

YOUR GAIN!

BIG 19C SALE

On account of winter weather many of our friends could not get into our sale, so we will not close this sale until

February 11

Watch This Space Next Week for Prices

Everybody's Store

710 Ave. D Cisco, Texas

Overcome By 75 Cent Gas

A Lady and Two Little Girls Gassed While Attending Religious Service—Leaky Hose Connection was the Cause.

There was a rather peculiar, tho' serious accident at the morning service at the East Side Baptist church last Sunday. While the minister was delivering his sermon, a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Moseley, fell from her seat, apparently in a faint. Friends immediately carried her out of the building, but before the excitement had subsided the little daughter of Mr. John Adams was overcome and fell limp to the floor. She, too, as given attention, and friends carried her from the building. In a few moments Mrs. Roy Shahan arose from her seat in a dazed condition, and would have fallen had not she been supported by a lady near by. By this time the entire congregation realized that that something was wrong, and it was ascertained that the three had been overcome by the fumes of the gas escaping from a leaky hose connection attached to one of the stoves in the church building. The lady and little girls were near enough to absorb quite a bit of the fumes, and did not realize that they were inhaling gas until nearly overcome.

The room was almost filled with the leaking gas, and before the congregation dispersed nearly everyone present had more or less of the Texas Company's 75 cent gas in their systems, and this before they realized the gas was escaping. It is needless to say the morning services were cut short, for as soon as the minister realized how matters stood he dismissed the congregation at once.

At last reports the gassed trio were recovering rapidly from the effects of the gas inhaled, which came near proving very serious.

C. & N. E. Road Gets \$300,000

Lee and Flynn Return Home with the Cash—I. C. C. Grants Loan of \$300,000 to Cisco Short Line for Betterment and Securities.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The financial division of the Interstate Commerce Commission today approved the application of the Cisco & Northeastern railroad for a loan of \$300,000, and R. Q. Lee, president of the railroad, departs Tuesday with the first advance of \$125,000 on the loan.

This money is from the \$300,000,000 revolving fund provided for by Congress to take care of the railroads of the country. The future advance of money will be to take care of the ballasting of the road bed and the improvement of the facilities of the railroad. This payment is to take care of the outstanding securities.

Perhaps no application in the history of the commission has been so hotly contested between every point. President Lee and General Manager Flynn were able to satisfy the commission. Flynn has already returned to Cisco. The case before the commission was handled by Congressman Sam Rayburn of Bonham, member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, and Ben B. Cain of Dallas, general counsel for the short line railroad association of the United States.

The Cisco & Northeastern railroad is one of the few short lines that has been able to get a loan from the commission because of the exacting demands in the way of securities. President Lee said tonight that the approval of the application was a vote of confidence by the commission in the "stability of the Cisco territory, as well as in the oil territory of Texas."

NEAR CONFLAGRATION IN HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

One night last week about ten o'clock as Mr. Dave Stevens was returning to his home in Rosewell Heights from the city, in passing by the high school building he noticed a peculiar flickering light through one of the windows on the second floor. He tried to get into the building to investigate, but failing to do so because of all the doors being locked, he proceeded to find a phone and called Prof. Godbey to come at once.

Upon investigation it was found that a stove was burning almost full force in one of the class rooms. The floor was getting very warm and no doubt would have soon broken into flames. Proceeding further with their investigation they found another stove burning in one of the study rooms. It seems that some one was careless in leaving these stoves on, if anyone in particular is responsible for the occurrence. At if it had not been for the close attention of a chance passerby, it might have been without a high school building.

G. T. Daniels of Mingus visited his mother, Mrs. J. W. Shepard, first of the week.

WHERE TO GET TICKETS

Cisco merchants are entertaining country customers every Saturday afternoon by presenting them a free ticket to the Broadway theater. The merchants who give these away to their farmer friends get at times, as some drop out others come in Tickets can be at the following stores until further notice: Everybody's Store, John H. Garretts, Vaughan-Patterson Drug Co., Drug Co., The Model, Ward-Dry Goods Store, R. C. Passery Store, Brock's Confection-Cisco Hardware Company, Pig-Vigly Grocery Company, Rock-Bros. Lumber Company, E. J. Es Co., Walton's Studio, Cisco iture Company, Dean Drug any, Variety Store, John C. nan, and Comer Cash Grocery any. Let's go.

H.C. WIPPERN
CISCO, TEXAS
SERVICE
Funeral Director
AMBULANCE CALLS
DAY OR NIGHT
Phone 167
208 West Broadway

MOTORISTS' Headquarters

That's the name we are fast acquiring by the patronage that so many local motorists, and tourists too, are according us.

It doesn't take automobile owners long to learn where they can be served the quickest and most economically.

Plenty Free Air and Water

Automobile owners know that they are heartily welcome to all conveniences which we have installed for them. We don't expect a man to spend money with us every time he stops here. And that's one of the good reasons why they do spend it here whenever there's anything in our line that they need.

Womack Motor Co.

912 MAIN STREET PHONE No. 195

Buy Fruit and Vegetables --From--

Johnston & Rardin

Main Street and Broadway

Phone No. 102

FRESH GROCERIES

COURTEOUS SERVICE

QUICK DELIVERY

"We Appreciate Every Order"

FENSLAND STARTS BIG DRILLING CAMPAIGN

Mr. Geo. Logan, county surveyor and civil engineer, spent last week making locations to the number of ten in the Childs oil pool in Stephens county for the Fensland Oil Company.

The Fensland, up until a few months ago maintained office headquarters for this field at Cisco, but they recently moved to Breckenridge as the majority of their holdings are near there. They have been real successful in the Ira Childs pool recently in point of completions, with the Silkwood running them a close second.

Mr. W. D. Elder of the Cisco Coffee Company, stated to the American man that trade conditions show a marked improvement with a much better tone through the territory served by his company.

Advanced styles in millinery at Mrs. Kennon's Exclusive Hat Shop.

BAIRD BANK ABSORBS STATE BANK OF OPLIN

Baird, Texas, Jan. 24.—Notice has been sent out by Cashier W. S. Hinds of the First National Bank of Baird that that institution has taken over the First State Bank of Oplin and that depositors will be paid by the former bank.

The Oplin bank was founded about two years ago, Tom Windham being its president and Ben Allen its cashier. It had a capital of \$10,000 and its last report showed that it had deposits of \$32,445.30 subject to check. Most of its officers were interested in the First National Bank of Baird.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Shine on all work, and we fix 'em while you wait
Cisco Shoe Hospital

FARMERS---LOOK!

—You know the John Deere Farming Tools. We sell them. Harness, Saddles and Shelf Hardware too.

Collins Saddlery Co.

CISCO, TEXAS

NEW SHIPMENT OF FISK TIRES

At new prices. They are Standard Tires and Fully Guaranteed.

30x3 1/2, \$10.85, Red Top \$17.85
30x3, \$9.00, \$10.50 and \$12.50

For Sale by

BRUCE CAROLL'S GARAGE

Phone 514

1307 Ave. D

MILLER CAFE

803 AVENUE D

ACROSS FROM DANIELS HOTEL

HOME COOKING AND BAKING

WE USE THE BEST OF EVERYTHING

CHILI

PIES

SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT OF \$1 ANNOUNCED

Austin, Texas.—The State Board of Education made an apportionment of \$1 per scholastic for the support of the public schools, the apportionment amounting to \$1,298,000. This is the second apportionment to be made for this scholastic year, the first being for 50¢. Miss Annie Webb Blanton, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, explained that the delay in making apportionments was caused by the slow collection of taxes. She expects a large apportionment to be made next month. The total per capita apportionment for the present scholastic year is \$13, of which only \$1.50 has been paid.

IT IS STILL A HABIT

It is still a habit with those Route Three fellows to join the American family. Besides the Gilmores, Willie Stroebel, dropped in Wednesday and paid the initiation fee as a full fledged member of the American family. But then it is a habit, and all of the farmers are giving us their loyal support.

"Mother, why did you marry father?"
"So you've begun to wonder, too, have you?"

EXPERT SWORDSMANSHIP IN THREE MUSKETEERS

Douglas Fairbanks' early training with the fencing foils stood him in good stead during the filming of "The Three Musketeers," his latest United Artists feature, which will be shown at the Pictory Theatre next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 30, 31 and Feb. 1.

As a boy the electrifying Doug put in five years learning the new almost lost art of swordsmanship, and he is said to be one of the best fencers in the world. Prof. H. J. Uttenhove, former world's champion fencer who schooled the cast for "The Three Musketeers" in the art of blade-wielding, declared that Fairbanks could enter any fencing tournament and emerge with the highest honor.

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FAIR

Do for b celeb sary Th ful a for l home-douin ford she g peian said t peices built. An consis que l as D' star world this t of th tion. Th gifts: Pickl saddl mans to a mag dog from man. M ing: "The tory Cisc need is a 447

LADIES' CLUBS DISCUSS GAS AND LIGHT RATES

We are told that members of one social club, whose membership is exclusively feminine, were discussing that which would benefit the town most, at a recent meeting. The subject took on a rather wide range—from flowers to public parks, and all seemed as lovely as a spring morning until one lady advanced the idea of cheaper gas and light rates, in her opinion, would materially affect the growth of Cisco. Then business picked up. This lady, however, found that she had plenty of company to agree with her on this viewpoint, but one of the members, while agreeing that cheaper gas and lights were very desirable, yet she disagreed with the other member on the stand what she had taken that the City Commission should regulate the rates, contending that the Commission had no authority to do so.

Anyone will admit that this lady had not been reading the American, for even Mr. Hargraves, in his pretty little speech, admitted that the Commission did have the authority to regulate the rates that should be charged for lights and gas by utility companies.

But there is wholesomeness in the knowledge that the ladies are becoming interested. When they get busy something generally happens.

Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

I

The whole rural world is in a ferment of unrest, and there is an unparalleled volume and intensity of determined, if not angry, protest, and an ominous swarming of occupational conferences, interest groupings, political movements and propaganda. Such a turmoil cannot but arrest our attention. Indeed, it demands our careful study and examination. It is not likely that six million aloof and ruggedly independent men have come together and banded themselves into active unions, societies, farm bureaus, and so forth, for no sufficient cause.

Investigation of the subject conclusively proves that, while there is much overstatement of grievances and misconception of remedies, the farmers are right in complaining of wrongs long endured, and right in holding that it is feasible to relieve their ills with benefit to the rest of the community. This being the case of an industry that contributes, in the raw material form alone, about one-third of the national annual wealth production and is the means of livelihood of about 49 per cent of the population, it is obvious that the subject is one of grave concern. Not only do the farmers make up one-half of the nation, but the well-being of the other half depends upon them.

