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The Mitchell County News

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Published Weekly In the Interest of Lorraine and Mitchell County

THE MIRROR THROUGH WHICH THE PUBLIC VIEWS THE COMMUNITY AS IT IS WEEK BY WEEK

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NOBODY'S BUSINESS

BY JULIAN CAPERS JR.

Austin, July 13.—Five prisoners, overcome by terrific heat on Texas prison farms, died last week. Their names may be added to the roll of 20 who have died similarly in the last few years. Eventually, public opinion will be sufficiently aroused to do something to modernize the antiquated and inhuman system of handling prisoners in Texas. These deaths, while they will give opportunity for maudlin sentimentalists to sound off, probably will not affect much change in public opinion, which is a slow process. In England, thousands of children died at the hands of brutal alms-house keepers, without affecting any change in the lethargy of the public about the system. But Charles Dickens, with an inspired pen and a passionate devotion to the task, roused England in a few years, and forever abolished inhuman treatment of paupers and their children. Lee Simmons, able manager of the prison system, has corrected many of its administrative weaknesses. But any system that permits ill-conditioned prisoners to be sent to their deaths in broiling Texas summer temperatures needs a Charles Dickens to write about it.

Cynics who believe that the high fidelity to public trust which marked officials of bygone generation has disappeared, and that the tenacles of entrenched wealth reach even into the sanctum of justice and influence those who are supposed to render judgments between men, received a rude shock last week. The Third Court of Civil Appeals at Austin rendered, in the case of Lone Star Gas Co., vs. the Texas Railroad Commission, an opinion which the best legal minds in Texas are hailing as one of the most noteworthy in the annals of Texas jurisprudence. The opinion, written by Justice M. P. Blair, sparkles with the brilliance of its sound reasoning, its commonsense application of the facts and the law. In upholding the railroad commission's power to fix public utility rates and sustaining the reduction to 32 cents per 1000 cubic feet gate rate in 300 Texas cities, the court approved the railroad commission's procedure in consolidating the various individual cities' protests, thus removing one of the utilities' most effective weapons. Few cities can stand the expense, individually, of a legal battle over rates with a huge utility corporation. But many cities, with their claims combined and the state behind them, have at least an opportunity to have those claims heard in court, and avoid being crushed by the sheer weight of the opposition's financial resources. The Lone Star Gas Co. has indicated it will appeal the case to the state supreme court, and if possible, to the U. S. supreme court. So the fight goes on. But the people of Texas, regardless of the final outcome, won a notable victory in the Austin Court of Appeals.

Politics still besets the Texas Centennial. Naming an advertising advisory committee, to have direction of expenditure of the \$500,000 state advertising fund for the Centennial, Walter Woodul, lieutenant governor, selected a railroad executive, a department store manager, a lobbyist for the sulphur company. The Dallas News explains that no advertising or newspaperman was selected, because "the presence of active journalists on the committee would have tended to sway the group toward the impracticable policy of frittering away the advertising appropriation" by buying space with the money. Many advertising and newspaper people thought that

Friday Nights Rain Benefit To Crops

The rain that fell over a great deal of this territory Friday night will be of great benefit to crops, especially feed. Here in town and the territory north of town the rain amounted to a little more than an inch and was sufficient at this time. Other parts of the territory reported only a light shower. More rain is needed in those sections.

Cotton has not suffered for rain but feed was needing moisture. With a good rain now all over the territory farmers should make enough feed to run them for some time. The oat crop has already been harvested and some farmers report a good yield.

PROCESS TAX HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The process tax of the AAA was held unconstitutional by a U. S. Circuit Court at Boston Tuesday. The decision has been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The United States has collected \$900,000,000 in taxes by the process route, and expected to collect \$700,000,000 more.

YOUNG PEOPLES MEETING

On Saturday evening the young people of the Sweetwater district will assemble at the Methodist Church for a meeting which will last through Sunday. There will be an interesting program beginning at 6:30 A. M. and lasting until 4:00 P. M. All young people of the town are invited to cooperate with us in a day of religious service and devotion.

