

# STERLING CITY NEWS-RECORD

VOL. 42

STERLING CITY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1942

NO. 9

## THE COMING OF THE PIONEERS

The average pioneer of this part of West Texas usually left a comfortable home back east to take luck with the coyote and fight him for a share of the bounties of the wilderness.

My experience in moving here 55 years ago from near Waco, was about the same as others who came here in those days to build a home in the free, wide open spaces. It took us fourteen days to drive here in covered wagons.

When we drove onto the ground that was to be our future home, there was a pang of sadness in the heart of the family, because we had no house to live in, but none of us had the nerve to speak what we felt, because we had burned the bridges behind us.

Soon we were out pitching tents and getting things ready to stay. There were no houses then in the country that you could rent, and on looking around, we found a great many who were no better off than we were. Some had built dugouts and were living in them and seemed to be happy and contented.

Later on we built a dugout, and lived in it until we finally built a fairly comfortable cabin.

We finally got acquainted with the Smiths, the Brennands, the Ainsworths, the Wilsons, Fosters, McEntires, Tweedles, and others who had preceded us a short while. All these were living as most of the pioneers of those days lived—next to nature.

Where I settled then was known as the Kellis Colony. The patriarch and founder of the colony was the late Judge J. N. Kellis. Surrounding him were his four sons, J. H. W. F., A. J. and T. J. Kellis, and three daughters, Mrs. G. B. Slaton, Mrs. Henry Davis and Miss Mattie Kellis, now Mrs. J. L. Glass. All these had families except T. J. and Mattie Kellis. Among others of this colony were Neal Reed and family, Rube Bailey, Lum Head, W. M. Sampson, Gus Everitt, —Bailey, the Yates and others.

In this colony there was a retired preacher, one school teacher, one carpenter, one blacksmith, but we depended on Mother as a doctor and midwife. She was an important factor in those days, because of so many babies. Our sheriff Vern Davis, his brother, T. Jeff Davis, Mesdames R. M. Neill and Floyd Amburgey, both of Odessa were among the babies born in the Kellis colony.

While most every member of the colony had his small herd of cattle and horses and expected to follow stockraising, yet, every one of us had followed farming when we lived back east and we sorely missed the luxuries of the farm, garden and orchard we left to live in a dry country like this. They told us that we couldn't raise anything here because it was too dry and the land was too poor.

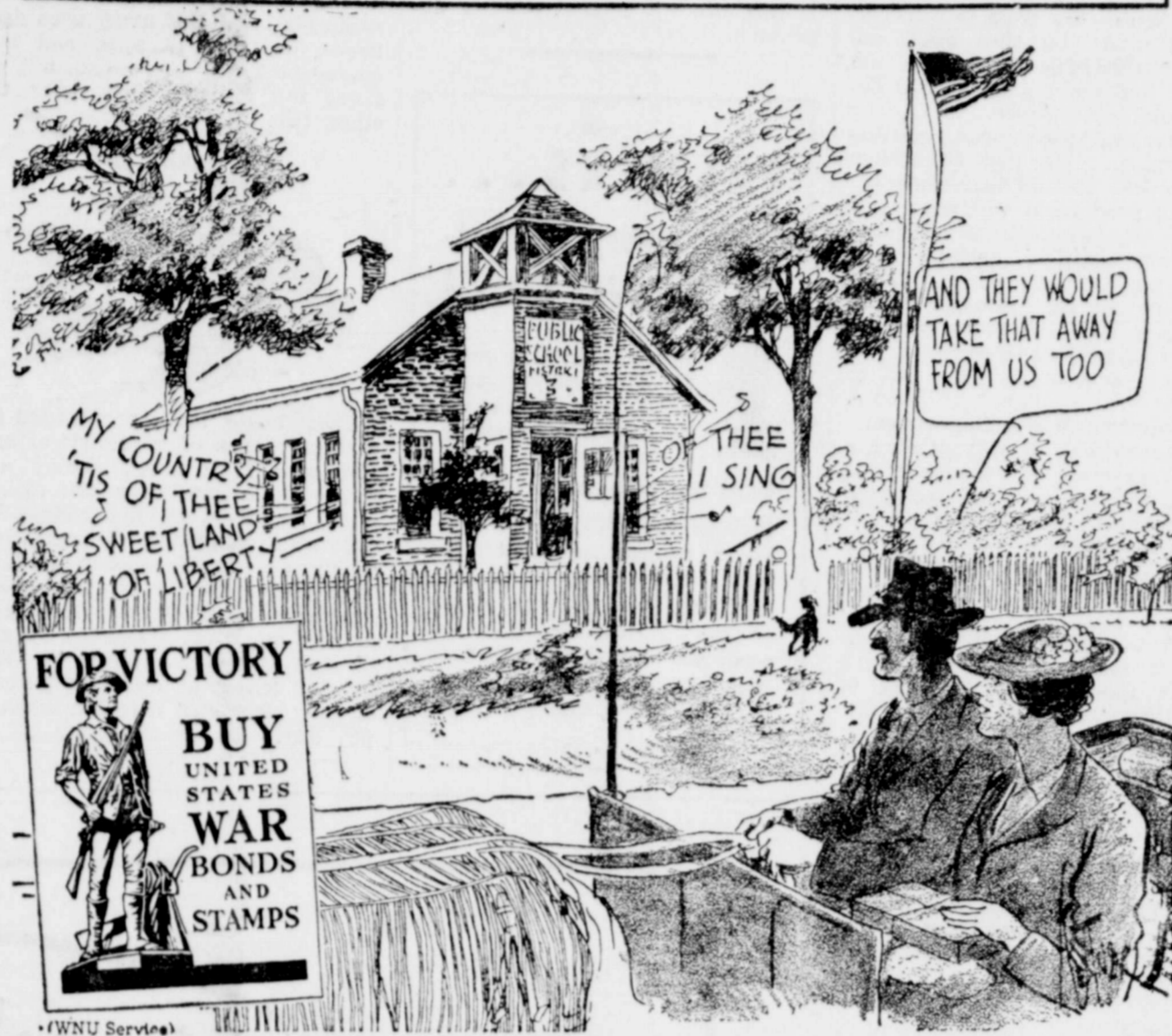
The first year he came here, Judge Kellis, through force of habit, put in a farm. With the help of Mother and Mattie he cleared the land of brush and planted corn. That season he raised a fine crop of corn. Next year Henry Davis (Uncle Hank) put in a farm in Chalk Valley and raised a good crop of feed and corn.

