

CISCO—Pop., 10,214; 1,620 feet above sea; good water; paved streets; 41 schools; 5 rail exits; minimum of malaria and typhoid.

# THE CISCO



# AMERICAN

EASTLAND COUNTY—Area, 925 square miles; pop., 60,000; cotton, fruit, poultry and oil production.

VOL. II—NO. 52

CISCO, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1923

\$1.50 PER YEAR—TEN PAGES

# STARKEY TRIAL UNDER WAY

## Cisco's Dry Goods and Ready to Wear Stores and Those Who Operate Them

Cisco has fourteen dry goods and ready-to-wear stores. They are all headed by men and women who have worked themselves up from the ranks, so to speak. None of them were born with the proverbial silver spoon in their mouths.

**Patton & Williams**  
Patton & Williams Men's Furnishings store was first established by M. G. Cooper in the building now occupied by the Variety store. It was bought by the present owners in April, 1919, and later moved to its present handsome quarters.

Carl Patton was born June 22, 1893, at Collinsville, Texas. After attending Fort Worth university, he sold shoes at different times for two large concerns of that city, for about two years, after which he went into business for himself at Spur, Texas, September, 1912. Mr. Patton still owns that business. He married Miss Erma Baker of Dallas and they now have two children, Carl Baker, age 4, and Ned, about six months old.

S. A. Williams, the other partner, was born in Laredo, Texas, November, 1892. He was graduated at Baylor university, taking the science A. B. degree, later taking two years engineering work in A. & M. college. He was assistant cashier in the Spur National bank. Mr. Williams married Miss Mary Dickerson of Abilene. They have a little daughter, Mary Elizabeth, about 8 months of age.

Both Williams and Patton served in the army, Williams in the aviation department and Patton in the department of finance, after which they both came to Cisco and bought their present business, which is as its name indicates, a men's furnishing store. Besides themselves, they employ Odwin Cate as clerk.

**Cecil's Cash Store**  
Cecil Lotief, proprietor of Cecil's Cash store, was born in Lebanon, near the famous "Cedars of Lebanon" of the Holy Land, May 19, 1888. He came to Tyler, Texas, in 1904, where he worked in a candy store and learned the business. Two years later, he went to Dallas and engaged in the candy business for himself. In 1916 he moved to Healdton, Okla., and went into the dry goods business. Came to Cisco in 1919 and established the Famous store in the Clark grocery building and later moved to his present location, where he founded the present Cecil's Cash Store. Joe Lotief, Mrs. Edna Metcalf and Miss Ruth Burney are employed in his store.

**Everybody's Store**  
O. D. Bibby, proprietor of Everybody's Store, was born in Little Rock, Ark., April 27, 1882. He came to Cisco in 1904 and clerked for the G. B. Kelly Dry Goods company. In 1909 he married Miss Ethel Leverage. They have one son, Dause, age 12. He established his present business in 1916. His clerks are Earl Bibby, Allen Bibby, Mrs. W. W. Manning, Miss Lillian Jobe. He also operates a branch store at Eastland.

**The Style Shop**  
Mrs. Ida Kennon, owner of Mrs. Kennon's Style Shop, was born in Illinois, but moved to Kansas at an early age. She learned the millinery business in St. Louis, where she made "Gold Medal" hats for a long time. She later worked in Kansas City in the same line. She came to Cisco in December, 1919, and was with the Famous store for a while. She established her present millinery and ready-to-wear business in March, 1922. She employs Mrs. Cecil Stevens, Mrs. Webb Duval, Mabel Lattin, and her two daughters, Helen and Vina Gould.

**Boaz Dry Goods Company**  
A. Boaz, of the Boaz Dry Goods company, is a native of Syria, and born in 1883. He came to Alexander, La., about 25 years ago, where he went into business. Later he moved to Bridgeport, Texas, and in 1915 he moved to Bridgeport, where he still is. He is also conducted a branch store at Eastland. He was married to Miss Mary in 1901. They have five children, Oscar, Rosie, Mary, Fred and Julia Anette. The Boaz store was established in 1922. The clerks are Paul Boaz, Rosie Boaz and Young.

**Ward & Company**  
Ward, the senior member of the firm, was born January 15, 1870, in Tenn. Came to Breckenridge, 1884, entering the grocery business in 1888. He married

Miss Callie Dabney of Thorp Springs in 1891. Four children were born to them, only Guy, the oldest, living to be grown. Mr. Ward came to Cisco in 1892 and entered the dry goods business and in 1905, with his uncle, Gus Ward, organized the Cisco Banking company, becoming its first president. At the time of this organization, the Wards were partners in the dry goods firm of Ward & Co. Later A. J. traded his bank stock to his uncle for the entire stock. At one time he was partner with E. B. Gude. His present business was established in 1922, when he bought the stock of J. W. Babb. Guy Ward, the junior member of the firm, was born at Breckenridge, June 22, 1893. He was taken into business with his father in 1915. He went into the grocery business in 1918, but sold out to Bible & Chaffin in 1919. Sold life insurance for one year, and then moved to Mexico, where he engaged in the auto accessory business for a while until taking pneumonia, he closed out the business and returned to Cisco, again going into business with his father. In August, 1913, he married Miss Alma Davenport of Eastland. They have two children, Guy junior, aged 9 years, and Callie Lee, aged 5. Besides themselves they employ Mrs. A. J. Ward, Mrs. W. R. Daniels, Mrs. Della Heath and Mrs. Gene Bell as clerks.

**Cisco Variety Store**  
E. J. Wende, the senior member of the firm, was born three miles south of Cisco, January 7, 1886. After doing all kinds of farm work he became a clerk for the G. B. Kelly Dry Goods company, where he worked for six years. He bought Everybody's store in 1916, selling out to Mr. Bibby in 1919, at which time he organized the present business. In 1911 he married Miss Martha Weiser, of Lexington, Texas. They have two children, Arthur, aged 9, and Reuben, aged 4. Mrs. Katie Richardson, the junior member, was born in Magazine, Ark., but moved to Comanche, Texas, when three years of age. Her parents soon moved to Cisco, where she grew up, graduating from the public schools in 1909. She married the next year. She worked in a newspaper office for two years, and for the past ten years, has worked in dry goods and variety stores. In 1919 she went into the Cisco Variety store with Mr. Wende. She has three living children, Ruby Kate, Glenn and Gladys.

They employ as clerks Mrs. Howard D'Spain, Miss Louise Gerhardt, and the three daughters of Mrs. Richardson, Ruby Kate, Glenn and Gladys.

**Kleiman Dry Goods Co.**  
L. Kleiman was born in Roumania, Russia, 1868. Came to Galveston in 1914 and went into business, later coming to Eastland with the Globe Dry Goods company, and in February, 1922, established his present business. He has been in Eastland county five years and likes it fine, but thinks Cisco best of all. He was so well pleased that he recently moved his branch store at Breckenridge to Cisco. He repeats that he has found no place that he likes so well as Cisco. While in Russia, he married Miss Rebecka Levyn. They have three children, Morris, Eda and Manuel. The latter is manager of the store at this place. They employ as clerks Lonnie Taylor, Miss Clyde Tomlinson, Miss Beulah Anderson and Master Sam Lead.

**The Model**  
M. Polsky was born in Odessa, Russia, a large city on the black sea, May 2, 1871. Came to Chicago when about fifteen years of age and worked in a lumber yard for a while and later in the stock yards. Then went to St. Louis, where he clerked in a store. In 1892, he came to Cuero, Texas, where he established a clothing store. He went to Coffeyville, Kansas, where he was in business for five or six years and thence to Wichita, Kansas, and, in 1919, came to Cisco and established his present business, which is a men's and boys' clothing and furnishing store. In 1898 he married Miss Fannie Smismann, of St. Louis, and they have one son, Walter, who helps manage the store at Cisco. Mr. Polsky has a branch store at Breckenridge and extensive oil interests. Besides the family, the clerks are Jesse Byron and E. M. Lackey.

**Morris Simon, Men's Furnishings**  
Morris Simon is a native of Iowa, and has spent most of his life in Arizona and New Mexico. Eighteen years

ago he married Miss Elizabeth Bassist, of McDade, Texas. One child, Louise, age 8 years, has been born to them. Morris came to Cisco in 1920, and bought his present business property, where he established his men's clothing and furnishing store. The Simons are very fond of Cisco.

**Boston Store**  
The Boston Store was established by Sam Nedley in 1922. The bankrupt stock was sold last week to Perkins Dry Goods Co., who in turn sold it to T. E. Hanshaw. The present bankrupt sale is being conducted by the L. L. Stone Sales Co. The business was bought by Mr. Hanshaw for the location, which will be used for another line of business. According to Mr. Stone the present sale will only continue for a limited time, when the remaining stock will be shipped elsewhere and a different line will be installed as a permanent business.

**The Fashion**  
The owner, M. Ledford, is a native of Illinois. She worked in ladies' ready-to-wear establishments in Kansas City and elsewhere. She came to Cisco in 1919 and founded the present business. She employs Mrs. Frank Bell and Miss Mamie Kerwin.

**John H. Garner's**  
Jno. H. Garner was born in Lawrence, Tennessee, and when quite a young man came to Cisco on a visit to his kinfolks, the Cleggs. He liked the country and began work in Mancill Bros., hardware store. He then clerked for R. F. Davis and later became a partner with him in the dry goods business. December 21, 1898, he married Miss Julia Turner, daughter of Rev. S. W. Turner, pastor of the Methodist church at that time. They have two children, Turner who is active in the management of the business, and Dorothy, who has not yet finished her school days. For twenty-five years Mr. Garner has been a leading business man in Cisco. He now owns a chain of stores, nine in number, and has found the buying end of such importance that he recently moved to Dallas where he has established special buying connections which will enable him to better handle his immense business for his department store here, as well as at the other points. H. S. Drumwright is the manager of the department store at this place, and while he has only been here four years, he has become immensely popular with the people as well as a very valuable man to the store. Other clerks are the Misses Ellen Bacon, Ruby Love, Gertrude McCanlies, Lucile Bedford, Tommie Cochran, Hazel Atkinson, Loma Bedford, Mrs. B. Bedell, Mrs. Blasingame, Mrs. Tom Mashburn, Mrs. Fred Watson, Nick Miller, Harry Howell and Everett Sortar.

**E. J. Barnes Dry Goods Co.**  
E. J. Barnes was born in Kentucky, but was reared in Comanche, Texas, where his father, William Barnes, now living with him, was in business for many years. He operated a store for the Texas and Pacific Coal and Oil company, of Thurber, for several years. In 1916 he married Miss Margaret Terbet, of Thurber. Came to Cisco in November, 1919, and bought out G. B. Kelly, later moving to his present location, where he now has a large department store, employing the following people: Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Dupriest, Mrs. Geo. Anderson, Miss Edna Roan, Miss Eula Howell and Miss Ethel McCann. E. J. comes of a remarkable family. From both sides of his house comes long-lived ancestry, many of them ranging around the century mark and still living.

