

THE BAIRD STAR

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ELIZA GILLILAND
Editor and Publisher

HAYNIE GILLILAND
Associate Editor

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Economic Highlights

For a good many months we've been talking about recovery. At first that talk principally represented optimism. Then some actual signs of recovery began to appear. The indexes took on a more cheerful tone. Now there's no longer any question about it. Recovery is here. There's hardly an industry that isn't feeling new blood in its veins these days.

A recent New York Times' survey is a good example. It is based on six of the most trustworthy barometers—automobile production, steel mill activity, lumber production, electric power output, freight car loadings and cotton forwardings. On March 18 the combined index stood at 60.0. On July 1 it had reached 97.3—a gain of better than 50 per cent.

Here are some reports mostly based on Department of Commerce findings

COMMODITY PRICES—There has been a continued upward movement. **EMPLOYMENT**—Improvement marked and widespread. During June more than 500,000 persons found work in manufacturing and 16 non-manufacturing industries, irrespective of agriculture, railroads and other fields. **FINANCE**—Until very recently stock prices moved constantly up. The recession that followed is of no particular importance; it is principally the result of profit-taking in a speculators' market.

CONSTRUCTION—In the first half of June contractors represented the highest activity since fall. Most pronounced gain was in nonresidential construction.

AUTOMOBILES—It is customary for a seasonal decline to appear in June. This year there was an increase instead. In May passenger car output was 56 per cent above the monthly average for the year.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES—Customarily experience a seasonal drop in June; this year the drop has not occurred, and prices have risen.

FOODSTUFF—Activity greater. Payrolls in all groups, with the exception of flour milling, higher. Wholesale food prices advancing.

LUMBER—Continued improvement of the last few months during May and early June. Western pine output recently touched the comparatively high level of 35.7 per cent of capacity.

STEEL—There has been continued contra-seasonal improvement. In the latter part of June activity reached 50 per cent of capacity, the highest in two years, and has advanced since. A year ago rate was about 16 per cent of capacity.

TEXTILES—Production increased sharply in May and continued into June, with consequent gains in both employment totals and payrolls. Prices rising.

PAPER—Sharing in the general industrial gain. In June, for the first time since February, 1930, shipments of newsprint exceeded those of the corresponding month of the preceding year.

WOOL—Rising prices accompany increased output. Prospective wool clip is affected by bad weather in Australia and Western United States.

SILK—Deliveries increasing since first of the year, now close to normal. **SILVER**—Recently touched 38 1-4 cents, highest price since May, 1930.

One of the most important factors in the present trend, is the way seasonal influence are being overridden. A hundred industries are showing improvement at a time when a summer decline almost invariably occurs. Another excellent sign is the continued decline in the number of business failures—a field in which some of the blackest marks of depression have been registered the past few years.

There have been few more sweeping proclamations made than when President Roosevelt approved the proposal designed to bring all industries into wage-sharing and work-sharing circles. It represents an effort to avoid great increases in production and price levels without proportionate gains in wages, employment, purchasing power. The Administration has been frankly worried for fear that will occur again.

Progress is being made with the trade codes. Some of importance which have recently been filed include:

Steel—40-hour week, minimum pay ranging from \$10 to South to \$16 in North.

Electric Goods—36-hour week at \$12.60 up.

Wool Textiles—40-hour week, with wages ranging from \$13 up.

Lumber—40 to 48-hour week, depending on branch of industry. Minimum wage from \$10.80 to \$18.

Oil—40 hours; \$16 per week in the South to \$18.80 in the North.

Twenty Miles Of Chinese Elms

The Lubbock Station's introduction of the Chinese elm in 1919 and its extensive propagation and distribution of this tree throughout West Texas since that time has resulted in the planting of thousands of trees in this region every year. This past spring, through cooperative efforts between civic leaders in Lubbock, the State Highway Department and the Experiment Station, plans were worked out for planting an avenue of Chinese elms for two miles on each side of the five main highways leading out of the city. These trees, which were planted on well prepared ground and are cultivated and watered by the Highway Department, are making a nice start this year, according to D. L. Jones superintendent of the Lubbock Station. This roadside planting of Chinese elms equal to a single row twenty miles in length required about 4,000 trees, 1,000 of which were furnished by the Station for further trials and demonstration of this tree for roadside planting in West Texas.

Supt. Johnson Discusses Rural Schools

County Supt. A. L. Johnson informs us that he is in receipt of a letter from State Supt. Woods, announcing that a Deputy State Superintendent will meet the trustees of the rural schools of both Callahan and Eastland counties in the city of Eastland on Tuesday, August 8th, the meeting to be held at the court house. The county school boards will hold a conference at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning with the State Deputy relative to the county-wide transportation system and classification of the various schools.

The public generally and people who are interested in the schools will meet at 2 o'clock at which time the new school laws and regulations will be explained by the deputy superintendent. It is thought that in a meeting of this kind the new laws and regulations can be explained better and that the general public will have a better understanding how these laws will affect the schools of 1933-4.

The State per capita has been set at \$16 however there remains \$6 of the apportionment for 1932-3 unpaid which means that there will not be any money available from the state until December or January. This is not an unusual case however and the school boards will, as in the past be able to adjust this as they have the authority to borrow money to pay teachers salaries when due.