C. B. Meador, Pastor.

was what the legislature appropriated the advertising money for. The News recommends, instead, that Chicago's example be followed, and all of the advertising money be spent for high-powered press agents to send out "accurate and attractive news of the Centennial" to be published free by the newspapers that cheerfully published such material during the past year, when the Centennial had no advertising funds. The Central Exposition management at Dallas has indicated its faith in this policy by hiring a crew of press agents, headed by an expert from San Diego to send out Centennial "news." This group also is considering bidding for South American attendance at the Centennial by backing an airplane race around that continent, at a cost of \$100,000, with Elliott Roosevelt, son of the president, as manager of this advertising project. Some Texas editors already are returning the "news" produced by the "experts" with their advertising rate cards enclosed.

The new state securities act, designed to protect investors against "blue sky" promotional efforts, will get a test of constitutionality before a three-judge federal court in New Orleans on July 22. W. D. Hale and C. W. Weston, San Antonio oil securities men, instituted the suit. Secretary of State Jerry Mann, sponsor of the new law, and its ardent backer and enforcer, awaits the outcome of the test eagerly.

Drys of Texas moved into action in many rural districts during the past two weeks. Wets are withholding their fire until the last three weeks before election day, Aug. 27. Observers here now predict a very close contest, with the rural areas preponderantly dry, and the large city vote going wet. Meanwhile, liquor-selling drugstores in almost every Texas community are forgetting the depression as their volume of whiskey sales mounts, without necessity of paying license or tax fees.

Egg Stamp and Pad \$1.25 News office.

Lorraine Defeats Stamford, Ackerly

The Lorraine baseball club kept up its winning streak last weekend by defeating Stamford here Thursday and Ackerly Sunday. They went to Trent Saturday, with several of the regular players absent from the lineup and were defeated 9 to 15.

The Stamford game Thursday was perhaps the best game of the three, the scores being 6 to 2 in favor of Lorraine. The game with Ackerly Sunday was somewhat ragged, the score being 11 to 5 in favor of Lorraine.

The box score for the Stamford game:

	AB	R	H
Stamford	5	0	0
Beatty rf	4	0	0
Bartlett 2b	4	0	2
Day 3b-p	2	0	0
Hollis lf-p	2	0	0
Stallings p	1	0	0
Weeks ss	4	1	1
McKeener cf	3	0	2
Hughes c	4	0	0
Bradford rf-3b	2	1	1
Culwell 1b	4	0	1
Total	33	2	9

	AB	R	H
Lorraine	4	0	0
Spikes 2b	4	1	1
I. Coffee rf	4	1	3
W. Coffee ss	4	1	0
Adams c	4	1	0
Gressett lf	3	2	1
Dorn 1b	4	0	0
Henderson cf	1	0	0
Witt c	3	1	0
Black 3b	4	0	1
Jones p	4	0	1
Total	35	6	6

HONORS HUSBAND ON BIRTHDAY

Mrs. C. C. Thompson honored her husband, Judge C. C. Thompson, with a picnic at Ruddick Park in Colorado on his birthday, July 3. Those present for the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Bennett and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Thompson and daughter, R. N. Gary, Mrs. Ada Pierce, Mrs. Cora Hall, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Thompson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Griffin and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Gary and children, Wilene Thompson, Jim Marshall, Tony Gideon and Earl Lee.

THIRD SUNDAY SINGING

We are requested to announce the regular third Sunday singing will be held at the Methodist Church Sunday afternoon. Everyone is invited to attend.

Mrs. J. J. Riden and grand daughter of Fort Worth are visiting in the H. B. Derryberry home this week.

Miss Mollie Davis is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fato Hart, in Midland this week.

Mrs. M. Page and children of Lubbock are visiting her sister, Mrs. G. K. Baker, this week.

Misses Irene Brown and Oza Gunn and Bro. McClung went to Abilene Sunday where he conducted a funeral service.

Mrs. J. L. Johnson and Misses Faye Johnson and Nell Mewshaw were shopping in Colorado Tuesday.

Mrs. Lucille Ledbetter and daughter of Colorado visited her mother, Mrs. S. W. Givens, Saturday night.