**Stedman Will Preach To General Public On Elks Lawn Sunday at 8 P. M.**  
Rev. Frank Stedman, pastor of the local Episcopal church, will hold services on the Elks lawn at Fifth and E. avenue Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "Our flag and What Its Colors Mean."

There will be special music and Mr. Stedman asks the presence of all those who do not have religious engagements elsewhere. The meeting will be held outdoors because of the warm weather.

**ENNIS MAN'S FREAK TOMATO**  
Ennis, June 27.—D. F. Brooks is showing a freak tomato which has grown and twisted around like a sausage. It is 17 1/8 inches long and 1 1/4 inches around.

## New Body Will Be of Service to Public as Well as to Merchants

An organization to be known as the Retail Merchants and Credit association was formed in Cisco Wednesday night and becomes operative at once. Officers of the association are as follows:

- H. S. Drumwright, president.
- E. J. Barnes, vice president.
- Letha Eager, secretary.
- Trustees—Paul Butler, W. H. Morse, E. B. Gude, A. D. Anderson and J. T. McCarty.

Officers will be maintained in connection with the chamber of commerce and the principal function of the association will be to provide intelligent credit ratings, the lack of which has been a serious handicap to local merchants for a long time, as well as a frequent source of embarrassment to a large portion of the buying public.

## Christians Anticipate a Great Time at Belton in July—Ciscosans Will Go

Rev. E. H. Holmes, pastor of the Cisco Christian church, as well as a large number of his congregation, are arranging to attend the Texas Christian encampment, at Belton, July 15 to 29. A leadership training school is conducted at the encampment, and each morning the first week there will be Bible school work, led by S. W. Hutton, southwestern superintendent of Young People's Work. The morning hours of the second week will be devoted to Christian Endeavor school of methods, directed by Jack Hupertz, state superintendent of Christian Endeavor.

There will be preaching each day by Evangelist Charles R. Scoville and the advance advertising says: "Camping, free water, lights, fuel, cubs, fishing, boating swimming in the big natatorium and restaurant on the grounds. Bring your blanket and pillow."

## Distinguished Mason Is Now in 84th Year and Is Still Hale and Active

BRYAN, June 27.—Gen. Henry Bates Stoddard, Bryan's most distinguished citizen, celebrated his eighty-third birthday Tuesday. Gen. Stoddard has been a resident of Bryan since the Civil war, landing here in October, 1865, and through all of the intervening years has been a leading and influential citizen. He is the most distinguished Mason in Texas, being past grand master of Knights Templar of the United States of America and the Islands of the Sea. He is also a 33 degree Mason.

## Watermelons Scarce And Are Selling at \$1,100 Per Carload, New York

CHICAGO, June 27.—Extreme heat in many sections of the country increased the demand last week for the already scarce watermelon and carlot prices rose to \$1,000 or above in New York and Pittsburgh, according to the weekly fruit and vegetable review of the federal bureau of agricultural economics issued today. The price range in New York City was \$4.50 to \$1,100.

The forecast for watermelon production in nine early states, gives a total of 36,000,000 melons compared with 56,600,000 in 1922. The week's shipments averaged 150 cars a day against about 675 cars for the corresponding week last year.

Officials estimate reduce Georgia output of 13,000 cars last year to 50 per cent this year. At this time of year in 1922 that state had shipped 4,000 cars against only 20 marketed to date this season. After Florida and Georgia, Texas appears the next important early melon state with a probable crop not far below that of 1922, but shipments have been delayed. Texas Tom Watson's of 26-pound average weight brought \$800 a car in Kansas City.

## SAVE THE CROPS

County Agent R. H. Bush has received 900 pounds of poison with which to combat insect activities on vegetables. This poison has been proven valuable in saving crops from insects, and can be had at twenty-four cents a pound. Mr. Bush has some of the poison at the Cisco chamber of commerce and will gladly instruct anyone in its use.

WANTED—Will take care of piano for use of it during summer months. Phone 30. 52

THE JURY

W. E. Abernathy, barber, Desdemona.
J. W. Baker, laborer, Eastland.
J. E. Hart, ice plant employe, Cisco.
S. D. Phillips, barber, Gorman.
A. H. Morris, farmer, Rising Star.
G. C. Hammit, farmer, Eastland.
A. E. Garza, grocer, Ranger.
S. C. Clay, farmer, Eastland.
W. A. Welch, farmer, Pleasant Hill.
Ross Penn, farmer, Cisco.
R. H. Abell, teamster, Desdemona.
B. F. Speegle, farmer, Nimrod.

The jury has been secured and the trial of Louis J. Starkey, charged with the murder of Pet Brown, is now in full swing in Judge Davenport's court at Eastland.

When the case was called Wednesday morning, B. W. Patterson, of Cisco, and Carl Springer, of Eastland, lawyers for the defense, asked that the case be continued because of the absence of J. T. Silvers, a negro witness. Judge Davenport held that counsel for the defense had not exercised proper diligence in securing this witness and stated the trial would proceed.

The Ku Klux Klan was injected at the very outset of the proceedings, when Joe Burkett, for the state, asked the first venireman—W. A. Sutton, of Gorman—if he was a member of the klan. Attorney Patterson objected, but Attorney Burkett insisted that the state had a right to lay any basis it saw fit for peremptory challenges. Burkett said:

"If necessary, we expect to prove that the defendant in this case is a klansman."

"I will permit the question to be asked," the court said, to which the defense excepted.

"Well, Mr. Sutton, are you a klansman?" asked Attorney Burkett.

"I don't think the question is fair, although I am not one," the venireman answered.

Sutton was finally challenged for cause by the defense when he said that the grand jury had returned an indictment charging murder and that this would be considered by him as evidence in the case.

After a bitter all afternoon siege of examining veniremen, Judge Davenport declared a recess of 45 minutes for supper. Four jurors had been chosen out of 30 examined. The defense had used eight of its peremptory challenges and the state three.

At the night session three more jurors were secured, making seven in all. Thursday morning the venire had been exhausted by the time the eleventh juror was secured, whereupon Judge Davenport instructed Sheriff J. D. Barton to summon fifteen additional citizens. The fourth man examined—B. F. Speegle—was accepted as the twelfth and last juror.

## Atlanta Officers of Ku Klux Klan Seize All Records and Regalia of San Antonio Klan

SAN ANTONIO, June 28.—Representatives of Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans of the Ku Klux Klan yesterday seized all the records and regalia of chapter No. 31 here and turned them over to Grand Goblin and Titan Cameron of Province No. 5.

Klansmen declare that the action is a result of the attitude taken here in leading the Texas klan in their fight for a more democratic form of klan rule. It is also stated that the charter of the klan here will probably be revoked by Atlanta headquarters because of the local attitude.

Similar action by the parent organization against Texas chapters prominent in Grand Kleagle Keeling's revolt against klan "kaiserism" is expected by members here within the next two or three days.

**Called Rebel Leader**  
Following the meeting last night the imperial wizard announced the "firing" of Grand Kleagle Keeling from his office because of his activities as leader of the rebel forces.

"The firing" of Keeling was accepted by the revolting klansmen as the signal from Wizard Evans and his party for relentless war which they predict will result in a split up of the klan into two separate organizations.

The revolters demand a revision of the klan constitution which will provide for a more democratic way of selecting klan officers, claiming that the present system permits officers to perpetuate themselves; an explanation of the disposition of huge klan profits derived from the sale of regalia and the elimination of internal strife and bickering at klan headquarters in Atlanta.

of Imperial Wizard Evans declare that the revolters assisted in framing the present constitution and therefore it should not be changed.

**Two Meetings Held**  
During Imperial Wizard Evans's visit here yesterday two separate klan meetings were held. One was in session called by the grand goblin of the state, Ralph Cameron, and which Evans was supposed to attend in the afternoon but did not, nor did Cameron.

Instead Evans held a separate session with his followers, numbering approximately 50, in another place. The huge mass meeting which he finally attended last night had been called several weeks ago.

According to announcement made today by klan officials Emperor William Joseph Simmons will arrive here some time Saturday to conduct a mass meeting of klansmen in an effort to pour oil upon the troubled waters riled by Evans during his visit here yesterday. Evans left here last night, his destination unknown.

**Evans for Amendment**  
Imperial Wizard Evans of the Ku Klux Klan, who will speak in Fort Worth Friday, favors the amendment to the constitution of the klan providing for election of imperial officers by popular vote, just as much as the so-called "revolters" do, according to a high official of the Fort Worth klan, who said he was authorized to speak for the klan by M. Evans less than two days ago.

Such an amendment cannot possibly be adopted, however, regardless of the personal position of Mr. Evans on the matter, until September, 1924, if it is adopted at all, the Fort Worth klansman declared.



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CISCO AMERICAN

## BUSINESS TRUE TO FORM

A few years ago a young man would apprentice himself for several years to an artisan in the trade to which he wished to devote his life work and here he would labor incessantly and faithfully without thought of financial gain—his whole ambition was to master his trade, with the dreamland in the distance rosette with pictures of his own business and fortune.

He did not see this as an accomplishment for one year, nor two, nor ten, nor twenty-five years; but he saw the fulfillment of his dreams at the end of forty years of a patient, gradual, steady climb; and he became more absorbed in the character and beauty of his climb than he did in his objective.

In those days men employed their time in an honest, patient effort to conduct their business on a small margin of profit, sandwiched in between quiet, colorful hours in the enjoyment of the society of loved ones and friends.

Those days produced strong, steady, indomitable characters who moved—slowly, perhaps—but persistently against obstacles which required years to accomplish.

Today, things are different. We have lost sight of the character of the climb, and have become obsessed with the notion that the fortune must be made in a day; and that profits must pile up accordingly. This has made our business men conscienceless, and has produced a nervous, agitated business mind that frets under restraint, and flies off at a tangent if the fortune is not made in a day!

Cities and counties and states are bonding, drawing on the rights of the future that they may show forth the evidence of prosperity before prosperity has come. That beautiful and well-kept city that is beautified and well-kept on the credit of the future is as far from being prosperous as that citizen who rides in a Packard car, supports his family in the most expensive society on the money he has been able to borrow on a bet against his future.

Back in the days of our often admired and referred to Garfield, the transition period was just rising over the horizon. He trained men's minds on gain, gain, gain, and these minds became fixed, when he said to that group of Ohio students: "The business man is not concerned with cost and sales prices—the margin is the important thing!"

Taking this as a criterion for business, the master business minds have gone forth on margins and disregarded all except the margins, and have built in a year fabulous fortunes—such as the mind of Croesus never dreamed of.

A market gambler goes into the stock exchange and reaps millions in a day, and then goes forth to reap additional millions through the gullibility of the public.