So long as we have nations, a wise political economy will aim at a large degree of national self-sufficiency and self-containment. Rome fell when the food supply was too far removed from the belly. Like her, we shall destroy our own agriculture and extend our sources of food distantly and precariously, if we do not see to it that our farmers are well and fairly paid for their services. The farm gives the nation men as well as food. Cities derive their vitality and are forever renewed from the country, but an impoverished countryside exports intelligence and retains unintelligence. Only the lower grades of mentality and character will remain on, or seek, the farm, unless agriculture is capable of being pursued with contentment and adequate compensation. Hence, to embitter and impoverish the farmer is to dry up and contaminate the vital sources of the nation.

The war showed convincingly how dependent the nation is on the full productivity of the farms. Despite herculean efforts, agricultural production kept only a few weeks or months ahead of consumption, and that only by increasing the acreage of certain staple crops at the cost of reducing that of others. We ought not to forget that lesson when we ponder on the farmer's problems. They are truly common problems, and there should be no attempt to deal with them as if they were purely selfish demands of a clear-cut group, antagonistic to the rest of the community. Rather should we consider agriculture in the light of broad national policy, just as we consider oil, coal, steel, dye-stuffs, and so forth, as sinews of national strength. Our growing population and a higher standard of living demand increasing food supplies, and more wool, cotton, hides, and the rest. With the disappearance of free or cheap fertile land, additional acreage and increased yields can come only from costly effort. This we need not expect from an impoverished or unhappy rural population.

It will not do to take a narrow view of the rural discontent, or to appraise it from the standpoint of yesterday. This is peculiarly an age of flux and change and new deals. Because a thing always has been so no longer means that it is righteous, or always shall be so. More, perhaps, than ever before, there is a widespread feeling that all human relations can be improved by taking thought, and that it is not becoming for the reasoning animal to leave his destiny largely to chance and natural incidence.

Prudent and orderly adjustment of production and distribution in accordance with consumption is recognized as wise management in every business but that of farming. Yet, I venture to say, there is no other industry in which it is so important to the public—to the city-dweller—that production should be sure, steady, and increasing, and that distribution should be in proportion to the need. The unorganized farmers naturally act blindly and impulsively and, in consequence, surfeit and deplete, accompanied by disconcerting price-variations, harass the consumer. One year potatoes rot in the fields because of excess production, and there is a scarcity of the things that have been displaced to make way for the expansion of the potato acreage; next year the punished farmers mass their fields on some other crop, and potatoes enter the class of luxuries; and so on.

Agriculture is the greatest and fundamentally the most important of our American industries. The cities are but the branches of the tree of national life, the roots of which go deeply into the land. We all flourish or decline with the farmer. So, when we of the cities read of the present universal distress of the farmers, of a slump of six billion dollars in the farm value of their crops in a single year,

of their inability to meet mortgages or to pay current bills, and how, seeking relief from their ills, they are planning to form pools, inaugurate farmers' strikes, and demand legislation abolishing grain exchanges, private cattle markets, and the like, we ought not hastily to brand them as economic heretics and highwaymen, and hurl at them the charge of being seekers of special privilege. Rather, we should ask if their trouble is not ours, and see what can be done to improve the situation. Purely from self-interest, if for no higher motive, we should help them. All of us want to get back permanently to "normalcy," but is it reasonable to hope for that condition unless our greatest and most basic industry can be put on a sound and solid permanent foundation? The farmers are not entitled to special privileges; but are they not right in demanding that they be placed on an equal footing with the buyers of their products and with other industries?

II

Let us, then, consider some of the farmer's grievances, and see how far they are real. In doing so, we should remember that, while there have been, and still are, instances of purposeful abuse, the subject should not be approached with any general imputation to existing distributive agencies of deliberately intentional oppression, but rather with the conception that the marketing of farm products has not been modernized.

An ancient evil, and a persistent one, is the undergrading of farm products, with the result that what the farmers sell as of one quality is resold as of a higher. That this sort of chicanery should persist on any important scale in these days of business integrity would seem almost incredible, but there is much evidence that it does so persist. Even as I write, the newspapers announce the suspension of several firms from the New York Produce Exchange for exporting to Germany as No. 2 wheat a whole shipload of grossly inferior wheat mixed with oats, chaff and the like.

Another evil is that of inaccurate weighing of farm products, which, it is charged, is sometimes a matter of dishonest intention and sometimes of protective policy on the part of the local buyer, who fears that he may "weigh out" more than he "weighs in."

A greater grievance is that at present the field farmer has little or no control over the time and conditions of marketing his products, with the result that he is often underpaid for his products and usually overcharged for marketing service. The difference between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays often exceeds all possibility of justification. To cite a single illustration. Last year, according to figures attested by the railways and the growers, Georgia watermelon-raisers received on the average 7.5 cents for a melon, the railroads got 12.7 cents for carrying it to Baltimore and the consumer paid one dollar, leaving 79.8 cents for the service of marketing and its risks, as against 29.2 cents for growing and transporting. The hard annals of farm-life are replete with such commentaries on the crudeness of present practices.

Nature prescribes that the farmer's "goods" must be finished within two or three months of the year, while financial and storage limitations generally compel him to sell them at the same time. As a rule, other industries are in a continuous process of finishing goods for the markets; they distribute as they produce, and they can curtail production without too great injury to themselves or the community; but if the farmer restricts his output, it is with disastrous consequences, both to himself and to the community.

The average farmer is busy with production for the major part of the year, and has nothing to sell. The bulk of his output comes on the market at once. Because of lack of storage facilities and of financial support, the farmer cannot carry his goods through the year and dispose of them as they are currently needed. In the great majority of cases, farmers have to entrust storage—in warehouses and elevators—and the financial carrying of their products to others.

Farm products are generally marketed at a time when there is a congestion of both transportation and finance—when cars and money are scarce. The outcome, in many instances, is that the farmers not only sell under pressure, and therefore at a disadvantage, but are compelled to take further reductions in net returns, in order to meet the charges for the service of storing, transporting, financing, and ultimate marketing—which charges they claim, are often excessive, bear heavily on both consumer and producer, and are under the control of these performing the services. It is true that they are relieved of the risks of a changing market by selling at once; but they are quite will-

ing to take the unfavorable chance. If the favorable one also is theirs and they can retain for themselves a part of the service charges that are uniform, in good years and bad, with high prices and low.

While, in the main, the farmer must sell, regardless of market conditions, at the time of the maturity of crops, he cannot suspend production in toto. He must go on producing if he is to go on living, and if the world is to exist. The most he can do is to curtail production a little or alter its form, and that—because he is in the dark as to the probable demand for his goods—may be only to jump from the frying pan into the fire, taking the consumer with him.

Even the dairy farmers, whose output is not seasonal, complain that they find themselves at a disadvantage in the marketing of their productions, especially raw milk, because of the high costs of distribution, which they must ultimately bear.

III

Now that the farmers are stirring, thinking, and uniting as never before to eradicate these inequalities, they are subjected to stern economic lectures, and are met with the accusation that they are demanding, and are the recipients of, special privileges. Let us see what privileges the government has conferred on the farmers. Much has been made of Section 6 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which purported to permit them to combine with immunity, under certain conditions. Admitting that, nominally, this exemption was in the nature of a special privilege,—though I think it was so in appearance rather than in fact,—we find that the courts have nullified it by judicial interpretation. Why should not the farmers be permitted to accomplish by co-operative methods what other businesses are already doing by co-operation in the form of incorporation? If it be proper for them to form, by fusion of existing corporations or otherwise, a corporation that controls the entire production of a commodity, or a large part of it, why is it not proper for a group of farmers to unite for the marketing of their common products, either in one or in several selling agencies? Why should it be right for a hundred thousand corporate shareholders to direct 25 or 30 or 40 per cent of an industry, and wrong for a hundred thousand co-operative farmers to control a no larger proportion of the wheat crop, or cotton, or any other product?

The Department of Agriculture is often spoken of as a special concession to the farmers, but in its commercial results, it is of as much benefit to the buyers and consumers of agricultural products as to the producers, or even more. I do not suppose that anyone opposes the benefits that the farmers derive from the educational and research work of the department, or the help that it gives them in working out improved cultural methods and practices, in developing better yielding varieties through breeding and selection, in introducing new varieties from remote parts of the world and adapting them to our climate and economic condition, and in devising practical measures for the elimination or control of dangerous and destructive animal and plant diseases, insect pests, and the like. All these things manifestly tend to stimulate and enlarge production, and their general beneficial effects are obvious.

It is complained that, whereas the law restricts Federal Reserve banks to three months' time for commercial paper, the farmer is allowed six months on his notes. This is not a special privilege, but merely such a recognition of business conditions as makes it possible for country banks to do business with country people. The crop farmer has only one turnover a year, while the merchant and manufacturer have many. Incidentally, I note that the Federal Reserve Board has just authorized the Federal Reserve banks to discount export paper for a period of six months, to conform to the nature of the business.

The Farm Loan banks are pointed to as an instance of special government favor for farmers. Are they not rather the outcome of laudable efforts to equalize rural and urban conditions? And about all the government does there is to help set up an administrative organization and lend a little credit at the start. Eventually the farmers will provide all the capital and carry all the liabilities themselves. It is true that Farm Loan bonds are tax exempt; but so are bonds of municipal light and traction plants, and new housing is to be exempt from taxation, in New York, for ten years.

On the other hand, the farmer reads of plans for municipal housing projects that run into the billions, of hundreds of millions annually spent on the merchant marine; he reads that the railways are being favored with increased rates and virtual guaranties of earnings by the government, with the result to him of an increased toll on all that he sells and all that he buys. He hears of many manifestations of governmental concern for particular industries and interests. Rescuing the railways from insolvency is undoubtedly for the benefit of the country as a whole, but what can be of more general benefit than encouragement of ample production of the principal necessities of life and their even flow from costed producers to satisfied consumers?

While it may be conceded that special governmental aid may be necessary in the general interest, we must all agree that it is difficult to see why agriculture and the production and distribution of farm products are not accorded the same opportunities that are provided for other businesses; especially as the enjoyment by the farmer of such opportunities would appear to be even more contributory to the gen-

eral good than in the case of other industries. The spirit of American democracy is unalterably opposed, alike to enacted special privilege and to the special privilege of unequal opportunity that arises automatically from the failure to correct glaring economic inequalities. I am opposed to the injection of government into business, but I do believe that it is an essential function of democratic government to equalize opportunity so far as it is within its power to do so, whether by the repeal of archaic statutes or the enactment of modern ones. If the anti-trust laws keep the farmers from endeavoring scientifically to integrate their industry while other industries find a way to meet modern conditions without violating such statutes, then it would seem reasonable to find a way for the farmers to meet them under the same conditions. The law should operate equally in fact. Repairing the economic structure on one side is no injustice to the other side, which is in good repair.