They had told us that the land here was poor, but we knew good soil when we saw it.

It was then that we put into ex-

(Continued on 2nd page)

## AMERICA



(WNU Service)

## PRIVATIONS OF ANOTHER WAR

Now that we are in the middle of one of the greatest wars this country has ever known when the people may be reduced to extreme privation, I am induced to tell how we met privation in the days of the civil war when we had to use our wits and make use of the bounties which nature had provided.

When the civil war came on us in 1861, we were soon deprived of all kinds of medicines that was known to us in those days. Such things as quinine, calomel and other medicinal drugs could not be had for love nor money, and when needed, we had to resort to herbs that grew in the forest and gardens.

At that time the use of anaesthetics was only in the experimental stage. Such things as ether and chloroform was practically unknown to us, but when it was necessary to allay pain or induce sleep, we gave the patient a dose of opium.

How did we get opium? We raised poppies in the garden. When the poppy stalk was cut, a substance like milk would appear in the cut. We would gather this milk and dry it and it would be good opium. If poppies were not at hand we would cut matured lettuce stalks and save the milk, dry it and it would also be good opium.

Opium was common then and was in most every household, but I never heard of a dope fiend.

My grandmother was a noted midwife and doctor in her day. Perhaps she was better read and better experienced than most of the physicians who practiced in that day. She kept her medical library under lock and key and woe to the youngster who stole a peep at her secret books. She knew the whole gamut of Materia Medica that was known in those days.

She compounded her own medicines from herbs and things she gathered from her garden and the forests. Some of these things are to this day the bases to standard medicines.

Such things as antiseptics and disinfectants were unknown then. I was a grown man before I ever heard of carbolic acid and other such disinfectants, but grandmother knew the value of keeping wounds clean.

When soldiers suffering from wounds of battle would come home, grandmother was called in to treat them. She made her own soap and salve for the occasion. The first thing in the treatment of a wound she would cleanse it with soap and warm water. Then she would dress it with salve and bind it with cotton which she had boiled and dried in a baking oven and kept in a tight box. In this way the wounds would heal rapidly. Grandmother always insisted that if a wound was kept clean, there would be no "mortifications."

If one was suffering from malaria, she would give him with 'balmonia' tea and give him a concoction of blackhaw, dogwood bark and whiskey. While she did not know it, dogwood bark had about the same property of cinchona bark which is the base of quinine.

For vomiting and nausea, she would take the lining of a chicken gizzard, roast it, powder it and give it as doctors do today give ingluvi-um which is made of the same thing.

In cases of diarrhea, she would give oak bark tea.

We could get along with these things today if we had to; but it would be hard going until we got used to it.—Uncle Bill

## Scrap Iron Is Still Badly Needed

Yes, the Government is still asking for scrap metals to insure the manufacture of steel throughout the winter. Latest news releases show that the steel mills only had a two weeks supply of scrap on hand. There is an earnest effort throughout the nation to every state and county to participate in a drive to keep this scrap flowing to the mills as approximately 50 percent of steel is composed of scrap.

The people of Sterling County are supporting this issue as they always do when Uncle Sam needs anything.

M. C. Mitchell has been buying the scrap here—he will send his truck for your scrap if you have more than you can deliver in your ranch or farm pickup.

Mr. Mitchell reports 180,000 lbs. purchased and weighed at his feed store. Fully 20,000 lbs. have been sold in San Angelo by farmers and ranchmen of this county. This gives Sterling County a total of 200,000 pounds or 134 5 pounds per capita and there are still several large accumulations to be brought in and we plan on bringing in this scrap metal as it is gathered.

## 1943 Wheat Allotment Is Announced

The A. A. A. announces the following provisions for the 1943 Wheat allotment. Any farm for which a wheat allotment is less than 5 acres, is determined a non-allotment wheat farm unless request be made to the County Committee prior to October 1st, 1942. A farm which has an allotment of 15 acres or less and plants that acreage in excess of the allotment 10 percent may be a non-allotment wheat farm if request is made in writing to the County Committee prior to October 1st, 1942.

This announcement was made by L. R. Reed, chairman of the Sterling County A. A. A. Committee, after the above information was received from College Station, State A. A. A. Office.

All wheat farmers that wish to

## What You Buy With WAR BONDS

Winter flying jackets for both the Army and Navy Air Corps are regular equipment for our aviators. They cost from \$12 to \$18 and are made of horsehide leather lined with sheep shearing.



