## Che Ruixì Star

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The annual county track meet was
held in Baird Friday and Satiuday,
with a big crowd present. The weather ing an ideal day for the field saturday beCross Plains won the county cham-
pion ship, with Baird as a close second pion ship, with Baird as a close second
The following is the total number
of points received by each school partieipating in the events:

Class " $A$ " High Sc
Cross Plains, 240 points.
Baird, 207 points. Baird, 207 points.
Putnam, $12 \%$ points.
Clyde, $1321 /$ points. Clyde, 132 (B) High
Clahs (B) His. Oplin, 174 points.
Eula, 125 points.
Denton, 115 points.
Union, 87 points.
Cottonwood, 20 point
Ward Schools
Plains, 205 points.
Cross Plains, 205 po
Baird, 150 points.
Baird, 150 points
Oplin, $1171 / 2$ point
Oplin,
Clyde, 107 points.
Putnam, 95 point
Union, $67 \%$
point
Uutnam, 96 points.
Union, $67 / / p_{\text {points. }}$
Eula, $641 /$ points.
Denton, $57 \%$ points.
Denton, $571 / 2$ points.
Cottonwood, 5 points.
Rural School
152 points.
Atwell, 152 points.
Mons, 120 points.
Ielle Plaine, 99 p
Belle Plaine, 99 poins
Rowden, 55 points.
Rowden, 55 points.
Lanham, 37 points.
danham, 37 points.
Admiral, 32 points.
Deer Plains, $321 / 2$ poin
Deer Plains, $32 \%$,
Dudley, 25
Enterprine,
Enterprise, 25 poin
Dressy, 25 points.
Gardner, 5 points.


PICTURE MEMOKY Cross Plains-1st. Lois Gage, An
nette Erwin, Marie Hill, Nuel Childs, nette Erwin, M
Tedy Walker.
Baird 2nd.

## Clyde Yarbrou Morea Walls.

Putnam-3rd. Doyle Brown, Hele
Maynard, Jimmit Collins, Zada Wil Maymard, Mildred King.


Clyde; 2nd-Marie Winn, Baird; 3 r
Ovada Westerman, Cross Plains.
Class Bi
Class B: 1st-Tommie Wagner
Oplin; 2nd-Blanche Robbins; 3rd-
reda Gibson, Denton. Mae Stevens,
Ward: 1st-Willie Mae Mes
Putnam; 2nd-Elsie Straley, Oplin Putnam; 2nd-Elsie Straley, Oplin
3rd-Paul Wright, Clyde.
Rural: Its-Irvin Purvis, Atwell, Rural: Its-Irvin Purvis, Atwell,
2nd-Claranell Hughes, Belle Plain
3rd-Evan Wood, Midway rd-Evan Wood, Midway
SPELLing
High Schol: 1st-C. C. Armstrong
nd I. B. Loving, Cross Plains; 2ndClara Roberson and W. P. Everett,
Putnam; 3rd-Clarence Pretz and Annie MeGee, Baird.
Grades 6 and $7: 1$ st-Ross Hemphel
and
n.

## Agricultural Loans <br> Being Made In

 Callahan County Mr. W. E. Melton, crunty chairmanfor the Reginal Agrieultural Credit
Corporation of Fort


## Callahan County Pioneer Observes <br> 87th Anniversary





The County Red Cross Chapter will
hold the annual eleetion of officers

 officers are very anxious that the emem
bers of the Rec Cross chapter berpe
sent to hear these repors as
well ax
to participate in the election of the

 and
to attend this mee ting. Mrs. Blackburn Mrs. Hiekman and Mm. Blackuorn
have done a splendid work in hand.
ing the Red Cross business in Cal. lahan county and their work is appre-
ciated by our people.

## State Tax Payers

 Association Meets In Austin, April 7th.