Miss Iris Riden spent the first of the week in Crane visiting her aunt, Mrs. Frank Riden and family.

Mrs. Fred Redus and children of Eastland are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bagwell, this week.

Albert Givens of Linden, Louisiana, and Reginald Bell of Shreveport, Louisiana, are visiting their mother and grand-mother, Mrs. S. W. Givens.

Leon Crutcher Ranks High at Tech

L. E. Crutcher received a letter a few days ago from W. P. Clement, Registrar at Texas Technological College at Lubbock, commending his son, Leon, for the splendid record he made at college the past semester. Leon was one of 16 students out of a total of 2184 who made a straight "A" record during the spring semester. The letter follows:

Dear Mr. Crutcher: I am writing this note to express my sincere appreciation of the high type of work which was done during the past year by your son, Leon Crutcher. Out of 2184 students who were enrolled in the Texas Technological College during the spring semester, there were only sixteen people made a straight "A" record, and your son was one of this select group. I join with you in the pride which you surely have in this fact.

Very sincerely yours,
W. P. Clement, Registrar.

TO PREACH AT PLEASANT VALLEY SUNDAY

We are requested to announce that Rev. A. D. Leach of Colorado will preach at the Pleasant Valley Church next Sunday at 11 A. M. Everyone is invited to hear him.

SHOWING COTTON BOLL

A. J. Peterson was exhibiting a small boll of cotton in town Saturday. He says he has an acre and a half of cotton that sure is fine.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Novilene Forbus entertained a group of children Wednesday at a birthday party at her home, celebrating her seventh birthday. Those present were: Claudine Pace, Vernell Howell, Hugh Elliott, Novilene Forbus, Doris Trotter, Betty June Trotter, Wilson Dennis, Melvina Forbus, Johnnie Lee Haygood, June Graham, Minnie Bell Haygood, Calerine Forbus, Lucile Forbus.

Miss Johnnie Lu Collison of Colorado visited in the home of Mrs. J. E. Spikes Sunday.

LONE STAR H. D. CLUB

The women of the Lone Star Home Demonstration club met Tuesday July 16, with Mrs. Henry Allbright with each member bringing a lemon and a penny for each seed in it when it was cut. The funds from this will help pay our delegates way to A&M Short Course.

An ice cream supper is to be given at the Lone Star school house Friday night after the band concert.

Miss Gunter gave a demonstration on the making of jellies.

The club will meet Tuesday, July 30, with Mrs. Allen Beatty. Those present for the meeting were Meses, Mearse, Cline Taylor, Virgil Richburg, Grey Taylor, Jack Linam, the hostess and Meses Rena Louise Taylor and Emma Gunter.

WEST TEXAS PRESS TO MEET AT BIG SPRING

The annual meeting of the West Texas Press Association will be held in Big Spring on Friday and Saturday, August 16, 17. The program committee has selected such prominent speakers as Ray Nichols, Vernon publisher and president of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, Dr. W. C. Holden, H. H. Williamson, head of the extension department of A & M College, and Harry Hines, Chairman of the Texas Highway Commission.

Entertainment features will include a luncheon at noon Friday and a banquet Friday evening, compliments of the Big Spring Chamber of Commerce, and a dance at the Crawford Hotel. The entertainment program will be interspersed with business.

Methodist Revival To Begin Sunday

The revival meeting for the Methodist Church will begin next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, at which time Mr. Don Dodson, a teacher in McMurry College, and a young man of great ability, will preach to the young people of Lorraine and the visitors that will be here.

Rev. W. M. Murrell, presiding Elder of the Abilene district, and one of the best preachers of this conference, will be here Sunday night to take over the meeting. We hope to make the meeting community-wide and everybody of all faiths, and no faith, is urged to cooperate with us for a great meeting.

C. B. Meador, Pastor.

BAND GOING TO LONE STAR FRIDAY NIGHT

The Lorraine business men, accompanied by the band, will visit Lone Star Friday night of this week for the third of a series of trade trips to communities in the territory.

A program of music by the Municipal Band and also the string band, interspersed by special numbers, is to be presented Friday night.

