

The Upton County Journal

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Rankin, Upton County, Texas, Thursday, July 27, 1944

Number 21

Run-Offs Slated For Sheriff's Race, Two Commissioners Offices

Complete returns of Saturday's Democratic Primary threw two candidates in the Sheriff's race into a runoff and spelled another race for the commissioners in No. 2 and No. 3 precincts, and indicated that one new face would be among the county commissioners.

Sheriff J. E. Simco will enter the second primary with Sam Fowler of McCamey as the next high man. Simco led the ticket with 470 votes followed by Sam Fowler with 266, W. E. Yates was next with 166 and the fourth name on the ballot, J. O. Barfield, received 87 votes.

In the race for County Commissioner in Precinct No. 2, the votes were almost divided among the three candidates. W. C. McDonald led with 46 votes, W. J. Price received 45 and Ed Guy Branch had 43, placing Price and McDonald in the run-off.

In Precinct No. 1, Clint Shaw won by a single vote over H. G. Yocham, the incumbent, who received 73 votes to Shaw's 74.

The County Commissioners' race in Precinct 3 will also have a run-off with J. O. Currie, the incumbent receiving 59 votes, followed by Lee Roy Grigsby with 29 votes and Tom Trimble who also received 29 votes. Bob Waits, the fourth candidate in this race, received 11 votes. A flip of the coin Monday placed the name of Grigsby on the run-off ticket with Currie. This is as the law requires in case of a tie.

The largest number of votes cast in Saturday's election for any candidate was for Elizabeth Rains for County Treasurer who received 936 votes.

Wm. R. Edwards topped A. B. Hines 563-472. Also the incumbent, Pvt. J. A. Menefee, received a majority of votes cast in the County Attorney's race with a lead of 534-429. In the campaign for County and District Clerk, Ralph H. Daugherty defeated Zelma Ash 686-294. In the Constable's race of Precinct No. 1, Robert C. Schlagal topped C. G. Taylor by the close margin 76-72. Omar Warren led on a write-in for Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 1, Tom Mitchell, also on a write-in, was made Constable of Precinct No. 2, and in Precinct No. 4, F. D. Belcher received 323-220 for W. A. Russell for Constable.

In the races for state and district offices, Upton County gave Coke R. Stevenson the nod for the office of governor with a total of 876 votes. Only three votes separated the number cast for John Lee Smith, incumbent, and Lee Satterwhite in the Lieutenant Governor's race. Satterwhite received 400 and Smith 307. Grover Sellers and Jesse E. Martin were favorites in the County for Attorney General and for Associate Justice of Supreme Court Richard Critz led the others in the field in this county.

In the contested race for District Attorney of the 83rd District, Travers Crumpton of Fort Stockton led J. C. Epperson 582-345 in the county, and received a majority of the votes in the district. O. E. Geron topped Harold B. Eudaly in this county by 566-325 votes.

Fewer voters took part in Saturday's election than in previous years with a total of 936 votes cast. Absentee voting for the second primary will begin shortly after a canvass of the votes for state and district offices is completed and certifications for run-off line-ups are in the hands of the various county chairmen.

With no candidates for the Democratic Executive Committee on the ballot, the following officials were elected by write-ins: G. C. Pauley was renamed as County Chairman; for Precinct Chairman of Precinct No. 2, Mrs. Harper Weatherby; for Precinct Chairman of No. 3, Arthur Schnaubert; for Precinct Chairman of No. 5, Rufe Winters, and for Precinct Chairman of No. 6, George Ramer. A run-off is slated between Porter Johnson and Clay Taylor for Chairman of Precinct No. 1.

The 4-H club girls enjoyed a picnic supper and swimming party Monday evening at the Rankin pool. Mrs. Nettie B. Messick, H. D. agent, and the following girls were present: Joan Starnes, John Ann Lowmy, June Carruthers, Elaine Thomlinson, Joveta Yocham, Ella Ruth Elliott, Wanda Faye Lee, Maxine Glidewell, Vera Pearl Moore, Dixie Jean Black, Roma Elliott, Patsy Lane, Esther Clark and Jeanette Messick.

Two Upton County Boys are Companions Through Two Years Service in Seabees

My Buddy—Not that these are the words two Upton County Sea Bees would use regarding each other. No, the sea-going phrases with which they would affectionately refer to one another are best left out of print.

MM 1-c Gaylan Harding of McCamey and MM 1-c L. Z. Titsworth of Rankin entered the Construction Battalion of the Navy on August 9th, 1942. They were acquaintances here in Upton, but when they ran into each other in Norfolk, Va., where each received his basic training, was the first they knew they were lined up for the same branch of service—the Sea Bees. From Norfolk on they were together. In Rhode Island their wives, Helen Harding and Genevieve Titsworth, made the trip together to visit them. When they crossed the States to the West Coast, the four were again together.

The Sea Bees receive little glory. Theirs is a job of building and rebuilding. They are the ones who make possible the glory of other branches. . . . the Air Corps runs are speedily built and their miraculous timing depends on the Construction Battalions. The roads over the motored divisions gain in time depend on them. Even their promotions are extra hard won after the original ratings are given. They are trained to defend themselves because they are in fields of operation. Their insignia is a bee, fighting mad, with a machine gun in one hand and a hammer and wrench in the others—a worker

who knows how to fight as well.

With the 23rd Battalion Gaylan and Shorty shared the same physical strain, the same heartaches and jokes on Attu and in Kodiak. The finger of the war that reaches out to leave its imprint on the lives of the boys in the service touched one, then the other at the same time. When men go through close associations as these and learn to like and respect each other, the bond is close. They left the States around the first of November of the year they entered service, 1942, and were stationed in Alaska and the northern islands until January 1944 when they returned for their first visit in the states since leaving. During all this time they were in the 23rd Battalion, Company A, and for the most part, they shared the same hut.

Still with the 23rd, they received another period of training on the West Coast. Both boys visited in Upton County with their families and on leaving were joined on the West Coast by their wives once more.

Then a couple of weeks ago the 23rd left again for foreign duty. But this time MM 1-c Gaylan Harding didn't sail with the battalion. He was called to McCamey by the death of his mother and the battalion was scheduled to leave the following day. Perhaps he can rejoin the 23rd. That is his desire, he says. He's in the Sea Bees and the 23rd is just another unit, but Shorty and Chuck and the rest are not just other men.

Upton County ranchers who lined up with Henry Pluenecke, with the Rodent Control and Wild Life, to help in a drive to eradicate prairie dogs in Upton County were Clint Shaw, Walton Herral, Henry Neal and Hudson Hanks. Mr. Pluenecke has several counties in this section in his district and he headquarters in San Angelo.

Among those attending the sheep sale in San Angelo Tuesday were County Agent C. Snell, Ed Guy Branch, Mr. and Mrs. Walton Herral and children, Amaryliss and Barbara, Henry Neal and John Christy. Mr. Branch sold two registered Rambouillet lambs at the sale.

Cpl. Winston Holcomb of Fort Knox, Ky., is here for a 15-day visit with his mother, Mrs. C. J. Holcomb, and his sister, Mrs. Claude Clark of Houston who is also here.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kauhs, D. L. Wheeler, Sr., and Janie Ruth, Jimmie, Rita, Monette and Molar Wheeler Simpson, children of Ross Wheeler's twin sister of Goldthwaite, are guests of the Wheeler families here.

Misses Joan Starnes and John Ann Lowery left Thursday for Camp Louis Farr.

Mrs. Lura Nix and Mrs. Vera Longeno of Phoenix, Ariz., are here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Will Nix. Mr. Nix and his sisters spent Wednesday in Crane visiting his daughter, Mrs. Jack Young.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Yocham have as their guests, her brother, Cpl. Aaron Hodges of Alexandria, La., her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hodges of Kermit, and her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hodges of Iran.

Local Oil Companies To Operate Under One Firm Name

Announcement was made recently that the Marathon Oil Company would take over the interests of the Panuco Oil Co. Both companies office together and have the same management, Stanley Eddins, president of the Panuco Oil Co. said that two companies were organized originally as the products handled were supplied by two separate concerns. Mr. Eddins stated that there would be no changes made in any part of the company business, however with present conditions, bookkeeping and office work would be simplified by handling the business through one company name, which will be the Marathon.

The main office for the companies has always been in Rankin with branch offices in Odessa, Sundown, Seagraves, Fort Stockton and in Hobbs, N. M. No change in ownership, management of the company, products handled or personnel is planned and the Marathon will in the future furnish the demands of both companies.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

Notice is hereby given that the Panuco Oil Company, Inc., of Rankin, Upton County, Texas, will, by mutual consent of all stockholders be dissolved from and after the 31st day of July, A. D., 1944.

