

# The Christoval Observer

Devoted to the Interests of Christoval and Tom Green County.

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## The Christoval Observer

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FRANK C. VAN HORN

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Cards of Thanks, Obituaries or No  
cost of equitable or carbon entertain-  
ments, where an admission is charged  
must be paid for at the rate of 5 cents  
per line.

Christoval, Tom Green Co., Tex.

### Wear Wool and Talk Wool.

The vigor with which Associated Wool Industries is attacking the problem of promoting greater consumption of wool products, should command the enthusiastic interest of every family living in a wool growing district or making their living either directly or indirectly through wool. This cooperative promotion organization has the support of every branch of the industry — wool growers, wool dealers, processors, spinners, weavers, knitters and sales agents.

There is every reason to believe that the intensive drive now being made to educate the public concerning the advantages of wool and to stimulate manufacturers and retailers to create new styles and greater values will accomplish its purpose. Wool should not and must not lose ground in competition with other textile fibers. Wool has for thousands of years possessed qualities not found in any other fiber; wool can and should enjoy constantly growing acceptance by American consumers. Wool is soft, beautiful and durable. It has great elasticity and strength. It is light in weight and is an excellent protection against both heat and cold. During the past few years tremendous strides have been made in the production of lovely sheer fabrics, ideal for summer wear, and low enough in price for the average woman to afford.

The activities of Associated Wool Industries, planned to increase the importance of wool, should result in substantial increase in the volume of sales of merchandise. This, in turn, should directly benefit the vast wool districts of the United States.

It is especially up to women in wool families to aid in promoting the use of wool. There are two to three million women in families directly dependent upon wool for income. These women must do their part in the concerted effort which has been launched through Associated Wool Industries. They can, if they will, a powerful influence in creating more prosperous conditions in the wool industry. They wear wool, talk wool, demand fabrics of wool in retail stores and last, and most important, see to it that their men folks wear wool.

A big writeup with illustrations of scenes on the streams of Tom Green County to attract the summer tourist this summer appeared in last Sunday's Standard Times, but not a word was said about Christoval as a summer resort. How come?

### With the Fourth Confederate Infantry.

The account in a recent number of the Veteran of Confederates escaping from Federal prisons induces me to chronicle the following:

We left our home town, Okelona, Miss., in April, 1861, and camped around Memphis, Tenn. for some time, going into winter quarters at Fort Pillow. In the early part of February, 1862, we received orders to move into Missouri, where we lost our first man in action. From there we were ordered into Tennessee, where we camped opposite Island No. 10. Our command, the 4th Confederate Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Alpheus Baker of Bufala, Ala., was captured March 8, 1862, and we were taken to Camp Douglas, Ill., and confined in some stables or stalls of a barn. We remained there for a week or more when we were transferred to Camp Randle, Wis., near the town of Madison.

While in this prison four of my company went to the hospital either as patients or on consignment as nurses—I don't remember which. However, they made their escape the first night, and though they were in enemy territory and beset on all sides by obstacles that would seemingly assure their recapture, they eluded all efforts of the Yanks and finally turned up back in Chickasaw County, Miss., again ready to "shoulder arms" and march to the martial music of fife and drum in defense of these rights which we then felt, and which we yet feel, were being trampled upon. These four men traveled together by night hiding out in daylight for several days, finally separating into two and then continuing their journey toward their beloved Southland, the mecca of their desires and hopes, with no other idea in view than that of rejoicing the fighting forces of the Confederacy.

Two of these men, Bill Jaggers and Hugh Deavenport, stopped in Illinois, where for a time they worked on a farm. The other two, Wiley Gray and Buck Morgan worked at mill of some kind long enough to accumulate funds on which to travel and until the way was clear for their easy and ultimate escape home. After separating, the two parties lost sight of each other and were unaware of their safety until they met several months later in the old home county.

The 4th Confederate Infantry was a mixed regiment, being made up of members from both Alabama and Mississippi. After the general exchange of prisoners in September, 1862, all four of these boys came back to us and went through the war with the exception of Wiley Gray, who died soon after getting back to the old regiment after the long trip afoot from Camp Randle. Bill and Hugh spent several hours in St. Louis while on their way home, and though the city was full of Federal soldiers their identity was not discovered nor their presence or mission challenged.

Soon after they had left us in Camp Randle, we were transferred back to Camp Douglas, Chicago. This inclosure was between a half and one mile from Lake Michigan, and here we remained until the latter part of September, 1862, when we were liberated under the general ex-

change act. Again we turned our faces where our hearts were to the Sunny South and the army of which we were proud to be a part. Our trip from Cairo, Ill., was by boat down the Mississippi River to our landing place, within four miles of Vicksburg on the Louisiana side, and we were not slow in hiking into Vicksburg, where we had a rest of three or four days before we were entrained for Jackson, where we reorganized the regiment as the 5th Alabama, with Alpheus Baker as colonel, afterwards general.

Probably some of those old boys are still living. I know not, I myself, am getting a little old, and my heart yearns for word from my comrades. I am the last survivor of Company D of whom I know. If any of the boys are alive I would like to hear from them. We left home with 98 men and boys.—Thos. N. Shearer, of Starkville, Miss., in Confederate Veteran.

### Rural School Aid Coming.

Austin, June 5.—Examination of applications for aid from rural school superintendents was under way again this week as Texas Relief Commission officials were formally notified by authorities that money for the program will be allotted from Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds.

"We already have approved the applications from 454 schools and have begun the examination of applications from 648 more," said Adam R. Johnson, state relief director. "The school superintendents are reminded that all applications found to be in order will be approved immediately. Those not in order will be returned to superintendents. Check to teachers will go forward as soon as money for the program is received from Washington."

The 1,102 applications received by the Texas Relief Commission request \$864,107.27 to pay the salaries of 6,640 teachers and 655 bus drivers, who continued to perform their duties in order that their school might proceed to the end of their normal terms after funds for their maintenance had been exhausted.

A staff of examiners has been assigned to expedite work of clearing the remaining applications. The work is expected to require three or four weeks' time. Superintendents were requested not to worry about applications not returned to them for corrections.

"If school heads do not hear from their applications, in most instances it means they have been approved and that we are waiting on funds from Washington to supply the requested aid," said Mr. Johnson.

Dallas will open the gates of the Texas Centennial Exposition on June 6th, 1936. It is of State, national and international importance, but either from envy or business jealousy many of the newspapers of West Texas do not give any publicity regarding the greatest event and advertisement of Texas in general that was ever dreamed of or put over. This Centennial will not only bring thousands of settlers to our State but millions of dollars in money.