Valley View is the next place scheduled to be visited, which will be made on Monday night, July 22.

People in these communities are invited to hear the program and enjoy an hour of good music.

MRS. HIRMAN BLACK BURIED AT COLORADO

Mrs. Hirman Black, a former resident of this section, and mother of four local townsmen, Ab Black died at six o'clock Tuesday morning in Colorado.

Funeral services were conducted at the Kiker Funeral Home in Colorado at 5:30 Tuesday afternoon and her remains laid to rest in the Colorado Cemetery. Services were conducted by Rev. A. C. Hardin, pastor of the local Baptist Church.

Mrs. Black lived with her family near Lorraine for several years. For the past three years she has lived south of Colorado and for the past few months in Colorado. She is survived by her husband and eleven children, all of whom were present for the funeral.

LONE STAR TWINKLINGS

Mrs. Essley Walker of Eastland has been pending two weeks here. She will return home Saturday and Mrs. Frank Walker and daughter, Ailene, are going home with her for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walker and family, Mrs. Essley Walker and daughter, Barbara, and Lucile Sherrell spent Sunday near Dunn visiting in the Oscar Melton home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hall certainly know how to fix up a good dinner reports J. H. Sherrell who spent the day with them Sunday.

Reporter

"I Saw It in the News Review"

is a common expression among those who keep well informed on current events. They know that in the "Weekly News Review," which appears regularly in this paper, they obtain a comprehensive interpretation of world events written by Edward W. Pickard, one of the nation's most widely-known news commentators.

Weekly News Review

deals with the important happenings and their effect upon our country. It is more than news—it is an interpretation of the news, and therefore much more valuable to the person who wants to understand what is going on in the world today.

Read it carefully from week to week. You will find it interesting and helpful in your discussion of world events with your neighbors and friends.

West-Spurger Nuptials Sunday

Friends of Arnton (Skeet) West and Miss Kate Spurger were surprised Sunday when they learned that they had married.

The wedding took place at the home of the bride's mother at six o'clock Sunday afternoon in the presence of only a few close relatives. Rev. C. B. Meador, pastor of the Methodist Church, read the wedding vows to the couple. They left immediately after the ceremony for parts-unknown on a short wedding trip before returning to Big Spring, where Arnton is employed, to make their home.

Arnton is the son of Mrs. W. S. Thomas of Lorraine. He spent his childhood here and grew to manhood among a host of friends. He was graduated from the Lorraine High School a few years ago. Since his graduation he was employed as a clerk here until about a year ago when he went to Big Spring to accept a position with the Cosden Refinery.

Miss Spurger is the daughter of Mrs. Spurger of this city and has been a resident of the community for several years. For the past several years she has been a member of the faculty of the Lorraine Grammar School and was re-elected this spring for another year. Her work in the school has been outstanding and the pupils and patrons alike love her.

The News joins with the many friends of the couple in extending congratulations and best wishes.

MOTHER OF LOCAL PEOPLE BURIED IN CALIFORNIA

Mrs. R. E. Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Jackson and son Avery Lynn, returned Sunday night from Los Angeles, California, where they attended the funeral of their mother, Mrs. A. M. Jackson, who passed away in that city on July 5.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jackson are well known in this community having lived here for many years prior to moving to California eleven years ago.

The following taken from the Los Angeles Times will therefore be of interest to her many friends and acquaintances here.

"S. Katie Jackson was born November 28th, 1851 at St Joseph Missouri, and passed away very suddenly on July 5th, 1935 at her home, 11113 So. Berendo Ave. She is survived by her husband, A. M. Jackson, and a daughter, Mrs. Ernest Phillip, of the same address, one daughter, Mrs. R. E. Bennett, and one son Earl Jackson, of Lorraine, Texas; four grand children and two great grand children of this city.

"Mrs. Jackson had lived in Los Angeles for the past eleven years and her friends were numbered by her acquaintances.

"Funeral services were held Tuesday, July 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M. with Rev. Fordie of Sunnyside Baptist Church in charge, who read from the 14th chapter St. John and the 23rd Psalms, bringing words of comfort to the bereaved and paying great tribute to the life of this wife and mother. Special music was rendered by A. C. McDonald and wife. The floral offering was of unusual magnitude. Interment made at Inglewood Memorial Park."