Stanley Eddins, President
Panuco Oil Co., Inc.

ATTEST:
Jack Walcher,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. M. Baxter was a business visitor in Colorado City Thursday.

Miss Dorothy Baxter was a visitor in Midland and Odessa Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Cox left Tuesday to spend a month in Spangosa Springs, Colorado.

Mrs. W. H. Coney and son, Jack, of San Angelo have been visiting Mrs. A. B. McGill.

Mrs. B. P. Miller and Mrs. H. Wheeler are in San Antonio visiting Mr. Miller's sister who recently underwent an operation at Temple.

W. C. Bloomer arrived Sunday for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. Preston Patton, Mr. Patton and Sybil.

Pipelines for Hobbs, Russell Pools Approved

The Petroleum Administration for War has authorized the building of pipelines to the Hobbs field in southeastern Crane County and to the Russell field in northwestern Gaines County.

The Texas-New Mexico Pipeline Co. will lay three miles of 4-inch lines from its McCamey station in southwestern Upton County to the Hobbs area.

The discovery, The Texas Co. No. 1-A Charles W. Hobbs, is Texas' first producer from the Devonian line and is now testing through perforations slightly below the zone at 5,300-50 feet from which the well in mid-May flowed 204 barrels of oil in 24 hours. Reports late this week were that the well flowed 23 barrels of oil the first hour of testing a perforated section from 5,365-90 feet. It kicked off while being swabbed. Testing continued Wednesday.

Location is the C N N 46-35-H&T, almost on the Crane-Upton County line. Atlantic is drilling a northeast offset, The Texas Co. a northwest offset and Texaco has staked location for No. 2-B Hobbs quarter mile northwest of its No. 1-B Hobbs.

The Atlantic Pipeline Co. will lay five miles of four-inch line from its Wason-Hobbs 6-inch carrier to the Russell pool. Four wells, Shell's No. 1 D. N. Leaverton, the discovery, another Shell producer and two by Magnolia and Atlantic, produce 34 gravity oil from the Clear Fork section of the Permian line at around 7,500 feet.

Hobbs Northeast Offset Finds Tubb Barren

Atlantic No. 1 fee in Upton County, C W W 47-35-H&T, northeast offset to The Texas Co. No. 1 Charles W. Hobbs estate, southeastern Crane County pool opener and Texas' first producer from the Devonian line, recovered 360 feet of drilling mud only on a one-hour drillstem test from 3,340-73 feet.

It drilled to 3,644 feet and cored from that point to 3,652, recovering 5 1-2 feet of barren lime. Drilling continued at 3,750 in lime. The section drillstem tested was the Tubb zone of the Clear Fork section of the Permian line.

Magnolia No. 1 State-O. Z. Flood, scheduled 6,500-foot test in southwestern Crane County, had reached 2,880 feet in lime. It is in section 20-3-H&T, one mile south of Continental No. 1 Jones, opener of the McKee Simpson pool.

Humble No. 1 J. M. Parrott, proposed Ellenburger wildcat in eastern Upton County, C SE SE 3-EL&RR, had progressed to 3,590 feet in shale and anhydrite.

Magnolia No. 1 American Republics Corp., slated 6,000-foot wildcat in north central Upton County, C NW NW 8-40-58-T&P, was drilling at 330 feet in redrock.

Mother of Mrs. Mary Pierce Dies in Royse City

Word was received this week by friends that the mother of Mrs. Mary Pierce of Rankin, Mrs. J. A. Kuykendall, Sr., died at her home in Royse City Sunday. Mrs. Kuykendall was 82 and had been a resident of Colin and Rockwall Counties since 1880.

Mrs. Kuykendall had been in ill health for some time previously. Mrs. Pierce spent several months in Royse City in the first part of year when her mother became ill. Mrs. Kuykendall did not regain her health since that time. Mrs. Pierce with the other children was with her mother when death occurred.

She was the widow of the late J. A. Kuykendall and is survived by eight children: Mrs. Ina Houser of Royse City; J. A. Kuykendall, Jr., of Merkel; Jesse Kuykendall of Amarillo; Mrs. Mary Pierce of Rankin; Mrs. Leebe Jackson, Sr., of Lubbock; Scheyler Kuykendall of Bonham; Mrs. Mildred Houser of Chilton; Mrs. Alyne Smith of Royse City; 20 grandchildren; and 13 great grandchildren. Four of the grandsons are in the armed forces.

Mrs. Bob Schlagal and daughter, Sue, and Mrs. Bud Hurst spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Menard where they were called by the serious illness of a relative. They also visited in Tennyson and San Angelo.

Wildcat Blowout Near McCamey Tuesday Claims Lives of Three

Blowout of a wildcat gasser Tuesday afternoon claimed the lives of three men when Standard Oil Co. of Texas 3-1 MacDer in Pecos County, 8 miles southeast of Owega on the Santa Fe, blew out at 4:30 p.m. Killed outright was Leonard Isaac, 33, of McCamey, and Joe Ben Rice, 17, of Cisco, died at 9:30 at the Cooper Hospital in McCamey. During the night Logan Meredith Patterson, 34, became the third victim of the explosion. Less seriously injured was Ernest McCadden of McCamey who received burns. All were employees of the Arrow Drilling Co.

The well is 26 miles from McCamey, 18 miles out on the Fort Stockton highway, then 8 south-east. It is in section 64, block 11, H&GN Railway survey, Pecos County.

C. R. Reglin, drilling superintendent of Standard Oil Co. of Texas, standing on the derrick platform at the time of the explosion, was blown off his foot and his shirt near the shoulder was perforated, yet he sustained only slight contusions of the skin around the kneecap.

Blown from the well was 4,800-feet of 2-inch tubing which did not break or separate, but coiled around the derrick. The crown block and traveling block were blown loose and fell to the floor of the derrick. Isaac was killed when the crown block crushed his head and chest.

According to Mrs. C. R. Reglin, wife of superintendent Reglin, it was believed that the accident was caused when a combining of sweet and sour gas boosted the pressure from 6 million cubic feet to 50 million cubic feet. They had perforated and acidized between 4,900 and 4,960 feet. However, C. A. Martin, Stan-Oil official from Houston, who arrived in McCamey early Wednesday morning, disputes this theory, claiming that the well had been acidized sometime ago. According to Martin, the workmen were attempting to open the drill-stem testing tool and when the tubing turned, the well blew out. Martin had not talked with Reglin when this statement was made.

Wednesday at noon, gas was still running wild, shooting about 150 feet above the ground. Workmen were putting in flow lines to turn the gas off to the side so the master valve could be closed.

Patterson was born in Ranger October 24, 1909. Funeral services are to be held in Ranger Friday from the family residence there, with interment in the Ranger cemetery.

Survivors include the widow; three sons, Rudy V., Jerry M., and Sammie R., all of McCamey, and the parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Patterson of Ranger, who arrived in McCamey early Wednesday.

Funeral rites for Isaacs were conducted at Eldorado at 5 p.m. Wednesday with the Rev. J. L. Ratliff officiating. The widow, two sons and four daughters survive, as do the parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Isaacs of Eldorado. There are also two brothers, Willie L. Isaacs, Fife, and Robert F. of Austin, and two sisters, Mrs. Margaret Williams of Eldorado and Mrs. Isabelle McCutcheon of Austin.

The body of Joe Rice was taken to Cisco Thursday and burial will be Friday afternoon in the Cisco cemetery. He was born in Cisco May 27, 1927. His father, A. J. Rice, is in the Army somewhere in England, and the mother, Mrs. Rice, is engaged in defense work in Houston.

Political Announcements

The following announcements are made subject to the action of the Democratic Primary August 26, 1944.

For Sheriff, Tax Assessor and Collector:

J. E. SIMCO (Re-election)

H. M. (SAM) FOWLER

For Commissioner Precinct 2:

W. C. McDONALD

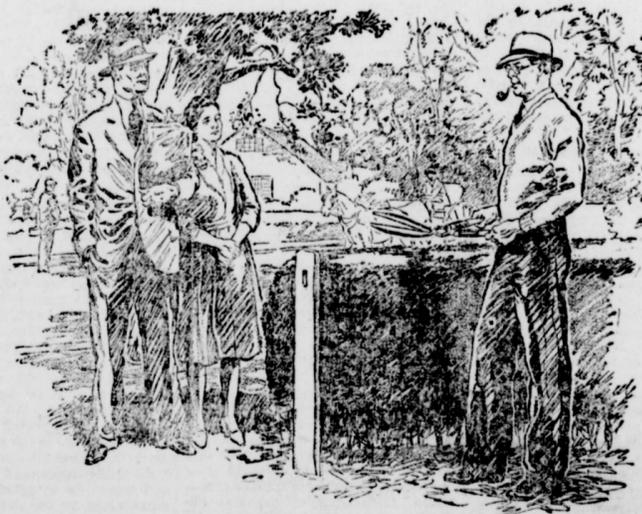
W. J. PRICE

For County Commissioner Prec. 3

J. O. CURRIE

LEE ROY GRIGSBY

THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"Mary and I were just saying, Judge, how lucky we are here in America that we have so many natural resources to help win the war."