Working Girls' Vacations  
It is said that 4,784 out of the 50,000 working girls in New York are vacationing through churches, social societies and societies.

In the United States District Court  
For the Western District of Texas,  
Waco Division.

J. M. HUBBERT  
VS.  
TEMPLE TRUST  
COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned as receiver for the TEMPLE TRUST COMPANY, has filed his application with the Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the Western District of Texas, Waco Division, for an order authorizing him to sell and convey to ROBERT P. AMACKER the following described property, to-wit:

70x150 feet; being the East 70 feet of Lots Nos. 10, 11 & 12 in Block 111, of Dallas Subdivision of Miles Addition No. 2, known as Angelo Heights Addition to the City of San Angelo, Tom Green County, Texas, together with all improvements thereon situated.

That the consideration of, as shown by said application is the sum of TWO THOUSAND & 00/100 DOLLARS [\$2,000.00] of which amount the sum of FIFTY & 00/100 DOLLARS [\$50.00] has been paid in cash; the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED & 00/100 DOLLARS [\$700.00] is to be paid in cash at the time this sale is consummated and the balance to be evidenced by six (6) notes payable annually over a period of six years and to be secured by a vendor's lien to be retained in the conveyance from the undersigned to said purchaser and further secured by a Deed of Trust containing power of sale.

Said application will be heard by the Honorable Charles A. Boynton, Judge of said Court, after this notice shall have been published for a period of ten days and any person interested in said Receivership Estate may contest this application.

Witness my hand at Temple, Texas, this the 31st day of May A. D. 1935.

H. C. GLENN,  
as Receiver for Temple Trust Company, Temple, Texas.

### Regarding Typhoid Prevention.

Austin, Tex., June 5.—Now is the time, according to Dr. Chas. D. Reese, Director Bureau of Communicable Diseases, to be vaccinated against typhoid fever, a disease that has cost the lives of more than 2,000 Texans in the past four years.

Typhoid has been eliminated in our army and navy through vaccinations. The typhoid vaccine is not a serum. This preventive treatment of typhoid fever consists of three small hypodermic "shots" given every 5 to 7 days until three injections are given. Such a treatment protects you from taking the typhoid fever for two or three years.

Consult your family physician today in regard to typhoid prevention. Invest in typhoid protection against this often fatal disease. This form of protection insures you and your family against possible long confinement, great economic loss, and perhaps death.

You may be so unfortunate as to drink contaminated milk, water, or other food containing the typhoid bacilli and contract this year. In selecting a place for a vacation choose one where

FOOD 25% HIGHER  
CLOTHING 22% HIGHER  
RENT 8% HIGHER

**ELECTRIC POWER**

An Item that has not Increased

Through the American principle of private initiative in business, electric rate reductions have been continued along with improvement in service. According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics electric service costs for the United States as a whole are now 39% lower, while the cost of living now is 38% higher than in 1913.

According to the National Industrial Conference Board, food is now 25% higher than 1933, clothing 22% higher, and rent 8% higher. Total taxes, including the numerous Federal taxes the consumers pay indirectly, have increased at an alarming rate and for the average family now amount to more than ten times the cost of electric service.

Net average rate for all the 160 communities served by the West Texas Utilities Company is today more than 60% below that of 1923.

Electric service is cheap. You should use more of it.

**West Texas Utilities Company**

you know the water and milk is pure. Be sure that the kitchen and dining room are screened to protect food from flies. When camping it is best to boil water used for drinking, unless you know that it is pure. Clear, sparkling spring water may be polluted by drainage.

### San Angelo Telephone Co.

MRS. ALICE BARNES, Local Mgr.,  
CHRISTOVAL, TEX.  
Direct connection with all towns in adjoining counties.

### Robt. Massie Co

Funeral Directors and Embalmers  
Super Ambulance Service  
Phone 444 Day or Night  
San Angelo, Texas.

Wool selling for 27 cents, me hair about the same; cattl' sheep and goats bringing increased prices, and 12 inches of rain on top of that, ought to bring prosperity to those in the business. There has not been a more prosperous future for the farmer and stockman of this section in many years than at this time.

A negro funeral once was attended by a ventriloquist, whose peculiar powers were not known to the others present. Another negro told what happened at the cemetery.

"Well, suh," he started, when day begins to lowah Joe into de hole, he says: Lemme down easy, boys!"

"Did they go ahead and bury him?"  
"How de world does I know? answered the first.

Posted.

All persons are forbidden to hunt, trap or trespass on my property.

MRS. ADA DOUTHIT.

Slenderizing Lines  
Characterize Frock

PATTERN 9321



9321

Quite the neatest trick we've observed for a long time is this cleverly arranged, yet delightfully simple, home frock. Especially nice for those of us who gain and lose weight or who just naturally love a smart looking wrap-around for sheer comfort and convenience. And, of course, a boon to expectant mothers. Note how the belt slips through a slit and may be simply adjusted to fit the figure. Meanwhile, one has stepped right into it as into a coat. No petticoat needed. Nice shoulders and back, aren't they? Most attractive in solid color cotton broadcloth or printed or plaid cotton of any sort.

Pattern 9321 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER and SIZE.

Address your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West 18th Street, New York, N. Y.

SMILES

HARDLY EXPECTED

"I want to be honest, sir. I can't support your daughter, but she has her heart set on marrying me." "Never mind; do your best. I can't support her either."—Kansas City Star.

The Proof

Mrs. A.—Shall I ask the cook for references?  
Mr. A.—No, get her to submit samples.

New Animal on Scene

"I notice a Wall Street item says that the bulls have stopped fighting the bears."  
"Yes, they both have all they can do, fighting the wolf at the door."—Pearson's Weekly.

Related Meeting

Bloom—I'm glad I met your wife. She seemed to take a fancy to me.  
Black—Did she? I'm sorry you didn't meet her sooner.—Pearson's Weekly.

Or Something

"I grew taller after I joined the medical corps." "You must have slept on a stretcher."



SEEN and HEARD  
around the  
National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—The question of new taxes, often hinted, though never given much official notice, is right on top of the heap again as a result of the bonus situation.

Every one on the inside in Washington, providing his vision was not distorted by what he wanted, instead of what the reason would demonstrate, has known for some time that some form of bonus legislation would pass and that its passage, unless the whole Roosevelt formula was to be set aside, would necessitate additional taxes.

In the President's mind, the bonus is on all fours with the cotton processing tax.

"Where would the money come from?" his question to New England and southern demands for repeal of the cotton tax, applies equally to the drain on the treasury that a bonus compromise would make.