Word was received in Lorraine last week of the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Leggett from the faculty of the Lorraine High School. Mrs. Leggett was English teacher in high school and Mr. Leggett was teacher of the fourth grade and band director.

During the two years Mr. Leggett directed the band it made great progress and last year received a unit of affiliation. It is not known definitely here where Mr. and Mrs. Leggett are going to teach next year.

When you need adding machine paper come to The News office. Two rolls for a quarter.

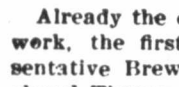
News Review of Current Events the World Over

Lobbying and Virgin Islands Investigations Develop Lively Scraps—House "Rebels" Are Tame Concerning TVA Amendments.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

© Western Newspaper Union

FIFTY thousand dollars was appropriated by the house for investigation by the committee of lobbying for and against bills affecting utilities interests. Representative Rankin of Mississippi declared that Representative O'Connor of New York, chairman of the committee, was unfit to conduct the inquiry because he was antagonistic to the administration. O'Connor, rising to reply, was given an ovation by the house, and promised the investigation would be thorough and impartial.



T. G. Corcoran

Already the committee had begun its work, the first witness being Representative Brewster of Maine, who declared Thomas G. Corcoran, New Deal lawyer, had tried to force him to vote for the "death sentence" provision in the utilities bill by threats of stopping work on the Passamaquoddy project. Corcoran was then put on the stand and denied the main features of Brewster's story, whereupon the Maine congressman shouted, "You're a liar." Corcoran explained with facility his activities in behalf of the utilities measure. He said he was assigned to help with the original drafting of the bill "through a direct request from the President." Senators Wheeler and Rayburn, he said, asked him to help bring about passage of the bill.

The senate committee on audit and controls reported favorably on a resolution calling for a \$50,000 appropriation to investigate lobbying in connection with all legislation at this session, and the resolution was adopted by the senate.

PERHAPS it was the summer heat in Washington; perhaps there was a lot of pressure from the direction of the White House. Anyhow, the backbones of the house Democrats, recently so stiff against "dictation" by the administration, weakened most noticeably when the house took up the re-drafting of the Tennessee Valley authority act. Nearly all the recent "rebels" among the Democrats fell into line and the bill was short of every major provision that was objectionable to the President. These amendments were approved:

To delete a clause saying the TVA must sell power or chemicals at not less than cost after July 1, 1937.

To let the TVA operate without absolute control by the comptroller general over its expenditures.

To delete a section preventing the agency from constructing power lines paralleling existing private ones.

To let the authority decide whether private interests may build dams or appurtenant works on the Tennessee river or tributaries.

This victory greatly heartened the administration forces, and they pressed forward to try for another in the conference on the utilities bill. Also in the senate they carried on a determined fight for the amendments broadening the powers of the AAA. Senators Borah and Byrd were the chief opponents of the New Dealers in this latter battle.

ONE of the hottest scraps of the year developed between Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Senator Tydings of Maryland over the inquiry into the administration of Gov. Paul M. Pearson in the Virgin Islands. The secretary accused the senator of "white-washing" a witness before the Tydings committee; and the senator retorted by advising the secretary to "confine yourself to the duties for which you have been appointed." Both of them were thoroughly angry and Tydings in a letter accused Ickes of seeking "cheap publicity."

Federal Judge T. Webber Wilson of the Virgin Islands had given testimony that exasperated Ickes and the secretary demanded that the judge be removed from office for "official misconduct." Then Ickes wrote to Tydings a letter carrying his charge of "white-washing" and saying of the judge's testimony: "There was no cross-examination to test his truthfulness, and if any statement ever needed such a test, it was his."

Judge Wilson had told the committee that there had been "administrative interference" with his court and that Morris Ernst, counsel for the Civil Liberties union, was a guest of Governor Pearson, had threatened to put him "on the spot" in the press unless he granted a hearing to a government employee accused of theft.