"That's right, Jim. When war broke out we had oil, we had steel, we had food, lumber, aluminum...practically everything we needed. There's one thing we didn't have...rubber. The enemy had that."

"But that didn't bother us for long. Soon American brains and industry had synthetic rubber by the tons rolling out of plants. That filled a critical need...you can't win a war without rubber."

"I was very much interested the other day in reading a statement made by a high government official on synthetic rubber. In it he said 'It is fair to regard the rubber manufactured to date as being almost solely the product of the beverage distilling industry.'"

"He also said that, in his estimation, the tremendous contribution of distillers' industrial alcohol to the synthetic rubber program had not received the recognition which it deserves."

"We certainly learned something today, didn't we Mary?"

This advertisement sponsored by Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries, Inc.



SECOND THE MOTION!

The city council was in session when a slight earthquake occurred noticeably shaking the building. Mayor and aldermen departed without formalities, but the city clerk, a man of rules and regulations, stayed until he could make a proper entry into the meeting minutes. He wrote: "On motion of the city hall, the council adjourned."

Wise Man

Jones—I saw the doctor today about my loss of memory.
Smith—What did he do?
Jones—Made me pay him in advance!

Ready to Duck

Judge—Now that you are acquitted of the charge of bigamy, you're free to go home.
Poor Man—Thanks, your honor. But what I want to know is which home?

Tit for Tat

She—Thanks for the hug!
He—The pressure was all mine!

SSSHH!



Jane—How do you know Mabel's marriage is a secret?
Jane—Why, that's what she's telling everybody!

Army Line

Pvt.—You know, I wouldn't kiss another girl like this, Mabel.
Mary—My name isn't Mabel!

Just Try It!

Nit—Oww! I burned my finger in the hot water.
Wit—Why didn't you feel it before you put your hand in the water?

Fork-Get It!

Harry—Did you hear about the fellow who swallowed a spoon?
Jerry—No, what happened to him?
Harry—He can't stir!

KITTY, KITTY



Joan—Believe me, I pick my friends!
Jane—Yes, to pieces!

Complete Blank

Jim—You look as if you have something on your mind. What is it?
Jack—Oh, nothing.
Jim—I thought maybe it was your hat!

Cute Trick

Nit—What word of eight letters does "he" begin and "he" end?
Wit—The word he—adac—he!

Not So Dumb

He—See that big substitute down there on the bench? I think he's going to be our best man next year.
She—Oh, darling, this is so sudden!

Half and Half

Joe—I can't make up my mind whether my new girl is pretty or homely.
Bill—I can settle that. I think she's pretty homely!

Double Talk

Jones—I suppose you can talk to birds?
Smith—Well, I can talk turkey!

Love's Menu

Joe—I'm off of girls for life!
Bill—Why, what's wrong now?
Joe—Every girl I take out is always hungry. Last night I was sitting on the porch with Elsie and the first thing she said was "that moon fills me with hunger for something."

Me Too

Harry—I hate people who are vague and non-committal, don't you?
Jerry—Mmmmm, well!

NOT GUILTY

A man was being tried for stealing a pig, and a conscientious witness, to whom the accused was said to have confided, was being examined.

"Can you repeat the exact words in which the prisoner confessed to taking the pig?" asked the prosecuting attorney.

"He said, sir, he took the pig."
The judge tried to simplify the question: "Did the accused say, 'He took the pig,' or 'I took the pig?'"
"Oh, your honor, he said he took it. Your honor's name wasn't even mentioned."

In The Army

Friend—Did you get many decorations when you were in the Pacific?
Private—Well, I got crowned by the sergeant a couple of times!

Romantic Science

Jane—What's the law Newton discovered?
Joan—The bigger they are the harder they fall!

DOUBLE TALK



Farmer—I thought you said you were going to plow that field?
Hired Hand—No, I just said I was thinking about plowing it.
Farmer—Oh, I see, you were just turning it over in your mind!

What, No Overtime?

Boss—What are you doing around this office anyway?
Employee—I was about to ask you the same question.

Ha! Ha!

Nit—Did you hear the joke about the undertaker?
Wit—No. What is it?
Nit—I wouldn't want to tell you. It would lay you out cold!

Operatic Delusion

Joe—Have I got a wonderful voice! You know I could be with the Metropolitan!
Bill—Anyone with a voice like yours needs insurance!

No Overtime

Boss—How many times have I told you to get to work on time?
New Employee—I don't know. I thought you were keeping score.

More Fun Too!

Mrs. Brown—I always tell my husband everything that happens.
Mrs. Blue—I find it's more fun to tell mine lots of things that never happen.

Sweet Mystery

Jones—I'd rather eat hash at the restaurant, dear.
Mrs. Jones—Why, darling?
Jones—Then I don't know what's in it!

Happy Ending

Harry—Bill's nowhere near the fool he was.
Jerry—What happened to make him change?
Harry—He drowned yesterday!

All Henpecked

Joe—Show me a red headed wife and I'll show you a meek husband.
Bill—Show me a wife, red headed or otherwise, without a meek husband!

Explain That!

Brown—I thought you said your wife was a hard woman to please.
Blue—I did!
Brown—Then how did she happen to marry you?

Hard to Follow

Wife One—Sometimes I wish I were cross-eyed.
Wife Two—What for?
Wife One—Then maybe I could keep an eye on my husband!

NOT AT ALL



Diner—Waiter, have you forgotten me?
Waiter—No, sir. You're the boiled crab!

Water! Water!

Joe—Boy, I'm thirsty!
Bill—I'll get you some water.
Joe—I said thirsty, not dirty!

Vacuum Packed

He—You know it's a comfort to have a head like mine.
She—Yeh! Solid comfort!

Still Waiting

Waiter—Are you the fried had dock?
Diner—No, I'm the lonely sole!

How About Ivory

Sergeant—This new bullet we're using in these guns today will penetrate two feet of solid wood, so remember to keep your heads down!

Army Dase!

First Private—Don't shoot that Jap. The gun ain't loaded!
Second Private—I've got to or he'll shoot me first!

Proposed National Agricultural Museum Would Tell Story of the Men Who Have Contributed So Much to Greatness of America: Her Farmers

By **ELMO SCOTT WATSON**
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

SOME day the United States may have a national museum, the purpose of which will be to tell the story of those Americans who, since this nation was founded, have contributed so much to its prosperity and to its standing as the greatest nation on earth. Those Americans are our farmers.

When that museum is built and put into operation, it will not be a place of static exhibits, a storehouse of ancient relics in glass cases with written or printed labels to explain their meaning. Instead it will be a "living museum" which presents graphically not only the history of agriculture's past but also the story of its present and its promise for the future.

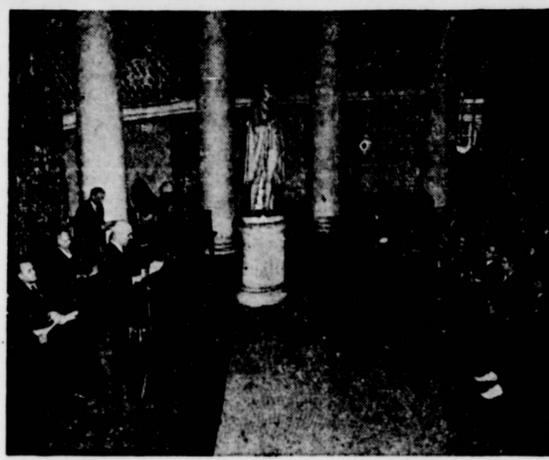
The establishment of such a museum was forecast recently when the National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary committee made a pilgrimage to Charlottesville, Va., there to visit the University of Virginia and Monticello and pay tribute to the man whom Claude R. Wickard, secretary of agriculture and chairman of the committee, characterized as the "Founder of Modern American Agriculture"—Thomas Jefferson. Another speaker on this occasion—and the man who made the proposal for a national agricultural museum—was Herbert A. Kellar, director of the McCormick Historical association in Chicago. Speaking on the subject of Living Agricultural Museums," he said in part:

Let us consider for a moment what should be the character of a National Agricultural museum. It should probably be located in Washington, or other appropriate place in the United States, housed in one or more large buildings, and surrounded with appropriate landscaping. Here, outdoors and under glass, should be shown in cultivation representative trees, shrubs, fruits, plants, flowers, and other vegetation of the United States. The outer walls of the buildings should present bas reliefs showing the evolution of agriculture in this country from the primitive Indian culture of the time of first settlement to the mechanized farming of the present day. On the inner walls should be placed large murals depicting famous agricultural events and scenes. Thus, might be found Eli Whitney experimenting with his cotton gin, Elkanah Watson holding the first agricultural fair, Cyrus Hall McCormick trying out his first reaper, or Lincoln signing the act creating the land-grant colleges.