Purchase of one \$18.75 War Bond, for which you receive \$25 in 10 years, will pay for one of these jackets so necessary for our airmen flying at high altitudes and in northern climes. So you and your neighbors can do your bit by investing at least 10 percent of your salary every pay day in War Bonds to help pay the cost of this equipment for intrepid American flyers. Join the parade, and help top the War Bond Quota in your county. U. S. Treasury Department

have their farms designated as non-allotment wheat farms will comply with the above mentioned request before Oct. 1st, 1942.

## Palace Theatre Joins War Bond Drive

The Palace Theatre has joined in the War Bond sale drive, and is offering a pass entitling each person purchasing a \$25.00 War Bond to attend any and all shows for a week free of charge. Purchasers of larger bonds will be given free passes in proportion to the amount purchased. After each performance War Bonds may be purchased at the office of the Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson have been giving Sterling some of the best shows that can be had anywhere. These people are relying upon the quality of their entertainment rather than schemes to promote attendance.

Not only are they giving good, wholesome entertainment, but they are doing their bit by joining in buying and promoting the sale of War Bonds. Buy a Bond at the theatre, and thereby get more for your money than elsewhere.

## Cut Down the Lost Hours

With the nation facing a loss of more than 6 million man days per month in defense industries alone from accidents and illness, Dr. Geo. W. Cox, State Health Officer, is intensifying the Texas State Health Department's effort to cut down the total days lost in this State.

"The number of man days lost from accidents alone each month reaches an alarming total. But when we consider that there are 9 times more absentees from communicable and other diseases it becomes apparent," Dr. Cox asserted, "why it is necessary to urge that each individual protect his own health to the best of his ability."

Communicable disease and even mild epidemics can seriously handicap the nation's war effort by slowing down the production of the necessary ship, planes, guns, and tanks. Careful attention to personal cleanliness, proper nutrition, sufficient rest, fresh air and sunshine is the personal responsibility of the individual at this time.

"It is our job to fight sickness and accidents. Production can be boosted and lives can be saved by strict adherence to community and industrial hygiene standards and full cooperation in such community projects as mosquito control and rat extermination for preventing the spread of malaria, dengue, and typhus fever. Loss of time renders aid to the enemy and this country must be able to depend on peak production from all of its industrial army," Dr. Cox said.

Dr. Cox pointed out that the armed forces have called a great per cent of our doctors and nurses into active service and the war has made unattainable many of the drugs and chemicals which have heretofore been used as ordinary household remedies. This shortage of doctors and nurses, together with our inability to obtain many needed drugs, makes the conservation of good health a definite war project and the patriotic duty of every man, woman and child.

Gasoline rationing for Texas is a dog in the manger proposition.

**Sterling City News-Record**

**W. F. Kellis,**  
Editor and Owner

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RECORD Established in 1899  
Consolidated in 1902

**COMING OF**

(Continued from first page)

execution a plan to build a dam across the North Concho to irrigate the land in the valley below. We had carefully looked over the ground and to the natural eye, it looked promising.

Engineers were a scarce and costly commodity in those days and we had no levelling instrument. Although some of us had studied the rudiments of levelling, none of us had ever seen a Y-level. Our carpenter had a level which he used to level and plum buildings, but he was sure it could not be used for running level lines on the ground. But he loaned us his level.

We built a tripod and fixed sights on the level after the manner of the sights of a rifle and went to work after checking it on a body of water.

We went to work and in two months we had water running on the ground. We had planted the crops which had come up, and when we flooded the field with water, I never saw such crops grow. That fall we had more good things to eat and more feed stuff than we knew what to do with.

Some of our neighbors who had volunteered to tell us that the land was too poor and the water was poison to crops, came in for a share of melons, sweet potatoes, turnips, cabbage, beans, peas and other things without price. That old dam is still standing.

We proved that these boys didn't know what they were talking about because we found that the soil would grow anything that could be produced in the north temperate zone. One year, an acre of sweet potatoes on that ground produced 600 measured bushels of "eatin" potatoes.

But we didn't have any better sense than to work in those days. After we got too old to work, some of us joined those who still insist that this soil will not produce a crop.

While we had our trials and tribulations in those days, yet we had our triumphs. I am glad I was privileged to be a pioneer of Sterling and also glad to see those who shared the privations with his neighbors, living in spacious homes instead of tents and dugouts. - Uncle Bill

It is not right to cuss, but when you are walking on a muddy street and some walleed fool passes you in a car going at the rate of 90 p.m.h. and splashes mud all over you, you will be pardoned if you think damn son of a something. No, it is not right to cuss, but that driver ought not tempt you to do it.

John Carroll told it to George Montgomery in a Hollywood nitery. Questioned John: "What did Hitler's mother say when she first saw her baby?" Replied George: "I don't know." Concluded Carroll: "She said nothing. She just sat there and wagged her tail!"

**Prepare Now for V-I-C-T-O-R-Y AFTER VICTORY**

The problem of changing from war work, after World War I, to peacetime production, plunged us into a long and grim depression.

Rural America felt this depression five years ahead of industry and business. We tried to warn labor and capital but they would not believe the warning and insisted the rainbow and the pot of gold at the end would last forever.

Finally, the bubble broke and the storm came. We had 12 million unemployed, the domestic market for farm production was gone, and even the smaller export market survived only when we loaned Europe the money to buy our products. Farm income was reduced, mortgages increased and many farmers lost their farms while industry, big and little, was at its wits' end to survive.