The only change in the situation is that the probability now is the compromise will result in taking several hundred million dollars more out of the treasury than had been figured up to a few weeks ago. For example, it has been known for some time that, despite the President's views about the bonus, he would be glad to compromise for something like \$1,200,000,000.

But the prospect today is that it will take at least \$1,500,000,000 to turn the trick.

Incidentally, the President put a powerful lever in the hands of the bonus advocates in insisting on a larger amount when he discussed that idea of \$750 invested now in a government bond amounting to \$1,000 by 1945. If he had used the legal bank rate of interest, 6 per cent, in calculating the "present value" of the bonus certificates, he could have said \$500. Actually a little less.

Low Interest Rates

It is the first time that the low interest rates the government has been moving heaven and earth to bring about have worked against the treasury instead of for it. Over a stretch of ten years a difference of 1 per cent in interest makes a great deal of difference. Especially if the interest is compounded, as it is in the illustration the President used. The sixth grade arithmetics used to tell us that money at 5 per cent doubles itself in 12 years, compounded.

It is not definitely known just what the administration will recommend in the way of new taxes. Congress leans heavily to heavy inheritance taxes. This fits in with the Roosevelt policy of whittling away at inherited fortunes. It is in line with heavy income taxes, reduced interest on investments, smaller profits for business, etc.

In fact, it is almost a necessary part of New Deal philosophy. For granted that the Roosevelt program for small profits, etc., would work, the whole tendency would be to freeze existing conditions, preventing any new fortunes from being created, but, by the safety thrown around existing enterprises, tending also to preserve existing fortunes. Assuming they were big enough to stand losses in certain directions—utility earnings, for example.

So it appears likely that heavier inheritance taxes will be one of the surest factors in the new tax program.

Under consideration also, though with no formal blessing as yet from the White House, is the proposed tax on life insurance premiums. This would be 1 per cent, but would be paid by the companies direct. Policy holders of course would really pay it, for their dividends and policy reductions would naturally be less. There is plenty of political dynamite in this one.

Even more protests would be caused by another tax under consideration by the treasury experts. This would reduce the present exemption of 40 cent on movie admissions to 10 cents!

Real "Drive" Possible

If three thousand farmers just happen to decide to pay a visit to Washington, enjoy the sights, tell Congress to pass the Agricultural Adjustment administration amendments, and listen to a speech by the President, with no organization to stir them up, no one to pay their expenses—the whole thing just out of a blue sky, so to speak—what may happen when there is really a "drive"?

Washington may see the answer. For sooner or later there is going to be a serious move to reduce, or maybe eliminate, these benefit payments. Already there is a strong conviction—and those who hold it are getting reinforcements all the time—that the whole system of benefits is wrong. Wrong in that in the long run it is not a good thing for the farmers themselves.

Then there is another large group who want to curtail or eliminate the benefits for an entirely different reason. This group does not think the treasury can stand the strain indefinitely. Or, to put it another way, that the taxpayers (for the benefits are paid out of processing taxes) cannot stand the strain.

Put the two groups together and you have a pretty fair nucleus. It would not take much augmenting, say next year, to have a majority in congress for curtailment if not elimination.

Then there would be a real march on Washington by the embattled farmers.

Those who have considered the whole problem say that it is very un-

likely prior to election. They say the President would never dare to attempt to cut off the farmers' payments until the re-election is safely achieved.

That, naturally, is just opinion. It is the ordinary mental process of a politician—one who knows that Franklin D. Roosevelt is also a politician, and who cannot conceive his doing anything so unpolitic as kicking a lot of perfectly good voters in the face just on the eve of their going to the polls.

Doubtful Logic

They may be right and they may be wrong. But it was the same sort of logic that led many allegedly astute political minds to assume that the President would not veto the bonus bill. Including Huey Long. Including Father Coughlin. Including many others. So that maybe this logic cannot be taken at its full face value.

It might be said that the two things are very different. That vetoing a bonus bill never yet has hurt a President. It certainly did not hurt Coolidge. There is grave doubt that it hurt Hoover, although difficult to prove. Most veterans who happen also to be politicians will tell you privately that Hoover was hurt a great deal more by his handling of the bonus marches than by his veto of the bonus bill.

But the present situation presents the sort of thing that has seldom been tested. It is not a case of refusing to try a scheme about which there is violent difference of opinion, such as the equalization fee idea of the McNary-Haugen bill. It is a case of cutting off money payments, which were already being received by a large class. And that might be different!

Different Story

Lots of water has flowed downstream since the good old days when both house and senate rushed through the administration's security and stock exchange regulation bill. That measure, drafted by two of Felix Frankfurter's boys, Cohen and Landis, was put through in the early days—when President Roosevelt's wishes did not have to be expressed by the king himself to become law. The word of any of his ministers, or his lieutenants, was enough. And everybody knew that Frankfurter's boys were close to the throne.

But what a different story now! Which does not mean the bonus—that always was outside the ordinary orbit of administration program material. Nor the World court. Nor the St. Lawrence seaway if and when it comes up.

No, the difference shows up on just the ordinary run of the mine, so to speak, legislation. And the answer is two fold.

First, the legislators on Capitol Hill, have discovered that the king's ministers may be very powerful for a time, but their time is apt to be short. Douglas is gone—lives in outer darkness. Not forgotten—far from it—but just out of the picture. Hugh Johnson is out, still praising the "Chief," but kicking the shins of the king's ministers vigorously. Though of course loyalty always had lain to the king, not the king's ministers. The most loyal subject could always deplore the folly of the king's advisers. That has been true since the dawn of history. It is not a development of the Roosevelt administration.

Now the most powerful minister in Washington is not very frightening to the bad boys on Capitol Hill if they think he is apt to be out of the picture say six months hence. That's the way politics is. There is no use trying to please anybody who won't be around to return the favor later on. Especially if pleasing this person in temporary authority means irritating folks back home who just may remember it on election day. The most imposing figure loses impressiveness if the pedestal is noticed to be wobbly. And the national legislators have come to the conclusion that there is not a single firm foundation under a single one of Roosevelt's present advisers.

May Still Be Around

This is probably a very jaundiced view—on their part. It may be that lots of them will be around, and powerful, a year hence. But the fact that so many have slipped prevents any one of them from speaking with the old note of authority, so far as Capitol Hill is concerned.

Congress abolished its lame ducks. After a senator or member of the house is defeated he no longer can either vote or debate. But there is a certain lame duck suspicion attached to all the brain trusters.