The butcher today must pay for a high-powered car every two years, and he must have the luxuries on a six-months' business career that once was associated with the ripe and mature efforts of a patient, thrifty man of forty years business experience.

So it is all along the line. There is coming a reckoning, and that reckoning shall even things up again.

The most important and essential thing to society is not the fortune a man has amassed—it is the character of man his efforts have produced.

The wisest and most wholesome thing that could obtain among men would be that condition that would make it impossible for a man to wake up rich some morning, by virtue of inheritance or through the investment of a small sum in a get-rich-quick scheme, and would make

wealth and preferment the goal only attainable after years and years of patient, persistent effort.

No man should be able to make a million in a year, nor a fortune in ten years in any business; but it should be possible for any man with reasonable application of intelligence to amass a competence within thirty or forty years—or sooner!

The case with which some amass a fortune today is the thing that leaves 85 per cent of our people at the age of 65, dependent on the public's or kinfolk's charity!

### CHEAP ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

M. H. Aylesworth, executive manager of the National Electric Light association, in an address to delegates attending the convention of the middle west division, in St. Louis, said that the work of electric utility concerns would not be done until cheap power is furnished to farms, howsoever distant farms may be from the generating station. The farm wife, he said, is entitled to the work-saving facilities which the city wife has.

The farmer must have cheap power, he stated, for running machinery, and the farm wife must have washing machines, electric irons and other conveniences.

The farm will have electric power. Power will either come by transmission from a distance or it will be generated in a county, or district and will be distributed by copper wire into hundreds of thousands of adjacent houses and grounds. The farmer brought the telephone out into the country, along the highways and across fields, and he will obtain electric power.

Farm life is not so desultory as it was a few years ago. The farmer has the radio, the telephone, the phonograph, the motion picture and the automobile. In many respects farm life is happier, more pleasant and more easeful than city life.

## PURE DEMOCRACY A FAILURE

(Philadelphia Record)  
There is room for honest differences of opinion as to whether this should be a government such as Lincoln dreamed—a pure democracy—or a republic such as President Taft and other reactionaries have hoped to see developed. But there can scarcely be any difference of opinion as to the trend of the present administration away from a pure democracy.

(Waco Times-Herald)  
The American government is not founded in and on pure democracy. It was not meant to be a pure democracy; the fathers builded against that, and why? Because a pure democracy was then an admitted failure, and so Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Jackson and Polk and all the rest gave adherence to representative democracy under severe restraints. But Mr. Lincoln thought differently. He announced the doctrine of government of the people, by the people and for the people, with the majority determining the general course. And that is Mr. Bryan's idea, and hence the great and radical change in the spirit and practice of the democratic party. Government rests upon the consent of the governed, of course, but a pure democracy allows for no limitation on power; it gravitates constantly toward the center and takes no cognizance of inalienable rights. A great change has taken place in our political thinking, fellow-citizens, and this is the explanation of much of the unrest today. "Slavery," says Bishop Galloway, which existed in all but one of the states when the union was formed, and in 15 of them when the war began, was the occasion, but not the cause of the lamented conflict. The advocates of pure democracy are now attacking the supreme court of the United States; they are insisting that the congress shall not be interfered with in its interpretations of popular will. They are voting subsidies for all sorts of benevolences, despite the constitution, and they insist that their action shall be final. It is the way of pure democracy; nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of the majority. Life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness are under the direct control of the majority—that is pure democracy. It destroyed the ancient republics. Representative democracy, on the other hand, admits the rule of the people, but that rule is subject to proper restraints; it recognizes that both minorities and individuals have rights which can not be taken away without doing violence to just principles; it clings tenaciously to that statement of the great declaration that "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain INALIENABLE rights, to SECURE which governments are instituted among men, deriving their JUST powers from the consent of the governed."

Three ministers engaged seats at the Dempsey-Gibbons fight to "see exactly what takes place at this prize-fight." It is suspected that all others who attend will be animated by the same motive.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.

Statistics are said to show that a college professor's chances of long life are better than a blacksmith's. A college professor never has to shoe mules. He only teaches them.—Detroit Free Press.

### FOR SALE

House and lot, 112 West Sixth street, Cisco, Texas. Address J. A. Dowdy, Stanton, Texas. 52

## Why Hesitate ?

Many people need glasses and know it, but just keep putting it off. They think glasses will make them look odd or old, and that wearing them will be a great deal of trouble; when as a matter of fact properly fitted glasses add to rather than detract from the appearance. Also, the comfort one gets from wearing much-needed glasses is far greater than the inconvenience.

After one experiences the real comfort from the wearing of properly fitted glasses, they would miss their glasses quite as perceptibly as they would miss their shoes.

Come in and get our expert advice. We make no charge for consultation.

# W. I. Ghormley

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GLASSES THAT GIVE SATISFACTION

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## Texas Produced 8,244,459 Barrels of Crude Oil In April — Eastland Co. Fifth

During the month of April pipe line companies in Texas gathered 8,244,459 barrels of crude oil from the various fields in the state according to figures secured from the pipe lines and compiled by the Oil and Gas division of the railroad commission. It is a slight increase over the number of barrels gathered during the previous month.

These figures show that Wichita county was first with 1,848,797 barrels, Limestone county second with 1,846,432 barrels, Stephens county third with 863,862 barrels, Harris county fourth with 733,944 barrels, and Eastland county fifth with 617,700 barrels. A commission statement showing the name of the county and the number of barrels gathered in each, follows:

County	Barrels
Erazoria	588,047.07
Chambers	10,931.88
Clay	3,813.78
Coleman	1,179.76
Cemanche	137,541.76
Eastland	617,700.14
Fort Bend	32,139.30
Hardin	215,692.23
Harris	733,944.60
Jack	2,274.22
Jefferson	26,295.44
Liberty	494,853.48
Limestone	1,846,432.33
Marion	73,519.46
Matagorda	1,327.85
Navarro	110,595.56
Orange	294,545.24
Palo Pinto	29,574.92
Shackelford	83,407.91
Stephens	863,862.42
Young	207,184.93
Webb	17,678.76
Wichita	1,848,797.22
Williamson	3,120.84

Total barrels gathered 8,244,459.80

### HOUSEHOLD HINT

"Sandy, lad," said McDougal to his son, "you're getting marrit th' mornin'. Here's a wee moose trap for ye. If there's anything a woman hates more than a moose, 'tis a moose trap. Take the auld man's advice, Sandy, an' set it every night when ye gang to bed. Then put the siller from yer pocket under the spring." American Legion Weekly.

### TRIPLETT COMPANY

Oil and Real Estate Investments  
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and in a short time it will be yours.

If you have delayed placing your order because of the cash outlay necessary—you need wait no longer.

If you have been depriving your family and yourself of the pleasures and benefits of a car because you felt that you could not afford it—order now and know that it will not work any hardship on you. Use the

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## Weekly Purchase Plan

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### Common Sense in Federal Taxation

(F. G. Swanson, Attorney, Wichita Falls)

There is an old saying, that one does not throw a theory up against a condition. However, it arrived, and whatsoever may have brought it about, whatever is, is.

There is no use sidestepping, wobbling or crawling. In the end, those who dance pay the fiddler.

In the United States we almost unanimously voted war, a lot of other things, and each and all cost money, and for many of them there were repeated bond issues. The bonds will all have to be paid. The proper attitude toward them all, is that of common sense business as might be the expected action of a common sense, and honest business man.

In discussing taxes, many people mention first those of the federal government. In this connection almost all either cuss or discuss the surtaxes. Some favor taxation altogether on the ability to pay from the viewpoint of the one who is not able to pay. On this theory, many ultra-radicals, seemingly, advocate what amounts to almost confiscation of principal in extra high surtax rates; a number, both of those who have the income to be compelled to pay highest rates, and also some economists favor a very low surtax, to encourage, as they say, all possible business. Space is too precious to justify extended discussion. We dispose of the surtax on what appears common sense to the writer, by calling attention to some of those existing facts. First among these is that there was provided an almost inexhaustible dumping ground in tax-exempt securities for all of the larger fortunes that could be buried.

Having thus provided a dumping ground or investment to include all of the larger fortunes, on a basis that insures absolutely safe returns of a minimum of 4 per cent, and without law or power of law to confiscate such fortunes, can there be any possible justice in any tax measure that deprives those carrying the load of industry and commerce of at least a somewhat larger return on invested capital to compensate in part for the larger risks run as compared with tax-exempt bonds paying from 3-1/2 per cent to 4-1/4 per cent returns? Fact number two might be said to be the business condition that provides that few investments paying above 10 per cent are possible without large risks. Then agreeing that 10 per cent is maximum reasonable safe business risk in Texas does it not follow that maximum surtax and normal federal tax should be such as to allow fortunes without limit invested in business at this rate to make at least an extra per cent or preferably two above the money of the idlers invested without risk in government bonds.

Then on basis of maximum return on any reasonable safe investment of 10 per cent, and the condition of market for safety without tax, that allows 4 per cent approx without risk, it follows that maximum normal and surtax should not exceed 40 per cent of income, to those carrying the business load as against an absolutely safe 4-1/4 per cent to those carrying no load at all beyond work of clipping coupons for bonds?

Whatever the views of any individual on any theory of taxation, and we all have various views, and many of us different views than expressed here, had no burying ground been provided for war fortunes and fortunes of idlers who assume no responsibility of society in any manner, does it not follow that fact number three is that however unpalatable to anyone, the maximum reasonable tax and surtax was fixed in status of outstanding bonds not subject to taxation? Whatever the theoretical views on tax matters ignoring the existing disagreeable (perhaps) facts, can anyone argue that it is fair to levy taxes on surtax rates that forbid business being run with any assurance whatever of securing income obtainable without risk by investment in tax-exempt bonds? Assuming a negative answer as only possible answer in justice to those who carry on business, it follows that normal and surtax rates should not exceed around

46 per cent to give business men an even break with the idlers and war fortunes buried in tax-exempt securities.

In line with the preceding, it is noted that the secretary of the treasury is exploiting a larger total tax or last year's reduced surtax rates as compared with prior year at higher rates, or 50 per cent maximum against 65 per cent, or with normal tax added to 50 per cent against a 73 per cent maximum for year 1921. There may be various causes for the increased taxes aside from reduced surtax rates. But can anyone with common sense, and free from bias of prejudice against the ultra-rich argue that it is fair to tax those keeping the wheels of industry turning at higher rates than the idlers, parasites and makers of war fortunes for which an inexhaustible investment field was provided in tax-exempt bonds? Does it not follow that rebellion against this condition is now futile; that whatever action may be otherwise desired should have been thought of in war measures? Does one restore a broken pitcher by washing after he knocked it off the stand, that he had been more careful?