We have traveled a long way from the old conception of government as merely a defensive and policing agency; and regulative, corrective, or equalizing legislation, which apparently is of a special nature, is often of the most general beneficial consequences. Even the First Congress passed a tariff act that was avowedly for the protection of manufacturers; but a protective tariff always has been defended as a means of promoting the general good through a particular approach; and the statute books are filled with acts for the benefit of shipping, commerce, and labor.

IV

Now, what is the farmer asking? Without trying to catalogue the remedial measures that have been suggested in his behalf, the principal proposals that bear directly on the improvement of his distributing and marketing relations may be summarized as follows:—

First: storage warehouses for cotton, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet the maximum demand on them at the peak of the marketing period. The farmer thinks that other private capital must furnish these facilities, or the state must erect and own the elevators and warehouses.

Second: weighing and grading of agricultural products, and certification thereof, to be done by impartial and disinterested public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate undergrading, overcharging, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit.

Third: a certainty of credit sufficient to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner.

Fourth: the Department of Agriculture should collect, tabulate, summarize, and regularly and frequently publish and distribute to the farmers, full information from all the markets of the world, so that they shall be as well informed of their selling position as buyers now are of their buying position.

Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinating and co-operating in such way as to put the farmer on an equal footing with the large buyers of his products, and with commercial relations in other industries.

When a business requires specialized talent, it has to buy it. So will the farmers; and perhaps the best way for them to get it would be to utilize some of the present machinery of the largest established agencies dealing in farm products. Of course, if he wishes, the farmer may go further and engage in flour-milling and other manufactures of food products. In my opinion, however, he would be wise to stop short of that. Public interest may be opposed to all great integrations; but, in justice, should they be forbidden to the farmer and permitted to others? The corporate form of association cannot now be wholly adapted to his objects and conditions. The looser co-operative form seems more generally suitable. Therefore, he wishes to be free, if he finds it desirable and feasible, to resort to co-operation with his fellows and neighbors, without running afoul of the law. To urge that the farmers should have the same liberty to consolidate and co-ordinate their peculiar economic functions, which other industries in their fields enjoy, is not, however, to concede that any business integration should have legislative sanction to exercise monopolistic power. The American people are as firmly opposed to industrial as to political autocracy, whether attempted by rural or by urban industry.

For lack of united effort the farmers as a whole are still marketing their crops by antiquated methods, or by no methods at all, but they are surrounded by a business world that has been modernized to the last minute and is tirelessly striving for efficiency. This efficiency is due in large measure to big business, to united business, to integrated business. The farmers now seek the benefits of such largeness, union and integration.

The American farmer is a modern of the moderns in the use of labor saving machinery, and he has made vast strides in recent years in scientific tillage and efficient farm management, but as a business in contact with other businesses agriculture is a "one horse shay" in competition with high power automobiles. The American farmer is the greatest and most intractable of individualists. While industrial production and all phases of the huge commercial mechanism and its myriad accessories have articulated and co-ordinated themselves all the way from natural raw materials to retail sales, the business of agriculture has gone on in much the one man fashion of the backwoods of the first part of the nineteenth century, when the farmer was

self sufficient and did not depend upon, or care very much, what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the jay farmer of the funny pages in the hands of sleek urban confidence men, who sell him acreage in Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other businesses.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this single integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are aiming at.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollars a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and, so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become enmeshed in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction as it relates to them.

V

To take a tolerant and sympathetic view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the

obstruction of their upward efforts. We, as city people, see in high and speculatively manipulated prices, spoilage, waste, scarcity, the results of defective distribution of farm products. Should it not occur to us that we have a common interest with the farmer in his attempts to attain a degree of efficiency in distribution corresponding to his efficiency in production? Do not the recent fluctuations in the May wheat option, apparently unrelated to normal interaction of supply and demand, offer a timely proof of the need of some such stabilizing agency as the grain growers have in contemplation?

It is contended that, if their proposed organizations be perfected and operated, the farmers will have in their hands an instrument that will be capable of dangerous abuse. We are told that it will be possible to pervert it to arbitrary and oppressive price-fixing from its legitimate use of ordering and stabilizing the flow of farm products to the market, to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer. I have no apprehensions on this point.

In the first place, a loose organization, such as any union of farmers must be at best, cannot be so arbitrarily and promptly controlled as a great corporation. The one is a lumbering democracy and the other an agile autocracy. In the second place, with all possible power of organization, the farmers cannot succeed to any great extent, or for any considerable length of time, in fixing prices. The great law of supply and demand works in various and surprising ways, to the undoing of the best laid plans that attempt to foil it. In the third place, their power will avail the farmers nothing if it be abused. In our time and country power is of value to its possessor only so long as it is not abused. It is fair to say that I have seen no signs in responsible quarters of a disposition to dictate prices. There seems, on the contrary, to be a commonly beneficial purpose to realize a stability that will give an orderly and abundant flow of farm products to the consumer and ensure reasonable and dependable returns to the producer.

In view of the supreme importance to the national well-being of a prosperous and contented agricultural population, we should be prepared to go a long way in assisting the farmers to get an equitable share of the wealth they produce, through the inauguration of reforms that will procure a continuous and increasing stream of farm products. They are far from getting a fair share now. Considering his capital and the long hours of labor put in by the average farmer and his family, he is remunerated less than any other occupational class, with the possible exception of teachers, religious and lay. Though we know that the present general distress of the farmers is exceptional and is linked with the inevitable economic readjustment following the war, it must be remembered that, although representing one-third of the industrial product and half the total population of the nation, the rural communities ordinarily enjoy but a fifth to a quarter of the net annual national gain. Notwithstanding the taste of prosperity that the farmers had during the war, there is today a lower standard of living among the cotton farmers of the South than in any other pursuit in the country.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the farmers are chiefly striving for a generally beneficial integration of their business, of the same kind and character that other business enjoys. If it should be found on examination that the attainment of this end requires methods different from those which other activities have followed for the same purpose should we not sympathetically consider the plea for the right to co-operate, if only from our own enlightened self interest, in obtaining an abundant and steady flow of farm products?

In examining the agricultural situation with a view to its improvement, we shall be most helpful if we maintain a detached and judicial viewpoint, remembering that existing wrongs may be chiefly an accident of unsymmetrical economic growth instead of a creation of malevolent design and conspiracy. We Americans are prone, as Professor David Friday well says in his admirable book, "Profits, Wages and Prices," to seek a "criminal intent behind every difficult and undesirable economic situation." I can positively assert from my contact with men of large affairs, including bankers, that, as a whole, they are endeavoring to fulfill as they see them the obligations that go with their power. Preoccupied with the grave problems and heavy tasks of their own immediate affairs, they have not turned their thoughtful personal attention or their constructive abilities to the deficiencies of agricultural business organization. Agriculture, it may be said, suffers from their preoccupation and neglect rather than from any purposeful exploitation by them. They ought now to begin to respond to the farmers' difficulties, which they must realize are their own.

On the other hand, my contacts with the farmers have filled me with respect for them—for their sanity, their patience, their balance. Within the last year, and particularly at a meeting called by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and at another called by the Committee of Seventeen, I have met many of the leaders of the new farm movement, and I testify in all sincerity that they are endeavoring to deal with their problems, not as promoters of a narrow class interest, not as exploiters of the hapless consumer, not as merciless monopolists, but as honest men bent on the improvement of the common weal.

We can and must meet such men, and such a cause half way. Their business is our business—the nation's business.

THE CISCO AMERICAN



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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The following have authorized the American to announce their names for the several offices under which their name appears:

For County Clerk: ERNEST JONES.

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED

If a number of business men meet in church on the Sabbath day, or in the lodge room during the week, they can take time to discuss topics concerning the welfare of the city in which every citizen should be vitally interested.

When business men meet farmers on the streets they may bow to each other, and they may not. The farmer hesitates to stop the business man as they pass in a public place.

SMILE, AND MAKE GLAD

Smile—had you ever thought that the other fellow has or may have his little troubles just the same as you, old partner? If, when you meet with some little disappointment, or run over an extra rough place on this road of life, why do you want to run to your best friend and try to shoulder part of your troubles off on him?

Smile—It is just as easy as to frown, and it is so much more pleasant to the people with whom you are associated.

Smile—I once knew an athlete who was a great wrestler, and held a very enviable record in that line. He might be pinned to the mat by his opponent in a very crushing and painful position, but a smile never left his face.

Smile—It is the cheapest possession on earth and is in the reach of the richest and poorest. It cannot be stolen, neither can it be purchased for it is the gift of God.

ISN'T IT TIME TO THINK ABOUT THAT DAIRY HERD?

Say, friend farmer, what are you doing in a constructive way to build up the dairy farming industry in your section of this county? Eastland county could be made one of the greatest dairying sections with less outlay of money and less work than any section of the state of Texas.

living on the same rented farm for four or five years, owns one, two or three pretty fair milch cows. With proper feed and attention and protection from the cold these cows will surprise you in what they will add to your weekly income.

A CHAIN IS NO STRONGER THAN ITS WEAKEST LINK

A certain man may be bank cashier and handle millions of dollars every week in the regular discharge of his duties and not feel in the least tempted to steal or misplace one penny of this money.

But this man may have his weak point, for example in the heat of passion he may swear a vile oath, or whiskey may tempt, and in moments of weakness he may imbibe too freely and get beastly drunk.

Say Mr. Farmer, you and the boys cannot do any work in the field for several days so why don't you get out there and build that warm chicken house as your wife insisted upon you doing last fall before the cold weather set in?

These past few days have been so damp and cold it has surely been hard on those hens of yours out there in the back yard, or in the barn lot as they sit in the open trees these cold bleak night.

Next Tuesday is the last day to qualify as an American citizen. Pay your poll tax today.

TRAIN SCHEDULE

Table with 3 columns: Direction, Arrive, Depart. Includes Texas & Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas routes.

Table with 3 columns: Direction, Arrive, Depart. Includes Missouri, Kansas & Texas routes.

Table with 3 columns: Direction, Arrive, Depart. Includes Missouri, Kansas & Texas routes.

Table with 3 columns: Direction, Arrive, Depart. Includes Cisco & Northeastern routes.

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Manager and Editor Talk

'Twas a Gassy Conference, and While "Warmth" is Sought we Were Given "Cold" Comfort by Being Promised Cheap Ice.

We had a very pleasant visit from Manager P. W. Campbell of the Cisco Gas & Electric Company one afternoon this week. We really mean it when we say we enjoyed a visit from this genial gentleman.

Since that meeting there has existed a bond of friendship that has been most pleasant, and a friendship we have cherished fondly. We like Campbell and what we have to say regarding gas and electric rates has no connection with him personally.

Naturally our conversation turned to the subject of gas—in fact it was a rather gassy conversation.

We hoped that the results of this conference would be we could tell the people there was a ray of hope on the gas horizon, but Mr. Campbell said nothing that would lead us to believe that his company would allow him to hold out any promise of relief.