Tydings accused Secretary Ickes of "gross deceit upon the American people" by stating in an interior department press release that Paul C. Yates, administrative assistant of Pearson, had been discharged, when "you know and I know that Mr. Yates had re-

signed five days before your press release was issued."

TO PROVIDE quick employment and end the dole, the entire four-billion-dollar works-relief fund must be expended within the next twelve months. Such was the flat statement of President Roosevelt to the state PWA directors, who were gathered in Washington for a two day conference. After discussing the old PWA program, the President said: "You are now an important part of an even greater effort—one to be made during the next year which will provide quick employment, so that we can attain, if possible, the goal we have set within this year 1935. Before the year is ended we will end the dole we have been paying to employable persons during the last two years. In other words, we must give useful work to three and one-half million people and I believe we are going to do it."

"In order to do it, of course, we are faced by a problem of arithmetic which is comparatively simple. We have four billion dollars and three and one-half million people to put to work with it. That means we have to average things up. It means that we have on the average about \$1,140 per man year."

"That has to include the cost of the material, so that the four billion dollars includes not only the amount we pay the men but also the cost of the material. It is a perfectly simple arithmetical problem—we have to work out an average that will come within the sum of money divided by the number of people we have to put to work."

"You know, of course, that we have spent a great deal of money during the last two years, but we find now not only that there are additional funds at our disposal but also that the need of permanent work all over the United States is not yet ended. We find that the deeper we go into it the more opportunities we have to do constructive work in almost every community in the country."

STANDING atop a cannon, Benito Mussolini told 15,000 Black Shirt volunteers and the world as well that in the matter of Ethiopia "We have decided upon a struggle in which we as a government and a people will not turn back. The decision is irrevocable."



W. P. George

Unless Emperor Haile Selassie gets right down on his knees to Il Duce, the war in his dominion will begin in September when the rainy season ends. No one expects the "king of kings" to submit tamely, so other nations are advising their nationals in Ethiopia to get out of the country. William Perry George, the American charge d'affaires at Addis Ababa, was authorized by the State department to advise American citizens to leave, or take whatever other steps he deemed necessary to protect their safety.

Mr. George transmitted to the emperor the rather curt reply of the American government to his majesty's appeal for aid in stopping Italy. Secretary of State Hull, writing by authority of the President, told the emperor the United States was "loath to believe" the two countries actually will engage in warfare as they are both signatories of the Kellogg pact. The note also pointed out that the arbitration proceedings might arrive at a satisfactory decision.

The chances that war might be averted by the arbitrators seemed slight. Those gentlemen met again at Scheveningen and their session was disrupted by the Italian representatives when a spokesman for Ethiopia set forth the fact that Ualual, scene of the bloody clash last December, is well within the Ethiopian border.

Emperor Haile Selassie made another attempt to get international action by calling for a meeting of the League of Nations council to thresh out the dispute with Italy. At the same time the emperor appealed to the world for fair play and protested to five European powers against their refusal to permit the shipment of arms and munitions to Ethiopia. It was said in Geneva the league council probably would be called into session within a few weeks. The protest about arms shipments was not likely to do Ethiopia any good. Indeed, it was said Great Britain had provisionally joined the nations banning such transactions.

NIKOLA TESLA, famed scientist, celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday in New York city by giving out the news of three astonishing developments in the sciences. They are:

A new method and apparatus for transmitting mechanical energy over any terrestrial distance.

Passage of an induction current with a varying flux one way only through a circuit, without use of a commutator.

Proof, after observation of cosmic rays, that many of the propositions of relativity are false.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL MCARDL doesn't care where the chips fall when he starts bewing. He has just given an opinion that ruins the President's plan to require bidders on government contracts to bind themselves to abide by any future legislation providing for minimum wages and maximum hours of labor in employment on such contracts. A proviso to this effect was being exacted of bidders.

Mr. McCardl holds that the proviso may be viewed as a "request" only and a bid could not be rejected because the person making it refused to subscribe to this principle.

The plan was advanced from the procurement division of the treasury, which proposed that the government replace the requirement for code compliance on all government bidders, knocked out when the recovery act was vetoed by the Supreme court.