And is it not an also encouraging fact that there is probably no need for tax and surtax rates above maximum of 40 per cent? Cannot an increased inheritance tax recover a part of the lost ground—if any lost when tax-exempt bonds were issued? If then, cotton is only raised by planting it and caring for it, and returns from business only possible when business is possible, it there not a common-sense limit to tax rate?

#### LITTLE WORDS

It's just the little human touch  
That makes the game worth while,  
The little helpful words of praise,  
The small and cheery smile.  
Though success crown your efforts  
and  
You're near the higher peak—  
The Lord be thanked for kindly words  
Men did not fear to speak.  
When troubles daunt and sorrows  
sway,  
And all the world is wrong,  
When sunshine is obscured by rain,  
And silent is all song,  
It's mighty hard to pull ahead  
When hope is almost gone,  
But little words like these have  
helped—  
"Good work, old man, keep on!"  
It does not take much time to say  
A word or two of praise.  
And yet uncounted worth is there  
To help through cheerless days.  
And, Oh! the hearts that have gained  
hope  
When life was drear and bleak,  
From the kindly words, the cheering  
words,  
Men did not fear to speak.  
Poor old Germany keeps tottering  
from one successful bluff to another.  
—Milwaukee Leader.

#### CITY PEOPLE DRINKING MORE MILK

Did you consume 945 pounds of whole milk in some form or other last year? According to the United States department of agriculture, nearly 103 billion pounds of whole milk was used in 1922 in the production of butter, cheese, ice cream, milk chocolate and various other milk products, including 47 billion pounds consumed as milk. The quantity of whole milk used in 1921 was approximately 99 billion pounds, which includes 45 billion pounds consumed as milk.

Consumption of milk for household purposes increased from 49 gallons per capita in 1921 to 50 gallons in 1922, according to the department's figures. Consumption by city folks increased 2 gallons per capita, but lack of any increased consumption in rural communities pulled down the average increase for the country as a whole to 1 gallon.

A big increase in consumption of milk chocolate is shown, 100 million pounds of whole milk being used for this purpose in 1922 as compared with 40 million pounds in 1921.

The number of milk cows on farms January 1, 1923, is placed at 24,429,000 as compared with 24,082,000 cows on the farm January 1, 1922. To the average of these two figures is added 1,250,000 cows in towns, making a total of 25,505,000 milk cows producing approximately 103 billion pounds of whole milk or an average production of 4,020 pounds per cow. Average production per cow in 1921 was 3,945 pounds.

#### ONE ON THE JUDGE

In a magistrate's court the other day a witness was being examined in a case where the defendant was charged with breaking the windshield of an automobile with a large stone.  
"Was it as big as this book?" inquired the judge.  
"Why, yes, it was much larger."  
"Was it as big as these two books together?"  
"Much bigger."  
"Was it as large as my head?"  
"It was as long, but not so thick," replied the witness amid much laughter.—Forbes.

#### CORNERED AT LAST

The bazar was in full blast when a young man strolled around the stalls. He had no intention of buying anything. As he passed a tastefully decorated stall, the pretty saleswoman detained him.  
"Won't you buy a cigaret-holder?" she asked.  
"No, thank you, I don't smoke," was the curt reply.  
"Or a pen-wiper worked by my own hands?"  
"I don't write."  
"Then do have this nice box of chocolates."  
"I don't eat sweets."  
The young woman's patience was exhausted.  
"Sir," she said grimly, "will you buy this box of soap?"  
The young man paid up.—London Tid-Bits.

#### FORCED TO SLOW DOWN

A man nearly eighty years old walked ten miles from his home to an adjoining town. When he reached his destination he was greeted with some astonishment by an acquaintance.

"You walked all the way!" the latter exclaimed. "How did you get along?"

"Oh, first rate," the old man replied. "That is, I did until I came to a sign, 'Slow down to fifteen miles an hour.' That kept me back a bit."  
—London Weekly Telegraph.

Clerk—"I'd like to have you raise my salary."

Boss—"Well, don't worry. I've managed somehow to raise it every week so far, haven't I?"

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I have secured the services of a MARINELLO EXPERT of the Marinello Home School of Chicago, and will be glad to serve our patrons. Every phase of Beauty Culture by Competent Operators.

Mary Louise Beauty Shoppe

Call 323 for Appointment

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WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON THEM

Thomas Company is large enough to build a good tire. They operate no branch houses. No Salesmen. They sell to Jobbers direct from the factory, for cash. I am paying cash for my tires on arrival. The Water Is All Squeezed Out of the Cost. The Tire is Fully Guaranteed

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# I Now Have Charge of the B. & B. Filling Station

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## THE OLD HOME PLACE

Oh, the old home place where the lilacs used to grow and the beds of yellow marigolds were rich with golden glow, where we romped across the meadow lot or swung beneath the tree and the days were filled with laughter and the shouts of childish glee. With its little muslin curtains and their sprigs of scented bloom and the hit-or-miss rag carpet in the big front parlor room, with the happy little mother smiling at us from the door and the music of the footstep on the shining kitchen floor and the organ and the pictures and the air of homely grace and the lovings and the welcomes of the old home place. Oh, the songs we used to sing round the fireside bright and warm as we nestled close together and forgot the howling storm, and the pleasant road to Dreamland when we closed our sleepy eyes, and the hours of sweet oblivion, and daylight's glad surprise. We are scattered o'er the world and old Time has turned us gray and the house of Dad and Mother seems a million miles away; but how oft we long to see again each dear familiar face and to rest beneath the shelter of the old home place.

The complaint of high taxes seems to be general throughout the country, but there is a big difference in high taxes brought about through the foolish expenditure of money and taxes resulting from permanent, necessary improvements, such as good school buildings, good roads, good streets and adequate sewerage and water systems. In other words, money well spent is never wasted.

## PROSPERITY AND INEFFICIENCY

The Wall Street Journal criticises "the psychological reaction of the laboring man under improved conditions."

"It is a matter of economic history," says the Journal, "that every wage increase has occurred at a time of booming business and has been followed by curtailed efficiency. The worker who is in demand, and knows there is always a job for him, is not particular whether or not he gives the best there is in him."

Accordingly, the Journal finds that labor at present, while receiving two or three times the wages of 1913, is about 85 per cent as efficient as it was then.

Whether the figures are accurate or not, the general situation is probably about as represented. And the paper quoted might have gone a step farther and confessed that capital, as well as labor, gives less conscientious service for the big profits of boom times than it does for the little profits in dull times. Anyone who thinks the matter over will probably recall that the least efficient and economical service obtained from manufacturers and merchants in recent times was at the height of the war boom, and that there was marked improvement when the slump came a couple of years ago.

In short, it seems to be human nature to ease up on conscientious effort in a time of easy money. To the credit of business men, however, it must be said that they have continued the conscientious practices of adversity better than the mechanical trades have done.

There are many applicants for the great Technological college to be established in Texas and, of course, Cisco may not be the lucky one. On the other hand, did you ever stop and think how difficult it will be for the board to locate it elsewhere? Cisco is unquestionably more convenient to the centers of population and her water and fuel supplies are certainly the best.

## EXUBERANT AND EXULTANT HEALTH

Another doctor has come forward to declare that old age and not disease should be the principal cause of death among intelligent people. But he does not stop here. He foresees an era, near at hand, in which "health ideals will not stop at mere avoidance of invalidism, but will aim at exuberant and exultant health."

This is the only health ideal which is truly and finally worth while. The pulse-holders and the people who spend their days in "enjoying poor health," or who scurry like frightened rabbits from infection, are not getting any real joy out of life.

It is one thing just not to be sick. It is another to be consciously and triumphantly well. Fortunately for most people, if they will start in time there is no reason why they should not enjoy just this state of health and mind for many years. It is largely a matter of beginning early to cultivate sane physical and mental habits.

As science reveals the way to defeat the spread of contagion, it should be more and more possible for the individual who uses his head to control his body to keep that body in prime condition. But the first essential is to covet good health, exult in it, and to take pride in its possession as one of the most glorious treasures man can have.

## THIS IS THE AGE OF LIGHT

In more ways than one this is truly the age of light. In the physical sense, it is manifested in the statement by a public utilities concern that 500,000,000 incandescent electric light bulbs are in use in this country. The manufacture of the bulbs began in 1881, when 30,000 were produced, and since then the production has grown by leaps and bounds.

Five electric light bulbs for every man, woman and child in the United States and its possessions! Perhaps no single instrument is so essential to our everyday life, as this discovery of Thomas Edison, the inventive wizard. In even the most remote hamlet, the electric light is known. Its progress has kept pace with the telephone, in the use of both of which we lead the world.

## FRANK CRITICISM OF AMERICA

British visitors have been more or less noncommittal lately, perhaps in the interest of international amity; but once more comes a Briton who speaks his mind bluntly, as if trying to get a rise out of this benighted country. He is Mr. Ulric B. Walmsley of London. He seems to like our hospitality and our verandas, but nothing else. For instance:

He heartily disapproves of our telegraph poles. He considers the "hot dogs" eaten with such gusto at ball games as utterly "horrible."

Our landscapes, he finds, are "most untidy." His observations on that point are reminiscent of "Ruggles of Red Gap," who maintained that there was not an estate in all England "so badly kept up" as the Rocky mountains.

He "never saw so many gold teeth," and hopes never to see so many again. The idea that gold teeth are better than no teeth at all he waves aside as irrelevant.

He is very much put out because somebody at Atlantic City suggested his putting salt on a cantaloupe.

He wants to know if we grow billboards instead of cattle.

He finds it most amazing how Americans boost their own towns. Over home, he says, "We say, 'Oh, I've got to go down to Manchester—rotten hole.'"

And we wear belts instead of braces. He displays his own braces to show the proper mechanism for holding trousers up.

He wants to know why we don't smoke pipes. It's no use. We might as well give up all this business of "hands across the sea." Something tells us that Ulric is a typical Englishman—that the others have only been flattering us.

## REPENTANCE AND SALVATION

The Austrian loan of \$125,000,000, shared among several countries, proves to be a remarkable success. There was a rush everywhere for the new Austrian bonds. The \$25,000,000 offered in this country was promptly subscribed five times over. Americans alone would probably have taken twice the total loan.

And Austria just the other day was a bankrupt country, hopelessly down and out, without a friend or a willing creditor.

This success is, obviously enough, a feather in the cap of the League of Nations, which arranged the loan at the time when private financiers would have nothing to do with Austrian finances. But it is just as well to go back of the machinery and observe just why it was possible for any organization, exerting itself in Austria's behalf, to meet with such a popular response.

The basic cause of success seems to be the fact that there has spread through the world, and particularly among Austria's recent enemies, a friendly feeling toward that country and a desire to help it. Why this feeling?

Evidently because Austria realized that she was licked, acknowledged her error, threw herself on the mercy of her conquerors and gave indications of a sincere desire to make amends according to her ability and to live an honest, upright, national life hereafter. That spirit drives the rancor and vengeance from the hearts of her foes.