Of equal interest would be the portrayal of different types of agricultural operations, such as the production of wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, rice and other field crops, the cultivation of fruits and flowers, and the raising of cattle and livestock. In addition to murals there should be a gallery of paintings of agricultural leaders, representing all types of activity. A theater should likewise be provided where lectures, music, plays, ballets and moving pictures of agricultural interest might be presented.

Dioramas and Operating Models.
The evolution of agricultural machinery, rural architecture, electrification in farm regions, transportation, milling, tanning, meat-packing, and other types of processing should receive separate attention in appropriate exhibits, including the use of dioramas, operating models and full-sized originals. The museum should develop a special library, include provision for publishing magazines, bulletins and books, house and operate a radio station, maintain close relations with the agricultural press, cooperate with the land-grant colleges, and possess a microfilm and photostat laboratory for reproducing copies of literature about the museum, as well as pictures of its exhibits.

An important part of the museum should be the exhibits devoted to the social aspect of agricultural development. The life of the rural people should be fully portrayed for each era and for all classes and places. The relation of agriculture to geology, geography, climate and soils, entomology, biology, chemis-



TRIBUTE TO THE "FOUNDER OF MODERN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE"—Members of the National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary committee meeting in the rotunda of the University of Virginia. In the background is a statue of Thomas Jefferson, founder of the university. Seated directly behind the speaker at the microphone is Herbert A. Kellar, director of the McCormick Historical association, who outlined the plans for a national agricultural museum.

try and engineering also merit adequate attention.

The National Agricultural museum should serve as the headquarters of important national farm organizations and provide appropriate quarters for this purpose. This would add prestige to the institution and increase the opportunity for service.

An essential feature of the museum would be to establish close relations with educational institutions and organizations. On its part the museum should offer general and special courses in the form of lectures, seminars and laboratory research pertaining to various phases of the history of agriculture and of technology in this and other countries. These courses should be open to the public, and qualified students should be permitted to take them for educational credits. In addition, the museum should provide internships for individuals desiring to specialize in the history of agriculture and technology or to learn agricultural museum technique. In reciprocity, educational agencies should invite members of the museum staff to lecture and to give courses to the students of the institutions and to arrange for regular visits of students to the museum for the purpose of information and instruction. In all the activities of the museum its facilities should be developed to promote a better understanding of democracy, as illustrated in our agricultural development. These and like activities fully carried out would undoubtedly justify the designation of the National Agricultural museum as a Living Agricultural museum.

Establish Branch Museums.

In addition to a National Agricultural museum located in Washington, there should be associated with it branch museums situated in different parts of the United States. These would be of such character as to merit the designation, Living Agricultural museums, to an even greater degree than the national institution.

These branch museums should take advantage of the existence in numerous places in this country of notable sites of representative agricultural activities which flourished in a former day and for a considerable period. Where possible such activities should be recreated at the original locations. Among those which come to mind are the production of wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar cane, indigo, hemp, flax, vegetables, fruits, flowers, cattle and livestock, dairying, stock farming, maple sugar, turpentine and lumbering. As far as practical in each instance operations should be shown for several periods such as the colonial, post-revolutionary, ante-bellum, Civil war, reconstruction and early 20th century. Likewise, wherever earlier periods are shown, some attention should be given to present day operations to show contrast and evolution. Collections of physical objects, such as implements and machines, should also be assembled where pertinent to the particular activity.

The bonanza wheat farming of the Dakotas from the '70s to the '90s has long vanished—yet we know

where the Dalrymples were located and have information about them. The lumber camps of the same period in Michigan and Wisconsin no longer exist, yet we have voluminous records of particular companies and a few tracts of virgin timber are still standing. It would still be possible to acquire wheat land and timber, and to reestablish and operate a bonanza wheat farm or an old-time lumber camp.

There are a number of well-known tobacco, cotton, rice and sugar cane plantations in the south, and cattle ranches, dairies and stock farms in the Middle West and West where original ownership of land has passed and original agricultural activities are now changed. Some of these could be acquired and reestablished to operate as formerly.

In other instances the ownership has changed, but the original land-holdings have been held together and still produce agricultural crops, though not always the same as before. Westover and Curles Neck and Claremont on the lower James are plantations of this type. Again, there are a surprising number of famous holdings which even today are owned by the same families which were in possession a hundred or more years ago. Shirley, the Carter estate on James river; Folly, the Cochran plantation in Augusta county; Walnut Grove, the McCormick farm in Rockbridge county; and Berry Hill, the Bruce plantation near Halifax, all of which are located in Virginia, meet this pattern. The same is true of the Middleton estate on the Cooper river, and Hampton Hall, the Rutledge plantation on the Santee river, both in South Carolina. In Louisiana, Rose-down, the Bowman family estate and the Cottage, long-time residence of the Butlers, should be added. The list could be considerably enlarged. In other cases such as Mount Vernon, Washington's estate, Stratford, the Lee plantation, Monticello, the residence of Jefferson, and the Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, memorial associations operate these places as museums, with major attention given to the main dwellings. The national park service operates Wakefield, the Washington house, and Arlington, the Lee residence, as well as other well-known places.

In keeping with the establishment of branch agricultural museums in various parts of the United States it would be appropriate to set up a Jefferson Agricultural Memorial association which might operate in connection with the Thomas Jefferson Memorial foundation at Monticello, Shadwell, Poplar Forest or other places directly associated with Jefferson. On one or more of these original Jefferson plantations two types of activities might be on display. One would be to carry out and reproduce the agricultural experiments recorded by Jefferson in his Garden Book and his Farm Book, including his development and trial of the moldboard plow. A second would be to relate these early enterprises to the latest and most advanced agricultural experiments of the present day. Set up side by side on the same plantation they would provide striking contrast between the early time and today and would indicate the evolution of agriculture in the United States.

Thomas Jefferson Was America's First 'Scientific Farmer'

Jefferson's ideas with reference to agriculture were far in advance of his day, declared James E. Ward, head of the division of social sciences at Clemson college in a talk on "Monticello: An Experimental Farm" at the meeting of the committee at Monticello. He was among the first to practice crop rotation. He was a scientific farmer and in arranging for his system of rotation he divided his cultivated lands into four farms of 280 acres each, and

each farm into seven fields of 40 acres. The boundaries were marked by rows of peach trees. The seven fields indicated that his system of rotation of crops embraced seven years. He reduced corn to one year in seven and tobacco seems to have been eliminated entirely. He always stressed the maxim that where the soil is left bare the sun "absorbs the nutritious juices of the earth." Consequently, in his rotation system, he did not desig-

nate any land to be fallow, but rather cultivated certain plants, especially legumes, because he accepted the idea that such plants would absorb fertility from the atmosphere and store it in the soil. Another observation can be verified by a study of this rotation system. The crops planted on the various fields provided a continuity of employment for both the labor force and the work stock and thereby avoided excessive peak demands.

Let's Face Facts

USDA Report Biased Regarding Problem of Freight Equalization

By **BARROW LYONS**
WNU Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the guise of impartial and balanced analysis, the United States department of agriculture has just issued an extremely biased piece of propaganda, primarily in the interest of the railroads, but incidentally against the interests of the average farmer.

This propaganda is contained in the principal article of the June issue of the monthly release on the marketing and transportation situation, published by the bureau of agricultural economics. The article is devoted to interterritorial freight rate differences.

This report covers some of the points developed in studies made of freight rate discriminations against the South and West by two governmental bodies—the board of investigation and research and the Tennessee Valley authority.

The review is apparently an attempt to influence farmer opinion, and is in bad taste coming as it does when the Interstate Commerce commission has just completed final hearings in the freight rate equalization cases. It seems to be an attempt to undermine the determination of the South to obtain justice, for it raises broad doubts as to the wisdom of the South's position. In effect, it also casts doubt upon the position taken by President Roosevelt.

