

THE PUTNAM NEWS

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QUALITY COTTON

In the emergency program set out by the Federal Government to bring about relief to the South's cotton growers the principal objective was larger income. To that end actual cash payments were made to farmers who co-operated with the government agencies under the soil conservation program, which replaces the agricultural adjustment act program. Again Federal cash payments for actual compliance with the regulations are depended upon to assure farmers' co-operation. But in these two mighty efforts to place the income of farmers on a parity with industrial and other workers there evidently was no time or money left to correct perhaps the greatest evil of the South, a decline in the quality of the cotton which it produces.

Any farmer who stops long enough to think about his cotton problem will realize that the trouble after all is declining yield per acre, steady deterioration of staple length and spinning utility of the fiber in comparison with competing cotton and decreased cost of production. And successful farm economy must include high productivity of soil, high quality of products grown to meet industry's needs and low cost of production. Without these three factors it is impossible to compete successfully with foreign growers who may boast virgin soil or cheap fertilizers with which to enrich impoverished land.

In no other country has soil fertility been allowed to wane so rapidly as in our own. A Texas cotton yield of about 145 pounds per acre compares badly with one of 265 pounds for North Carolina, 250 for Russia, 400 for Egypt. Fifty years ago Texas black land prairie soils easily produced a bale an acre along with 60 bushels of corn. In all these

years yield has dropped alarmingly and with it the quality of the fiber. Poor soils can only produce poor quality crops. Poor land steadily impoverishes its tillers. It is time that the thinking people of Texas, its bankers, landowners and farmers do something about improving cotton through community encouragement of adapted high quality varieties. In that way lost foreign markets might be recaptured.—Dallas News.

The cold facts are that the American farmer is facing the greatest loss in the history of farming in the United States whether he realizes it or not, as the prices of American farm products are going to be placed on a world basis in the future and the only solution is to learn to produce cotton and everything else cheaper. The Texas farmer can not compete with the Eastern farmer in raising cotton since Texas will produce only 122 pounds of cotton per acre while Georgia produces 230 pounds, Alabama 235 pounds and California 546 pounds. Further, most of these states are producing 15-16 to 1.31 inch cotton which is selling for a premium of from 150 to two hundred points over Texas cotton on an average. If there had been one-half as much spent on teaching the American farmer how to produce more cotton per acre and a better staple so that he could have met the competition of other growers, the country would have been much better off as this would have furnished employment instead of creating unemployment as has been done. If domestic cotton mills should consume 7,000,000 bales of cotton this year, this still leaves 5,500,000 bales that will have to be taken by foreign buyers and it is estimated that there will be 18,500,000 bales produced in foreign countries and with this much foreign cotton it is not probable that we will see much higher prices, unless we get another inflation scare and that will only work a hardship on the people who are least able to stand it as inflation will not create any employment; but will raise the price of everything out of reach of the poor class.

As stated by Mr. Roosevelt in his Omaha speech before the election, quoting: "It was pointed out that a study had shown that 40,000,000 additional acres of land would have to be put in cultivation to provide an adequate diet for the people of the United States. From 25 to 30 million people in this country, it is estimated, are undernourished. The same is true in varying degree of every nation on earth. The principal of scarcity for the raising of agricultural prices is a fallacy because it burdens those who are already burdened without feeding those who are hungry. Raising the standards of living so the world could get enough to eat would solve all economic problems." Here we have the President of the United States now making the very same argument that we have been making for three years, that stuff must be produced cheaper so that it will be consumed. There are not many people that will not agree that there can be more produced per acre by terracing and soil building and if the yield can be raised one-third then we have reduced the cost of production by one-third.

WILLIAM GREEN DEMANDS CHANGE IN SOCIAL SECURITY

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, demands change in the social security law enacted by the last congress. In levying the tax on both the employer and the employee, they were in doubt about the constitutionality of the proposal and passed a law directing that the tax should be collected and placed in the general fund, trying to avoid a decision by the United States Supreme Court, which had already held in the AAA that congress did not have authority to tax all the people and pay it out to certain classes. They argued the question at length and thought by placing this money in the general fund that they could slip by the court with it, as it could not be construed from any point to be a tax; but a levy authorizing the social security board to reinvest the amount collected in insurance which placed it outside of the taxing powers of congress.

Mr. Green has made this Social Security and Unemployment Insurance a study and he sees where this law might lead by placing this huge sum in the general fund. There will be about \$80,000,000 (million) collected per month and with a deficit of more than \$1,500,000,000 (billion) in the general fund for this year and it being necessary that congress appropriate this money to the social security fund before it could be used, it might be that congress would refuse or neglect to make the appropriation and when time comes to start paying in 1942, there would be no money available to pay; as this money could be used to balance the budget or for anything else that congress might want to use it. Mr. Green wants to make sure this money will be placed to the credit of this fund and no authority permitted to divert or use it in any other way. This is just as it should be as long as congress is so free with their spending of the peoples' money.

BRUCE BARTON Says:



Will to Live is Important
Among the men whose friendship I enjoyed was the late C. W. Barron, owner of the Wall Street Journal.

He told me two stories. The first was about a man who accumulated a large fortune, built a house on Fifth Avenue, put his feet on the windowsill, and said: "Now, I am going to enjoy myself." But he was like a watch spring which has been wound up tight for a long time, and, being suddenly released, snaps in pieces. After only a few months of idleness he died.

The second story had been told to Barron by a noted surgeon. A woman, taken to the hospital for a slight periton, died almost before the anesthetic was applied. The surgeon could not understand it. On looking into her history, he discovered that from the minute the operation was decided upon she had begun to prepare for the worst. The surgeon said: "That taught me a lesson. I shall never again operate until I find out what preparations the patient has made. If any person cares so little about holding on to life that he makes all preparations to let go, then some other surgeon can have the job."