**To Prevent a Worse Depression.**  
Our problem is to prevent even a worse depression at the end of this war. Every industry, big and little, has been retooled to produce airplanes, tanks, cannon and weapons of war. Millions and millions of dollars have been spent for this purpose.

When this war is ended it will take the same millions of dollars to turn these industries back to peacetime production.

**Lessons of World War I.**  
We learned after World War I that our country cannot prosper unless agriculture prospers. We know now that our country cannot prosper unless agriculture, business and industry, and labor are all prosperous. Whatever our personal feeling may be, the fact remains that all of these groups taken together make up our domestic market which consumes over 90 per cent of our total production.

Labor can purchase its maximum of farm products if each worker has a permanent job at good wages. The employer can pay good wages if he has something useful to manufacture and some one has the desire and the money to buy it. Jobs at good wages depend upon an employer who is making the money necessary to pay the wages.

**Farm Prices Reflect Good Business.**  
This makes it plain that with employers and business busy in useful undertakings, with all workers employed at good wages, farm prices will be good and consumption at its maximum.

The key to the situation is that employers shall have the cash money at hand to change from war manufacture to peacetime activity with the least possible delay when this war ends.

Our United States Senate is searching for a plan that will produce maximum revenue to the government to insure victory; provide a fund at the end of the war big enough and quickly enough to convert business and industry from war work to peacetime necessity, but without the government having to borrow and lend the money for this purpose after the war is over.

**Here Is a Simple, Practical Plan.**  
For the solution of all these problems there is one simple plan of outstanding practical value, based on the idea that war profits from all companies, big and little, should be used for this purpose.

The tax rate on war profits is figured at about 90 per cent. Business and industry, big and little, would be permitted, however, to deduct from their taxable war profits 20 per cent of such profits, provided the deduction is used to purchase United States Recovery bonds.

Recovery bonds would be a special kind of bond for this purpose only. Recovery bonds could not be sold or borrowed upon during the war, and neither would they pay any interest. They must be held by the purchaser until the end of the war.

The day the war is over these bonds would automatically start to bear interest, could be bought and sold, and become the same as any other government bond. The purchaser could sell them or borrow upon them to obtain the money to change his business and plant from war production to peacetime production when and as he needed money to do this job.

**Profits for Peace-Time Recovery.**  
In other words, business, big or little, would be required to contribute 20 per cent of its own war profits to provide the money to change its own plants back to peacetime production.

The fairness and equity of such a plan is perfectly plain. Each company, by using 20 per cent of its own war profits to buy Recovery bonds, builds its own backlog to bridge from war production to normal peacetime activities. Big companies and small companies will buy in proportion to their size and needs until the war is over. In the meantime, our government receives the maximum in revenue to produce for victory, and we, the people, have established security against the worst

depression of all time.

With such a plan adopted and in operation, we can all give our maximum to the war effort, secure in the fact that when the war is over we can quickly and safely go back to the paths of peace. The necessity for such a plan is so apparent, the evils of depression so grim and widespread that we, the people, can well afford to take time out to support our senators and congressmen in this effort to bypass another depression.

**What You Buy With WAR BONDS**

These huge 60-ton heavy tanks cost \$120,000, and America's automotive and locomotive plants are turning them out on a never-ending assembly line. Our army uses light tanks, weighing 14 tons, and medium tanks of 28 tons also, but we favor the medium tank over the other two.



These heavy tanks are needed for certain phases of modern warfare, and with their thick armor and heavy-gauge guns they are almost unstoppable. They are considered superior in gun power, in maneuverability and in the power of their huge tractor motors to Axis tanks. Americans everywhere are helping to pay for these monsters of war through their purchase of War Bonds. Invest at least ten percent of your income in War Bonds every pay day.

U. S. Treasury Department

**FARMERS . . . Make every market-day BOND DAY!**



For our fighting men, for our country's future and for freedom we must meet and beat our county War Bond quota and keep on doing it.

Pick up your War Bonds and Stamps on your second stop in town . . . right after you've sold your eggs, milk, poultry, stock or grain. No investment is too small and no investment is too large . . . the important thing is to buy every time you sell!

U. S. Treasury Department

Labor Day last Monday was just another rainy day. The bank and the postoffice forces observed the holiday, but most everybody stayed indoors. It rained most all day, and most of the ranchers stayed home, but nobody was beefing about it.

**Card of Thanks**

We wish to thank our many friends for their expressions of sympathy and the beautiful floral offering during the illness and at the death of our loved one.


Mrs. J. S. King and children  
Mr. and Mrs. S. M. King and children.

**FIRE, FIDELITY, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE**


FHA LOANS

Let Us Protect Your Property

D. C. Durham  
Insurance Agency



# YOU'RE RIGHT tootin'



**Says William Allen White**  
"The Sage of Emporia"  
about America's Railroads

"You ask me whether I think the American railroads are doing their jobs in this grave crisis. Well, I would say, you're right tootin', they are and tootin' is the word!"

"I live six city blocks north of the Santa Fe main lines. All trains between Chicago and Galveston, between Chicago and Los Angeles and San Diego east or west, go right by my door and you should hear them toot. Try to sleep with your south windows open on a summer night and you will certainly hear them toot . . ."

"It's a continuous procession of swift passenger trains laden with soldiers and long grumbling, rumbling freight trains often with two engines and all night they sound like some cosmic rooster crowing to spell the dawn of the day of doom for America's enemies. "No other service in the United States is doing such a swell job as the

American railroads. They were ready for it. When the warning came in '39 after we repealed the embargo clause of the Neutrality Law, the railroads knew what was coming. They are now equipped with cars and with rails. Their roundhouses are full but not clogged. They keep the wheels moving.