There was one promise Mr. Campbell made that will be of interest, but it was rather "cold" comforter, at the time when the average citizen was hovering around an almost fireless gas stove, trying to coax warmth therefrom.

Regarding the discrimination in favor of Abilene on the light rate, he gave the same answer—"bigger town, and more business." We believe our readers are familiar with that reason, but somehow it does not satisfy.

We do not think it is the desire of Mr. Campbell to have his company charge a higher rate than is justified—and we do not know that they are doing so, but in the absence of a statement of their investment, and by comparing our rate with those charged in other places the American honestly believes that we are getting the short end of the stick—but we know that Mr. Campbell does not make the rates.

Mr. Campbell stated that the company would file their statement before the time elapsed—that it had been filed every year with the mayor and county clerk, though the American has been unable to get a copy. The city secretary said it was misplaced, the county clerk said "none filed" and the Secretary of State stated that no report had been filed for either 1920 or 1921.

Here are some of the rates. We have published them before, but lest we forget—Dallas, 75; Little Rock, 45; Ardmore, 50; Amarillo, 45; Tulsa, 42; Marshall, 40; Henryette, Okla., 35; Shreveport, 25, and CISCO SEVENTY-FIVE. These rates are gross.

Teacher—"Willie, name two of the world's greatest deserts." Willie—"Sahara and the United States."

SEE THE NEW Spring Dresses, Coats, Suits and Hats

Prices are Lowest Offered in Years

New Goods Arriving Every Day

E. J. Barnes Co.

Main and Broadway

Operators Are Rearing To Go

Many Rumors of Oil Locations to be Made in Cisco Field Within Next Sixty Days—Some Close-up Proposition Contemplated.

Since the recent precipitation, and strong indications for more moisture there has been floating around much oil talk. While there is not yet enough water to warrant any extensive drilling campaign, but the operators have been out of the game so long by reason of the drop in crude, and the further reason since its advance, of the continued dry weather, these fellows have become a little restless and are champing the bit, rearing to go.

Information reached the American the first of the week that Cisco was to become the center of oil operations in the near future. So one of the force was put on the job at once to run the report to earth and get smething definite to give to the American family.

One report was that one of the largest operating companies in the field had ordered seventy locations to be made during the spring in the territory already partially enveloped from Raylee to Ranger. A second report was that fifteen locations were to be made at an early date within a radius of 15 miles of Cisco.

By next week we feel that we will have something definite for the large American family concerning these reports. But we feel justified in saying that Cisco is almost sure to have quite a number of rigs pointing skyward near by within the next thirty to sixty days.

Some of the men with whom we talked could have talked more had they been disposed, but there are certain trade secrets always that must be respected.

LOCAL NEWS FROM THE PUTNAM HIGH SCHOOL

By Louise Jenkins

Mr. Duman and family left Tuesday morning for Arkansas, where he will make his future home.

The young people attending the party given by Mrs. Willie Culwell Saturday night, report having had a nice time.

The Eubanks children were absent from school Tuesday on account of bad weather.

Mrs. R. L. Clinton returned home Friday night from Knox City, where she has been visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. Einer Ungen and Mr. L. E. Brock left Sunday for Sipe Springs on business.

Mrs. Cleo Fielder of Odesa, Texas, is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. E. Brock, of Putnam.

S. C. Peek, who has been absent from school the last week, on account of a sore foot, returned to school Monday.

The people of Putnam are having rather bad weather this week. Everything has been covered with ice. This is hard on the cattle as well as the people.

It is reported that the cold weather is causing the death of many cattle.

Mr. Galand Sublett and Miss Purcell were married Friday night at

the home of Rev. Kile.

Little Miss Lucy Ramsey, who has been unable to come to school on account of a broken arm for two weeks returned Monday.

Mr. Herbert Short, one of the pupils of the seventh grade of Putnam High School, has moved to Hart. He and his parents will make that their home for some time.

The bridge gang that has been staying in Putnam have stopped work for a while on account of the cold weather.

Mrs. W. W. Everett of Putnam has been very sick, but is getting along very nicely now.

Mr. Arthur McElreath of Putnam has had his oil well shut down, but is drilling at present.

Messrs. D. A. Ivy, Costle Thomas, and B. F. Russell attended a special meeting of the Odd Fellows lodge at Cottonwood last Saturday night.

Truman Stephens, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stephens, who has been seriously ill for some time, is yet in a serious condition.

Jack Neuman has been absent from school several days on account

of illness.

Albert Everett, Ruben Short, and I. G. Mobley made a trip to Abilene Saturday, bringing Mr. Bob Clinton's new Dodge roadster in.

Mr. Other Cook was a visitor in Putnam High School Wednesday.

The J. L. Kennedy well, located south of Putnam, is one hundred and fifty feet deep.

LAST NIGHT'S FIRE

A residence owned by F. M. Metcalf located at the intersection of 14 street and Avenue F was totally destroyed by fire at one o'clock Friday morning. Loss of the building was estimated at two thousand, insurance fifteen hundred. Mr. Metcalf's son who was living in the building, lost furniture valued at one thousand with five hundred insurance.

Mr. Metcalf stated that he was almost confident at times during the blaze that his lumber yard adjoining would catch fire, but the fire department did real good work in preventing this.

Mrs. Fairless who lives three blocks away, first saw the blaze and phoned in the alarm.

WANTED AT ONCE

The people to know that we will pay from One to Five Dollars for all old tires replaced with Hood and Lee Tires.

We carry the Michelin Tubes and a general line of Accessories, Gas, Oils, Vulcanizing and General Repair Work.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED

BROADWAY AUTO SERVICE

FREE CITY SERVICE Phone 350

Just a Day---That's All

TO Clean, Press and Repair Your Suit Called for and delivered the same day.

C. B. Powell, Tailor

Telephone 282 707 Main St.

INSIST ON YOUR GROCERYMAN FURNISHING YOU WITH

Bewley's Best Blue Ribbon Flour

Made out of the Best Quality of Texas Soft Wheat. Every sack GUARANTEED. Quality counts. Also the Celebrated Blue Ribbon Cream Meal.

WE SELL RALSTON PURINA FEEDS

When You Want to Sell Your Wheat and Oats call on

CISCO GRAIN & ELEVATOR COMPANY

Phone 451

DISTRIBUTORS OF THE ABOVE

HANDLE ALL KINDS OF FEED—WE DELIVER

Home again--Come to See Me

After an absence of two years I have returned home and opened the

FLOYD COOPER CAFE

in the same old stand next to the Cisco Furni-

Come in and see me when you want the

BABY SAYS--

"I can't always ask for what I want but I let you know when I get what I want."

What baby wants most of all is the loving care of MOTHER, especially when mother is aided by the **BABY NECESSITIES** that we can supply. Our entire line of baby goods is made up of products of manufacturers who have long recognized that

Purity is Essential

We have always used the utmost care in handling goods in this department.

Careful mothers can do nothing wiser than come here for **BABY GOODS, NURSING BOTTLES, NIPPLES, SOAPS, SPONGES, POWDERS,** and those internal and external remedies long associated with the care of the **BABY.**

Dean Drug Co.

Drugs, Jewelry, Paints, Wall Paper
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GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS
Window and Door Frames, Cabinet Work of all Kinds, Store Fronts, Show Cases, Wind Shield Glass, French Doors, Odd Sash Truch Bodies, Commercial Bodies, Tool Racks for Oil Field Use General Blacksmith and Machine Work and Horse Shoeing.
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CISCO, TEXAS

ED S. PRITCHARD
Attorney at Law
Court House, Eastland, Tex.

Joe Cements
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
ESTIMATES GLADLY FURNISHED
PHONE NO. 610
29-4t-pd.

NEW BAKERY FOR CISCO
Mr. Shaffer, owner of the Star Market located at the corner of 7th street and Avenue D is having constructed a large brick oven in the rear of the building. He expects to add a first class bakery to the already thriving number of business enterprises in Cisco. This bakery will be open for business as soon as the oven is complete.

M. D. Paschall & Sons
Room No. 1, Winston Building
Real Estate
CITY, FARM AND RANCH PROPERTY
Insurance
FIRE, TORNADO, LIFE, AND GENERAL LINES

Geo. A. Bock
Rear P. O. Neel Tailor Shop
Formerly the Art-Craft Shop
PAINTING and PAPERHANGING CONTRACTOR
Nothing too large or too small for me to handle
Let me Figure with You. I will Save You Money

Gas Kited In Oklahoma City

The Trail of the Octopus Extends into Oklahoma and Kites the Gas Rate in the Capitol City up to 58 Cents.

The American has been pointing out some of the cheap gas rates prevailing in our sister state of Oklahoma, and these examples have been attempted to be combatted by telling us that gas is far better in Oklahoma than in Texas, and the wells are of longer life. But now the gas owners—or rather the companies selling the gas to the people in one city in that state—Oklahoma City, have decided that the companies in Texas were getting the best of the deal, and consequently they have secured a raise of 14 cents for the time being, at least. This rate is only given in Oklahoma City, and so far as the American has been able to ascertain the rate of 35 cents still prevails in Henryetta, and those people are advertising the fact that they have cheap gas to induce a better class of citizenship. Perhaps some might be induced to locate in Cisco if the American could tell its thousands of readers that Cisco has the cheapest gas rate in Texas. Unfortunately this paper cannot spread such glad tidings broadcast, for it is not true, and if there is one thing that this paper is rather particular about—that fact is to try to give the facts. For instance—the American is telling its readers in this story about Oklahoma gas not being as cheap (all over the state) as we thought it was. There are some places in Oklahoma where they are paying pretty stiff rates, but as yet Cisco excels them when it comes to kiting the rate on gas.

In conversation with Mr. P. W. Campbell this week regarding the story published in last week's American about the legal proceeding concerning the gas rate, we left the impression, and so we thought, that the rate quoted was the consumers' rate. Mr. Campbell stated that the 25 cent rate fixed by the Corporation Commission was the gate rate to the city limits. There was nothing in the press notice to indicate such to be the case, and we take it that Mr. Campbell was correct.

Judging from the report published in the Sunday papers they got quick action in the Oklahoma case. The order of the court for a new survey on an appeal of the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company was granted, and that company will take additional toll from the people of 13 cents until the case is finally decided on its merits. This does not mean that Oklahoma courts are going to grant the permanent raise, for it may be decided in favor of the consumer.

We are publishing this report from Oklahoma City for the reason that the American wants to be fair, as it was especially called to our attention, and the further reason that after all the comparison shows that even Oklahoma City, under the temporary court order is not yet in Cisco's class when it comes to kiting the gas rates. With the price not yet established permanently, the rate there is still approximately 10 cents cheaper than what Cisco people are paying, and our gas wells are six miles from our doors.