There are quite a few changes in the regulations for schools for the coming year. Schools beginning after the first of October will pay their teachers in ten equal payments, for instance; a teacher is to teach eight months at \$75 per month; the contract will be made for ten months at \$60 per month. Teachers in common school districts or affiliated class shall write their contracts for 12 equal payments. For instance; a teacher who is to teach nine months at \$75 per month, the contract will be made for 12 months at \$66.25 per month.

There will also be a uniform payday for all teachers, throughout the county, all payments to be made on the 15th of each month. Supt. Wood states that this procedure will save in the neighborhood of a million dollars in short time interest and will come more nearly placing the schools on a cash basis.

Mr. Woods also reminds us that the new rural law presents a cooperative program as between the school districts of the State of Texas and the State of Texas is attempting to

furnish or make possible an eight months school in each district and give the rural children of Texas an opportunity to attend high school through the transportation system which is to be set up by the county superintendent and the county school boards.

The state is willing to help the schools on the condition that efficiency and economy shall be practiced.

Supt. Johnson is making preparations for visiting each school district in the county where he will meet the local trustees at the school house where the 1933-4 budget will be made. After the needs of the school have been ascertained Teachers' contract also will be completed on that visit as this phase of the contract is not completed when the teachers are hired in the spring.

Each school board will be notified of the date and hour they are to meet Mr. Johnson at the school house.

Mr. Johnson informs us that all rural school houses and grounds have been put in fine shape during the summer months, much of the R. F. C. Fund being used to pay for the labor in doing this work.

Beauty Shoppes In Baird Agree On Code

Beauty Shoppes have fixed hours. Eight hours per day 5 1/2 hours per week, 9 a. m.; 6 p. m. We will possibly be scheduled at that time.

To meet agreements of N. R. A. we have been compelled to advance our prices on some of the beauty work. The materials with which we work have advanced greatly. We have our prices set with most of the towns in this vicinity. In the larger cities prices are much higher.

Do your part by patronizing the N. R. A. members; because greater employment is what it is going to take to bring about better times.

Help us to put more to work.
MARINELLO BEAUTY SHOPPE
GRIMES BEAUTY SHOPPE.

Code Violations To Call For Fines, Possibly Jail Terms

Both fines and prison sentences are provided by the national recovery law for violators of codes of competition.

There is a fine of \$500 for each violation of the terms of a code approved and promulgated by the president. No provision is made under this section for imprisonment, but each day that the offense continues is regarded as a separate violation.

Also, violation of any standard set by a code is considered a breach of the federal trade commission law, punishable like any violation of the anti-trust statutes.

When the president finds it necessary to impose licenses on any business because of activities contrary to the policy of the industrial law, persons who continue operating their business without obtaining a license are liable to be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, each day again to be considered a separate offense.

Violations of regulations proclaimed by the president such as those now set up for application of the voluntary reemployment agreements, also are punishable both by the \$500 fine and six months imprisonment, but no provision is made for each day's violation being considered a separate offense.

This last provision has been interpreted at the recovery administration as applying to any one fraudulently displaying the blue eagle insignia devised for those who sign the reemployment agreement.

BAIRD FIREMEN FIGHT PASTURE FIRE

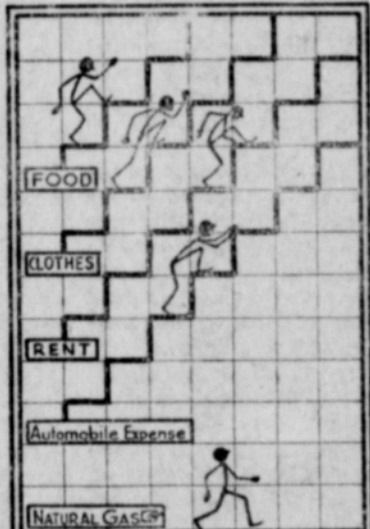
The Baird firemen were called to the Conrad Schaffrina farm Wednesday to help put out a grass fire. Some thing like 100 acres were burned over.

SAM GILLILAND
BETTER
SHEET METAL AND PLUMBING
Sinks, Bath Tubs, Gas Stoves
Electrical Wiring
BAIRD SEWER COMPANY OFFICE
ALL PATRONS OF THE BAIRD SEWER COMPANY ARE REQUESTED TO PAY THEIR SEWER BILLS AT THIS OFFICE

High Quality Foods
—Cooked to a Delicious Flavor—
AMERICAN CAFE

SAFE STRONG CONSERVATIVE
The Old Reliable
First National Bank
Of Baird, Texas
The Bank for Everybody
Safe Deposit Boxes, for rent.

CLIMB-
Prices
Other
Natural GAS Remains
Your Lowest Priced Domestic Servant




PRICES are going up. So say the newspapers and business experts . . . so say the price tags in the stores. Food, clothing, commodities in general, are moving steadily to higher levels to meet changing conditions.

But Natural Gas Service, always your lowest priced domestic servant considering the value received, remains at its same modest price level. Instead of advancing to keep pace with other costs, it now becomes by comparison an even greater value than before.

Yes, you can still cook a dinner for three people, make 33 cups of coffee, or operate a gas refrigerator from 8 to 10 hours for a gas cost of only ONE CENT for each of these operations, because Natural Gas Service remains your lowest priced domestic servant!



Back of the blue flame at your gas burner are 4,000 miles of interconnected pipe line, 31 gas fields, and a trained organization . . . to enable you to have hot water for ten baths for only 5 cents.

COMMUNITY  NATURAL GAS CO.
GAS SYSTEM