If Germany were capable of similar repentance, she might find some of her hardest problems likewise easier.

## YOUNG MEN FOR PEACE

"If they go earnestly about it," says John H. Clarke, formerly of the United States supreme court, "three or four million young men can compel an organization in our country for peace such as has never been seen in any nation in the world."

Elderly statesmen, he says, with fixed ways of thinking are unequal to the task of abolishing war. Their fear of change must be replaced with the courage and driving force of youth. He appeals to the young men to ignore old-fashioned statesmanship and diplomacy and ignore politics. Not through any political party, he thinks, will come world peace and a permanent settlement of present

difficulties, but through the organization of American youth on nonpartisan lines, with a new idea and a new purpose, bending the politicians to its will.

Such an organization, Clarke suggests, would have the assistance of all the churches, Christian and Jewish, Protestant and Catholic; of the colleges and schools, and of all the organizations of women and many of the organizations of men. "All that is needed is leadership, such leadership as the inspiring, bold and brave youth of our land can so certainly and easily furnish for so great a cause." No argument is made for the League of Nations or for any other body, actual or contemplated. Mr. Clarke argues only for a genuinely American organization to preserve American peace and prevent another world war, and in this he will have most people with him.

The speed with which the jury was secured in the Starkey trial at Eastland is an example of how valuable time may be saved when there is a man of the Davenport type on the bench.

## THE HAZARDS OF THE AIR

The increasing safety with which travel by airplane can be made is graphically demonstrated in the report of General Mason M. Patrick, chief of the United States Air service. In this report he states that during the past six months there has not been a single fatality in the operation of the airplane service maintained over the eastern and middle western states.

Airplane travel cannot yet be classed as a safe means of locomotion, and yet the time is rapidly approaching when it can be truly said that accidents are almost exclusively confined to stunt flying. Few mishaps occur to flyers who are engaged in the orderly pursuit of their business. As time goes on and the public frowns more and more on so-called exhibition flying, accidents will become the marked exception to the rule in airplane operation.

It has been said that no man is a hero to his own valet. This is only another way of saying that a close-up view of even earth's greatest and best will be sure to reveal weakness and frailty.

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- 3-lb. can Country Club Coffee ..... \$1.25
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- 1 Pkg. Naptha Washing Powder ..... FREE
- 4 Pkgs. Jiffy-Jell (same as Jello) ..... .25
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# A Hint for Your Welfare

Summer is the most trying time on the Housekeepers, and if they live in dread of the

## WEEKLY WASH DAY

it tends to nervousness and almost exhaustion when the strenuous work is done.

## IT MATTERS NOT WHERE YOU LIVE—

We can serve you better and cheaper than you can serve yourself by doing your weekly family wash in our modernly equipped sanitary laundry. Everyone knows that it is impracticable to wash a collar at home because the laundry can do it so much better. The same is true of all other kinds of laundry work. **MAKE US PROVE THIS TO YOU**—just phone and say, "Come for it," send it in, or come talk it over with us—We are at your service, and ready to prove our assertions.

IT'S CHEAPER,—MORE SANITARY—LESS WORRY—BETTER FOR YOU

# Cisco Steam Laundry

PHONE 138

BROWN BROS., P



# Reuben Hicks Pays the Taxes--All of 'Em

(George Bailey, in Houston Post)

Our recent legislature, taken as a whole, may be credited with that immaculate innocence of any conception of the true principle of taxation which its predecessors have so richly illustrated in the past.

There are men in both branches of course, who have studied taxation profoundly, but experience here has taught them the hopelessness in inducing a working majority to comply literally with the constitution requirement that taxes be equal and uniform.

Civilization has been reaching out for the ideal of equal and uniform taxation for fifty centuries, but is quite as distant from its realization as it was in the beginning, and, perhaps, if our generation could turn to this interesting planet fifty centuries hence to view the progress of human government toward that ideal, it would be found that government in 1923, A. D., in the matter of taxation, was where we left it.

The late Governor Tom Campbell secured the enactment of what is known as the full rendition law, the idea being to require citizens to render their property for taxation at its full value, as the law requires. It can't be done. They simply won't render it that way, and if the assessor really attempts to list property at its full value, he would not be re-elected. Fundamentally, therefore, the main trouble with our taxing problem lies with the people themselves.

Governor Colquitt realized this deep-seated obstacle to equal and uniform taxation, and proposed a plan to obtain state revenues from sources other than land, but there seemed to be constitutional difficulties. Even if the constitution had warranted it, the Colquitt plan would have failed in the legislature for the simple reason that the counties which are dodging their share of the state and school burdens are opposed to equal and uniform taxation. Their representatives are conscious of the pecuniary advantages enjoyed by their constituents at the expense of other communities, and appeals to their sense of fairness are wasted. Instead of responding to the plea that state burdens be fairly and honestly apportioned, they are merely sorry that they are unable to "sting" the bigger counties with greater ferocity.

The political preponderance in Texas still remains with the farmers. That means the majority of our statesmen for many years to come will devise futile schemes of taxation designed to "relieve" the farmers by loading city people, and industries other than agriculture, with special tax burdens. The attitude of our statesmen to the cities is expressed in the alleged Latin maxim of "Soc et tu um." Of course, with the cities bearing monumental tax burdens, the average farmer is prone to believe that he is getting the best of it, and the average legislator takes that view, because he regards it good politics to agree with his rural constituents. So the tax muddle goes on, the citizens come more and more the clearances for taxes, the burden is early passed on to the creative prices, the cost of government increases, the property of the producers becomes more and more accentuated and Reuben Hicks doesn't know what's the matter with his economic health.

I listened to debates on several taxing measures and was amazed at some of the things I heard. Some of the speakers seemed to be in earnest. If they were, what they don't know about taxation would fill the diversity library. Many do not seem to understand that, at last, Reuben Hicks carries the burden of government, and that the rest of us are not so many deputy tax collectors to get the money out of him. In vain statesmen formulate measures, signed to relieve him. The higher

the taxes they pile upon industry, upon wealth, upon transportation, upon consumption, the more crushing the weight upon Reuben. In time, no doubt, Reuben himself will come to know that a city is merely a great organism created to serve the man with the hoe, and that taxes constitute merely the overhead that increases the cost of operation, which is all regularly included in the price of the goods we sell him. He pays it all in the end, he always did, he always will.

It may seem unjust—indeed it is unjust—but there will never be any escape for agriculture. In the end, it will always bear the burdens of government. Reuben Hicks is Atlas doomed to carry the world upon his shoulders until all's fulfilled and time no more shall be. Therefore, it would be far more creditable to our statesmanship if our tax problems were approached rationally.

The Texas system of land taxation is outrageous. We have some 165,000,000 acres—easily worth \$15,000,000,000, and listed for taxation in 250 counties upon 250 different bases of value. There are about 100 counties chucking over the circumstance that they draw from the state school fund more money than they pay in taxes, while other counties pay into the treasury hundreds of thousands more than they receive in benefits. But mark you, these heavily burdened counties are getting wealthier all the time, while the tax-dodging counties are stagnant. The "city" counties are sapping the life out of the tax-dodging counties, passing the burdens back to them and gaining rapidly in wealth and population.

The cure for the tax distress in Texas is the equality and uniformity that the constitution prescribes and there is no other remedy. It may be that Reuben Hicks will never learn this truth and that his representatives in the legislature will never try to apply it, but Reuben's back will bend under the burden until he does learn it.

See what tax-dodging has done for him. It has built up in Texas a fabric of tenancy that now threatens the future of agriculture. More than 52 per cent of the farms of Texas are now owned by landlords who live in town. With the land lightly assessed the thrifty bourgeoisie invest their accumulations in lands, rent it to tenants and require the tenants to pay both rent and taxes. Land soars in value not so much because of its productivity as because it escapes its share of taxes, and, nominally taxed, its market price is reaching levels that bar any but men of means from ownership.

Fifty years ago land in Ellis county produced as much as it does now, but it sells now at fifteen to twenty times as much as it sold for fifty years ago, and is taxed at an eighth or tenth of its market value. Fifty years ago a young man could buy a fifty-acre farm on credit in Ellis county at \$10 an acre and pay for it with two or three crops. The young man who wants a fifty-acre farm in Ellis county today is now faced by a price of \$8000 to \$10,000. He can't buy one and he goes to Houston and enters the jitney trade. With land escaping the burdens of taxation which it ought to bear in justice and common sense, landlordism increases steadily and Reuben Hicks' place in the world becomes less and less stable.

We had economical government in the oldtime because government was supported by direct taxes. With the advent of special or indirect taxes, taxes on production, and many other excises, the cost of the government has mounted skyward, and it will continue to mount skyward. "We are making the oil men, the refiners, the filling stations, transportation, commerce, inheritance and big city incomes pay your taxes," the statesmen tell Reuben Hicks. Why not

tell him the truth and say, "We are getting it all from you just as was done in the long ago, but in such a way that you don't actually see your cash leaving your pocket at the tax collector's office, and in much larger sums so that we can expand the scheme of government, multiply fat jobs for the faithful and feed you on the bunk that we are socking it to the town fellows."

I recall that just about this time 22 years ago, the twenty-second legislature was closing its session. Governor Hogg was gratified at the record it had made. Its appropriations for the succeeding biennium totaled about \$4,500,000—about \$2,250,000 a year, and the tax rate for state purposes was 15 cents on the \$100 valuation. There was not a large bureaucracy then, but the state is ridden with bureaus now. The cost of government for the next two years is indicated at something like \$46,000,000. No single influence has operated to swell the cost of government as has the growth of special taxes, which enable the tax-eaters to get revenues easily from business and industry, and delude Reuben Hicks with the

notion that his representatives are socking it to the "interests."

No progress has been made in the direction of a realization of the constitutional idea of "equal and uniform" taxation, and there will be no such thing as retrenchment, frugality, economy and efficiency in government until that ideal shall have been realized.

In the orgy of extravagance and waste that afflicts nation and state today, Reuben Hicks, as usual, is the goat.

### DISMISSING HIM GENTLY

The head of a large shop, while passing through the packing-room, observed a boy lounging against a case of goods and whistling cheerily.

The chief stopped and looked at him.

"How much do you get a week?" he demanded.

"Five dollars."

"Then here's a week's money; now clear out."

The boy pocketed the money and departed.

"When did we hire that boy?" the chief inquired of the departmental manager.

"Never," was the reply. "He had just brought a note from another firm."—The Christian Evangelist.

Six Inch Electric Fan  
For  
\$5.00

Just the size for office, living room, dining room, kitchen or sleeping room. At this price you can afford a fan for every room.

The same guarantee goes with these fans that you get with any higher priced ones. Be sure to see them in our window.