We want you to read the following story carefully, as there are some matters the court calls attention to—the matter of leakage is one which the court scrutinized pretty close, as the company claimed in making its report that its leakage was 20 per cent. The court says "any leakage above 10 per cent is excessive."

But we may be going a little fast. This rate was temporarily granted to the companies supplying Oklahoma City on the statement of the utility companies that the rate was necessary to produce the legal revenue. Therein the Oklahoma Companies differ from the Cisco Gas & Electric Company, for there they filed their statement, showing this (excessive) leakage, and besides they show a \$3,153,000 plant; while in Cisco there was no showing, and certainly we have no million dollar plant to produce revenue to pay dividends. But does that really matter? In Abilene they have a million dollar plant (gas and electricity) and Abilene is enjoying a 14 cent light rate, with Cisco's rate at 16 cents—formerly for years 19 cents. And Cisco's plant did not cost a million.

Another item we want you to notice in the story, since it has been called to our attention, and that is the fact that the rate in Oklahoma City will be 45 cents plus 13 cents—as long as the 13 cent gate rate allowed by the Federal court is maintained. Thus, it is possible that this rate may not remain at 58 cents, which is said to be the highest ever paid in Oklahoma City. And there is another consideration—at the final showing there is likely to be a con-

siderable rebate on the leakage showing. The Corporation Commission says "with no industrial business with a 10 per cent leakage the return will be 16.9 per cent." That will make nice pocket change if returned to Cisco gas patrons.

Yes, Oklahoma City's gas rate has been kited, but we are still about the top in Texas or Oklahoma, either. Then it is so easy to get what they want in Cisco—do it on their own say—no corporation commission, and the City Commission has never intervened in the people's behalf. If the Cisco Gas & Electric Company can find any justification in charging these people 75 cents by comparing the rate in Oklahoma City or any other town similarly situated as Cisco, they can go to it.

Here is the Oklahoma City story. Read it, and see how much better you would feel if we were as fortunate as that city, boasting of a three million dollar plant, and getting its gas at 58 cents with a possible return of 16 cents:

Oklahoma City, Ok. Jan. 21.—The Corporation Commission to-day announced a new rate for gas for domestic purposes in Oklahoma City of 45c per 1000 feet. To this is added 13c each 1000 feet so long as the 35c gate rate allowed by the Federal Court is maintained. This makes the total rate for Oklahoma City users of gas 58c net. The rate is effective Jan. 1. The rate previous to January was 44c, with 2c discount. The 58c is the highest ever charged Oklahoma City users of gas. The commission made an extended survey of the situation before, the commission says, the rate.

The figures of the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, the distributor of the gas, for rate-making purposes, was a reproduction cost new of the plant at \$3,152,905, with a depreciation of \$2,296,901. The same as presented by the commission's engineer was \$2,092,876.

Depreciation Reserve
The commission requires that the gas company maintain a depreciation reserve out of all revenue in excess of 8 per cent to be accounted for through that account. Heretofore, the commission says, the company has charged all this to current operating expense. The order of the commission says that testimony shows a leakage in the past of about 20 per cent, and on this point declares that any leakage in excess of 10 per cent is excessive.

The commission says that in case of no industrial business the return on the domestic basis, with a leakage of 10 per cent allowed would be 16.9 per cent, but what would be the actual return must, of course, depend upon how much leakage may be reduced.

The order is to be presented to the Supreme Court, as it was this tribunal that ordered the commission to make a new survey on an appeal of the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company from a previous order of the commission. The commission is given fifteen days to make orders in the rates at Muskogee, El Reno, Enid and Okmulgee.

MRS. SOPHIA SUBLETT

Mrs. Sophia Sublett died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James High, in DeLeon, January 18th, and the remains were brought to Cisco, where interment was made in the City cemetery. The funeral services were conducted at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Gordon and Mrs. M. Matlock at 3 o'clock p. m., immediately preceding the funeral cortege to the cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. C. G. Howard, pastor of the first Baptist church of Cisco.

Seven children survive—two sons and five daughters, living in Texas, Oklahoma and California.

"No earthly clinging,
No lingering gaze,
No strife at parting,
No sore amaze.

But sweetly, gently,
She passed away
Fram the world's dim twilight
To the endless day."

CISCO BEHIND IN RECEIPTS

It is stated that both Eastland and Ranger have more poll tax payments than Cisco, and unless Cisco people smoke up and pay their poll tax, this will be the minority town of the three. Cisco is really the metropolis of the county, but the poll tax payments, so far, does not indicate. Smoke up, or your political pipe will go out.

The wireless office received a telegram from Mr. F. E. Page who was in Cisco a few hours yesterday and last night. Page was a contractor here in 1919 and 1920, and among the building of his construction is the First M. E. Church building. The Mayhew block is also of Mr. Page's building.

Big Crowd At Mass Meeting

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

man Mr. W. P. Pulley, and Judge Eugene Lankford was chosen as temporary secretary.

Upon motion it was decided to form a permanent organization, and adopt the name of the "Citizens League of Cisco" as the name of the association under which the people will act.

Judge Lankford was elected permanent president, and Mr. W. P. Pulley was chosen as permanent secretary, each to serve one year. Upon motion it was decided that the League should hold monthly meetings—the second Thursday night in each month. The appointment of the committee to carry out the plans as outlined was left to the president, who will announce their personnel at a later date. The utility committee, upon motion, was instructed to use every legal means to secure a more equitable rate for gas and lights from the public utility companies and if possible, get some relief from the burdensome rates under which we are now laboring, which are acknowledged to be in higher class than charged in other cities. A matter which has escaped public attention is the matter of meter deposits. It was stated that this item alone would amount to approximately \$14,000. It was also brought out that the approximate income of this utility company for gas alone, estimating that there are approximately 1400 users of gas in Cisco. This statistician stated that it was a fair estimate to place the individual consumption at \$4.00 per month. He stated this would produce a revenue of \$69,200 per annum, and would be 10 per cent on an investment of \$692,000. Does anyone think that our utility company has that investment in its gas plant? Probably this sum would take care of the total investment of the ice, gas and electrical plant combined.

It was decided that the Citizens League would necessarily need funds to finance the program outlined and contemplated, so Mr. W. T. Hittson was chosen treasurer of the League. While the mass meeting was called a little hurriedly—many having some plans which were not matured, yet none can ignore safely the warning conveyed by this vast throng of

determined citizens. The evils sought to be corrected were discussed dispassionately and coolly, with none of the heat of passion manifest, but all seemed determined to continue this work and push it through, to the end that Cisco may be made a town where the spirit of live and let live will prevail.

WILSON BROS. CORNER

Special Prices

ARE SOMETIMES DECEPTIVE

—When you are offered an article at cost or a little less is it because the merchant loves you? Or is it because he is waiting to make the loss up on another article.

—We make a fair profit on every article, and expect you to do the same.

WILSON BROS.
Troxell Stand Cisco, Tex.
Phone 109

STOCKHOLDERS NOTICE

The stockholders of the Farmers Gin Co. are hereby notified to be present at a stockholders' meeting to be held in Putnam on the first Saturday of February at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing a board of directors and transacting any and all business that may come before that body.
W. A. KILE, Manager.

COFFEE!

Brazil and Java furnish the whole world with its breakfast, dinner and supper coffee. There is nothing more appetizing than a cup of steaming coffee brewed from well roasted and properly cured kernels.

Coffee We Roast Will Satisfy

THE MOST DISCRIMINATING TASTE BECAUSE IT IS CAREFULLY SELECTED BOTH FOR QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

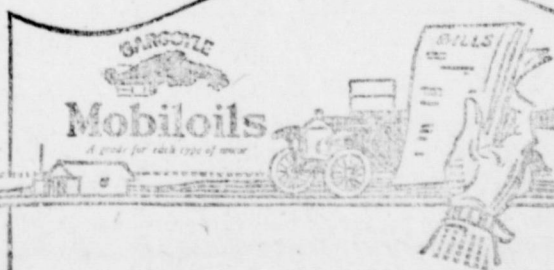
ALWAYS demand CISCO COFFEE if you want the BEST STAPLE and FANCY COFFEE.

OUR MOTTO

Courtesy, Cleanliness, Honesty, Service

Cisco Coffee Co.

501 MAIN STREET PHONE 500



Ford Economy

You bought your Ford because it is an economical car, didn't you?

And you want to run it as long and as economically as possible.

Let us help you. A talk with us about Correct Lubrication will save you money later on—just about the time that most Fords begin to need attention, as a result of earlier neglect.

Let us give you a copy of a new booklet which tells why Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is just right for Fords.

Drive In Filling Station

Opposite Daniels Hotel. Cisco, Texas

"HELLO BILL!

ply. 'They Fit,' of course."

Why is it that you seldom tinker on your Flivver and when you do, you are done in a jiffy?" "Why Hank, I bought my tools at Blanken Auto Supply."

AIR-TIGHT Wood Heaters

Poultry Netting, Crockery at Right Prices

COLEMAN LAMPS AND LANTERNS
The Sunshine of the Night

PLUMBING, GAS AND ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, RANGES AND HEATERS FOR WOOD, COAL AND GAS.

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They have a value at NOTGRASS' SHOP. Best work for the money. A pair of strings and a shine FREE with each pair of shoes repaired here.

2nd Door South of T. H. Ravencrafts Grocery

FLASHES FROM FRIENDSHIP

Special Correspondence.

Friendship, Jan. 24.—The recent cold spell, which was preceded Sunday by a nice little shower, has kept the average Friendship citizen in, but is none the less appreciated, as the gradual thaw is putting a season in the ground, and affording some stock water.

Mr. Hester Sublett of Dallas has been visiting his cousin, Mr. Frank Penn.

The Marchman family entertained the following guests at their home last Saturday night: Messrs. Mallie Penn, James and Albert Harris, Jonah Livingston and Lyle Sanders and Misses Pearlle Parmer. The evening was most pleasantly passed.

Mr. Allen Carey has returned home from the west, where he has been since Christmas.

New officers and teachers were elected for our Sunday School last Sunday. The new officers are Mrs. McDonald, superintendent; Miss Jessie Marchman, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Will Harris, teacher for class No. 1; Mrs. McDonald, teacher for

class No. 2; Mr. Velza Penn, teacher for class No. 3; Mrs. Addie Penn, teacher for class No. 4.

Miss Pearlle Parmer was the dinner guest of Miss Ola Carey last Sunday. After dinner they enjoyed an auto ride and spent the afternoon very pleasantly.

After returning from an auto ride with his best girl one of our young men presented a very dilapidated appearance. His clothes were torn, his cap minus a crown and there were bruises about his face. His fond mother inquired if he had been in a wreck, but the only satisfaction he would vouchsafe unto her was: "Oh, Ma'her, that old Ford Car."