Barron said that by the degree of their courage and faith men themselves determine how long they will live.

I believe that is true—that those live who want to live; that when interest ceases, the heart stops. None of us can escape the process of decay, but there are many things I want to learn, so many places I want to see, that I hope to fool the old heart and kidneys for quite a while. And so, I trust, will you.

Court Not the Haters
A group of people had listened to a candidate's radio speech and, after

it was over, there was a good deal of criticism. I noticed that one intelligent woman took no part in the conversation, and when I asked her why, she said: "The older I grow the more I hate haters."

It's a remark to set one thinking. Down through the ages Hate has dragged its bloody trail across the heart of this good earth. Hate hurled nations at each other's throats in war; hate kindled the fires of persecution. Hate forced the hemlock to the lips of Socrates, and raised in Jerusalem the savage shouts of "Crucify."

One might say truthfully that a very good measure of the historical worth of a man or institution: "Did he or it add to or subtract from the sum total of human hate?"

Napoleon does not stand the test. Back and forth across the face of Europe he trampled in blood-drenched boots, until at last there was only one sentiment in the hearts of men and women of that whole continent—desperate resolve to rid themselves forever of this conscienceless destroyer; a bitter unrelenting hate.

Businesses could properly stop once a year and check themselves by this measuring rod:—How much more or less are they liked or disliked than twelve months ago? What have they done, or what are they doing, if anything, that adds to the total of hate?

GARRETT OFF TO WASHINGTON

County Judge Clyde Garrett, congressman of Eastland, plans to leave for Washington this week to arrange quarters preparatory to assuming duties as congressman of the 17th district January 1st. J. W. Cockrell, Gorman editor and publisher, who has been appointed Garrett's secretary, will leave from his home about December 15. Cockrell's as-

sistants will be secured from experienced Washington workers.

A HIKE IN STATE EXPENSES

People are demanding more services, and services cost money. So states Claud Teer, chairman of the board of control. "It is apparently impossible to hold expenses to the present level for the next two years."

The people are demanding more and more in the way of services from the government and these services cost money. We are going to have to have more taxes or less government and the trend unquestionably

is toward more taxes." He states further, "Our budget recommendations to the Governor will be higher than it was two years ago. We are going to recommend that the salary cuts in 1933 be restored approximately 90 percent; but for the deficit, we would ask for 100 percent restoration. The state is having a hard time keeping efficient men under existing salaries."

Miss Maurine Bailey and father of Cisco spent Thursday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kile, who returned with them spending until Friday in Cisco.

Used Cars

CHEVROLETS

- 1 1935 Standard Chevrolet Sedan
- 1 1933 Chevrolet Coach
- 1 1935 Chevrolet pick-up.
- 1 1928 Chevrolet Coupe
- 1 1928 Chevrolet Sedan
- 1 1929 Chevrolet Sedan
- 1 1930 Chevrolet Sedan

FORDS

- 1 1936 Ford V-8 Coupe
- 1 1929 Ford Tudor Sedan
- 1 1930 Ford sedan
- 1 1926 model T Pick-up.

PLYMOUTH

- 1 1926 Plymouth Sedan

We also can handle cattle on these Used Cars

RAY MOTOR CO.

Chevrolet Sales and Service
After We Sell We Serve. Phone 33, Baird



PROTECT FOODS

Do not take chances with the family health by serving foods which have not been protected during these warm days. Our ice is frozen from carefully distilled water and is guaranteed p-u-r-e. . . Phone us for a special or regular deliveries. We have rates on purchase of tickets of \$2.50.

W. P. EVERETT

PRODUCE, CREAM & ICE

WANT ADS

All new subscribers for the Abilene Morning News will be given the daily paper free until January 1st, 1937. Subscribe now—The Putnam News, agent.

FOR SALE—Small Arizona Cypress, Pines, Arbovitae, Cedars, 25c to \$1 each.

Hedge plants, pink and orange Lantan, Flowering Willow, Weeping Willow, Brides Wreath, Live Oaks, 25c to \$2.00 each. Plenty of Blue-bonnet seed at 10 cents per packet. Planted now they will be ready for spring flowering.—Clyde Nursery, Clyde, Texas.

All kinds of Christmas Cards in stock—also anniversary cards, birthday cards, Get Well Greeting Cards. Com in and see our line.—The Putnam News.

Bargain days are now here for your daily paper.

The Abilene Morning News, \$4.65.
The Fort Worth Star-Telegram, \$6.95.

We will appreciate our subscription.—THE PUTNAM NEWS

THE IMPORTANCE OF AIR!

Requirement of food, water and air to sustain life.

Food . . . 3 pounds per day [An adult can exist for approximately 40 days without food]

Water . . . 4 pounds per day [An adult can exist for approximately 12 days without water]

Air . . . 27 pounds per day [An adult can exist for approximately 10 minutes without air]

The air supply of a person is of first importance. Therefore it is a wise precaution to keep the air in the home during winter as pure as the warm oxygen-laden air of summer. A room that is poorly ventilated can be injurious to health. Inadequate fresh air and a lack of pure, warmed air throughout the home make it easy to "catch cold."

A simple method of providing a constant circulation of fresh air is found by keeping a window in each room slightly open. Connecting doors left open between adjoining rooms, when the entire house is adequately heated, provide a natural circulation of pure, warmed air from one room to another.

Never permit the air you breathe to become "stuffy" through lack of pure air circulation. Heat your entire house and provide fresh air ventilation for your health's sake. It's important to you and your family.

LONE STAR GAS SYSTEM