Everybody's Store

CISCO,

TEXAS

**Ford**  
**\$5.00**  
**Enrolls YOU**  
**Ford Weekly Purchase Plan**

\$5.00 starts you toward the ownership of any type of Ford Car, Truck or Fordson Tractor.

We will deposit your payments in a local bank at interest. You can add a little every week. Soon the payments, plus the interest, will make the Car, Truck or Tractor yours.

Come in and get full details.

**BLEASE MOTOR COMPANY**  
CASH OR TERMS  
Cisco, Texas

**Luggage**

A very important item for your trip this summer. We have anticipated your needs for your coming summer vacation by buying a high grade stock of luggage. Select yours early, while the stock is complete.

**Hartmann Wardrobe**

Trunks are known the world over for their ability to withstand any abuses and knocks your trunk may be subject to, regardless of where or how you ship it.

Also A Large Selection Of  
Bags  
Suitcases  
Gladstones

**The Model**  
QUALITY CORNER  
Cisco's Largest Clothing Store

## Are You a Lucky Housewife?

Is the worry of planning your meals eliminated to a great extent by the grocer? If they're not, they should be. Phone your next order to take advantage of the suggestion of "OLD ADS" in this line. You will be surprised at help we can give you. We enjoy helping our members in any way possible.

They all appreciate it—so will you. And remember, the next time—TELEPHONE NUMBER 102.

Deliveries Made to All Parts of the City

**McCride & Norvell**

Phone 102



# Alaska, More Than Twice the Size of Texas, Cost United States Less Than 2c An Acre

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Harding will be the first American executive to visit the territory of Alaska, which this government purchased from Russia in 1867 for the sum of \$7,200,000, a domain comprising nearly 379,000,000 acres, more than twice the area of the state of Texas. The cost to the United States was less than 2c an acre. Of the vast area no more than 1,600,000 acres have been surveyed by the government. The population is about 60,000. This increases by 6,000 or 10,000 in the fishing season. Of the total probably 30,000 are whites.

Were the map of Alaska laid on the map of the United States it would cover all of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, most of Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakotas, and its southeast border coast country would reach as far as the Atlantic coast of South Carolina, and the chain of island country swinging off to the southwest would lie through Oklahoma, the Texas Panhandle, Southern New Mexico and Arizona.

### Purchase Was Ridiculed

The purchase was made during the administration of Andrew Johnson, and created considerable political ridicule directed "at the foolishness" of the administration, ranging all the way from a charge of plain robbery to a profligate waste of public funds. It was frequently referred to as Andy Johnson's Polar Garden, and Seward's Ice Box, so called because William H. Seward was secretary of state and negotiated the purchase through the Russian ambassador at Washington. The treaty, which went to the senate for ratification, was called the Polar Bear Treaty, and the senators who supported it were termed Eskimos. The ceremonies of the transfer, which occurred at Sitka, Oct. 18, 1867, were simple, constituting a lowering of the Russian flag, a raising of the Stars and Stripes, and a formal declaration on the part of the representatives of Russia that the transfer had been made.

It would be a sweet morsel of the Johnson administration were it in existence today to tell its critics that the land for which it paid less than 2c an acre had produced in forty-two years of mining operations \$329,000,000 worth of gold, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions in value of other products, including fisheries, coal, silver and copper. One of the new developments is that of oil. The navy is to be supplied with both oil and coal from the country's very interesting possession in the far Northwest.

### To Go Through Canal

President Harding's trip from Washington and return, the chief objective being Alaska, but which will take him down the Pacific coast to San Diego, Cal., from where he will take a government vessel through the Panama canal, will rival some of the outstanding tours that have been made by American presidents. When President Harding returns to Washington he will have traveled about 15,000 miles. The longest presidential tour heretofore, barring the visit of President Wilson to Europe, was that of President Taft, who covered 13,000 miles in 1909. Mr. Taft's trip was a veritable "swing around the circle." He started from Beverly, Mass., went due west to Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver, Grand Junction, Helena, Spokane, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, El Paso, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Houston, Dallas, St. Louis, down the Mississippi to New Orleans, through the southeastern states and back to Washington. Mr. Taft, now chief justice of the supreme court,

was declared to be the most traveling president the country ever had. The tour referred to and others made during 1909 are said to have totaled close to 22,000 miles.

As the country's population has grown, there has been an increasing demand for presidents to travel, but in late years they have not been absent from the seat of the government as much as in the early days of the republic. During the first year of Mr. Taft's administration he was absent from the White House practically one-third of the time, of which all but thirty-eight days at Beverly, the summer white house, were spent in traveling. According to historians Thomas Jefferson during his two terms was away from the White House 796 days, or almost two years. Mr. Jefferson's closest rival was President Monroe, who was absent from the White House for 708 days; James Madison was a good third with 637 days to his credit, and Andrew Jackson was away 502 days. Until late years a summer white house away from the capital was never known. George Washington, during his first terms, was away a total of 181 days. President Fillmore was absent only sixty days, and President Polk only thirty-seven days.

### Grant Answers Questions

President Grant during his eight years, traveled much and somewhat far for those days, so much so that in 1876 the Democratic house of representatives adopted a resolution asking Grant what duties had been transacted by presidents while away from the seat of government. He replied by special message giving a long list of absences from the national capital by his predecessors, and told some of the executive acts they had performed while away. The revelations took the country by surprise and silenced Grant's critics.

### THE DILATORY MAN

HE WAS always lax  
IN PAYING his bills  
AND HE'D put 'em off  
JUST AS long  
AS HE thought he could  
AND FOR three months  
HE WAS behind  
IN PAYING his rent  
ON A little home  
ALTHOUGH each month  
HE'D GET a bill  
BUT THEN one day  
WHEN HE went home  
HE WAS surprised  
WHEN HE turned in  
AND UP the walk  
TO FIND a man  
IN OVERALLS  
CARRYING THINGS  
FROM OUT the house  
AND DUMPING them  
UPON the lawn  
AND ALREADY  
THERE WERE some chairs  
AND SEVERAL rugs  
AND RIGHT away  
WHEN THAT man saw  
THE THOUGHT occurred  
HE'D BEEN dispossessed  
FOR FAILING to pay  
HIS THREE months' rent  
AND WITHOUT a word  
TO THE overall man  
HE TURNED around  
AND WENT down town  
SCARED TO death  
HE'D BE too late  
AND SOME one else  
WOULD MOVE right in  
TO HIS vacant home  
AND HE was mad  
AT WHAT he thought  
WAS A mean trick  
AND THEN he came  
TO THE office

### SIFTINGS

Boy scouts of Colorado Springs, Colorado, recently planted 4,000 Douglas fir seedlings and 2,000 pine seedlings in the Pike National Forest under the supervision of forest officials. In June the scouts plan to plant an area containing several hundred acres which were burned several years ago.

Swindlers, reputed to have reaped millions through fake charity schemes during and after the war, are preparing to stage a comeback, according to the New York district attorney. These fakers are soliciting alms for the stricken folk of Europe, ostensibly to buy food and clothes for relatives of donors, but actually pocketing the gifts.

"I picked up a country paper in Greeley, Colorado, and discovered fourteen pages given over to the announcement of tax sales," writes Charles W. Wood in the New York World. "There are about 450 of these announcements on every page—6,300 dramas of blasted hopes in one of the richest agricultural counties in America."

Under present conditions the timber supply of this country will be exhausted in between forty and fifty years, according to the chief forester of the department of agriculture. Pine timber is being cut eight and one-half times as fast as it is being replaced while hardwood is being cut three and one-half times as fast.

An Antwerp carpenter bought, for the price of a few francs, from a second-hand dealer, an old picture of which the subject was: "Jesus Baptized in the River Jordan." An Antwerp art expert discovered on the painting the date 1640 and the signature of Rembrandt. The painting is said to be worth 2,000,000 francs.

Christmas trees drawn up from the depths of Lake Michigan off Two Rivers, Wisconsin, in fishermen's nets gave the first evidence of the fate of the schooner Rouse Simmons, laden with Christmas trees for the Chicago trade, which disappeared from the face of the water in December, 1912. The bodies of the crew were never recovered.

In British New Guinea has been discovered a new metal, "Osmiri-

OF HIS landlord  
AND HE bustled in  
AND WANTED to know  
IF IT was too late  
TO PAY his rent  
AND HE was told  
MOST CERTAINLY not  
AND HE wrote a check  
AND SAID mean things  
THEN HURRIED home  
TO STOP the eviction  
ONLY TO FIND  
IT WAS housecleaning time  
AND ALL those things  
HAD BEEN put out  
TO GET THE AIR.

dum," which is said to have eight times the worth of gold.

Wild song birds are caught in England by means of bird-lime and nets and sold in the main streets in the large cities. The casualties among these caged birds are enormous.

The automobile has supplanted the camel as mail and passenger carrier over the hot sands of Arabia. The car makes the trip in four hours that required an entire day for the usual camel caravan.

The Cohens are ahead of the Smiths in the New York directory just issued. The book contains 1,981 pages and weighs eleven pounds and four ounces. There are nearly 6,500 Cohens and Cohns and approximately 5,800 Smiths and Smyths. There are 223 Abraham Cohens.

A new material, "Bravolette," is used by a German inventor in the manufacture of safety razors. It looks like ivory, tortoise shell or marble, depending on the manner in which it is manufactured. The advantage of this material lies in the fact that the apparatus cannot rust. There is no need to dry the razor after its use; it is sufficient to rinse it. Another advantage is that it is cheaper than razors made of metal.

Awards of butterfat production at the recent Cleburne, Texas, Jersey cattle show were made as follows: Two years and under three class, first, Nobles Lady Lorna, J. A. Bateson, owner, 2,193 pounds butterfat; second, B. B.'s Sultana's Busy Bee, Brown & McDonald owners, 1,331 pounds butterfat. Three years and under five class: First, Madeline Young, J. M. Young owner, 2,128 pounds butterfat; second, B. B.'s Raleigh's Lass, Brown & McDonald, owners, 1,492 pounds butterfat. Five years and over: First, Blue Fix Mayflower, John A. Bateson owner, 2,346 pounds butterfat; second, Rumble's Cream Rose, J. A. Davis owner, 1,847 pounds butterfat; third, Baby's Oxford Pearl, J. A. Bateson owner, 1,497 pounds butterfat.

The proposed site of an irrigation reservoir ten miles north of Brownwood, Texas, was recently inspected by C. E. Ellsworth, district engineer of the United States geological survey, who declared that the completion of the project would make tillable an area of 30,000 to 40,000 acres of land. The proposed dam, just below the meeting of two streams, would connect two large hills. It would be 1,500 feet in length and would form a lake covering 6,000 acres.

A system of adapting criminal fines to the income of the offender, as well as to the seriousness of the crime, is a unique provision in the proposed revision of Sweden's criminal statutes which has been recommended by the Criminal Law commission. Under the present system the fines are fixed with narrow limits which in no way serves as a deterrent to the wealthy

man, while to the poor man it often becomes a punishment out of all proportion to the seriousness of the crime.