"The American capacity for organization under crisis never was exemplified so splendidly as the American railroads have proved their worth and excellence. It is a great job well done. It is a sort of thing that Americans do better than anything else. Our hard common sense, our indomitable purpose to achieve, all these are back of our effort. The railroads have done their work without friction with either labor or capital. They have responded to a great emergency with splendid intelligence.

"And are they doing their job? You're just right tootin' they are!"

**Let's All Pull Together**

Increasingly, under war conditions, the railroads must furnish mass transportation, military and civilian, for the nation. The load is already great—and growing steadily. Military movements come first, without question. You can do much to help us maintain adequate rail service for civilian needs as well, in these ways: When you travel, make your reservations and buy your tickets early; cancel reservations promptly, if necessary; check all personal baggage not actually needed in passenger cars; and spread the travel load by avoiding week-end and holiday rush periods. When you make shipments, order freight cars only to your actual current requirements; load them to capacity; and release them promptly.

**AT YOUR SERVICE**—Why not talk over your transportation problems with your Santa Fe representatives? He'll be glad to help you with practical suggestions.

1283

### Local Items

White Pipe for Sale - W. K. Benge

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Nelson of Paris, are visiting friends and relatives here.

Miss Ann Hunt left for San Antonio last Tuesday where she will attend a business college in that city.

Miss Clinton Smith and little son of near Smith, Texas, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. D. Brennan and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bremer of Stephenville, were the guests of Mr. Bremer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bremer, last week.

Miss Doris Green and little daughter of Fort Worth, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. W. S. Nelson and other relatives here.

FOR SALE - Eight quarter mares bred in normal Wagoner stallion. See them at Ricker Ranch, northwest of Big Lake, Texas.

Pigs for Sale: I have 17 nice pigs that I will sell at a reasonable price. They are not enough to take away. See E. K. Cherry.

Born: On September 1st to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Daley, a girl. The baby has been named Ann Sheppard. Before her marriage Mrs. Daley was Miss Geraldine Bowen.

J. D. Lane was in from his ranch near Siles last Saturday. Mr. Lane reports fine rains in his part of the country and as a result, the range is in prime condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wims were through here last Monday, on their return to Albuquerque, N. M., where Mr. Wims has three more weeks of training before he receives his wings as a bombardier.

Rev. B. B. Hestir of Sanitarium was a caller at this office last Tuesday. Brother Hestir will preach at the Presbyterian Church here next Sunday night at the usual hour. Everybody is cordially invited.

Mrs. Erie Conger of Sandoz, in company with her son, Floyd Conger of Uvalde, stopped over here last Monday on their way to Mr. Conger's home in Uvalde where she will spend a season visiting her son and family.

Mrs. Edwin Aiken left Tuesday morning for Temple, accompanied by her father, Jack Mathews of Carlsbad. She is to undergo an operation soon. Lt. Aiken, U. S. N., now stationed on the Pacific coast will join her there.

Mrs. R. B. McEntire of Houston, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. McEntire at their ranch home. Mrs. McEntire is well and favorably known to the old timers of this vicinity - having lived here for many years.

Lt. Edwin Aiken came in on a furlough last Wednesday from some where on the Pacific Coast where he is stationed in the Armed Guard service. Lt. Aiken likes the Navy fine and says the moral of the men is very high. He talks learnedly of the big guns and their marvelous accuracy attained by the boys who handle them. In company with his sister, Miss Frances Aiken, he was a guest at the Lion's Club at its weekly luncheon last Wednesday.



### From where I sit...

By Joe Marsh

Dr. J. B. Hestir, when you stop to think about it...

I mean the way the human race has worked out a whole lot of out-of-the-ordinary things and situations.

Some of them's business affairs - like the coffee boy's grandmother who always comes away just before the big baseball game.

There's some others. "My alarm clock didn't go off." "I left my money in my other suit." "I was settin' up with a sub-brand."

And then the one about the two beers. Now that one is downrightasperatin'.

Because there's not a street of truth in it.

Every once in a while I read in the papers about some ornery case, who never did know the meaning of moderation, gettin' himself into trouble.

—and then protestin' that all he had to drink was "a couple of beers."

He knows it isn't true. He's just sayin' that because he knows that

"a couple of beers" sounds moderate and sensible—*and it is.*

Personally, I don't ever remember seein' a couple of glasses of good beer, enjoyed among friends, hurt any normal, sensible person.

If you would get in trouble without beer, you aren't trying to get in trouble with it.

Matter of fact, I've seen my observation right along that a friendly glass of beer in pleasant sociability leads to just the opposite of trouble.

In position, seems to me, with good companionship, and moderation, and tolerance for the other fellow.

Yes, sir, from where I sit, I look like the fellow that goes and gets himself in trouble, and then blames it all on a "couple of beers" isn't really *troubin'* anybody.

But he is *troubin'* mighty mean and unfair to the people that enjoy the right to a sensible moderate drink. He *is* beer—yes, includin' "a couple of beers."

Joe Marsh

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Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Foster of Sterling City and Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Davis of San Angelo, went to Lubbock last week and to attend the graduation exercises of the flying school at Lubbock where Roy B. Davis, Jr. was graduated and received a second lieutenant's commission. Lt. Davis is a brother of Mrs. Foster.