Important Data Omitted
Although the piece goes through the motions of weighing carefully all factors involved, its presentation leaves out of consideration the most important and relevant data, namely, portrayal of the conditions which have given the South its tremendous determination to remove the handicaps that have retarded its industrialization, and the importance to southern agriculture that these handicaps be removed.

But not only does the department of agriculture presentation omit important facts, it subtly distorts some of the data which it presents. For instance, it shows that first-class freight rates are 39 per cent higher in the South than in Eastern industrialized territory, and all class rates taken together 33 per cent higher, but then goes on to minimize the significance of these facts. It recites that average revenue per ton-mile in the South is only 5.5 per cent greater than in the East, without making it clear that this is due largely to lower grade freight carried on southern roads. Nor does it anywhere envisage the advantages which would accrue from lower class rates.

This intensely lopsided presentation suggests that the railroads may have influenced the department of agriculture, perhaps through the instrumentality of large agricultural shippers, upon whom they have been working hard to oppose the southern governors' conference. The truth is that a majority of the people of the South, and many in the West, have come to the realization that without greater industrialization their sections cannot hope to have the same advantages in education and material culture as the people of the East and Middle West. Poverty, illiteracy, bad health, ignorance will continue to oppress a large percentage of the people of the South and West until average income is raised through development of industry. Until then local governments cannot give their people the same advantages as people in other parts of the country.

Other Sections Unhurt
In no way can the industrialization of the South and West hurt the farmers of those areas. By increasing average income, industry will increase the consuming capacity of the South and West for all of the things the farmer grows. It can mean only the development of richer markets nearer to the farms. Industrialization of one region never injures the farmers of another region, but only expands the markets for the things he ships.

Even the big shippers, some of whom have been told that commodity rates might be raised if class rates were equalized, would not be losers, but would gain from increased prosperity anywhere. True, progress has been made by industry in the South, even under the handicap of a 39 per cent class rate discrimination. Removal of this handicap would support one of the chief hopes we have of maintaining a high level of employment and income after the war.

Those who understand the great struggle between the small farmers and the big farmers, see in this freight rate situation just another phase of the conflict. By increasing the economic standards of the South, many small farmers would be enabled to operate more profitably, and enjoy more of the advantages of this modern age. On the other hand, by holding back the industrial growth of the South, many more small farmers would be forced to become hired hands on the growing plantations of the large farmers.



SECOND THE MOTION!

he city council was in session in a slight earthquake occurred... shaking the building...

Wise Man

es—I saw the doctor today my loss of memory. h—What did he do? s—Made me pay him in ad-

Ready to Duck

je—Now that you are acquit the charge of bigamy, you're go home. r Man—Thanks, your honor. at I want to know is which

It for Tat

She-eks for the hug! He pressure was all mine!

SSSSH!



—How do you know Mabel's age is a secret? —Why, that's what she's tell- in' body!

Army Line

P—Ju know, I wouldn't kiss and'll like this, Mabel. —My name isn't Mabel!

Just Try It!

I—w! I burned my finger in the water. Why didn't you feel it before your hand in the water?

Fork-Get It!

Harry you hear about the fellow swallowed a spoon? Jerry—what happened to him? Harry—He stir!

KITTY



—Believe me, I pick my cat. —Yes, to pieces!

Complete Blank

Jimu look as if you have something on your mind. What is it? Jack—Nothing. Jim—light maybe it was your hat!

Cute Trick

Nit—Word of eight letters does "he" in and "he" end. Wit—Thed he—adac—he!

So Dumb

He—See big substitute down there on bench? I think he's going to ir best man next year. She—Orrling, this is so sudden!

Half and Half

Joe—n't make up my mind whether new girl is pretty or homely. Bill—I csettle that. I think she's pretty rly!

Dot Talk

Jones—I sup you can talk to birds? Smith—Well, in talk turkey!

Lo Menu

Joe—I'm o' girls for life! Bill—Why, it's wrong now? Joe—Ever! I take out is al- ways hungst night I was sitting on the th with Elsie and the first thine said was "that moon fills men hunger for some- thing."

A Toe

Harry—It people who are vagand non-committal, don't you? Jo.Mmmmm, well!

NOT GUILTY

A man was being tried for steal- ing a pig, and a conscientious wit- ness, to whom the accused was said to have confided, was being exam- ined.

"Can you repeat the exact words in which the prisoner confessed to taking the pig?" asked the prose- cuting attorney.

"He said, sir, he took the pig." The judge tried to simplify the question: "Did the accused say, 'He took the pig,' or 'I took the pig?'"

"Oh, your honor, he said he took it. Your honor's name wasn't even mentioned."

In The Army

Friend—Did you get many deco- rations when you were in the Pacific?

Private—Well, I got crowned by the sergeant a couple of times!

Romantic Science

Jane—What's the law Newton dis- covered?

Joan—The bigger they are the harder they fall!

DOUBLE TALK



Farmer—I thought you said you were going to plow that field?

Hired Hand—No, I just said I was thinking about plowing it.

Farmer—Oh, I see, you were just turning it over in your mind!

What, No Overtime?

Boss—What are you doing around this office anyway?

Employee—I was about to ask you the same question.

Ha! Ha!

Nit—Did you hear the joke about the undertaker?

Wit—No. What is it?

Nit—I wouldn't want to tell you. It would lay you out cold!

Operatic Delusion

Joe—Have I got a wonderful voice! You know I could be with the Metropolitan!

Bill—Anyone with a voice like yours needs insurance!

No Overtime

Boss—How many times have I told you to get to work on time?

New Employee—I don't know. I thought you were keeping score.

More Fun Too!

Mrs. Brown—I always tell my hus- band everything that happens.

Mrs. Blue—I find it's more fun to tell mine lots of things that never happen.

Sweet Mystery

Jones—I'd rather eat hash at the restaurant, dear.

Mrs. Jones—Why, darling?

Jones—Then I don't know what's in it!

Happy Ending

Harry—Bill's nowhere near the fool he was.

Jerry—What happened to make him change?

Harry—He drowned yesterday!

All Henpecked

Joe—Show me a red headed wife and I'll show you a meek husband.

Bill—Show me a wife, red headed or otherwise, without a meek hus- band!

Explain That!

Brown—I thought you said your wife was a hard woman to please.

Blue—I did!

Brown—Then how did she happen to marry you?

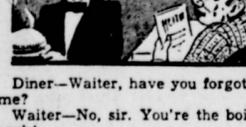
Hard to Follow

Wife One—Sometimes I wish I were cross-eyed.

Wife Two—What for?

Wife One—Then maybe I could keep an eye on my husband!

NOT AT ALL



Diner—Waiter, have you forgotten me?

Waiter—No, sir. You're the boiled crab!

Water! Water!

Joe—Boy, I'm thirsty!

Bill—I'll get you some water.

Joe—I said thirsty, not dirty!

Vacuum Packed

He—You know it's a comfort to have a head like mine.

She—Yeh! Solid comfort!

Still Waiting

Waiter—Are you the fried had- dock?

Diner—No, I'm the lonely sole!

How About Ivory

Sergeant—This new bullet we're using in these guns today will pen- etrate two feet of solid wood, so re- member to keep your heads down!

Army Dase!

First Private—Don't shoot that Jap. The gun ain't loaded!

Second Private—I've got to or he'll shoot me first!

Proposed National Agricultural Museum Would Tell Story of the Men Who Have Contributed So Much to Greatness of America: Her Farmers

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON Released by Western Newspaper Union.

SOME day the United States may have a national museum, the purpose of which will be to tell the story of those Americans who, since this nation was founded, have contrib- uted so much to its prosperity and to its standing as the great- est nation on earth. Those Amer- icans are our farmers.

When that museum is built and put into operation, it will not be a place of static exhibits, a storehouse of ancient relics in glass cases with written or printed labels to explain their meaning. Instead it will be a "living museum" which pre- sents graphically not only the history of agriculture's past but also the story of its present and its promise for the future.

