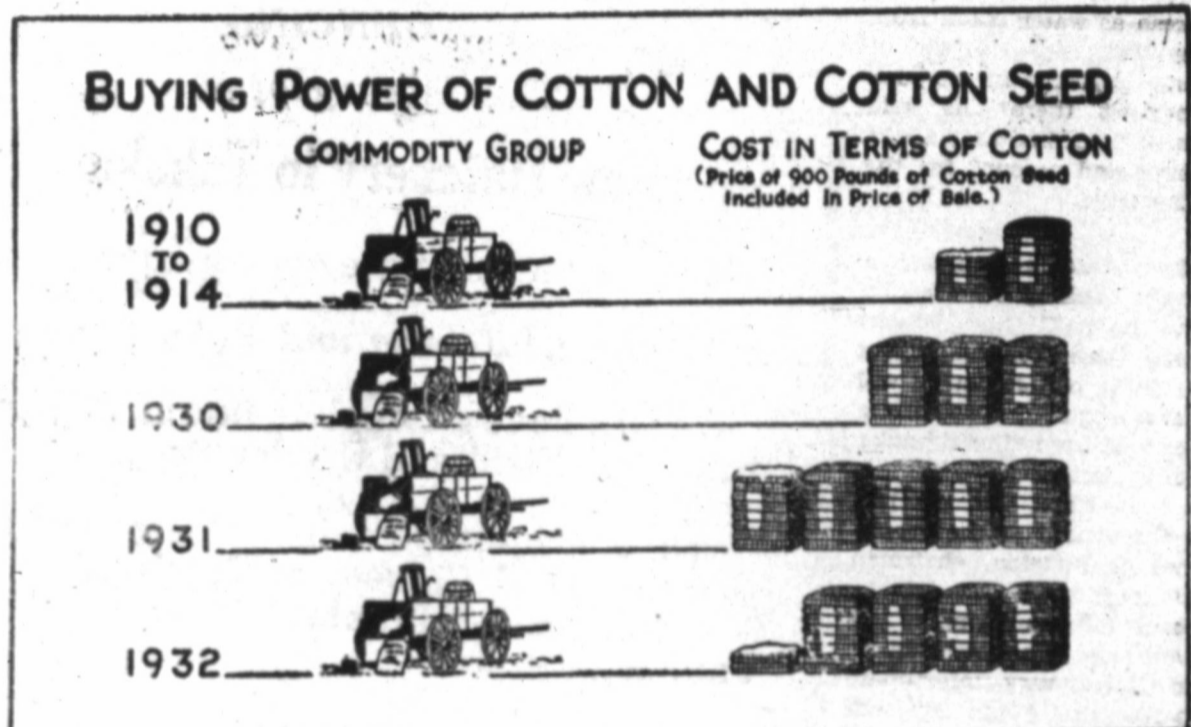


**THE COTTON PRICE SQUEEZE**  
 Each bale represents a million bales  
 Black bales - Carryover  
 White bales - World Consumption

CAUGHT between a top-heavy surplus and low consumption, the price of cotton, to the southern grower has been squeezed unmercifully. Back in 1923 the carryover was not so heavy and the price to growers was high. By 1926 the squeeze began to be felt. Though consumption had increased, the acreage and production had increased to a far extent, and there was a carryover of nearly six million bales. By 1932, as the graph shows, the squeeze was painful. Consumption dropped by two million bales, and the carryover amounted to thirteen million. The price of cotton could not hold up under such conditions, nor can it be expected to recover until this carryover is lightened by an adjustment in acreage and production. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration will aid growers to make such an adjustment in the crop of 1934.



**BUYING POWER OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED**  
 COMMODITY GROUP COST IN TERMS OF COTTON  
 (Price of 900 Pounds of Cotton Seed Included in Price of Bale.)

THE articles that cost a farmer slightly over one and one-half bales of cotton in the period from 1910 to 1914, cost him three bales in 1930. The large crop of 1931 caused cotton prices to fall still lower, and in that year the farmer had to pay five bales of cotton for the same list of articles. Large surpluses increase the "disparity" between cotton prices and the prices of things the farmer buys. The way to restore the buying power of cotton is to eliminate the surplus. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program of production control provides a means to do this. Growers who cooperate with the Government will be helping to bring about the adjustment necessary to bring back the buying power of their crop.

### Legends Of Long Lost San Saba Gold Mine Keep Treasure Hunters Busy

SAN SABA, Dec. 23.—This town, which bears the name of the lost San Saba mine, long has been headquarters for expeditions seeking the cache of \$14,000,000 in gold which legend says was sealed up by the Spaniards who were killed by the Indians.