Then there is another reason. In the early days of the Roosevelt administration the jobs done in drafting legislation were very workmanlike indeed. As, for example, the aforementioned Cohen and Landis securities and stock exchange regulation bill. Whether one approved the ideas behind the measure or not, there was no discounting the skill with which the precise intent of the framers was spread on the statute books.

But that day has passed. For example, take the social security measure—old age pensions and unemployment insurance—sent to Capitol Hill by Secretary Perkins. If there was anything right about it in its first form, it was a surprise. It was supposed to come up with the full White House blessing. But it was soon discovered that the figures did not add up. The calculations were weird. The astronomical figures were juggled until no two persons could agree within three or four billion dollars as of a day certain in the future.

Now this was never formally admitted. But the word got round. And there has been a shocking loss of confidence in the divine origin of administration measures ever since.

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TREMENDOUS

TRIFLES



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR

IN THE spring of 1898 a Swedish tailor in Berkeley, Calif., read an advertisement in a San Francisco paper that said "Tailors wanted for a whaling cruise in Alaskan waters." Some ancient memory of his Norse ancestors stirred in him. He applied for the job. A few days later he was aboard the whaler "Reliance" as she spread her canvas and headed north.

"Get aloft there and help unfurl them sails!" bellowed the first mate to Eric. "You go yump in the ocean," was Eric's calm reply. But before the mate's fist could crash into his face, the captain, Swedish-born and a kindly soul, interfered. To his demand for an explanation Eric produced a crumpled newspaper clipping and pointed to the "Help Wanted" advertisement.

"The newspaper made a mistake," said the captain with a laugh. "I wanted sailors, not tailors." But Eric didn't feel like laughing. In fact, he was very angry and only the captain's assurance that he could travel on the ship as a passenger until they put in at Port Clarence, calmed him.

When the "Reliance" stopped at the port to take on water and reindeer meat, Eric left the ship. In an Eskimo village he obtained a boat and started down the coast. At the mouth of the Sinrook river he met with three prospectors who had found a little gold there and they gave him a small nugget. A short time later Eric showed this to an Eskimo chief who pointed out toward the hills and exclaimed excitedly "Umalaktok, umalaktok emetna!" meaning "much more the same." The chief then took him up the river to where it forked and there by scratching in the gravel they were able to pick out large pieces of coarse gold.

At first this place was known as Snake river but later when a horde of frenzied fortune-seekers pitched their tents and built their shacks there it became Nome City. Thus a typographical error launched one of the greatest gold rushes in all history.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT COMMAS

A COMMA is only one of many punctuation marks and, except for the period, is about the smallest and most insignificant of them all. But put it in the wrong place and disastrous results may follow.

Once upon a time a misplaced comma cost the United States government the tidy sum of \$2,000,000. The day might have been warm, the clerk who was marking the tariff free list might have had a headache, but whatever the details surrounding the incident, the comma got put in the wrong place. The clerk, instead of writing "All foreign fruit-plants are free from duty," wrote this, "All foreign fruit, plants are free from duty." Two million dollars worth of foreign fruit had come into the country and congress had to meet for the next session before this little comma could be removed.

Then there is the story about the Russian empress, Marie Feodorovna, Emperor Alexander III had imprisoned one of his political enemies. Then the empress accidentally caught sight of the following note, written by her husband on the margin of one of the death warrants: "Par'jon impossible, to be sent to Siberia."

Marie had pled for the life of this subject. His wife was one of her childhood friends and she had done all she could to save the conspirator. Alexander could not, in duty bound, release the plotter, and the sentence stood until Marie transposed the comma so that it read, "Par'lon, impossible to be sent to Siberia." The man was released, thanks to a woman's big heart and a little comma.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

"A CCIDENT is the mother of invention, 99 times out of 100," said Louis Brennan, the torpedo inventor. One day he saw a frayed driving belt on a planing machine acting queerly. He got the idea that it was possible to make a machine travel forward by pulling it backward. He made use of that principle in inventing his engine of death.

Careless workmen in a paper mill forgot, one day, to add sizing to the pulp, and the whole vat had to be thrown away as waste. A short time later the proprietor came by. He saw the discarded rolls and tore off some strips to use for making notes. It absorbed the ink as fast as he wrote on it, so he called it "blotting paper." We've used it ever since.

In another plant a workman playfully tossed a piece of cheese into the plating bath solution, used for producing copper disks for stamping phonograph records. The disks from this particular bath were far superior to any others. The casein in the cheese was the one element that chemists had been looking for.

A French scientist, while experimenting in his laboratory, accidentally opened the wrong valve. Several drops of moisture settled in a glass tube. Horrified at his mistake, the scientist was about to throw the tube away when he realized that he had discovered liquid oxygen.

By Western Newspaper Guild.

HAND-SHAKING  
OUT OF DATE?

Jugoslavians in Movement to Abolish It.

The formation of an Antihandshaking club in Yugoslavia is noted by the omniscient London Times, which remarks in approbation that trusting one's right hand to a stranger is to give "the most valuable of hostages, and on occasion, as when mastering the left sleeve-link (one of the) indispensable allies in the battle of life."

"This handshaking business" the editor continues, "used to be thought a quaint survival from the days when right hands held daggers or could draw swords; to place it in the keeping of another was to clear yourself of any dangerous intention or ability. Business men have often laughed to think how little meaning the ritual need have today when fighting and ambushes take other forms. Fascists and Nazis have learned to make a gesture more nearly combining the remembrance of antiquity with the action prescribed in diagrams of Swedish drill.

"The efficient Japanese combine the quest for physical fitness and social geniality by constant bowings from the hips, bringing important abdominal muscles into play and getting better exercise in proportion as the obeisance is marked. The bow and salute have this further advantage also, that they do not betray their makers as handshaking can. People who offer a hearty grip, with a "Doctor Livingstone, I presume?" impression that two strong white men have at last managed to meet, do not at all like it if their palm is hastily and lightly stroked, or if they are given a fleeting sense of a flabby and shapeless mass.

"There are secrets of handshaking, hidden rituals and squeezes of the brotherhoods for those who enjoy them; but from these subtle pressures and convolutions of the fingers much unhappy fumbling and discomfort arises, for many a man has been thought to have been giving some secret sign when in fact he was merely trying to exorcise his unhappy hand. An occasional handshake on a big occasion between the parties to an engagement or marriage, or other major partnerships, and on other important events, is all very well, an old custom and not a bad one. But when it grows to ludicrous lengths in the interests of salesmanship and a politeness without ordinary good will behind it, it is time to cry halt and to fill in the membership forms which will enable one, as of right, to extend, for once only, the right hand of fellowship to the stalwart men of Ljubljana."