The establishment of such a museum was forecast recently when the National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary commit- tee made a pilgrimage to Char- lottesville, Va., there to visit the University of Virginia and Monticello and pay tribute to the man whom Claude R. Wickard, sec- retary of agriculture and chair- man of the committee, charac- terized as the "Founder of Mod- ern American Agriculture"— Thomas Jefferson. Another speaker on this occasion—and the man who made the proposal for a national agricultural mu- seum—was Herbert A. Kellar, director of the McCormick His- torical association in Chicago. Speaking on the subject of Liv- ing Agricultural Museums," he said in part:

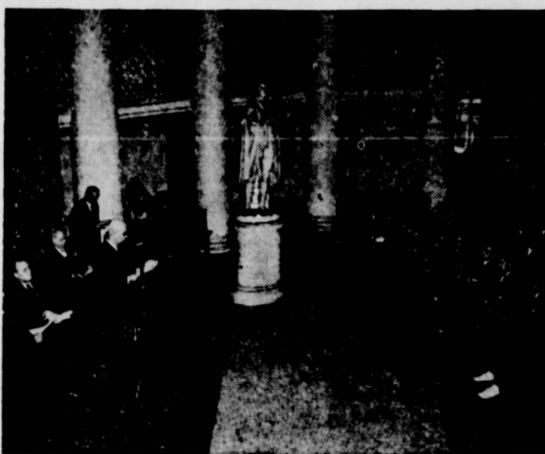
Let us consider for a moment what should be the character of a National Agricultural museum. It should probably be located in Wash- ington, or other appropriate place in the United States, housed in one or more large buildings, and sur- rounded with appropriate landscap- ing. Here, outdoors and under glass, should be shown in cultiva- tion representative trees, shrubs, fruits, plants, flowers, and other vegetation of the United States. The outer walls of the buildings should present bas reliefs showing the evolution of agriculture in this coun- try from the primitive Indian cul- ture of the time of first settlement to the mechanized farming of the present day. On the inner walls should be placed large murals de- picting famous agricultural events and scenes. Thus, might be found Eli Whitney experimenting with his cotton gin, Elkanah Watson hold- ing the first agricultural fair, Cyrus Hall McCormick trying out his first reaper, or Lincoln signing the act creating the land-grant colleges.

Of equal interest would be the por- trayal of different types of agricul- tural operations, such as the pro- duction of wheat, corn, tobacco, cot- ton, sugar cane, rice and other field crops, the cultivation of fruits and flowers, and the raising of cattle and livestock. In addition to murals there should be a gallery of paintings of agricultural lead- ers, representing all types of activity. A theater should likewise be provided where lectures, music, plays, ballets and moving pictures of agricultural interest might be presented.

Dioramas and Operating Models. The evolution of agricultural machinery, rural architecture, elec- trification in farm regions, transpor- tation, milling, tanning, meat-pack- ing, and other types of processing should receive separate attention in appropriate exhibits, including the use of dioramas, operating models and full-sized originals. The mu- seum should develop a special li- brary, include provision for publish- ing magazines, bulletins and books, house and operate a radio station, maintain close relations with the agricultural press, cooperate with the land-grant colleges, and possess a microfilm and photostat labora- tory for reproducing copies of litera- ture about the museum, as well as pictures of its exhibits.

An important part of the museum should be the exhibits devoted to the social aspect of agricultural de- velopment. The life of the rural people should be fully portrayed for each era and for all classes and places. The relation of agriculture to geology, geography, climate and soils, entomology, biology, chemis-

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TRIBUTE TO THE "FOUNDER OF MODERN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE"—Members of the National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary committee meeting in the rotunda of the University of Virginia. In the background is a statue of Thomas Jefferson, founder of the university. Seated directly behind the speaker at the microphone is Herbert A. Kellar, director of the McCormick Historical association, who outlined the plans for a national agricultural museum.

try and engineering also merit adequate attention.

The National Agricultural mu- seum should serve as the headquar- ters of important national farm or- ganizations and provide appropriate quarters for this purpose. This would add prestige to the institution and increase the opportunity for service.

An essential feature of the mu- seum would be to establish close relations with educational institu- tions and organizations. On its part the museum should offer general and special courses in the form of lectures, seminars and laboratory research pertaining to various phases of the history of agricul- ture and of technology in this and other countries. These courses should be open to the public, and qualified students should be per- mitted to take them for educational credits. In addition, the museum should provide internships for in- dividuals desiring to specialize in the history of agriculture and tech- nology or to learn agricultural mu- seum technique. In reciprocity, educational agencies should invite members of the museum staff to lecture and to give courses to the students of the institutions and to arrange for regular visits of stu- dents to the museum for the pur- pose of information and instruc- tion. In all the activities of the museum its facilities should be de- veloped to promote a better under- standing of democracy, as illus- trated in our agricultural develop- ment. These and like activities fully carried out would undoubtedly jus- tify the designation of the National Agricultural museum as a Living Agricultural museum.

Establish Branch Museums. In addition to a National Agricul- tural museum located in Wash- ington, there should be associated with it branch museums situated in different parts of the United States. These would be of such character as to merit the designation, Living Agricultural museums, to an even greater degree than the national in- stitution.

These branch museums should take advantage of the existence in numerous places in this country of notable sites of representative agricultural activities which flour- ished in a former day and for a considerable period. Where pos- sible such activities should be re- created at the original locations. Among those which come to mind are the production of wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar cane, indigo, hemp, flax, vegetables, fruits, flowers, cattle and livestock, dairying, stock farming, maple sug- ar, turpentine and lumbering. As far as practical in each instance op- erations should be shown for sev- eral periods such as the colonial, post-revolutionary, ante-bellum, Civil war, reconstruction and early 20th century. Likewise, wherever earlier periods are shown, some attention should be given to present day operations to show contrast and evo- lution. Collections of physical ob- jects, such as implements and machines, should also be assembled where pertinent to the particular activity.

The bonanza wheat farming of the Dakotas from the '70s to the '90s has long vanished—yet we know

where the Dalrymples were located and have information about them. The lumber camps of the same pe- riod in Michigan and Wisconsin no longer exist, yet we have volumi- nous records of particular com- panies and a few tracts of virgin timber are still standing. It would still be possible to acquire wheat land and timber, and to reestablish and operate a bonanza wheat farm or an old-time lumber camp.

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But not only does the department of agriculture presentation omit im- portant facts, it subtly distorts some of the data which it presents. For instance, it shows that first- class freight rates are 39 per cent higher in the South than in Eastern industrialized territory, and all class rates taken together 33 per cent higher, but then goes on to minimize the significance of these facts. It recites that average revenue per ton-mile in the South is only 5.5 per cent greater than in the East, without making it clear that this is due largely to lower grade freight carried on southern roads. Nor does it anywhere envisage the advantages which would accrue from lower class rates.

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Allies Try Out Robot Flying

Experiments Under Way for Decade to Perfect Radio Plane.

NEW YORK.—Germany's new pilotless air weapon—be it airplane or oversized bomb—is regarded with apparent calm in military circles in this country, where it was pointed out that the British and American air forces have for more than a decade explored the potentialities of automatically controlled flight, says the New York Herald Tribune.

Pending receipt of more details from Great Britain, army authorities declined official comment. But some military men wondered whether the damage wrought could make up for the expenditure of critical German materials and manpower for a self-destroying aircraft.

They noted, too, that reports of a German mystery weapon had been circulating from Sweden for the last year, as a result of crashes in that country of experimental models, and said it could be assumed Allied authorities had gauged thoroughly its possibilities.

Accuracy of bombing by such devices was considered a debatable point. Prewar radio-steered British target planes, such as the Queen Bee, a full-size biplane, had a controllable range of but 10 miles. Operation required clear weather, to minimize interference by static.

Robots Used in U. S.

The hunt for successful automatic control of flight goes back almost to the first days of aviation. By 1929, the Sperry Gyroscope company had built an automatic piloting device for the army air corps, and in the early thirties, robots were in service for level flight on air lines. The essential elements were gyroscopes which would initiate a system of contacts to bring an airplane back into line whenever something displaced it.

In 1935, the British air ministry, after two years of secret tests, announced the radio-controlled Queen Bee, a variation of the De Havilland Target Moth, designed for target practice by naval vessels and coast defense batteries. A public demonstration revealed the yellow-winged aircraft could be guided from the ground to fly left, right or straight ahead and dive, level off, or climb. It reached speeds of 120 miles an hour, altitudes of 10,000 feet. At that time there was speculation that it might be adapted to carry bombs or torpedoes.

British Plane Tested.

Just before the present war the Queen Wasp was introduced by the British. It was a plywood biplane with a 350-horsepower radial air-cooled engine and a wingspread of 31 feet. The 14,000-ton aircraft carrier Wasp was refitted to shelter the radio-controlled robot target planes, produced by Airspeed at Portsmouth, England. The carrier later went back to combat service.

In a newsletter, the Society of British Aircraft Constructors explained the Queen Wasp was controlled by a gyroscope system which would bring into play an automatic pilot apparatus operating rudder and elevator to check any tendency of the plane to wander from a course commanded by radio. Ailerons were locked fast under radio control.