An eastern financial journal has brought to light an interesting bond. It is dated 1865 and was issued on a horse car line. The bond is for \$1,000 and is carrying its third set of coupons, having been twice extended from its original maturity in 1880. Although the property has long since been abandoned the bond is still "going" at 4 per cent and is an underlying lien of the New York railways. It has paid \$3,300 in direct interest. If all interest payments had been promptly reinvested at 5 per cent, the original investment in 1865 would

have returned almost \$25,000 up to the present time. From 1865 to 1900 the bond carried 7 per cent interest.

If troubled with rats about chicken house, garage, barn or garden, fasten a length of hose on the end of the exhaust pipe from your gasoline engine—whether automobile or tractor—back the car up within reach of the rat burrow and adjust the carburetor for a rich mixture. Pack damp earth about the hose at the entrance to the hole and seal it and run the engine at a moderate speed for ten minutes or more and the rats will be destroyed. It might be successfully tried in destroying rats beneath doors where a concentration of gas can be obtained.

## Wall Paper, Paint and Varnish

This is a splendid time to apply either of these. They will give a room that cool, summery look, and then it saves the woodwork in the case of paint or varnish, and adds a charm to the appearance, if you paper. See our big line of samples.

### A Nice Line of BATHING SUITS AND CAPS

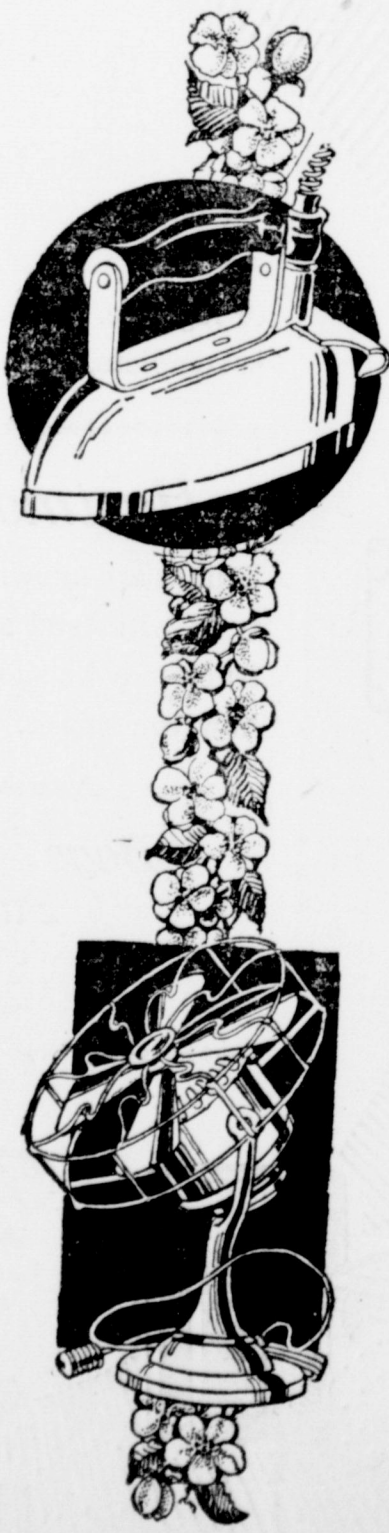
A guaranteed Insect Powder for your flowers or garden. Insecticides that destroy. They get results.

## DEAN DRUG CO.

The *Rexall* Store

Telephone 33

Cisco and Ibox



## Electrical Goods

Electrical appliances save so much time and work that every modern housewife should be quick to take advantage of them.

Our present display comprises the very latest creations and we welcome you to come and inspect them. "If its Electrical we have it"

## West Texas Utilities Co.

Telephone 21 5th and Ave. D



It's Better to Have It and Not Need It

Than to Need It and Not Have It

## Dependability

in Matters of

## Insurance

J. M. WILLIAMSON & SON

GENERAL INSURANCE

Pleasant Dealings—A Feature We Like to

Advertise

City Hall

Phone 111

Advertisement for West Texas Utilities Co.

ESS

Advertisement for a product, possibly a beverage.



# WE SPECIALIZE in Fancy CLEANING and DYEING

Office in Cisco Steam Laundry—Phone 138

Odorless Cleaning **Cisco Dry Cleaning Plant** Hendrickson & Granbury, Props.

## CURRENT EVENTS

**The Largest Tree in the World** has been discovered far back in the bush country of New Zealand, according to the "Forestry Journal." It is a huge kauri tree and rises to a height of seventy-five feet before being broken by the first branch. At the bottom the trunk is twenty-two feet in diameter and sixty-six feet in girth. It is stated that the tree contains 195,000 feet of timber, enough to build three double-storied hotels of twenty rooms each. The age of the giant tree is estimated by the tree experts as at least 2,000 years, and the same authorities say that, if proper care is taken, it would stand for another 2,000 years before it begins to decay.

**To Open Tombs of the Pharaohs**—New drainage methods evolved by American archeologists will be used next season in excavations at Lisht, where the tombs of Egyptian Pharaohs have been closed against exploration for centuries by deep pools of Nile seepage, completely blocking their entrances. Modern pumping equipment will be used by the explorers to clear the entrances to the pyramids of Amenemhat I and Sesostrius I, founders of the twelfth dynasty, which marked Egypt's second great historical period as the eighteenth dynasty to which Tutankhamen belonged marked the third. American excavators, it was stated, have been at Lisht since 1906 and brought out of the tombs many archeological discoveries, but in the larger tombs their progress has been checked by the Nile water.

**Income Tax Statistics** for the United States for the calendar year 1921 were made public by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon on June 5. The statistics show that during the year 6,662,176 personal returns were filed.

### Reimer's Garage

We will be glad to have you bring your car to us for any kind of repairs.

We do any electrical and generator work on any and all cars.

If you are satisfied, you will return.

### REIMER'S GARAGE

212 Broadway, Cisco, Texas

597,768 fewer than the preceding year. The total net income reported was \$19,577,212,528, a decrease of \$4,158,416,665 from the year before. The treasury department collected only \$719,387,106 in taxes in 1921, which was a decrease in government revenue of \$355,666,580. Twenty-one persons filed returns showing an income of \$1,000,000 or more, a decrease of twelve from the previous year.

**A Monument to Franco-American Friendship** was unveiled at Chaumont, France, on June 3 in the presence of President Millerand, Premier Poincare, and other notable men. Chaumont was at one time general headquarters of the American Expeditionary forces on the banks of the River Marne. It was here that Marshal Joffre in 1914 stayed the onslaught of the invaders, and from this place General Pershing in 1918 sent forth his American legions to dislodge the enemy. The American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, and General Wright represented General Pershing at honored guests at the unveiling.

**Teaching of Foreign Languages** in the school of the United States may not be prohibited by the states, according to a decision handed down on June 4 by the United States supreme court. The decision of the court grew out of German and Polish language cases in Nebraska, Ohio and Iowa. Judgments of the supreme court of these states were reversed in four cases in addition to that on which the principal decision of the high court was based. The decision establishes finally the right of various sects and individuals under the constitution to give religious and other instructions in languages other than English. It ends, in addition, the agitation which followed the war for the banning of the German language from American schools, legislation in several states having been passed to that end.

**Approximately 3,000 Laborers** from the outside will be required to harvest the wheat crop in the Panhandle of Texas, which will begin in earnest around July 1, according to estimates made by the federal employment bureau in Amarillo. Earlier announcements were to the effect that the plains crop would be ready to harvest around June 20 to 25, but recent rains have delayed the crop and at the same time increased its yield. Wheat, generally, over the Panhandle, will average from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre. From Amarillo north to the Oklahoma line, including all the north plains counties, the crop will make from fifteen to twenty bushels and in some localities the yield will be as high as thirty-five bushels.

When money talks about America's duty, it seems to have a slight foreign accent.—Kenosha News.

## A NEW 8-Hour Service

ON BATTERY RECHARGING

—We have installed a "Constant Potential System" machine that recharges your battery in eight hours.

—You do not have to pay two or three days' rent while you wait for your battery.

—This system is endorsed by the Willard, Exide, Prest-O-Lite and other leading battery concerns.

—It saves TIME and RENT, and COSTS NO MORE. It is Impossible to Overcharge. Leave your battery in the morning and get it the same afternoon.

### City Garage and Battery Co.

Battery Gas and Mechanical Service  
CISCO, TEXAS

### Sister of Bit Bedford Gave Pint of Blood To Save Life of Her Son

An item of interest in Cisco and Eastland county people is taken from an El Paso paper of recent date and concerns Mrs. Jessie Johnson, a native of this county and a sister of Bit Bedford, of Cisco. The excerpt is as follows:

The depth of maternal love was proved again at Masonic hospital Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Jessie Johnson, 602 Upson avenue, gave a pint of blood to save the life of her son, Evan H. Johnson.

The blood transfusion was used as the last resort to save Mr. Johnson's life, who has been growing steadily weaker since operated on in February for liver abscess.

**Blood Percentage Low**  
Sunday night he began to hiccup. Dr. J. T. McCamant, who had charge of the case during the absence of Dr. Hugh White, the family's physician, made blood counts and found hemoglobin to be only 15 per cent normal.

At this stage, according to Dr. McCamant, the patient usually becomes unconscious and loses all control of mental faculties. The percentage seldom goes lower.

It was decided that a transfusion of blood was necessary.

Ten or twelve tests were made of blood of Johnson's, many of them army buddies who served with him under Dr. McCamant in France. But no blood could be found that would mix properly. The doctor even tested his own.

Finally Mrs. Johnson was appealed to. "I was glad for the opportunity to do anything for my boy," she said Friday morning.

A test was made and her blood was found to be exactly the right type.

**Mother Gives Blood**  
Then on the operating table at the hospital Mrs. Johnson gave a pint of her blood.

Friday morning she and her son returned home. She is up and about her work and has felt no ill effects from the loss. And her son has more color in his face. His mother is hopeful for his recovery.

Another transfusion may be necessary, but Mrs. Johnson is cheerful and willing to do all that she can to save his life.

### RACE RELATIONSHIPS

(Christian Observer)

The problems of race relationships in the United States are attracting attention in every quarter. The Christian churches of our land are doing everything in their power to encourage cordial and helpful relationships between the peoples of all races.

Henry Ford spoke a timely word recently relative to this question when he said: "There is no need of race hatred in America, even though there is a race question. . . . The race that calls itself superior can prove its superiority only by superior ability to help others, and can attain its racial destiny only as helper of the others. The negro is a human being capable of integrity, loyalty, domestic peace and prosperity, and as a human being he is entitled to opportunity to develop and exhibit these qualities and to enjoy his natural human rights. Where the negro has been given an opportunity he has proved a community asset; his labor and his contribution to the development of the country are capable of being increased. Race correction by education is always the superior way, and not coercion. The negro should be given a chance, and should be regarded with full humanity and treated with entire justice."