## Jack Miller Dies

Suddenly at Toyah

| the adoption of this bill. Most of the saving would accure from elimination of much needless cost of supervision as a result of the duplication of staffs in the vast majority of the 7800 school districts. The meausre contemplates a greater portion of school funds shall go into the actual business of teaching and less of it to non-teaching attaches and employes. <br> In addition, the change would provide for more uniform school privileges for all children in the State. <br> Analyses of school finances, together with the machinery of administration, furnish convincing evidence that what Texas need ${ }_{3}$ is wise expenditure of money already available rather than an increase in financial support, Texas ranks well among states of the union in support of schools and value of property. Based on income Texas is almost exactly where she should be in these respedts, being ninth in carnings. ninth in school expenditures and eighth in school property value. Yet, in attendance, teacher's salaries, literacy and other standards of measurement she ranks from 35th to 42nd among the States of the Union. <br> This Week In <br> Washington <br> (Autocaster Service) <br> Washington, D. C. March 27-President Roosevelt's decision to hold Cong ress in session until it has enacted the major 'policy' measurers which the new Administration desides, came as a surprise, but is in line with the President's determination to move with the utmost possible speed in his program of reviving prosperity. <br> The main reason for his cancellation of the plan for a recess of several weeks was the insistance of the farm | leaders that if anything is to be accomplished in the way of farm relief it must be done now, before this season's crops are in the ground. Congress therefore, is struggling with the problem of how to reduce crop acreage and pay the farmers for keeping land out of coultivation, without putting a new load on the taxpayers or too heavy a burden upon the consumers of form products. <br> The Administration's bill, swbmitted to Congress by the President with the statement that it is "a new and untrod path" which may not produce the hoped-for results, would give the Secretary of Agriculture extremely broad power to regulate production and distribution of farm products, in the effort to give agricultural products the same purchasing power with respect to the commodities which the farmer buys as was the case in the five years before the war. The "basic agricultural commodities" to which the new plan may be applied are wheat cotton, corn, hogs, cattle, sheep, rice. tobaceo and dairy products. <br> Power With Secretary <br> The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized under this bill to make agreements with farmers to pay them rent for land kept out of production or to pay in cash benefits for reducing production in other ways, and to obtain funds/for this purpose by assesing a tar upon processors of farm products the amount of the cash benefits and the amount of the tax being left in every case to the Secretary to determine. <br> In other words, Congress is asked to delegate as board powers to the Administration in the matter of farm relief as it has given the President in the matter of reorganizing the banking system of the nation. <br> It is inot exaggerating to say that Congress is afriad of this proposal. It is entirely different from anything which has heretofore been discussed under/the head of farm relief. Members don't know how the "boys back | home" like it, and are afraid of the big politically-organized farm groups who do not seem to have any finger in this particular pie. Also, they are hearing from millers, pacners, tobacco manufauturers, cotton spinners, creameries and cheese-makers and other "processors" who don't like the idea of having to pay, this tax. <br> There seems likely, as this is written, to be more open opposition to President Roosevelt in the debates on case with any of his other proposals so far. But the wise political observer ${ }_{s}$ here are willing to bet that the bill, not much changed in principal, will be passed. <br> The Patronage Whip <br> President Roosevelt is no amateur in politics, as anyone knows who has followed his career from the time when he was making trouble in the New York State Senate long before the war. He knows how the game is played as well as anyone who ever sat in the White House, better than most of his recent predecessors. And the President knows that the time to get what he wants out of Congress is now, before the jobs have been distributed. Not even a start has been made toward the distribution of patronage, and Senators and Representatives who want to get some of those 150,000 Federal appointments for their constituents are much more willing to play ball with the President <br> STRONG <br> The Old | now than they will be after the jobs have been passed out. For they must get \|the jobs for the boys back home or stand a chance of losing out next election. That is elementary polities, and President Roosevelt knows it. <br> There are still other major measurers which the President, wants to get through Congress and into his own hands before the boys on Capital Hill go home. One of the most importaat of these is a program for enforced consolidation of railroad systems. Only the immediate exigency of farm relief prevents the President from sending this 'to Congress a couple of weeks ago. <br> Foreign Affiars Soon <br> Foreign affairs are beginning to get closer attention from the new Administration, now that the more pressing domestic problems seem on their why to solution. The oppointment of Norman H. Davis as a general European representative of the Government, with the rank of Ambassador, is hailed as indicating Mr. Roosevelt's appreciation of the good relations which Mr. Davis has established in Europe in the past two years as the American delegate to the disarmament conference, the world economic conference and other international gatherings. <br> There is a good deal more to the international situation than $i_{s}$ apparimportance is the question of the ro the war debts owing to the United (Concluded on Last page) <br> CONSERVATIVE <br> Reliable <br> ionalfßank <br> rd, Texas <br> or Everybody ent. |
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## Economics Headlights

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 Administration by new pepers noved ${ }^{\text {dividuals }}$
 velts than were anticipated when the



Under che preest banking plem Thater mithout exprees peemisision
 this stipulation may be removed with in a thort time.
The President expects to have his
$\$ 500,000,000$ economy drive actually in opination bonomy thive ot cually Sexingss are to be made ent follow: compenation:s :12,0,000,000 in in owered

 Sou,00 in nee rreenae trom beer, and Tederal guacoline tax tumber of mon will be put The eumber of men who will be put nount of taxes acerving to the govern Even taking the lowast tifures. a
onsiderable amount of employment


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account. Salient teatures of President Roose Apropo, ooo,000 unemplogment relief
mproprimion to be tued in internal
mond the establishment
 It was expected that prices-secuu
ot, particiarly would rive at the e
of the bank mortatorium, because
Tenewed con dirculation. Prices did-and, to the eur
prise of some areapparenty holding
otheir new levels.
 feult to present a surveco of business
onditions in meneral. because the the
rrief time that has elapeed since the holidays, and the fact that a period
nust pass before emprovement, iven
if startect, is reflecected in business It startion
$\qquad$
$\qquad$STEEL-Good resistance to bank.
thg erises demonstrated. Operations
have been downard, but not so in.have been downward,