Word received recently from Henry J. Hestir by W. K. Benge stated that he had just arrived in Camp Kilmer, N. A. from Camp Winters, Texas, where he had been since his induction into the army last May. He said he saw some very pretty country on the trip from Texas to the East, but wouldn't give a county of Texas for all of it. Henry said he could not write much of a letter for sending himself "on that boat."

### Garrett-McClain Marriage

Mr. Andy Kent (Pug) Garrett and Miss Anna Floy McClain were married at Albuquerque, N. M., on September 5.

The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Garrett of Sterling City. He is in the air service stationed at Albuquerque, N. M., and is due to graduate Sept. 20, and receive a second lieutenant's commission.

The bride was formerly of Abilene where she was business manager of a clothing concern.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wims attended the wedding.

A tea given announcing the engagement of the couple was given at the home of Mrs. Jack Spunks, Abilene, Sept. 2, which was attended by Mesdames R. A. Garrett, T. A. Keyell, Robert Foster, Allie Foster, and Mrs. R. W. Garrett of El Paso.

### Chemist Marries Miss Shutt

While here last Tuesday, Rev. B. B. Hestir told us of the marriage of Mrs. Hestir's brother, William Hathaway, to Miss Marion Shutt at San Angelo last Monday night, Rev. B. B. Hestir officiating. Among those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hathaway, the bridegroom's parents of Benton, Ark. Young Hathaway is a chemistry

student of a technical school in Boston, Mass. While doing research work in Louisiana, he discovered a process for raising the octane power of gasoline 30 to 35 per cent. This is his process will cut down the use of gasoline in airplanes one-third of what is required now. He is also doing research work to make synthetic rubber. The couple will make their home in Boston for the present.



M. C. Mitchell wants all scrap iron for cash. Bring it in NOW!

Geo. T. Wilson  
Worth B. Durham  
LAWYERS  
205 Central Nat. Bank Bldg.  
San Angelo, Texas

R. P. Davis  
Barber Shop  
Rain water shampoos

## Palace Theatre

### New Showings

Saturday and Sunday  
September 12-13  
**Revised Stageplay**  
**Oh, My Darling**  
in  
**"Unholy Social**  
**Squadrons"**  
Also Views of the Day  
Selected Short Subjects

Wednesday and Thursday  
September 16-17  
**Victor McLaglen**  
**Edmund Lowe**  
in  
**"Call Out**  
**the Marines"**  
Short Subjects

Saturday and Sunday  
September 19-20  
**Spencer Tracy**  
**Katharine Hepburn**  
in  
**"Woman of the Year"**  
Also Short Subjects  
**SUNDAY MATINEE**  
3:30 P. M.

## Protect That Horse

Vaccinate NOW for Sleeping Sickness  
Lederle's Vaccines All Kinds  
Butler Drug Co.

## SHEARING TIME IS HERE

WE HAVE--  
Wool Bags  
Fleece Twine  
Branding Fluids  
Plenty of Smear 62  
**MARTIN C. REED WAREHOUSE**

## WELDING---CUTTING

Electric and Acetylene welding, brazing and cutting. Broken parts of Iron or steel made as good as new. All work fully guaranteed.  
**GENERAL BLACKSMITH**  
Windmill Work a Specialty  
**SAM SIMMONS At W. H. Sparkman Shop**

We are authorized to announce the following candidates for offices in Sterling County subject to the action of the Democratic party in its primary elections in August 1942:

- For Congressman 2nd District: C. C. Fisher
- For State Senator: Francis E. Metcalfe
- For Representative 1st District: Dorsey E. Hartman
- For District Attorney: Robert Logan
- For Sheriff, Tax Assessor-Collector: W. E. Davis
- For County Judge: E. C. Murrell
- For County and District Clerk: Freddie Durham
- For County Treasurer: Thad Green
- For Commissioner, Precinct No. 1: R. T. Foster
- For Commissioner, Precinct No. 2: Herbert Coye
- For Commissioner, Precinct No. 3: L. R. Knight
- For Commissioner, Precinct No. 4: W. W. Teal

**Baptist Church**  
Sunday  
8 a.m.  
10:00 Sunday School lesson  
11:00 Worship Service  
7 p.m.  
8:00 Training union  
7:00 Evening worship  
Wednesday  
7 p.m.  
2:30 Missionary Society  
7:00 Weekly Teachers meeting  
7:30 Mid-week Devotional  
We welcome you.  
Claude Stovall, pastor

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# EAGLE'S EYES

Official Publication of Sterling Public Schools

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 Home Economics reporter: Jerrie Snead

## School Opens With New Teachers

With three new teachers on the faculty, the Sterling Schools opened its 1942-43 session with a general assembly in the school auditorium on August 31.

F. C. Burnett, who has a B. S. and a M. S. degree from East Texas State Teachers' College, succeeds O. T. Jones as superintendent. The three new members of the faculty are: second grade, Vivian Reese, with a BS degree from the University of Texas; fourth grade, Clifford McCrury, who received her BS degree from East Texas State Teachers' College; and seventh grade, Vernell Hevron, who was also graduated with a BS degree from East Texas State Teachers' College.

Faculty members who returned are: first grade, Rena Ball; third grade, Frances Aiken; fifth grade, Rena Ball; sixth grade, Flo Allen; eighth grade, Pearl Fairer; vocational agriculture, H. M. Carter; home economics and chemistry, Mrs. Don Corley; social science and physical education, Mrs. F. C. Burnett; English and mathematics, Mary Mathis; mathematics, F. C. Burnett; Mexican school, Lois Stone.