Parallel developments were going on in the United States. An early target plane, designed to replace the traditional towed sleeve target, was credited to Col. George V. Holloman, director of instrument and navigation laboratories at Wright Field. Radio-controlled, it had a wingspread of 12 feet, and reached a speed of 70 miles an hour and a ceiling of 5,000 feet, being capable of a half-hour flight.

More recent Allied developments have been veiled by war restrictions, but word of the German activity has been disseminated from Stockholm, possibly as part of the Hitler war of nerves.

Drugs Dropped From Sky Help to Paratroopers

AT A BRITISH INVASION PORT.—Blood plasma and sulfa drugs saved many lives on the beaches of Normandy, it was revealed here with the arrival of one of the largest groups of casualties and German prisoners since the invasion.

The casualties, mostly air borne soldiers who suffered broken limbs in crashes, said plasma and drugs were dropped by parachute and administered in open fields, under fire, by medical officers who parachuted to their work.

Private Glen Reeder, Mountain Grove, Mo., who was in the first air borne group, said French peasants carried American wounded to safety in their carts.

Pet Crow Rides Bicycle And Does He Love It?

DES MOINES, IOWA.—What next? Joe, a pet crow belonging to Dorothy Jean Henry, actually begs for rides on her bicycle. Joe caws and caws until Miss Henry puts him on the handle bars and takes him for a ride. If she doesn't hurry, Joe flaps his wings and flies right up to his coveted perch without help, and caws. "Come on, what are we waiting for?" That's what it sounds like, anyway.

Give Girls Rides On German Cycle

Yanks Entertain Red Cross Aids in Normandy.

WITH SECOND NAVY BEACH BATTALION, CHERBOURG PENINSULA.—It was a strange but pleasant sight—unshaven, grimy GI-Joes sprawled on the grass chatting with pretty girls. A backdrop of soldier underwear, socks and shirts hanging from a hedge in the sun to dry made the scene even more incongruous.

Three girls, from an American Red Cross "clumobile" crew, and two army nurses were making their first call on forces on the Cherbourg peninsula. They came ashore from a hospital ship, bearing coffee, doughnuts, chewing gum and cigarettes. The morale of the engineer regiment and navy beach battalion skyrocketed.

Brunette Pat Beall, Fort Wayne, Ind., explained their mission, as she spigoted coffee into soldiers' cups from the back of a truck:

"We came over on the hospital ship to look after casualties, but none have been put ashore. We got tired of sitting around and decided to come over here to see what was cooking."

Sergt. William B. Profit cast an eye in the direction of blonde Eva Christianson, Brush, Colo., and brunette Helga Freeman, St. Paul, Minn., as he tinkered with a small German tracked vehicle, with a front wheel like a motorcycle and which the boys had nicknamed "jitterbug." Finally, Profit discovered the secret of how to run the thing and took Miss Christianson for a wild, bumpy ride over the rough terrain.

Profit was a busy man. Lieut. Hazel Patterson, army nurse of Boston, decided she and Miss Freeman would like a ride. Profit obliged. And then Lieut. Mary St. John, Detroit, another nurse, said she wanted a ride, too. The "jitterbug" got a workout.

War Booms Cupid's Trade; Marriages Set a Record

WASHINGTON.—The war is giving Cupid a lift, the census bureau said in reporting a "remarkable" increase in the percentage of married men and women.

On the basis of a sample survey in 30,000 households in 42 states and the District of Columbia, the bureau calculates that the proportion of married couples in the population is higher now than at any previous time for which statistics are available.

As of February, there were 32,000,000 married women in the United States, exclusive of those in the armed forces and in institutions, representing 63 per cent of the civilian female population 14 years old and over. By contrast, there are 30,100,000, or 69 per cent of the population, in 1940.

The proportion of married men among civilians was even higher, with 72 per cent of those 14 or older in the matrimonial list. The bureau attributed the increase chiefly to "psychological effects" of the war and to a new sense of economic security as a result of full employment and higher wages.

Sweets Lead List of Wants of Servicemen

NEW YORK.—Candy, soft drinks, cigarettes and toilet articles are the four top items in demand by men of the armed services, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Byron reported at the annual dinner of the National Confectioners' association.

General Byron, who directs the special services division of the army, has toured almost every theater of operations to inspect the army exchanges.

"Scattered all over the world from the howling Aleutians to the coral reefs of the Pacific are thousands of lost and lonely little units nobody ever hears about," he said. "They do dull but important jobs. Scarcely any will ever see action. Life is an endless stretch of deadly monotony for them."

He added that it isn't unusual for these men to buy two or three boxes of candy at a time at a PX.

'One Man Army' Forced to Give Up to His Wounds

ON THE NORMANDY BEACH.—Pvt. Harry W. Roberts of Charleroi, Pa., finally had to stop fighting and let himself be taken to England for medical treatment, but his fellow rangers insisted that he is another of those "one man army" guys. A shell splinter tore into his neck and that seemed to annoy him, because in the next couple of days he destroyed two machine gun emplacements with grenades, manned a Vickers gun, and finally stole a mortar from the Germans.

This Man's Hobby Is Robbing Nests!

It's for the Advancement of Scientific Knowledge.

Time was when little boys who robbed birds' nests were regarded as "bad boys" who would never grow up to be president. For the crime of pillaging the homes of our feathered friends was on a par with taking the pennies from a blind man's cup. But now, it seems, the despoiler of a bird's nest is a scientist. At least his work, or hobby, is credited with having considerable scientific value and is condoned by no less a bird-lover than the Audubon society.

Among the people who go in for nest-robbing in a big way is ecologist Karl Squires, a civil engineer of Miami, Fla. When Mr. Squires is



Up a tree goes Squires to reach the nest of a tern. The anxious bird hovering nearby is powerless to fight off the invader. Squires developed his interest in birds when he was nine years old, and has continued at his hobby for 45 years.



His eggs are more precious to him than diamonds, says Mr. Squires. He is shown here with drawers of his collection, which is one of the largest and best in the country. He has more than 10,000 eggs, carefully catalogued.

not engineering, he is away in pursuit of eggs. At the time of writing, he has a collection of some 10,000 eggs, representing species indigenous to the Atlantic coastal states from the mountains of Maine to the Everglades of Florida. This makes his collection one of the finest in the country.

The hobby of collecting birds' eggs is a highly scientific one and is not without its hazards, too. Mr. Squires has spent many hours through the past 45 years in ornithological research, learning to identify birds, know their habitat, how they behave, what they eat and just about everything else about them, including their love life. With all this knowledge at his fingertips, the expert ecologist knows where to look for the nest of any given bird. More important, he knows when to look for it—that is, when it will hold the eggs he wants. The expert takes the eggs soon after they have been laid. He blows out the contents immediately and catalogues his new acquisitions, handling them as carefully as if they were jewels. As indeed they are, to him, fragile jewels that require the delicate touch of the master egg-hunter.



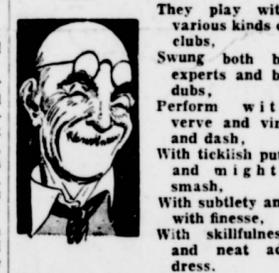
The large egg is that of a sand crane, measuring four inches long. The small one is a house-wren's, which is even tinier than a humming bird's, being only a half inch in length. These represent the limits in size in Squire's collection. The American Ornithologist's union has assigned a number to every species and sub-species of North American bird.

The Rambling Rhymster

By LES PLETTNER

Barnyard Golf

The golfers go to meadows green. Mid summer sun and pleasant sheen. They play on educated turf. Watched both by peasant and by serf.



They play with various kinds of clubs, Swung both by experts and by dubs, Perform with verve and vim and dash, With ticklish putt and mighty smash, With subtlety and with finesse, With skillfulness and neat address.

But we go for another game, 'Long side of which the first is lame. A game designed for real he-men, Which furthermore costs nought in yen. A game where iron shoes clank down With rich and satisfying sound. They fall around an iron pin—A ringer, and three points are in. It makes us e'en forget Adolf This grand old game of barnyard golf.

Minute Make-Ups

By GABRIELLE



Please, Oh please, remember the first, last and only rule for your Leg Art—the legs must be hair-free and the skin smooth! Your liquid stocking film will look bumpy if you don't follow this rule. Also, massage your legs with oil several times a week so that the skin is satinsmooth!

Ledger Syndicate.—WNU Features.

"GAY GADGETS"

Associated Newspapers—WNU Features.

