made mistakes. Recently, observes a writer in Collier's Weekly, a pack of the hounds, although on the trail of a burglar, led the police to the home of an innocent man.

**Five-Mile Village Protests**

Meopham, said to be the longest village in England, is protesting that people do not pronounce its latest name correctly. The pronunciation is "Mappam." Meopham stretches five miles along the foothills. It has had at least ten different names since it was founded in Saxon days.

**Death to Muskrats**

The biological survey estimates that 13,000,000 muskrats are trapped in the United States annually, but whether production is keeping up with this rate of killing is not yet learned.

**Oh, Ah, Yes**

"I wonder if she wrote her graduating essay herself?" "I don't know about that, but I'm sure she made that gown."

**TEXAS FARM INCOME GOES UP MILLIONS**

Gain Is 57 Per Cent Over Receipts Of 1932

COLLEGE STATION, Oct. 29.—Cash income from farm production in 1935 in Texas was \$461,030,000, an increase of 57 per cent over the 1932 figure of \$294,358,000. Cash receipts for sales of principal Texas farm products constitute about 94 per cent of that. During the first seven months of 1936 these cash receipts were 19 per cent greater than during the same period in 1935, thus indicating a continued rise in Texas farm income for 1936, according to figures just released from Washington.

The extent to which the economic situation of Texas farmers has improved since 1932 is indicated in part by comparing the 1932 and 1935 production volume of certain commodities, together with the cash income from those commodities.

Texas farmers produced approximately 4,500,000 bales of cotton and 2,006,000 tons of seed in 1932 for which they received a cash return of \$152,463,000. For their 1935 cotton crop, smaller than that of 1932 by about 1,544,000 bales and 690,000 tons of seed they realized a cash income of \$238,492,000, including about \$9,617,000 in price adjustment payments and \$47,414,000 in rental and benefit payments. The 1935 income was, therefore, larger than the 1932 income by \$86,029,000 or 56 per cent.

Beef producers in this State likewise saw a substantial rise in their cash income from 1932 to 1935, in spite of a marked decrease in production. In 1932, their net production of cattle and calves amounted to about 1,235,930,000 pounds, their income therefrom totaling \$34,363,000. Their net production in 1935 approximated 961,625,000 pounds, or about 334,305,000 less than their 1932 production; yet their 1935 cash returns totaled \$51,627,000, or \$17,264,000 more than their 1932 returns. Government cattle purchases from Texas ranchmen account for \$2,785,000 of this 1935 income.

Dairymen in Texas profited by marked income increases, along with stockmen and otton farmers among others. Net milk production in this state was only 1 per cent greater in 1935 than in 1932 but cash income was 52 per cent, or \$13,620,000 greater.

The position of Texas corn-hog farmers in 1935, as measured by the increased cash returns from production, is much improved over what it was three years earlier. Their 1932 cash income was \$8,939,000 for a corn crop of about 192,726,000 bushels and a net hog production of approximately 434,290,000 pounds. Their 1935 income was \$20,749,000 including \$2,731,000 in benefit payments, for a corn crop of about 89,368,000 bushels and a net hog production of 324,260,000 pounds. The 1935 income of corn-hog producers in Texas was \$11,810,000 or 132 per cent more than in 1932.

The 1932 wheat crop in this state amounted to approximately 28,293,000 bushels, for which producers received a cash return of \$6,928,000. The 1935 crop of 11,473,000 bushels about 60 per cent smaller than the 1932 crop, brought them \$6,265,000 at the market and \$12,593,000 with rental and benefit payments included. All told, wheat producers in 1935 received 80 per cent more cash than they did in 1932 when the crop was more than double the 1935 crop.

Cash income from many other important farm products of Texas also showed encouraging upturns from 1932 to 1935. Income of rice producers more than doubled, rising from \$3,874,000 to \$7,905,000, including \$1,903,000 in benefits on 1935 production. Income from oats rose 137 per cent, or from \$1,763,000 to \$4,179,000. Income from chickens and eggs jumped \$5,320,000 or from \$12,255,000 to \$17,575,000; and that from wool more than doubled, increasing from \$5,311,000 to \$13,628,000.

**COTTON USED TO CONSTRUCT TEXAS ROADS**

3,500 Bales Put In Highways The Past Summer

COLLEGE STATION, Oct. 29.—About 8,500 bales of cotton were used in highway construction during the summer of 1936, according to a report from the Department of Agriculture. This cotton was evenly divided between two projects, under the commodity diversion programs of the AAA, which involve the use of fabric binders for bituminous-surfaced roads and mats for curing concrete.

More than six million square yards of cotton, close to four thousand bales, were used by 24 states in the fabric reinforcement program enough for building 578 miles of new road. The rest of the cotton was utilized in the construction of 89,500 mats for concrete-curing in 23 states. Both materials were made available to state highway departments by the Government, subject to performance reports.