Depression's End Seen  
for Peanut Industry

Some people have theories about the superiority of lower animals to the human race. They claim, for instance, that animals eat enough, and having satisfied their appetites, quit. Therefore animals have few digestive disturbances. Of course, anyone who has tried to bring up a dog knows there is something wrong with the idea, but the theorists laugh off this objection by maintaining that the dog is almost human. Take the snake, they say; it eats, then lays off for days or weeks at a time.

Now comes the report from Chicago that the zoo animals are suffering from what the French call evil of the heart, but what we sometimes refer to as tummy-ache, from eating too many peanuts. They are being given the well-known and effective remedy.

We merely point out two things—that the ability of animals to restrain their appetites in the presence of peanuts has been overestimated by those who hold up animals as exemplars of dietary wisdom; and that the depression is over when kids can buy enough peanuts to sicken a whole zoo.—Detroit News.

Scientists Claim Brain  
and Brawn Go Together

The theory that brains and brawn go together was put forth recently by a group of scientists who had assembled to discuss the world's ills and how to cure them. A large chest expansion is a symbol of mental breadth, it was said, while a narrow chest denotes compressed intelligence. Children who are the best students, surveys have shown, are those with the biggest chests. Statistics were called in to show that more successful persons, as a rule, have more generous height and girth measurements than their less fortunate neighbors. Thus the idea of brain power being associated with brawn has been elevated somewhat from the field of physical culture arguments.

Among the statistics cited in support of the theory that larger dimensions are indicative of business success were those showing sales managers, on the average, to be twenty-five pounds heavier and one inch taller than salesmen. Railroad presidents appear to be thirty-one pounds heavier and one and one-half inches taller than station agents. The relative avoirdupois of generals and private soldiers was not given.

Regardless of the scientific explanations of these phenomena, the ordinary man—possibly the station agent—has some sensible views on the subject. In the first place, he readily will grant, good health is the best stimulant for a smoothly working brain. There are exceptions, of course, as in the case of the genius who has cultivated his brain cells to compensate for physical deficiencies but in the main the better a person feels physically the more fit he feels for head work.



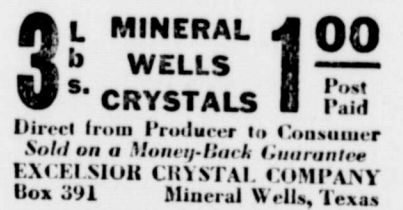
Be lovely! Have the flawless, satiny-smooth skin men admire! No matter how freckled or blemished your complexion, no matter how dull and dark, Nadinola Bleaching Cream will bring you flawless, radiant new beauty—almost overnight. Just smooth it on at bedtime tonight—no massaging, no rubbing. Instantly Nadinola begins its beautifying work. Tan, freckles, blackheads, pimples, mucky, sallow color vanish quickly. Day by day your skin grows more lovely—creamy white, smooth, adorable. No disappointments, no long waiting; tested and trusted for over a generation. Your money back if not delighted. Get a large box of Nadinola Bleaching Cream, 50¢ bottle, counters, or by mail, postpaid, only 50¢. NADINOLA, Box 21, Paris, Tenn.

The Years Bring Sense

At twenty a man believes everything is wrong and demands that it be righted. At sixty, he still thinks everything is wrong and has ceased demanding.

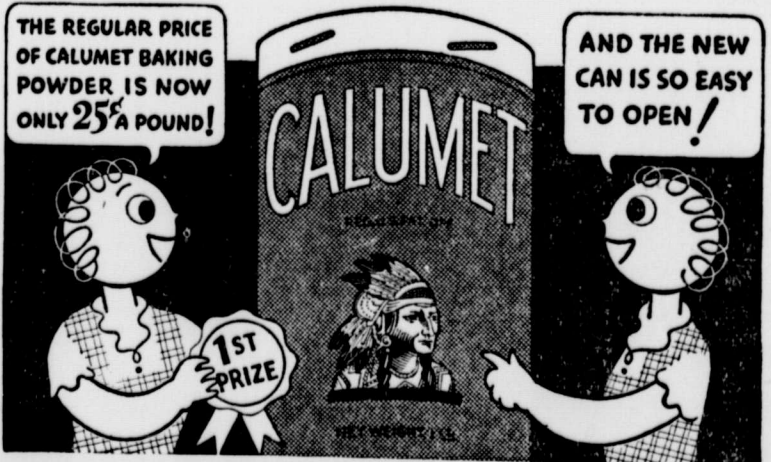


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**Pipe Surely Should Be Broken in by This Time**

Hallin Hatem Ellis of Shawnee, Ohio, is smoking a pipe that dates back to 1656, when it was purchased by Ado Hatem, at Haman in Persia. He handed it down to Nader Hatem in 1700 and it went in turn to Aca Hatem in 1740; Sama Hatem in 1870, on to Alas Hatem in 1890, and to Hallin Hatem Ellis in 1905, says the Detroit News.

Without much fear of contradiction save from the occasional archeologist who dares puff a clay pipe made by the mound-builders, Ellis may say when he sits down to draw the smoke through six feet of pipe stem that he is inhaling from the oldest pipe in active service in these United States.

Mounted on a glass bowl and standing 30 inches high, this ancient pipe is inlaid with ivory. When in operation, the glass bowl is filled with water, and the smoke is inhaled through the water from the tobacco bowl on top of the glass receptacle. The tobacco is soaked in water first, and is kept burning by means of charcoal.

**Advice to Girls**

Some girls who set out to be agreeable score a victory over those who spend hours trying to look pretty.

**OVER 300 AWARDS**

won by Mrs. M. E. Ryerson for her baking. She now uses CLABBER GIRL Exclusively



**CLABBER GIRL**  
BAKING POWDER

**Not Cause for Conceit**

Money should not swell one's head, but can one be blamed if possession of enough gives one a deep quiet sense of repose? As Iago said, "Put money in thy purse;" and begin thinking about it not later than the age of twenty-five.

**Many a Friend Recommends**

**BLACK-DRAUGHT**

People who have taken Black-Draught naturally are enthusiastic about it because of the refreshing relief it has brought them. No wonder they urge others to try it. . . . Mrs. Joe G. Roberts, of Portersville, Ala., writes: "A friend recommended Black-Draught to me a long time ago, and it has proved its worth to me. Black-Draught cures constipation. . . . I find that taking Black-Draught prevents the bilious headaches which I used to have. . . . A purely vegetable medicine for relief of

**CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS**

**BOILS** . . . *Cure Boils and Skin Bites*  
Cures all cases of itching, swelling, inflammation; reduces swelling; lessens tension; quickly heals. Relieves these painful, unsightly conditions with powerful medicated CARBOIL. Results guaranteed. At your druggist, or write Sparlock-Neal Co., Nashville, Tenn.