SMOKE UP

Now father chews his big cigar,
While mother "rolls her own."
Dear Sis is strong for tailor-mades,
And likes to smoke alone.
Aunt Tabby likes a big cheroot,
And Willie shoots a snipe;
Big brother swipes his pills from
Sis,
And grandma hits the pipe.

S. B. Muirheid

A. Chas. Smith

FURNITURE REPAIRING REFINISHING UPHOLSTERING

CRATING AND PACKING JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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Let me help you plan that home that always a Specialty

J. H. 1 CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

How to Cook Sweet Spuds

Valuable Southern Receipts for Preparing Dishes from Sweet Potatoes—One of South's Best and Cheapest Food Products.

Southerners lay claim to the only "sweet" sweet potatoes and to the only cooks that know how to make the sweet potato sweet. But they want to sell their surplus yams to the balance of the country, and so they have adopted a policy of sharing their best yam recipes. Here are some of their favorites:

Baked Sweet Potatoes. This is probably the most wholesome way of cooking sweet potatoes, as some sweetness is lost when they are boiled or steamed. Choose smooth, sound potatoes, wash and rub them over with butter. Bake in moderate oven until soft. If you like them moist and sweet, bake from one to two hours, depending upon size.

Candied Sweet Potatoes. Cut boiled sweet potatoes into lengthwise slices, place in a pan—an earthen dish is best—baste with butter and sprinkle generously with sugar. Add a little water and bake until the butter and sugar have candied and the potatoes are golden brown.

Glazed Sweet Potatoes. Cut boiled or steamed potatoes into one-third inch slices lengthwise, put into a greased dripping pan, brush with melted butter and bacon drippings, sprinkle with brown sugar, and bake in a hot oven until glazed with melted sugar. Glazed sweet potatoes make a delicious combination with roast sugar-cured ham and bacon or with roast fowl.

Sweet Potatoes on the Half Shell. Bake good-sized potatoes, cut lengthwise, remove contents, mash, season with sugar, butter and nuts. Put back in the potato shells and cover with a slice of very thin bacon. Place in hot oven, removing when the bacon is done to a brown turn.

Riced Sweet Potatoes. Force boiled potatoes through a ricer or a coarse strainer into a vegetable dish. Avoid rehandling in order to make potatoes light and attractive in appearance. They are particularly appropriate with roast beef, roast chicken or any meat served with gravy.

Sweet Potato Pone. This is a real Southern dish. Take four eggs, two cupfuls of sweet milk, one quart of raw ground potatoes, one cupful of sugar, a quarter of a cupful of butter, one teaspoonful of nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of salt. Beat the eggs, without separating until well mixed; add the milk and stir. Mix the spices and sugar with the sweet potatoes, add the butter melted, and mix with the eggs and milk. Butter the sides and bottom of a pudding dish and pour the mixture into it. Bake one hour in a moderate oven. Stir occasionally as the potato browns on top. The pone should be grainy or nutty. Grated lemon rind and juice may be used for flavoring. This pone may be served plain or with whipped cream. In case a pressure cooker or fireless cooker is used, stirring is unnecessary.

Sweet-Potato Custard Pie. Line a pie tin with rich pastry and fill with the following mixture. Two cupfuls of mashed cooked potatoes, one cupful of sweet milk, two eggs, half a cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of grated lemon rind. Leave out one egg white for meringue. Beat the remainder of eggs into the cooked sweet potatoes. Melt the butter and add it and the other ingredients, pour into the pastry and bake in a moderate oven until the custard is set. Add a pinch of salt to the extra white of an egg, beat until dry, add a tiny pinch of cream of tartar and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix well. Spread over the top of the pie and bake until it is a delicate brown. A quarter of a cupful of cocoanut may be added to the filling, or spices may be used instead of lemon. Nutmeg and cinnamon and a very little clove especially fine flavoring.

Sweet Potatoes Southern Style. Three tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, six medium sweet potatoes; cut them into halves lengthwise. Put the butter and sugar in a frying pan and, when hot, add the sweet potatoes. Brown the potatoes, add salt and pepper and

enough boiling water to cover the bottom of the frying pan. Cover and cook slowly until the potatoes are tender. Nearly all the water should be then evaporated. That which remains should be used as a sauce for serving. Sweet potatoes may also be cooked in a casserole in the oven. Uncover the casserole when the potatoes are almost done in order to brown them.

Sweet Potato Pudding. Two cupfuls of mashed potato, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, one egg, a third of a cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of allspice, a quarter of a cupful of melted butter, half a cupful of grated cocoanut, half a cupful of chopped raisins. Add sugar, spices and salt to the mashed potato. Beat the egg and mix with milk and add to the mixture. Add the melted butter, cocoanut and raisins. Bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes or until the custard is set.

Sweet-Potato Croquettes. Two cupfuls of mashed sweet potato, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, the same of cayenne, half a teaspoonful of paprika, one egg—beaten—half a cupful of chopped nuts, about one tablespoonful of bread crumbs. Mix in the order given, make into croquettes, roll in beaten eggs and bread crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Sweet-potato croquettes are very good with a roast chicken dinner.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS

The editor of the American hopes everyone writing for this paper will read this:

Write only on one side of the paper; spell names plain, and give initials or christian name. When writing about any matter of news say when it occurred. When your neighbor boy or girl comes over from the next farm to spend the night with you, this is not news, but if the visitor lives in another community his friends and others may be interested in knowing what was there. Always avoid writing jokes on your friends. They don't mind it if you tell this joke to some other person, but it doesn't look so funny in a newspaper.

Be sure and sign your correct name to every letter you write. The American does not print these names to news letters, but we must know who writes the letter, so don't fail to sign your correct name. We often receive letters from different communities with no name signed to them. We don't know whether the letters are genuine, or some one else is just amusing himself. Send in all the community happenings, especially farm, poultry and dairy news. If some of your neighbors have made it profitable to raise chickens, we would like to know about it, so that we can tell it to others. If another neighbor has kept dairy cows and made money selling cream, this news will be eagerly read by others. When a farmer decides he will get a divorce from cotton, and try trucking, dairying, chicken raising or other diversification, tell the readers about it, and tell us how he is getting along—whether making money, and if not why.

DOINGS OF DOTHAN TOWN

Special Correspondence.

Dothan, Jan. 24.—A slight rain fell here Sunday, and Monday night the snow covered the ground, making quite a bit of moisture, and the melting snow affords some stock water.

Mr. Gal. Sublett of Dothan, and Miss Alma Purcell of Putnam, were quietly married at the home of Rev. Jackson Kile of that city, he officiating at the ceremony. The newly-weds were tendered a wedding supper at the home of the brides' parents, Messrs. Leonard Surles and Benjamin Short and Misses Ethlyne and Beulah Yarbrough being the wedding guests.

Mr. Reuben Short of Cisco, was in Abilene Saturday on business.

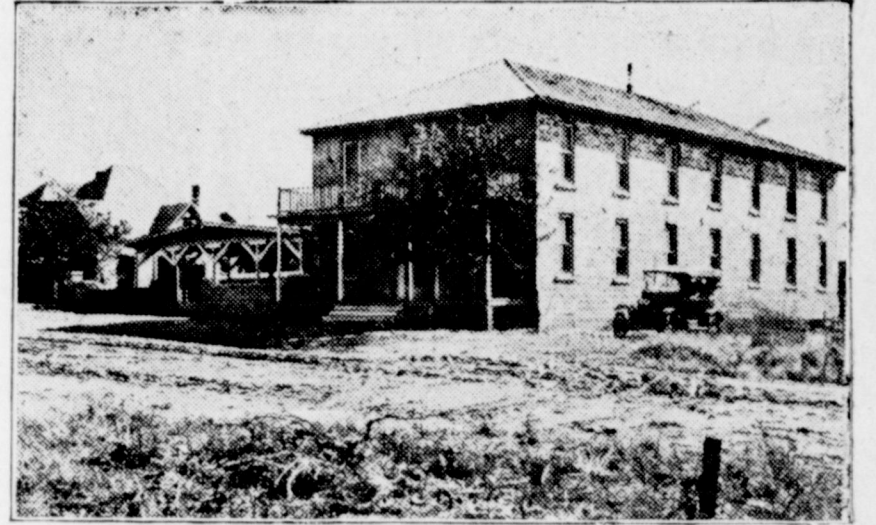
Messrs. Leonard Surles and Benjamin Short, Misses Clarice and Katherine Surles attended the Broadway theatre in Cisco Saturday night. A ten pound baby boy came to gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Williams Jan. 15.

Mr. J. M. Bostick of this community is on the sick list this week.

A large number of young folks enjoyed a party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Caldwell last Saturday night.

Milling's Drugless Sanitarium

CHRONIC TROUBLES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED



DR. N. A. BROWN IN CHARGE

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at Frank Jordan's Tin Shop. Bring your Shoes, Men's half soles, \$1.25. Ladies, \$1.00. 1305 South Avenue D. C. M. JONES

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Fresh vegetables of all kinds
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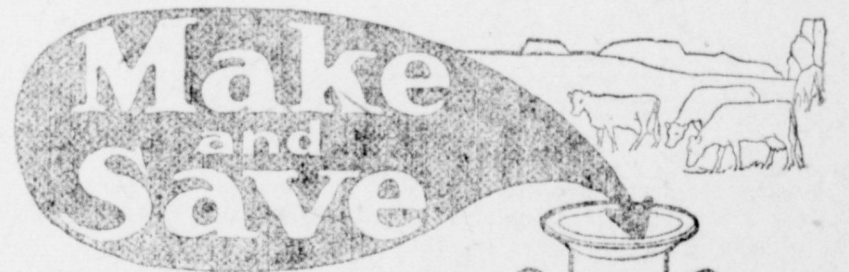
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PURINA COW CHOW fills the gaps in your home-grown feeds. It supplies every nutrient in which they are deficient—particularly protein and calcium.

Feed Both Calves and Cows The Purina Way

You can feed a calf on Purina Calf Chow for six months for what it costs to feed it on whole milk for 30 days. After the fifth week, you can feed dry Calf Chow. It saves trouble and saves milk. You give the calf a square deal and make more money.

Let us show you how we are putting milk in your neighbors' pails. It will put money in your pocket.

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BOONE & SWINDLE

PHONE 426

CISCO,

TEXAS

PUTNAM NEWS

WHAT CALLAHAN COUNTY NEEDS

All counties that are keeping abreast of progress have a live wide awake County Farm Demonstration Agent. We hear the merits and demerits of such an agent discussed pro and con. Some believe that it is a good investment, while others think that it is money mispent. We are not here to dictate and say whether or not it is a good investment to have a Farm Demonstration Agent. But we do know that these counties that have had these agents for some time are almost unanimous in their opinion that it is a "good investment." Furthermore, the state is behind these agents and the State is ready, as we understand it, to go their part in supporting an agent for every county that desires one.