AUTOMOBILES-Much optimism
 pubiie deenire to convert money inta
goods will be a boon to the induatry
soles strong before the moratoriumreports since too incomplete to be re.
liable. OL-C Conitions, still chatik, the tion, pricee

Public shool reorganization is pro-
vided in Senate bill No. 387 , reporte focarably wo the Senate. Itu principa
feate e is that it makes the county
the unit for administrative purposes , Administratio
By Raymond H. Nichols
Austin, March $27-$ The Senate ha
started toward final adoption a con started toward final adoption a con-
stitutional amendment which pro
poses to arbitrarily limit the expendi poses to arbitrarily limit the expendi-
tures of the State government to $\$ 10$ per capita per year. The basis of cal.
culating the maximum of expenditures culating the maximum of expenditures
for any given year is the preceding
United States census. This would Onited States census. This would
mean that increasess could be made only once each ten years. The made
census gave Texas a population of census gave Texas a population of
$5,800,00$ plus. The adoption of the 5,800,00 plus. The adoption of the
amendment in its present form would
limit State government expenditures limit State government expenditure
to approximately $258,000,000$ annually The adoption of this amendment
ould bring expenditures back to the level of 1927 . Doubtless some amend ments will be made before final ac-
tien is taken. Another amendment has been in erduced in the House that would low
the limit of State ad valorem (property) tax to 57 cents on the 1800
valuation. At present the limit is 77 eents, divided as follows; 35 cents for
shools, 35 cents for general revenue
purposes and 7 cents Confederate pen tion tax. This amendment would leave
the sehool and Conteder vies as they are now and would re
duce the amount of the levy for gen duce the amount of the levy for gen-
ear purposes to 15 cents, instead of
the present figure of 35 cents. These two amendments, with others
whieh are under consideration prever which are under consideration, provid
for reorganization of county govern
ment, together with legislation proment, together with legislation pro
posing a reorganization of the com jor items in an economy program in-
tended to extend beyond the period of Existing districts will continue to
function so far as taxes, bond issues, board of seven trustees, elected by
popular vote for terms of six years,
and a county superintendent, elected This county board would exercise
he functions now required of district trustess. Distriet school taxes would
continue to be levied, ellected and
expended, as at present. Bond issues
would remin distriets. There would be no pooling
of finances or outstanding bond issues Essentially the measure is one for
ounty unit administration and is in ended to co-ordinate and reduce the
est of supervision and administra cost of supervision and amens. At present
there are approximately. 7800 school there are approximately, 7800 schoo
districts in Texas, with 28,000 trus
tees, expending $\$ 80,000,000$ of the taxpayer

That there is unavoidable waste as lossely organized as the publie
school system of Texas cannot be doubted. Savings as a result of eo-
ordinated administration would be considerable. It is eliomed would be aries of temehers coold be inacreceed.

## in major producing arears anticipatea COPPER-Production in COPPER-Production in 1932 was 294,000 tons, consumption 300,000 tons This is indicative of the position of This is indicative of the position of the induustry now. Production has been regulated to demand; principal prob regulated to demand; principas pron lem is surplus stocks on hand which at end of last year totaled 650,000 tons. RETAIL TRADE-Sharp improve- ments occured recently and sentiment <br> Prices for FARM PRODUCTS have strengthened, in accord with the gen <br> 



> WORLD'S
> LOWEST PRICED
> FULL SIZE SIX CYLINDER CLOSED CARS

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\text { coupe } \\
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## a New and additional liam of chevrolet sixes

- Now-for the first time in motor car history, you
can buy a full-size six-cylinder coupe for as littleas $\$ 445$ ! Now-you can also get a big 5-passenger Cher coach for as little as $\$ 455$ ! The leader has broken all precedent by introducing an additional line of automobiles, the completely new Chevrolet Standard Six:world'slowest priced full-size six-cylinder closedcar !
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Like the popular Chevrolet Master Six-the new
struction. Safety plate glass in the windshield and indow ventilators. A smooth, spirited, six-cylinder engine. A silent second transmission. A rugged, full-size chassis. And modern streamlined styling that instantly tells the world: "This is a fine, quality automobile."
Have you seen this new Chevrolet Standard Six? Have you sat in it-driven it-compared the prices? Unless you do these things, you can't possibly appreciate what a wonderful value $\$ 445$ buys today. A Fisher Body car, a full-size, fast-stepping six-completely worthy of the greatest name in low-price transportation-CHEVROLET:

CHEVROLET STANDARD SIX RAY MOTOR COMPANY
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THE BAIRD STAR, BAIRD, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1933