**KILL ALL FLIES**

Pinned anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed effective. Neat, convenient—Curtain rings. Without soil or injury to anything. Lasts all month. 20¢ at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 100 De Kalb Ave., N. Y.

**DAISY FLY KILLER**

**CHILDREN Like Milnesia Wafers**

**MILNESIA WAFERS**  
The Original MILK OF MAGNESIA WAFERS

**PIMPLY SKIN**  
from clogged, irritated pores, can be relieved, improved, and healing aided with

**Resinol**

WNU-L 23-35

**Rid Yourself of Kidney Poisons**

Do you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination; backache, headache, dizziness, swollen feet and ankles? Are you tired, nervous—feel all unstrung and don't know what is wrong?

Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly, for functional kidney disorder permits excess waste to stay in the blood, and to poison and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They are recommended the world over. You can get the genuine, time-tested Doan's at any drug store.

**DOAN'S PILLS**

**Flower-Adorned Gowns of Real Silk**

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



ety women shop owners in the metropolitan silk showing held recently in New York.

A deep lilac silk crepe (quality-kind pure silk) fashions the stately evening gown to the left, which bears out word from Paris that deep lilac and violet tones are outstanding this season. The wide bordering of silk violets which outlines the graceful cape speaks eloquently of the fascinating and ingenious play which designers are making with flowers.

The costume centered in the picture reflects a very ecstasy of beauty. This most alluring dinner ensemble is in gray (a very high-style color for evening) pure-silk taffeta. Its cunning jacket with quaint flowing-from-the-elbow sleeves is graced with a youthful collar faced with lilacs in delicate coloring. To complete the picture milady carries an intriguing muff done in lilacs to match.

Vaporous, elusively sheer and floating, much-draped and shirred chiffon is the idol of the hour for evening wear. The "darling of a gown" with "red riding hood" cape to the right in the group is of exquisite white silk chiffon. The evening hood is one of the outstanding features of the formal mode. Young girls adore them. As artful as fancy can picture is the shirring on this gown which occurs at shoulder cuffs and on the skirt. The very latest gesture in silhouettes is interpreted via the elaborate draping at the sides of the slender fitted skirt. Lilacs on the hood and worn as a corsage sing a song of springtime youth and beauty for this dream of a midsummer night chiffon ensemble.

© Western Newspaper Union.

**SILK NET JACKET**  
By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



This exotic silk print evening gown is white with green florals widely spaced. The silk net "butcher boy" capelike jacket is in the same shade of green. Front, back and the sleeves are pleated. This very beautiful twosome is worn by Gladys Swarthout, the lovely opera and movie star who was recently chosen as one of the ten best dressed women in America.

**Pastel Colored Kids Are Latest Note in Footwear**

Pastel colored kids are the next footnote. They come in pale powder blue, dusty pink, soft green and yellow, and they are designed in high cut-out sandals for afternoon wear with light frocks.

The new beach sandals come in white and eggshell linens bound with bright orange, blue or red kidskin strips to match the beach outfit.

**Mighty Falls of Niagara Are Crumbling Each Year**

The mighty falls of Niagara are crumbling year by year as thousands of tons of rock crash from the lip of the gorge.

By the year 23053 the waters will have completely worn away the falls, and there will be only the 16-mile river running down a cascade-dotted bed from Lake Erie to the great gorge of Niagara.

The recent fall of 30,000 tons of rock was symptomatic of the gradual erosion, but this incident was only one of a series of crashes that began thousands of years ago.

Nature is a sculptor who never stops working, and one of her greatest molding and remolding weapons is water.

Visitors now see two cataracts, the Horseshoe falls on the Canadian side, and the smaller American falls, but once there was only one cataract.

Geologists estimate that Niagara falls is 50,000 years old. Ironically the process of Nature that formed the falls is now working steadily, but with almost inconceivable slowness, to level them. The recent crashing of 30,000 tons of rock was only one comparatively tiny step in this never-ceasing process.

In one way the manner of destruction used by Nature in demolishing Niagara falls is unusual. All the cataracts on the earth have been formed by the wearing away of rock by water. The sand and gravel usually swept along in the water helps in the cutting work. When there is a tilt in the river-bed, or different kinds of rock present, cas-

cades and sometimes waterfalls are created. But the water in Niagara river, flowing from Lake Erie, is remarkably clear. In it there is practically no sand or gravel.

Scientists have discovered that the top layer of the escarpment is of hard dolomite with soft shale beneath. This explains why large pieces of the top-rock break off.

The water erodes the shale, gradually tearing the support from under the dolomite which then crashes down. But it breaks off in such a way that the walls of the falls are left unimpaired—as yet. But, little by little, the dolomite at the crest which forms the lip over which the Great Lakes pour their stupendous excess water supply is disappearing.

Though it is difficult to estimate the rate at which the wall is receding, and the gorge at the same time is lengthening, scientists set the figure at 3.7 feet per year. This is how they arrive at the conclusion that it will take until the year 23053 before the 16 miles of rock between Lake Erie are completely broken down.

**PROTECT YOUR LIFE AND THE LIVES OF OTHERS!**

There are three questions you should ask yourself about the tires you buy:

- 1—"Will the non-skid tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"
- 2—"Are they built to give me the greatest blowout protection?"
- 3—"Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"

**Answer No. 1—**Harvey S. Firestone early realized the value of tire traction and safety and was the first to design an All Rubber Non-Skid Tire. Through the years Firestone has led the way in the design and development of tires with most effective non-skid treads.

Firestone does not depend solely on traction and non-skid tests made by its own engineers — it employs a leading University to make impartial tests for non-skid efficiency of its tires, and their most recent report shows that Firestone High Speed Tires stop the car 15% quicker than the best of all popular makes of tires.

**Answer No. 2—**Blowout protection must be built into a tire. Friction and heat within the tire is the greatest cause of blowouts. Firestone protects its tires from friction and heat by a patented process which soaks every cord and insulates every strand with pure liquid rubber. This is an additional process known as Gum-Dipping, by which every 100 pounds of cotton cords absorb eight pounds of rubber. This extra process costs more and is not used in any other make of tire.