What this county needs as well as other counties, is more scientific farming, better hogs, chickens, cows, etc., and one of the best ways to promote these is the help of a farm demonstration agent.

Some may say that the last one we had wasn't worth a whoop, that may be so, we do not know. But we do know that the A. & M. College is turning out young men who are interested in the agricultural accomplishments of our country, and who by their training are able to improve on "our way of doing things on the farm" if we but give them the opportunity.

Here's hoping that Callahan county will be numbered among the progressive counties before long.

PUTNAM OIL NEWS

Thompson, Sniebold and Moorr reported a good well in the shallow field Monday.

Mr. Chas Denney, President of the Erie Oil Company from Graham, is in the Putnam field this week.

The H. L. Mobley well on the J. J. Clark lease is making nice progress.

Mr. Kirk of Fort Worth, representing the Denney people of New York reports having made a location on the Scott ranch three miles south of town where they will drill four wells. They are shipping a National rig this week.

The Vanderbitter people are placing Sparter rig with rotary attachments, on the Grant lease near the 20,000,000 feet gasser drilled by the Ohio Cities Oil Company. This part of the field seems to be getting good play now.

Mr. J. L. Kennedy reports progressing nicely on the Jackson No. 1 south of town.

Mr. Guy Hoffman, drilling well on the J. J. Clark place west of town made a business trip to Cisco Tuesday.

Mr. Sniebold left for Fort Worth to spend a few days with the home folks. Mr. Sniebold is of the Thompson, Sniebold, Moor Company, operators in Putnam's shallow field.

Mr. M. M. Little is assisting Mr. Guy Hoffman in drilling the well on J. J. Clark place west of town.

Miss Ullala Howard visited her sister, Mrs. J. S. Yeager, last week.

PUTNAM AND THE CALLAHAN CO. FAIR

Callahan county is going to have a county fair. Whatever the benefit each citizen derives from the fair to be held in our county depends upon the amount of energy he or she puts into the preparation of something to exhibit at the fair, or helping others in some way to take part in these education features. If we take no interest in this or other such affairs, another twelve months will find us in the same old rut only less capable and much less liable of success. I will either be a better newspaper man or a sorrier one. You will be a better or a worse business man and the same results with the farmer. If we want it to be better, it will be better with us. And if we do not care it will be worse. We are responsible for our own destiny in this matter. If by taking part in this great enterprise I can raise hens that produce two hundred eggs per year instead of those that produce one hundred, then I have made advancement myself, and am rendering a greater service to society. If my neighbor can get information and inspiration from the influences of the county fair being held in our county that will cause him to raise pigs that will make hogs weighing five hundred pounds where he formerly raised them to weigh only two hundred and fifty pounds, he is making progress that will make him and his neighbors think more of himself, besides being a help to his fellowman. Let us all take some part in this year's fair and make it the best and greatest fair ever held in Callahan county.

County Commissioner J. S. Yeager returned Saturday from an extensive tour through Park, Tarrant, Johnson, Hill and Limestone counties where he inspected roads, road building, and road building machinery. He says if there is any better way of building or maintaining roads Callahan county should know it. While in Dallas he purchased a road planer out of the auto tax fund, which he expects to use on Highway Number 1.

County Commissioner J. S. Yeager has a force of men at work on the J. J. Clark cut off on Highway No. 1 west of town building bridges which he expects to have completed by March the first. He says he intends to make this road through his precinct the best in the county.

Messrs. L. E. Brock, Sam Henderson, N. A. Meyers and Baker are spending a few days this week with friends and relatives at Sipe Springs and incidentally looking after business.

From all accounts we will have lots of coffee at our big barbecue Trades Day as the Cisco Coffee Company will have the coffee made out of the famous Peaberry and Cisco Blend Brands.

Mr. Victor Gilbert, candidate for county judge, from Putnam was extended an invitation to address the Woodmen Circle at Baird last night.

Those Rochester people way up in Haskell county are pulling off Trades Day stunts something like ours since some of them have been reading about ours in the Enterprise.

Mr. B. T. Duncan and family left last Monday for Ashdown, Arkansas, where they will make their future home.

Perry Clements & Company pay cash for their goods. Sell for cash, hire no help. Can anybody sell for less?

Mr. Tom McClinton returned from Mexia Monday. He says it looks so good that he just can't stay away from Putnam.

The Enterprise can get out those circulars, cards or stationary right now. We have the equipment.

See the new spring Oxfords and Pumps at Perry Clements & Company.

Buy silk hose that fit your feet. See the Lasti-Knit full fashioned ones at Perry Clements & Company.

New French Gingham in checks, blacks and plaids at Perry Clements & Company.

If you will return that Auroid Barometer to the Mission Hotel there will be nothing more said about it.

Mr. W. H. Barrow moved out to Mr. Luther Parks' farm, about four miles northeast of town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Carter of Crosbytown are registered at the Mission this week.

Those warm sunshiny days have at last given way to the cold gray ones of winter.

Mr. R. A. Short was a Cisco visitor Tuesday.

Mr. O. L. Hazlewood made a business trip to Cisco Tuesday.

Mrs. W. W. Everett is very sick this week.

LOCALS FROM THE PUTNAM HIGH SCHOOL

By Miss Virginia Brock Miss Jonnie Broughton of Abilene spent the week end with her sister Miss Mae Broughton, teaching in the Putnam High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Brock motored over to Cisco last Sunday.

R. L. Buchanan went to Breckenridge Tuesday on business.

Miss Fae Eubanks, who is teaching school at Clyde, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eubanks Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Miner Ungren, of the U. S. B Oil Co. returned from his visit to relatives in Jamestown, New York.

Mr. Homer Peoples brought in two new wells last week.

There will be a big free barbecue in Putnam Trades Day, February the 6th. Everybody has a special invitation to come.

We are glad to see Mr. W. W. Edgar out again.

Mrs. R. L. Clinton is visiting her parents at Knox City.

The Junior Choir recently organized at the Baptist church, sang at the Sunday night service.—The editor knows those folks can sing.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hicks of Abilene visited Mrs. Hicks' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Buchanan Sunday.

Miss Maurine of this place visited in Baird last week.

Mr. Mashburn of Cisco loaded a car of cattle here last week which he had bought in this country.

Mr. J. C. Mayes has moved his market and restaurant into one of Dr. Erittain's new buildings.

Mr. L. F. Mayes has moved from Putnam to his farm on Deep Creek where he will make his future home.

Mrs. Edgar Ford has returned to her home in Lockney. She has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. T. Cook.

Mr. J. C. Green came very near losing the house on his farm last Monday night by fire.

The Putnam High School is expecting a visit from the inspector of the Department of Education soon.

Messrs. Robert Young and Scott Baum of Cross Plains were in Putnam last week.

Bro. O'Brien held the chapel service at Putnam High School Monday morning which was enjoyed by all.

Miss Elva Purvis visited her parents here last Sunday.

Miss Mae McKee of Baird visited her cousin, Mrs. E. F. Robinson last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Woods, of Cisco, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Leamond Mayes of this place Sunday.

Mr. Wess Everett, of Cottonwood, was in Putnam last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cook of Baird are visiting Mr. Cook's parents here, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Cook.

Mr. J. T. Holland, foreman for the T. & P. railroad has moved from Putnam.

Putnam has about sixteen producing wells; about ten are flowing.

Mr. Brock, representing the Scandinavian Oil Company at Ranger, was in town last week looking towards getting a drill started on their John Isenhour lease just north of town.

Guy Hoffman spudded in on the Clark ranch, on Section 17 last week.

The J. H. McGillis well on Section 36 of the Scott ranch is having salt water troubles.

Oil is reported at 1700 feet in one of the wells in the Hart Community.

A rig was placed on the Jackson farm a few days ago.

CRUMBS FROM COTTONWOOD

Special Correspondence. Cottonwood, Texas, Jan. 24—Everything in this part of the country is robed in ice and snow. Our pretty weather seems to have subsided for a while.

Mrs. R. H. Yeager is quite ill at present. We hope to be able to report her much better at the next writing.

Mrs. Cecil Lamb from Cisco, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pence, the past week.

Mrs. Sam Yeager, and daughters from Putnam, and Miss Ulala Howard, the county superintendent, spent Wednesday night of last week at the R. H. Yeager home.

Mr. G. W. Pence has been on the sick list the past week, but is convalescing, which we are glad to report.

Miss Ulala Howard and her niece, Miss Mildred Yeager from Putnam, visited our school last Wednesday. Miss Howard gave some interesting remarks, which the teacher and pupils appreciated very much.

Mr. Chester Barnhill spent Saturday night and Sunday in Cisco, the guest of relatives there.

Misses Lily and Ollie Pence spent the week end with their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Yeager.

RIDDLE

Why is it so difficult to get rid of a habit? Because if you take away the "h" you still have "a-bit;" if you remove the "a" you still have the "bit;" if you take away the "b" you still have "it;" and if you remove the "i" you have got it to a "t."

Phone 16
Storage for 30 Cars

N. E. Corner of
Square.
on Bankhead Highway

Cook's Garage

J. L. COOK, PROP.
Putnam, Texas

We have the largest stock of tires and tubes in Callahan County. We also carry a stock of Genuine Ford Parts and a complete line of Accessories. We have a well equipped work shop with a competent mechanic in charge. All work Guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Store your car with us. Frost proof building.

Trades Day Premiums

It is customary for merchants to give premiums on Trades Day but these premiums go to a limited number only. We are going to give a premium to every one who will accept it. Here is our proposition. We will sell United States, Firestone and Goodyear Tires at the manufacturers advertised list price, we will pay the War Tax and give you absolutely free of charge a Firestone or United States Tube with each tire purchased. Tube same size as tire. This offer good for Trades Day only, Monday Feb. 6th, 1922.

We sell Gas and Oil. Make our Garage your Headquarters. Cleanest Garage in West Texas. Every Convenience.

Yours for business,

L. J. COOK

EXPENSIVE BUSINESS

A red-headed boy applied for a job in a butcher shop.

"How much will you give me?"

"Three dollars a week; but what can you do to make yourself useful around a butcher shop?"

"Anything."

"Well, be specific. Can you dress a chicken?"

"Not on three dollars a week," replied the boy.

PUTNAM T. & P. TIME TABLE

East Bound	
No. 6	2:20 a. m.
No. 4	11:50 a. m.
West Bound	
No. 5	1:53 a. m.
No. 23	2:38 p. m.

Shoe Repairing in building, north of Mission Hotel.—M. F. Ramsey.

JACKSON ABSTRACT COMPANY

Rupert Jackson, Mgr.
Baird, Texas
Oil Maps County Maps

Ford Trucks

Haul anything, any where, any time.