Three landmarks in West Texas are named San Saba—the town, the river which flows from Schleicher County into the Colorado River in San Saba county, and the historic fort and mission near Menard.

The original mission was founded in 1734 by Spanish missionaries who came to civilize the Apache Indians and prevent French claim to this section. The San Saba, or "holy saint" mission, first was founded for religious purposes, but it was militarized in 1756 for protection against the Apaches. All the known records which had been taken to San Antonio and Chihuahua, were destroyed when Maximilian ruled Mexico. Some believe that records of the San Saba mission may be found in libraries in Europe and the map of the location of the lost San Saba mine may be in these records.

**Find Trace of Canal**  
 The ruins of the mission lie about four miles west of Menard on the San Saba River. An interesting feature is the trace of a canal running from a rocky bluff to the river that may have been used to transport building stone for the mission and fort, several hundred yards

down the river.

A group of men in Bell County near Belton, is said to be seeking the lost mine through the Indian grandson of Chief Red Eagle. The story is said to have been told to the G. C. Pope family, who had befriended the Indian, named Karl Karolinas.

Karolinas said his grandfather was working with the Mexicans when the mine was sealed in 1830. He informed Pope that a tunnel entrance would be found beneath the roots of a black walnut tree just a few paces from Big Blue Spring. The main entrance to the mine, he said, had been filled and the rock-crushing machinery bearing the date 1811 stamped on it was removed two and one-half miles west and left in the bend of the creek.

**Explored in Detail**  
 The treasure hunt is said to be going on now with the discovery of the rock crusher as the Indian described it.

There are many "big blue springs" in Schleicher and San Saba and all the towns in this vicinity have wells with round stone tops.

The neighborhood around Menard and San Saba has been explored in detail by treasure hunters. Two years ago the Richland Springs Cavern, more than a mile in length, was discovered 20 miles west of San Saba. Another group of treasure hunters is said to have found an Indian mound with arrows carved on a nearby rock, located north of San Saba between the San Saba and Colorado rivers.

Many individual estates in the San Saba River valley are kept intact with the hope that some day the lost mine will be found on one of them. The story of the lost San Saba mine that has been revealed in Bell County has aroused hope as have hundreds of other tales. Multiply the Bell County story several fold and the tale of the San Saba mine would yet be half untold.

Plainview—Three hundred and seventy-seven Hale county families were helped to better-live-at-home ways by the members of nine of the home demonstration clubs of the county, according to reports turned in at a recent meeting of the Hale county Home Demonstration Council. Five clubs did not report. The cooperation of the Council with the relief kitchen resulted in 407 families being helped with their canning during which 45,000 containers of food were canned.

A small farm poultry flock, if properly managed, is still a good paying investment, says the county agent in Blanco county, who points to the year's records of four demonstrators. A total of 929 hens laid an average of 157 1/2 eggs each at a feed cost of 4.8 per dozen. Total income per hen was 84 cents.

A local canning record has been established by Mrs. Y. R. Gaither, home demonstration club 4-H pantry demonstrator in Johnson county. She has 1633 containers of food. Everything in the pantry was produced on the farm except 1/2 bushel of apples.

Twenty-eight Nolan county 4-H boys put baby beebes on home grown rations of ground milo heads, bundle sorghum and cottonseed meal in November in preparation for a cattle show May 15th.

**NEW YEAR'S GIFT**—What would be nicer or better than for parents to give their boy or girl a Life-time Scholarship in SHAMBURGER Business College, Dallas. It.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Donaldson and children visited relatives in Altus, Oklahoma, and Vernon during the Christmas holidays.

**SHAMBURGER SHORTHAND** Easy to read backwards. No word sign system. Notes never get cold at Shamburger's, Dallas. 191c.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Harkins of Winters spent Christmas with Mrs. Harkins' father, W. W. Simpson.

Miss Sophia Adams of Childress is here visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. S. Wells.

Take advantage of The Lynn County News bargain rate and pay up your subscription—new, renewal, or delinquent—at the rate of only \$1.00 per year.

### Political Announcements

The News is authorized to announce the following as candidates for the various district, county, and precinct offices indicated, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries to be held in July and August. Names will be listed for each office in the order received. Announcement charges are payable in advance unless satisfactory arrangements are made for credit.

**For Congress, 19th District:**  
 ARTHUR P. DUGGAN, Littlefield

**For Representative, 119th District:**  
 JOHN N. THOMAS, Tabora.

NEW CLASS begins each week at Shamburger's in Dallas. This course is worth more to you than a University course. 191c.

Marion county farmers are said by the county agent to be planting more home orchards this winter than at any time in 20 years.

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