By NANCY PEPPER

BAND STANDS
More about those headbands you're wearing on your new flat top hair-dos. We've just returned from a tour of the Middle West and wherever we went we saw loads of gals with velvet ribbons spanning their smooth brows like Alice in Wonderland. Here are some tricks that are grand for bands.

Penny for Your Thoughts—Paste silver pennies across your velvet ribbon bands for a new effect. They'll match the pennies in the slots of your loafer shoes.

Dog Collar Dilly—Those dog and cat collars you've been wearing as bracelets and anklets make wonderful head bands if you attach shoe strings at each end to tie under your page boy in back.

Fancy Stuff—Those cut out felt appliques that you're buying for your sweaters are perfect as headband trimmings. So are little charms and trinkets from your old charm bracelets.

Be Snoodly—Buy one of those colored hair-nets and attach it to your ribbon hair band so that it forms a snood for your long page boy. Neat hair-dos are news this summer, you know. Why not sprinkle your net with little flowers?

PEN PAL PARAGRAPHS
Do you know that letter writing is now number one on the teen Hobby Hit Parade? It takes lots of stationery to write lots of letters, so here are some tricks for you gals who want to decorate your own writing paper.

Spatter Painting—This is a favorite Trick with gals who like to make their letters look individual. Get a small piece of wire screening (like your window screens), an old tooth brush and some paints. Dip the tooth brush in paint and then rub over the screen, just above the paper you wish to decorate. Did we say that you must first put a cut-out design or initial on your paper and do your spatter painting around it? When you remove the design or

Son Swaps Pet Turtle For Dad's Army Pants

NORTH WOODSTOCK, N. H.—Have Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's army pants been swapped for a turtle? Tommy Merrill, six-year-old son of the leader of "Merrill's Marauders" in Burma, is the happy owner of "Pokey," a turtle, for which he gave to a young friend, Tony Andrews, a pair of army pants.

Pet Crow Rides Bicycle And Does He Love It?

DES MOINES, IOWA.—What next? Joe, a pet crow belonging to Dorothy Jean Henry, actually begs for rides on her bicycle. Joe caws and caws until Miss Henry puts him on the handle bars and takes him for a ride. If she doesn't hurry, Joe flaps his wings and flies right up to his coveted perch without help, and caws. "Come on, what are we waiting for?" That's what it sounds like, anyway.

Box Kites Protect U. S. Merchant Ships

Kites are now required equipment on every merchant ship in the U. S. fleet, and U. S. maritime service cadets are required to learn their operation at the kite and barrage balloon school. Kites are used with or without balloons. Kites have a big advantage over the balloons in that they are far less bulky and can also take much more punishment. Both are used to protect merchant ships against enemy dive bombers. They carry cables aloft that serve as a barrier against diving attacks.

These cables are capable of sheering the wings from a plane. However, because of its bulk and the fact that it must be filled with gas to stay aloft, the balloon is very vulnerable. A few bullets in the right place dispose of the balloon. The kite is something else again. This peacetime toy carries to a height of 2,000 feet a length of 15-gauge piano wire that will foul up an enemy propeller or rip wings from a plane as if they were made of paper. And the kite will continue to fly even when perforated with bullet holes.

The kite in use by the U. S. M. S. is the invention of Warrant Officer Hosea C. Sauls, who now instructs cadets in their assembly and use. Carried in a compact package 6 inches in diameter and 10 feet long, the kite can be assembled for action in less than ten minutes.



Here is one of the big barrage kites in position for launching. The kite crews require special training, which is given in the merchant marine schools ashore.

What to Do

By PHYLLIS BELMONT



Special care should be taken these hot days to keep refrigerators spotlessly clean. No one can afford to allow food to spoil, and the best insurance against this is to store food properly in clean places.

When cleaning, everything in the box should be removed, including the shelves, the compartment washed out, rinsed and dried. In regulation boxes the ice compartment should be cleaned once a week, and in electric refrigerators, the box should be defrosted once a week.

While the inside of your box is the most important part, the exterior should never be neglected. If spilled food, fingerprints and dirt are removed immediately, the finish will be saved—and we must save, because there will be no new electric refrigerators until the war is over.

Ledger Syndicate.—WNU Features.

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TELEFACT

AGE AND EYESIGHT

AGE	NORMAL VISION	DEFECTIVE VISION
35 YEARS	100%	100%
45 YEARS	100%	100%
55 YEARS	100%	100%

Each symbol represents 20% in each age group

<p>AT THE</p> <p>Grand Mc CAMEY</p> <p>DAILY FROM 4:45 to 9:30 P. M. SATURDAY'S and SUNDAY'S 1:45 p.m. Continuous 'til 10 p.m.</p> <p>Buy a Bond-See a Show</p>	<p>FRIDAY AND SATURDAY JULY 28th and 29th</p> <p>JOHNNY MAC BROWN IN "Raiders of the Border"</p> <p>RICHARD ARLEN AND MARY BETH HUGHES in "TIMBER QUEEN"</p> <p>COMING SOON -- "The Adventures of Mark Twain" -- Starring Frederick March and Alexis Smith</p>	<p>SUNDAY and MONDAY JULY 30th and 31st</p> <p>Fred MacMurry, Dorothy Lamour and Betty Hutton in And the Angels Sing</p> <p>THE LAUGH MUSICAL HIT OF THE SEASON</p>	<p>TUESDAY, AUGUST 1st</p> <p>LIONEL BARRYMORE AND VAN JOHNSON</p> <p>-- In -- "Three Men in White"</p> <p>WAHOO!</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AUGUST 2nd and 3rd</p> <p>KAY KYSER & JOAN DAVIS</p> <p>-- In -- "Around the World"</p>
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THANKS!

TRAVERS CRUMPTON

TRULY GRATEFUL

To you people of Upton County who have been so good to me, I want to express my deepest gratitude. Your vote of confidence in Saturday's primary made me feel that I have many, many friends and I shall do my utmost to merit your friendship.

-- MANY THANKS --

Ralph H. Daugherty
COUNTY & DISTRICT CLERK
Upton County

TO THE VOTERS OF UPTON COUNTY

I want to take this means of expressing to you my gratitude for giving me the privilege of serving you as your County Judge during the next two years. I shall at all times do my utmost to render you a type of service that will be efficient and in keeping with your wishes.

WM. R. EDWARDS
COUNTY JUDGE
Upton County, Texas

To The Voters of Precinct 1

I am deeply appreciative of your vote in Saturday's Primary.

BOB SCHLAGAL

To The Voters of Upton County, Texas

Permit me, at this time, to thank you very kindly for the support I received in the election of last Saturday. I will strive to see that you have no cause or regret for having supported me.

J. E. SIMCO,
Sheriff-Assessor & Collector

TO THE VOTERS OF UPTON COUNTY:

Under our Democratic form of government the people have expressed their will, and now let all of us lay aside our political differences, and support the nominees of our party, and demand of them efficiency and economy in the administration of our county affairs and at all times bear in mind the burden of the tax payer.

I want to take this method of thanking all of those who so loyally supported me, and beg to ask that they lend their best efforts to aid the officers in their efforts in all matters pertaining to the betterment of our nation, state and county.

T. A. Scruggs

**Mellowed
with
Time**

GRAND PRIZE
Beer

GULF BREWING COMPANY • HOUSTON, TEXAS

To The Voters of Precinct 1

I would like to thank the voters for the support which was given me in Saturday's election.

H. G. YOCHAM

To The Voters of the 83rd Judicial District

I wish it were possible to see individually and personally express my deep appreciation to each one who supported me in my unsuccessful campaign for District Attorney. That being impossible, I take this means of saying to you that your vote and influence has meant more to me than words can possibly convey. I thank you one and all. This is a time when all of us must cooperate more than ever before with those in authority if we keep faith with those overseas; therefore, let each of us resolve to uphold and assist each elected official so long as he conducts himself and his office faithfully and within the letter and spirit of the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

J. C. EPPERSON

Friends and Voters of Upton County

If he were here, he'd be saying "Thank You" and meaning it

So to you from him we are saying
Thanks for renaming

JOHN MENEFEE
County Attorney

Friends of Pvt. John Menefee

WANTED: Beer bottles, pints, 2½ cents; quarts 5 cents. CITY CAFE.

LIVE STOCK SPRAY

The Marathon Oil Company has a limited supply of Live Stock Spray for Sale

Price for One gallon is . . . \$.85 and in quantities of 5 gallons. . . \$.75

Call at the Marathon Service Station.

"Best in the Long Run"

PHONE 10

Marathon Oil Company
Rankin, Texas