W. A. BUCHANAN

Phone 62 Putnam, Tex.

Mayes Cafe and Market

—WE ARE NOW IN OUR NEW LOCATION JUST SOUTH OF THE MISSION. DROP IN AND SEE OUR NEW SHOP.

PUTNAM, TEXAS

..... Where to Eat?.....

-----AT-----

Putnam Cafe, of Course
PUTNAM, TEXAS

The Farmers State Bank

PUTNAM, TEXAS

SOLICITS YOUR ACCOUNT ON THE BASIS OF STRONG AND CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT.

CAPITAL -----\$25,000.00
SURPLUS & PROFITS --\$30,000.00

OFFICERS

C. T. Hutchinson, Pres.
Y. A. Orr, Vice Pres.,
J. A. Clements, Active Vice Pres.,
R. L. Clinton, Cashier.
C. C. Russell, Ass't. Cashier.

Putnam, Texas - Phone { Business 14
Residence 65

Why not have that other room warm when you can get the stove you want from us? See those Brunson Burners, you will like them.

The Putnam Supply Co.

We are Having a Closing Out Sale On Shoes

LADIES READY-TO-WEAR NOW LESS THAN

One-Half Prices

DRESSES \$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.95, up to \$14.95

SUITS \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, up to \$24.50

These prices cannot be beaten at this time so come early, and get your selection and size Serge, all Wool, Tricotine, less than Gingham Prices.

Shoes \$1.75 up to \$7.50

The Famous Store

MAGNESS-McDONALD

There was a very happy wedding solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Magness, last Saturday evening at eight o'clock when the daughter of this household, Miss Billie Josephine Magness was given in marriage to Mr. W. H. McDonald, Rev. E. H. Holmes of the First Christian Church saying the words that united the hearts and hands of this happy pair.

The bride is one of Cisco's most lovable young ladies, endowed with those womanly graces which befits her to grace the home of the man whom she has chosen as her mate. She was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Magness, and her host of friends wish her all the happiness her fondest dreams have anticipated.

Mr. McDonald, Bill, as he is familiarly known by all of his boyhood friends, who have known him all his life, is a native of Cisco where he has lived most of his life, is a prominent young business man, being a member of the firm of McDonald & D'Spain, of this place. He has a host of friends who extend congratulations in winning the heart and hand of such a lovable lady as his

helpmeet.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are at home at 806 West Broadway.

"SQUARE DEAL DWIGGING"

Col. R. J. Dwiggling, one of the old time residents of Stephens county, was a pleasant caller at the American Home this week. Mr. Dwiggling has cast his hat into the ring and is a candidate for the office of sheriff of that county. Mr. Dwiggling will make the race on a square deal platform, notice one of his cards which read: "Square Deal Dwiggling. Equal rights to all and especial privileges to None." We have known this gentleman for eighteen years and predict that the man that defeats him will be running some.

THE MODERN BOY

"Is mama's good little boy ready to have his bath now?" "Oh, mater, cut out the goody-goody gush! When a chap's six years old it's time to take him out of the kindergarten class. I'll take my splash in the tub when I've had my cigaret."

PAID YOUR POLL TAX YET,

CLASSIFIED

Classified Rates

All notices will be inserted under this heading at 1 cent per word, each insertion. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. All notices must be paid at time of insertion except with those having accounts with this paper.

WANTED—Man with car to sell and deliver our merchandise in Cisco and surrounding territory. Bond and reference. No capital required; experience unnecessary. Grand Union Tea Co., 112 W. 4th St., Pueblo, Colo. advt. 23-2t-c.

FOR SALE—Hamburger wagon and full equipment, ready to do business; for \$50.00, a real snap. Actual cost of original equipment, \$225.00. Must sell. West of Gude Hotel.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Splendid seven passenger Overland car in best condition. Will take smaller car or cattle. Will sell a bargain. C. L. Gilmore, Cisco, Route 3. 28-3t

FOR SALE—Latest maps of nam's shallow oil field. "F wells" "dry holes" and "g wells" Up to date. Price \$1.00. or call Mrs. Mary Guyton, Hotel, Putnam, Texas.

FOR SALE—New six room house, large lot. Near E. Sixteen hundred dollars cash, balance notes. Briden at this office.

FOR SALE—Several nice p. at Winston Bros. Grocery Store. 27-tfc.

FOR SALE—Fine fresh milk cow, some terms. Would take dry cow in trade. Walter L. Body, 707 W. 16th street 27-2t-pd.

FOR RENT—Four room house and hall. 408 W. 3rd. street. Collins Saddlery Co. 27-tf-e

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS—5 room modern bungalow, all conveniences, nearly new, built for a home. 5 room cottage with modern conveniences, close in, a give away for quick action. The above two houses can now be rented cheaply. 5 room house, close to school, a home place, will take all trade for equity, will need \$200.00 cash payment now due, also nice furniture with this place. Must have quick action to get these low prices and easy terms. Phone No. 185, call for Battaile.

Next Tuesday is the last day to qualify as an American citizen. Pay your poll tax today.

Where We Worship

First M. E. Church
Corner Broadway and Avenue H. Rev. Lewis N. Stucky, pastor. Services Sunday: Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.; J. J. Godbey, Superintendent. Morning Services, 10:45 a. m.; Junior League, 3 p. m.; Intermediate League, 4 p. m.; Senior League, 6 p. m.; Evening Services, 7 p. m.; Wednesday Prayer meeting, 7 p. m. Everybody cordially welcome to all our services.

First Baptist Church
Corner Avenue E. and Ninth street. Rev. C. G. Howard, Pastor. Services next Sunday: Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.; Morning Service, 11 a. m.; B. Y. 6:30 p. m.; Evening Service 7:30 p. m. Wednesday prayer meeting 8 p. m. A cordial welcome to all.

First Christian Church
Corner Avenue E. and Broadway. Rev. J. H. Jones, Minister. Services next Sunday: Bible School, 10 a. m.; Morning Service 11 a. m.; Junior League, 3 p. m.; Intermediate Christian Endeavor, 6 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:15 p. m.; Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. and visitors cordially wel-

Christian Science Society
Fellows Hall, 709 1/2 Avenue D. Services next Sunday: Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Morning service, 11 a. m. (no evening service). Wednesday Evening Service, 7:30 p. m. The public is invited to attend all our services.

Church of the Nazarene
Corner Avenue A. and East Broadway. Rev. E. H. Greer and wife, pastors. Services next Sunday: Sunday School 10 a. m.; Morning Service, 11 a. m.; Evening Service 8 p. m.; Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:15 p. m. The public is cordially invited.

East Cisco Baptist Church
Sunday School, 10 a. m. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on second, fourth Sundays by the pastor, Rev. I. W. Lawrence. Preaching on third Sundays by D. B. DeGuire. Sunshine Society meets at 2:30 p. m. Junior B. Y. P. U. at 5 p. m. Senior B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. Church Conference last Wednesday night each month.

Catholic Church
Corner Avenue F and 12th St. Mass at 10:30 a. m.

Twelfth Street Methodist Church
East 12th Street. U. S. Sherrill, pastor. Regular services as follows: Sunday School each Sunday 10 a. m., preaching 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. every first, second and fourth Sundays by the pastor, U. S. Sherrill. Junior Epworth League each Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Senior Epworth League every Sunday 6 p. m. W. M. S. meets every Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7 p. m. Strangers and visitors to the city especially invited to any or all our services, others expected to be present.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church
Corner 16th street and Avenue F. Rev. A. Arndt, Pastor. Service next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. With this service the pastor will begin a series of sermons on the fundamental doctrines of the Bible. Topic of sermon for this service will be "There is a God." Do not miss any of the series. Visitors are cordially invited.

STRANGE!

It was midnight on the ocean,
Not a street car was in sight;
The sun was shining brightly
And it rained all day that night.

'Twas a summer's day in winter,
And the snowflakes fell like glass;
A barefoot boy with shoes on
Stood sitting in the grass.

'Twas evening and the rising sun
Was setting in the west,
And the little fishes in the trees
Were huddling in their nests.

The rain was pouring down
And the moon was shining bright,
And everything that you could see
Was hidden out of sight.

While the organ peeled potatoes,
Lard was rendered by the choir,
As the sexton rang the dish rag
Someone set the church on fire.

"Holy smokes!" the preacher cried,
In the rain he lost his hair;
Now his head resembles heaven,
For there is no parting there.

Mother—"I'm ashamed of you, Betty! Why are you whipping poor pussy?"

Betty—"Cos he's dirty. He spits on his feet and wipes them on his face."

Why People Buy

From Stores That Advertise! —You have often heard people ask this question, "Why is it I never strike a bargain like you do?" That person is not awide-awake nor careful buyer and does not read the advertisements in this newspaper.

—When a business man pays money to make a public announcement, he usually has something worth while to offer—something that is to your advantage to know. He has a money saving sale, a new assortment of styles or extraordinary values of some kind to tell you about.

—To take advantage of these opportunities you must get at the meat of the newspaper—its advertisements.

RIPPLES FROM REICH

Special Correspondence.

Reich Community, Jan. 23.—Mr. F. O. Schaefer has been very sick with heart trouble, but is now reported some better.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Abbot have returned from Dallas, and are spending a few days with their sister, Mrs. Minnie Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Dillon spent Sunday with their mother in Cisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Jackson were guests of relatives in Cisco Sunday.

There will be a singing at Reich School House next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Everybody come and lets make it a grand occasion.

We have missed the news letters from the Lutheran Community, and think some one at Romney might let us hear from that neighborhood.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our appreciation to the friends here and at DeLeon for the kindness shown us in the last illness and death of our mother, grand mother, aunt and sister, the late Mrs. Sophia Sublett; Mr. and Mrs. James High and family, Mrs. Sam Short and family, Mrs. Platt and family, Mrs. Pat Stephens and family, Mr. and Mrs. Holliday and family, Mrs. P. A. Sublett and family, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Sublett and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Gordon and Mrs. M. Matlock.

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WONDER WHY?

Mr. Huggins—"Does your sister always look under her bed?" Her Little Brother—"Yes, and when you come to see her she looks under the sofa."

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Runabout, starter, demountable rims	414.00
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Chassis, starter, demountable rims	380.00
Trucks, Pneumatic Tires	430.00
Coupelet	580.00
Sedans	645.00
Tractors	395.00

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This newest of "Doug's" productions, this most enchanting of all Dumas' vivid stories, this marvelous visualization of "The Three Musketeers" is truly a picture for everyone—for your family and every family. From it, the young can learn frankness, kindness, valor and generosity. The old can find forgetfulness of trouble and taste its antidote for sorrow. And all of us who believe in Life's drama, with its chapters of gaiety and wit, owe to Dumas a debt of gratitude.

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MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

January 30, 31, February 1

ADMISSION: - - ADULTS 44c. CHILDREN 10c.