Leading race drivers investigate the inbuilt qualities of the tires they use, because their very lives depend upon their tires, and they always select Firestone Tires for their daring speed runs. In fact, Firestone Tires have been on the winning cars in the gruelling Indianapolis 500-mile race for fifteen consecutive years, and they were on the 5000-pound car that Ab Jenkins drove 3,000 miles in 23½ hours on the hot salt beds at Lake Bonneville, Utah, at an average speed of 127.2 miles per hour, without tire trouble of any kind. These amazing performance records are proof of the greatest blowout protection ever known.

**Answer No. 3—**Thousands of car owners reporting mileage records of 40,000 to 75,000 miles, is proof of the long mileage and greater economy by equipping with Firestone High Speed Tires. Let these unequalled performance records be your buying guide.

Go to the Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store or Firestone Tire Dealer and let him equip your car with Firestone Tires, the safest and most economical tires built.

**HIGH SPEED TYPE**

We select from our enormous stocks of raw materials the best and highest grade rubber and cotton for the High Speed Tire. In our factory we select the most experienced and skilled tire makers to build this tire. It is accurately balanced and rigidly inspected and we know it is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

SIZE	PRICE	<b>\$ 7.45</b>	4.50-20
4.50-21	\$7.75		
4.75-19	8.20		
5.25-18	9.75		
5.50-17	10.70		
6.00-16	11.95		
6.00-19	12.75		

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

**Volume—Direct Purchasing—Straight Line Manufacturing and Efficient and Economical System of Distributing to our 500 Stores and to 30,000 Dealers, enables Firestone to give you greater values at lowest prices**



CENTURY PROGRESS TYPE		OLDFIELD TYPE		SENTINEL TYPE		COURIER TYPE	
This tire is designed and built with high grade materials and is the equal or superior of any so-called First Grade, Super or Deluxe line of tires built, regardless of name, brand or by whom manufactured, or at what price offered for sale.		This tire is designed and built of high grade materials and is equal or superior in quality and construction to any special brand tire manufactured for mass distributors and advertised as their first line tire but does not carry the manufacturer's name or guarantee.		This tire is of good quality and workmanship and carries the Firestone name and guarantee, and is equal or superior to any tire made in this price class.		This tire is built of good quality materials and workmanship. It carries the Firestone name and guarantee and is sold as low as many inferior tires that are manufactured to sell at a price.	
SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$7.30	4.50-21	\$6.65	4.50-21	\$6.05	4.40-21	\$4.75
4.75-19	7.75	5.00-19	7.55	4.75-19	6.40	4.50-21	5.25
5.25-18	9.20	5.25-18	8.40	5.25-18	7.60	4.75-19	5.55
5.50-18	10.40	5.50-17	9.20	5.50-19	8.75		
	4.40-21		4.40-21		4.40-21		30x3 1/2 CL.

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<b>BATTERIES</b> as low as \$5.55 Exchange	<b>RADIATOR HOSE</b> as low as 20¢ FOOT	<b>SPARK PLUGS</b> 58¢ EACH IN SETS	<b>FAN BELTS</b> as low as 40¢ FLAT TYPE	<b>BRAKE LINING</b> as low as \$3.00 Four Wheel Shoe Exchange
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**Firestone**

Local and Personal.

The South Concho has had five rises since the rains started and the rain on Tuesday night made it rise 10 feet.

Mrs. Toby Howard, the teacher of our Mexican school, departed Monday for Alpine, where she will take a summer course in Sul Ross.

R. E. Van Horn is expected here from Dallas on the 15th to spend his two weeks' vacation on the river.

Ernest Freeman and Robert Quain returned on Wednesday from Lordsburg, N. M., where they were seeking employment.

Betty Jane McKenzie left Thursday morning with her grandmother, Mrs. Chris Hagelstein, for Boulder, Colo. to be gone all summer.

The Home Demonstration Club will meet with Mrs. Donald McKenzie Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All old and new members be sure and come.

Harry Brown, who has been here several weeks waiting for the rains to stop so he could go fishing, left for home on the Santa Wednesday with the intention of returning July 1.

A. J. Shipley says that his sister, Mrs. A. J. Pruitt and husband are now living at Scott City, Kans., where Mr. Pruitt is employed in drilling a well for the Stanolind Oil Co.

Bob Belsher, who has been in the Kerrville hospital several days, wrote his wife yesterday that he was feeling some better and that attending physicians had not yet decided if an operation was necessary.

Early Wednesday morning a lot of bass and other fish were picked up in pools of water in the river bottom where they were left stranded by the sudden fall of flood water, or froze by the hail.

The P. D. R. Bridge Club met with Mrs. T. P. Montgomery Wednesday afternoon. Refreshments were served to four tables of members and guests. The high score went to Mrs. C. L. Atkins, the low score to Mrs. Gene Jones.

Rev. Sale of Brownwood preached at the Baptist Church last Sunday to a good crowd. All members are urged to be present Sunday, June 9th, at 11 a. m. to consider the call of a pastor and attend to any other necessary business.

Mrs. T. Z. Williams and son, Otto and daughter, Miss Bernice, had business in San Angelo Monday with the county agricultural agent regarding the coming crop of cotton. We accompanied them home and enjoyed a fine dinner with these good people. Otto showed us a field of corn that was recently damaged by hail that is looking fine now.

H. H. Harzke and Buster Crawford have returned from Mayland, Tenn., where they trucked six horses for Pete Whitley. On arrival there one of the natives on looking them over remarked to Pete: "Them's mighty good looking plow teams you got." Pete replied: "They are not work horses; they are cow ponies, and they have never seen a collar, by gosh!" The boys say they saw men walking along the road barefooted.

A dollar or two paid by subscribers who are delinquent would be very gratefully appreciated by us, and it would greatly aid us in getting by until business picks up. We thank you.

Attention, Old Settlers.

We hereby call a meeting of the officers and members of the Tom Green County Old Settlers' Association at the San Angelo hotel in San Angelo, Monday July 10, 3 p. m., for the purpose of arranging and selecting committees for our reunion at Christoval July 25-26, 1935.

We urge members to attend this important meeting.

FRANK C. VAN HORN, Pres.  
MRS. W. W. CARSON, Secy.

Married

Tuesday morning, June 5, at the home of the brother of the bride, Lewis Hale, Miss Ruth Hale to Mr. Roland Taylor, Rev. Roe, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, San Angelo, officiating.

The Observer joins with their many friends in extending congratulations and best wishes.

Dempsey-Kirk

Married, at the residence of Justice J. T. Mathison in San Angelo, Saturday evening, June 1st, Mrs. Charlene Dempsey to Mr. C. B. Kirk.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. T. Z. Williams, and the groom is the son of B. L. Kirk who farms near the Williams place north of town.

Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for a trip to Corpus Christi.

Splendid Rains.