*Modern Tailors*  
SERVICE THAT SATISFIES

**FOR Cleaning and Pressing**

WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER  
PHONE 527  
NEXT TO POSTOFFICE

### James Woodward, Cisco Boy, Set a Precedent Some Men Might Follow

A great many men fail to accomplish anything in life because, as they say, they have no money to carry out their ideas, even though they have aspirations to accomplish something along certain lines. Perhaps the younger generation will have the nerve and push sufficient to do what the older ones have dreamed of but could not put into reality.

Farmers have long agreed that there was money in good blooded stock, but they have insisted that it took money to get a start of this registered stock and, not having the money, they were forever barred from this opportunity. However, most every day we read where some boy has borrowed money and bought a good pig, which soon enabled him to pay off his indebtedness and have a sow to start on the next year. But sometimes because that boy happens to live in some other community, we think it an idle tale of some dreamer. So here is a story that is a fact, right in your own town and community.

On June 1, 1922, James Woodward, who lives 1 1/2 miles east of Cisco, on the Kleiner farm, came to the First Guaranty State bank and signed a note which, with the interest, amounted to \$31.17, and then, through the county agent, bought a registered Poland-China gilt. On March 19, 1923, he borrowed \$15 to build some pens for his pigs. He has already paid the last note and has enough pigs to pay all of his indebtedness and have his sow left, and a profit besides.

If a boy can borrow that much money on his own signature, which is not really legal, how much money could a grown man, who had the courage of his convictions, borrow to stock his farm with good stock that would pay more than one hundred per cent dividend the first year?

The yellow streak in human nature is often brought out by the precious metal of the same color.—Cleveland Times.

**FOR SALE**  
House and lot, 112 West Sixth street, Cisco, Texas. Address J. A. Dowdy, Stanton, Texas. 52

## A Hint for Your Welfare

Summer is the most trying time on the Housekeepers, and if they live in dread of the

### WEEKLY WASH DAY

it tends to nervousness and almost exhaustion when the strenuous work is done.

### IT MATTERS NOT WHERE YOU LIVE—

We can serve you better and cheaper than you can serve yourself by doing your weekly family wash in our modernly equipped sanitary laundry. Everyone knows that it is impracticable to wash a collar at home because the laundry can do it so much better. The same is true of all other kinds of laundry work. **MAKE US PROVE THIS TO YOU**—just phone and say, "Come for it," send it in, or come talk it over with us—We are at your service, and ready to prove our assertions.

**IT'S CHEAPER—MORE SANITARY—LESS WORRY—BETTER FOR YOU**

## Cisco Steam Laundry

PHONE 138

BROWN BROS., Props.

## Cut Rate Tire Co.

507 Main Street



### The Cut Rate Tire Co.

507 Main Street  
Save 30 to 40 Per Cent

Will Sell You a Tire At

**\$1.00 Profit**

Think what this means to drivers of automobiles. We mean what we say.

We Sell the **CELEBRATED**

## DAYTON THOROBRED

Guaranteed for 10,000 miles, and adjustments, if any, are MADE HERE.

—STATISTICS show that more tires are ruined from under-inflation than are worn out.

—Our Tires are NOT injured by under-inflation.

**IT MATTERS NOT WHERE YOU BUY YOUR TUBES, WE**

**Vulcanize Them Free**



# SERVICE

SERVICE is rather a small word but it's really one of the biggest things in the world.

There is honest sincere SERVICE back of every success, every friendship, every important movement.

We pride ourselves upon the excellent BANKING SERVICE we can render. SERVICE is what makes our bank the best bank for YOU. If you want prompt, reliable, modern banking service, we offer it to you.

We would like for you to investigate, try us out, and we assure you we will not disappoint you.

## First Guaranty State Bank

CISCO, TEXAS

THIS IS THE BANK THAT SERVICE IS BUILDING

### A CODE THAT WOULD WORK

(Farm and Ranch)  
Thomas R. Marshall, former vice president, would repeal all laws and enact in their place the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, relying for their enforcement upon the conscience of the American people.

There are many in this Christian world who are of the opinion that this simple, ancient code of right living would work. But the self-important legislators will never, we may be sure, give the people a chance to try the experiment. The Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule are too easy to understand; they must needs be cloaked with legal phraseology before they will be o. k'd by our political fathers. If the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments were to be rewritten, wrapped up in a smoke screen of words, and issued in fifty ponderous volumes, probably they would stand some show of being approved by our worthy law-makers as the New Revised Statutes. As it is, they are easily interpreted; they leave no loop-holes, they are not contradictory, they do not require a supreme court to find the right meaning—in brief, they are a bit passe, don't you know, for the tastes of the modern variety of statesman.

### RURAL CARRIER EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service commission has announced an examination to be held at Cisco, Texas, July 7, 1923, to fill the position of rural carrier at Nimrod and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from that post office. The salary of a rural carrier on a standard daily wagon route of 24 miles is \$1,800 per annum, with an additional \$30 per mile per annum for each mile or major fraction thereof in excess of 24 miles. The salary on motor routes ranges from \$2,450 to \$2,600 per annum, according to length. Separate examinations for motor routes and wagon routes are no longer held. Appointments to both positions will be made from the same register. The examination will be open only to citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of the post office where the vacancy exists and who meet the other requirements set forth in Form 1977. Both men and women, if quali-

fied, may enter this examination, but appointing officers have the legal right to specify the sex desired in requesting certification of eligibles. Women will not be considered for rural carrier examination unless they are the widows of U. S. soldiers, sailors, or marines, or the wives of U. S. soldiers, sailors, or marines who are physically disqualified for examination by reason of injuries received in the line of military duty. Form 1977 and application blanks may be obtained from the offices mentioned above or from the United States Civil Service commission at Washington, D. C. Applications should be forwarded to the commission at Washington, D. C., at the earliest practicable date.

### MORE ABOUT POULTRY PESTS

By Phil H. Hayes, Extension Poultryman, A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

The louse that will bother your hens most stays on them day and night, lays its eggs on the feathers and hatches on the hen and spends most of its time next to the skin, around the vent, under the wings, on the back and breast. Either of the following methods should give you good results in keeping your hens free of lice if applied often enough: Sodium floride is used as a powder or a dip. As a powder apply a small pinch under the wings, around the vent, back and breast, getting it down next to the skin. Floride as a dip should be used on warm days, making sure that it is warm enough so the birds won't take cold. Mix the floride one ounce to one gallon of lukewarm water, and dip the hens, making sure that you wet the bird's skin.

To dust the hens with some good lice powder is a very good lice killer. Another good treatment is an application of lard or vaseline, applied on the head, face and under the wings. Be cautious and not get too much grease on the chicks; a very small amount is all that is needed.

The mite that we have the most trouble with is known as the common red mite. This little fellow lives in the cracks, nests and on the roosts of the hen house during the day and gets

on the hens at night. To get rid of him it is necessary to disinfect the hen house and clean it up.

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FOR SALE—Choice Duroc-Jersey male, ready for service; \$20.00. F. E. HARRELL. 51

### LITTLE GIRL OF YESTERDAY

Dear little girl with the pigtailed hair,  
Where are you today,  
Won't you come back from the long ago

So we can play?  
We'll play the games you used to love  
Just you and I.

Dear little girl with the laugh so gay,  
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And afterward perhaps you'll sit  
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Geo. E. Farley and family.  
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10,000 grain sacks for sale. Cisco Junk & Supply Company.

# SUMMER SPECIALS

Are to be found here in goodly numbers

Men's Straw Hats . . . . . \$1.95  
Trunks and Bags . . . . . 1-4 off  
Children's Dresses . . . . . 1-2 price  
36-inch Voile . . . . . 35c

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**\$1.00**

All suits that have heretofore been \$1.50, will now be cleaned and pressed for \$1.00.

We will give the same quality of service that you always get at our shop.

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3-Piece Suits

\$25 \$30 \$35

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\$18.50, \$20.00, \$22.50 \$25.00  
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(Unincorporated)

R. Q. Lee, President

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Guy Dabney, Vice President

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"A GOOD BANK SINCE 1905"



Cisco's Big Department Store



# SERVICE

SERVICE is rather a small word but it's really one of the biggest things in the world.

There is honest sincere SERVICE back of every success, every friendship, every important movement.

We pride ourselves upon the excellent BANKING SERVICE we can render. SERVICE is what makes our bank the best bank for YOU. If you want prompt, reliable, modern banking service, we offer it to you.

We would like for you to investigate, try us out, and we assure you we will not disappoint you.

## First Guaranty State Bank

CISCO, TEXAS

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### A CODE THAT WOULD WORK

(Farm and Ranch)  
Thomas R. Marshall, former vice president, would repeal all laws and enact in their place the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, relying for their enforcement upon the conscience of the American people.

There are many in this Christian world who are of the opinion that this simple, ancient code of right living would work. But the self-important legislators will never, we may be sure, give the people a chance to try the experiment. The Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule are too easy to understand; they must needs be cloaked with legal phraseology before they will be o. k.'d by our political fathers. If the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments were to be rewritten, wrapped up in a smoke screen of words, and issued in fifty ponderous volumes, probably they would stand some show of being approved by our worthy law-makers as the New Revised Statutes. As it is, they are easily interpreted; they leave no loop-holes, they are not contradictory, they do not require a supreme court to find the right meaning—in brief, they are a bit passe, don't you know, for the tastes of the modern variety of statesman.

### RURAL CARRIER EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service commission has announced an examination to be held at Cisco, Texas, July 7, 1923, to fill the position of rural carrier at Nimrod and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from that post office. The salary of a rural carrier on a standard daily wagon route of 24 miles is \$1,800 per annum, with an additional \$30 per mile per annum for each mile or major fraction thereof in excess of 24 miles. The salary on motor routes ranges from \$2,450 to \$2,600 per annum, according to length. Separate examinations for motor routes and wagon routes are no longer held. Appointments to both positions will be made from the same register. The examination will be open only to citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of the post office where the vacancy exists and who meet the other requirements set forth in Form 1977. Both men and women, if quali-

fied, may enter this examination, but appointing officers have the legal right to specify the sex desired in requesting certification of eligibles. Women will not be considered for rural carrier examination unless they are the widows of U. S. soldiers, sailors, or marines, or the wives of U. S. soldiers, sailors, or marines who are physically disqualified for examination by reason of injuries received in the line of military duty. Form 1977 and application blanks may be obtained from the offices mentioned above or from the United States Civil Service commission at Washington, D. C. Applications should be forwarded to the commission at Washington, D. C., at the earliest practicable date.

### MORE ABOUT POULTRY PESTS

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