## High School Classes Organized

The four high school classes completed their class organization during the opening week of the current school term. The officers are as follows:

Senior Class: Mary Mathis, sponsor; Dan Dearen, president; Fred Mitchell, vice-president; Ewing McEntire, secretary; Joe Conger, treasurer; Arlene Abernathy, reporter; Weldon Philips, parliamentarian.

Junior Class: Mrs. Burnett, sponsor; John Lancaster, president; L. B. Hallmark, vice-president; Jerrie Snead, secretary; June Augustine, treasurer; Frank McCabe, reporter; Billy Littlefield, parliamentarian.

Sophomore Class: Mr. Carter, sponsor; Ancel Reed, president; Jackie Durham, vice president; Janie Sharp, secretary; James Smith, treasurer; Margaret Skeet, reporter; Wesley McCleary, parliamentarian.

Freshman: Mrs. Corley, sponsor; Charley Pate, president; Beth Abernathy, vice-president; Peggy Henshaw, secretary; Eugenia Mathis, treasurer; Joe Snead, reporter; Wilburn Lindsay.

## Foot Ball Schedule

The Sterling High School announces the following football schedule: Sept. 25—Water Valley at Sterling  
 Oct. 2—at Forsan  
 Oct. 9—at Garden City  
 Oct. 16—Open  
 Oct. 23—at Water Valley  
 Oct. 30—Forsan at Sterling  
 Nov. 23—Garden City at Sterling

## First Grade

The first grade started off last Monday with an enrollment of fifteen. Room mothers for the first grade are Mesdames Hal Knight, W. J. Swann and Harvey Glass.

## P. T. A. Lines Up For the Year

P. T. A. officers and committee members to serve for the coming year have been named and are busy about the job of getting the ball rolling. The program theme for the 1942-43 term, "Better Youth for a Better World," is an inspiring one and all members of our local P. T. A., as well as members all over the United States, are going to find the best of each individual member, as well as the group as a whole, required to achieve this goal in the manner they would have it done. It's a challenge! Let us accept it—and work with the best that is in us to accomplish our part toward "Better Youth for a Better World."

The officers are: Mrs. J. L. Snead, president; Mrs. Harvey Glass, first vice-president; Mrs. Taylor Garrett, second vice-president and finance chairman; Mrs. E. F. McEntire, third vice-president and the membership chairman; Mrs. N. H. Reed, secretary; Mrs. Roy Foster, treasurer; Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Seth Bailey and Miss Mary Mathis, program committee; Mesdames Garrett, Hal Knight and W. R. Hudson, finance committee; Mrs. J. E. Wyckoff, hospitality; Mrs. W. Y. Bengé, Jr., publicity; Mrs. H. L. Kautz, parliamentarian; Mesdames Kautz, H. H. Everitt, and Roland Lowe, bylaws committee; publications, Mrs. Pat Kellis; Mrs. Lee Augustine, room representatives chairman.

### Room Representatives—

First Grade: Mesdames Harvey Glass, Hal Knight, and W. J. Swann.  
 Second: Mesdames L. O. Ryan and W. B. Welch.

Third: Mesdames David Glass, L. L. Reed and W. Y. Bengé, Jr.

Fourth: Mesdames Edwin Aiken, H. L. Hildebrand and Roland Lowe.

Fifth: Mesdames O. F. Carper, Will Grosshans and Taylor Garrett.

Sixth: Mesdames Will Tidwell, Dan Ritter and Seth Bailey.

Seventh: Mesdames Roy Foster, W. R. Hudson and E. F. McEntire.

Eighth: Mesdames Riley King, V. E. Davis and Wade Ray.

Ninth: Mesdames Jim Henshaw, J. L. Snead, Ralph Bynum, Ray Mathis and Fred Lindsey.

Tenth: Mesdames J. E. Wyckoff, John F. Skeet and L. R. Knight.

Eleventh: Mesdames Clyde Everitt, Lee Augustine and Tom Humble.

Twelfth: Mesdames E. F. McEntire, Gene Carr and T. Jeff Davis.

## Pep Squad Organized

All girls of the high school met Wednesday afternoon and elected Marylene Storey, Jerrie Snead, Maudine Hallmark and Arlene Abernathy as pep leaders for the coming football season.

A uniform committee was appointed to discuss the material, style, and price for this year's uniform.

Mrs. Don Corley is sponsor of the Pep Squad.

## Second Grade

Nine pupils have been enrolled in the second grade.

## WE WONDER

Where Georgia Bell was Monday night.

If Jerrie caused some excitement Saturday night.

If Frances wants a "Scooter Carr".

If Fred is taking up a collection of senior rings? Preferably San Angelo.

If Maudine had a good time Monday night. Yeah! Forsan!

If all the boys wish they were in the sophomore class.

## Third Grade

We have seven boys and two girls in our class this year. We hope to have the very best year possible.

Mrs. Mims came in Monday morning. We were very glad to see her again.

The Rhythm Band has been organized and will be made up of pupils from the first, second and third grades.