The Christoval community since rain started falling early in May, has had fully 12 inches of moisture. The rain Tuesday night amounted to about 1.1-2 inches and fell slow for five hours. The Lee Knight ranch, southeast of town, had 3.1-2 inches accompanied by hail that knocked the bark off the mesquite trees, according to Clint Kouse, who is foreman for Clay Atkins who has the ranch under lease.

On Texas Farms.

With the help of 50 men and logs and shingles donated by other citizens, the Arbor community in Houston county has built a relief canning center at a cash expense of \$16. Six more dollars for materials came from the home demonstration club which initiated the project.

Cash for concrete being very scarce and old tin cans plentiful for the picking up, a Williamson county garden demonstrator has put down a hundred feet of tin can subirrigation. It is more work than concrete tile and not permanent, but beats no subirrigation at all is the report.

Collis Bouldin in Gonzales county has 150 acres of terraces which he allows he allows paid for themselves in one April day when seven inches of rain fell—three and one-half of that within less than one hour. Without the terraces, erosion would have carried off his whole crop as well as the top soil, he says.

Robertson county has terraced 3,805 acres of land in 1935 by the end of April. Relief labor has been used and the Commissioners have furnished machinery at actual cost of operation.

In a county poultry contest in Llano county, first place went to the flock of C. Fishbeck, whose flock of 22 hens produced an average of 20 eggs per month per hen. Second place winner was the flock of Robert Boxell, with an average of 16 eggs per month per hen.

CHANGES URGED IN BANKING BILL.

Business Men and Bankers Agree in Objecting to Political Control Over Banks.

AMENDMENTS ARE SUGGESTED

Political Domination of Federal Reserve Board Declared to Be Undesirable for Depositors as Well as Their Banks.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Business men and bankers alike who have appeared before committees of Congress to present views regarding the Banking Act of 1933 have found common cause for criticism in those provisions which they agree would create the means for undesirable political control over the Federal Reserve System and thereby over individual banks throughout the United States. They have made the point that this undesirable condition would affect depositors in banks even more than the banks themselves.

This view has been stressed in criticisms by the Chairman of Commerce of the United States, and the question of partisan control over banking was the central theme of a statement presented by R. S. Hecht, President of the American Bankers' Association, who appeared before the Senate Sub-Committee on Banking and Currency business here. Mr. Hecht declared that his organization is actuated by a desire to be helpful to Congress "in suggesting effective and workable banking legislation in the interests of all our people." He said in part:

"If it is finally decided that it is necessary to carry this legislation through at this session, we are strongly of the opinion that special care should be taken to keep our credit control and banking mechanism free from any sort of political considerations.

"In making this statement I do not wish to appear to question the propriety of the Government's exerting a certain amount of control over banking operations so far as they affect the nation's currency and general monetary policy. Nor do we object to broad powers of supervision over the operation of our banking institutions because of the semi-public responsibilities they carry. But when it comes to such matters as the granting of credit and the making of investments by our banks, these are questions of business policies that surely should not be under the sole control of a board so constituted as to be dependent upon partisan or political considerations under any administration.

The Basis of Sound Credit

"The real conditions that create the necessity for the expansion or contraction of credit arise from the needs of agriculture, industry and trade themselves, wholly independent of the administrative policies of the party which happens to be in power. We feel that the financial requirements of the nation's business constitute a continuing economic process that is not related to political changes. The fundamental principles of sound credit do not vary with variations in public thought. All experience teaches that the quality of credit is sound only so long as it is based purely on the requirements of sound business. It is not sound when any other considerations or motives enter into its composition.

"The Banking Act would centralize in the Federal Reserve Board at Washington means aimed to control the supply of money in the country, which then includes the sum total of currency in circulation and demand deposits in the banks, which become current through checks. The powers which it is proposed to give the Board are intended to enable it to influence the quantity of this deposit money through open market operations, the discount rate and reserve requirements.

The Need for Independence

"That is the reason why we are so strongly in favor of making the Federal Reserve Board a body of such independence and prestige that it would be definitely removed from all political thought, influence and dictation. Its members should be free to study and to act in accordance with the needs and conditions of agriculture, industry and trade. The policies of the board should have no reference to the politics or the changes in politics of the national administration.

"In our studies of the bank bill, we have been strongly impressed with the fact that it would set up a situation under which the Federal Reserve Board and its policies might be subject to control from the political administration of the country. In saying this I do not charge that it is the intention of the present administration to bring about any undue control over the nation's banking mechanism. The point is that if the bill passed as now proposed, opportunity for control would be there for the use of the present or whatever future administration might be in power.

"Our criticisms of the bill are not aimed, therefore, at the motives of the present administration, but they are wholly impersonal and non-political and are aimed entirely at the basic principles involved."

Desirable Changes Proposed

Careful study by his organization, Mr. Hecht said, had resulted in a number of suggestions for constructive revisions in the bill which he submitted to Congress. On the other hand, he de-

clared that many of the changes proposed by the act in existing laws "are of a constructive nature and should have the support of bankers. If the method of appointment and the tenure of office of the members of the Federal Reserve Board, in whose hands it is planned to concentrate greater power than ever before, could be so altered as to insure, as far as possible, the absolute independence of the Board from partisan or political considerations," He added:

Supreme Court of Banking

"Since the passage of the Federal Reserve Act over 20 years ago, opinion in Congress and among bankers has been striving towards the ideal of making the Federal Reserve Board a body of such independence and prestige that it might be described as the Supreme Court of Finance and Banking. We believe there is greater need now than ever before for realizing this ideal."



R. S. HECHT

Mr. Hecht emphasized that it is "the genuine desire of the banking fraternity to be helpful and constructive in making suggestions in connection with this pending legislation. The changes we are urging are we believe essential to the continued independence of the Federal Reserve System."

"We have made it clear that we do not object to a measure of public control in the national interest for proper coordination of our manifold credit operations," he said, "and we do not believe the sponsors of the legislation desire any political domination over these activities through our Federal Reserve System."

"Under such circumstances we feel that our recommendations should be favorably acted upon because they would enable the reconstructed Federal Reserve Board to function freely as a nonpolitical body actuated only by the dictates of sound financial and economic policies conceived in the interest of all of our people."

"The adoption of our suggestions would look place operation of the Federal Reserve System wholly and distinctly apart from the fluctuations and vicissitudes of political conditions and free from undue influence by banking opinion only. Such a solution would thus have a stabilizing and confidence inspiring effect on the entire business situation."

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In training its cavalry recruits the German army is making use of a machine driven by electricity, in which all the movements of horses are given.

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