## Our Job Is to Save Dollars



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## Church of Christ

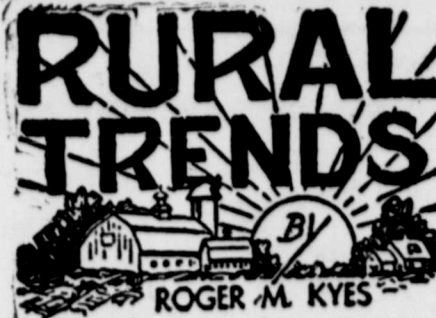
R. D. Smith, minister

You are invited to attend the services at the Church of Christ. You will always be welcome and your presence will be appreciated.

Bible class at 10:00 a. m.  
 Preaching at 11:00 a. m.,  
 Communion Services at 11:45  
 Preaching at 8:15, p. m.  
 Prayer meeting at 7:15 Wednesday evening.  
 A very cordial welcome.

## Methodist Church

Lowell O. Ryan Pastor  
 Church school 10 a. m.  
 Morning worship, 11 o'clock  
 Young People's Service 6:30 p. m.  
 Evening worship, 7:00 o'clock



## AGGRESSION WE BELIEVE IN

It has often been said, and truthfully, that our going into the war has not been inspired by a desire to take territory away from other people. We refer, with disdain, to the Axis nations as aggressors. They are attempting to take land and property away from other nations by force.

That is large-scale robbery, and America wants none of it.

But there is one form of aggression we do believe in, and that is the aggression of science toward supplying us with products the war prevents us from importing, and with new products never before dreamed of.

As an outstanding example, it is unlikely that we shall ever again import silk from Japan. When we stopped buying it, we already had in rayon and nylon a family of synthetic fibres, made from wood pulp, the basis for all the sheer fabrics we need. These we can make from cheap materials grown at home, in unlimited quantities—and the "made" fibres are better than the natural ones for most purposes.

Another example is rubber. War has taken away our normal source of supply—the Far East. But in a year or two we shall have the capacity for manufacturing artificial rubber in vast quantities. We shall never again have to depend upon

an imported supply unless we want to.

During the first World war, we had to depend upon Chile and other far-away lands for our supply of nitrogen for explosives and fertilizers. But under stress and necessity we learned to take free nitrogen from the unlimited supply in the air. That's another one we shall never have to worry about any more.

War-inspired production of the light metals, aluminum and magnesium, so valuable for making aircraft, has been stepped up tremendously. When emergency needs are past, we shall have enough of these light, rustproof metals to build whole houses of them, and thousands of other peacetime products.

And we have only begun to see the possibilities of the plastics industry. The variety of these raw materials is almost infinite. They can all be made cheaply and quickly, out of materials that we have often thrown away.

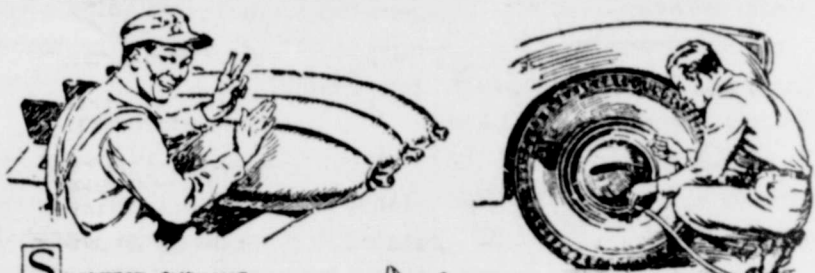
Perhaps some day we shall ride on cars having bodies made of plastics—light, rugged, rustproof of permanent colors and with a finish so hard it cannot even be scratched. Already sample cars cars have been built of this material.

In the food field, in the drug field, in almost every range of human requirements, we are rapidly learning to get from the chemistry laboratory the formula for making what we need—cheaper, purer, better than the natural supplies we have depended on for so many years.

The unfolding of the mysteries of chemistry will increase tremendously the value of America's already great natural resources. Life in the future promises to be much richer through science.

And what a future there is going to be for agriculture, when we begin to grow automobiles and refrigerators and radio sets and furniture on the farm! Agriculture is certain to have a first rank position in the coming age of synthetics.

## Time to Spare by I.C.S.



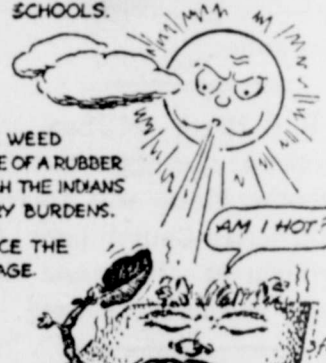
### SHORTEST SURNAME...

DAVID NG, A CHINESE DEFENSE WORKER SAYS HIS NAME SHOULD BE PRONOUNCED "ING". HIS AMBITION... TO MAKE BOMBS FOR DELIVERY TO JAPAN... BY AIR.

### RUNNING YOUR AUTO TIRES UNDERINFLATED WILL REDUCE THEIR MILEAGE 5000 MILES, WARNS C. RAY STROUSE, HEAD OF THE AUTOMOTIVE TRAINING OF INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.



COMMON MILK WEED WAS THE SOURCE OF A RUBBER HEADBAND WHICH THE INDIANS WOVE TO CARRY BURDENS. IT MAY REDUCE THE RUBBER SHORTAGE.



MATHEMATICS IS THE STUMBLING BLOCK TO MOST RECRUITS IN OUR ARMED FORCES WHO ARE SEEKING PROMOTION SAYS CARL GARDNER, EDITOR OF OUR ARMY.

SUNSHINE DELIVERS 1 1/2 HORSEPOWER OF ENERGY TO EVERY SQUARE YARD EVERY SECOND IT SHINES ON THE EARTH'S CRUST.

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