THOUGH the naval treaties of Washington and London have been abrogated by Japan, the American government still keeps its eye on the maximum permitted for our navy by 1942 and is making a determined effort to reach it, much to the delight of the "big navy" men and to citizens generally who believe in adequate preparedness.

Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson has announced that a ship construction program has been decided upon which calls for the construction of 12 destroyers and six submarines. These are in addition to the 15 destroyers and six submarines for which bids have been advertised and will be opened next month.

The airplane building program calls for 555 new planes during the current fiscal year. Of these, 282 will be replacement planes for those now in service and 273 will be new craft. Two airplane carriers and six cruisers now under construction and scheduled for completion in 1937 are to house some of the new planes.

FLOODS in several eastern states, following torrential rains, took about three score lives and did vast property damage. The Finger lakes and Catskill mountain regions in New York suffered most severely. The deaths there numbered forty, and thousands were rendered homeless. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman announced an immediate allocation of \$300,000 for use in rehabilitation.

NOBODY who knew Ray Long well was surprised to hear that formerly famous magazine editor had committed suicide at his California home. In late years he had not been very successful in business, his most recent ventures being in the field of scenario writing. He was not one to put up with adversity very long, and it was characteristic of him to take the easy way out, of suicide.

CRITICS of the President's program have made up their minds that he is deliberately building up a "crisis" which will provide excuse for a demand for constitutional amendments in the campaign of 1936. Their conviction was strengthened by Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Congressman Samuel B. Hill, chairman of the interstate commerce subcommittee, urging the passage of the Guffey coal bill regardless of doubts as to its constitutionality.

President Roosevelt followed the suggestion of Attorney General Cummings that the legislation should be put through congress because "the situation is so urgent," and that the question of constitutionality should be left up to the courts.

The President, admitting that coal mining is in itself an intrastate transaction, nevertheless wrote that the final test of the validity of the Guffey bill would depend upon whether production conditions directly affect, promote, or obstruct interstate commerce. The Supreme court, in the Schechter NRA case, quoted a previous opinion that mining, manufacturing, and other forms of production were as local in their character as the production of crops, and hence beyond the reach of congress.

THE secretary of the treasury appeared before the house ways and means committee which was trying to formulate the new tax bill wanted by the administration, and declared that, depending on the rates of taxation adopted, the measure might bring in as much as \$1,000,000,000 a year or as little as \$118,000,000 annually. As the representative of the administration, the young secretary declined to advise as to the rates, though the Republican members of the committee tried to pin him down to details. The legislation outlined by the President includes taxation of inheritances and gifts, higher surtaxes on million dollar incomes and graduated income taxes on corporations.

Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican leader, predicted that congress either would recess and reconvene in the fall or would put off enactment of the tax bill until the session beginning January 3 next.

OUR army lost an able and distinguished officer in the death of Maj. Gen. Stuart Heinzelman at the army and navy hospital in Hot Springs, Ark. The grandson and son of army officers, General Heinzelman was graduated from West Point in 1890. After service in the Philippines and China he was sent to France as an observer, and when America entered the war he held high staff assignments. He won the D. S. M. and was decorated by France and Italy. From the inception of the CCC General Heinzelman was in charge of federal reclamation projects in Missouri until last February, when he was given command of the Seventh corps area.

BRISBANE

THIS WEEK

Big War or Little? LaGuardia's C-Men She Took It Seriously Pretty Bluebirds

War is not coming; it is here. It may or may not be a war "setting the world on fire." Italy had an unpleasant experience in Abyssinia in the last century and wishes to repair that. It also wishes to keep Japan from gathering in Abyssinia's trade and controlling Abyssinia.



Arthur Brisbane

throughout the world.

Italy used to send 500,000 immigrants a year to the United States. Now they are shut out. They must go somewhere. They would considerably improve Abyssinia if they went there.

Mayors of other cities will watch New York's Mayor LaGuardia fighting racketeering and crime in general. Besides training his own police force to shoot straight and "to kill," Mayor LaGuardia will get some government "G-men." If possible, from Washington, to come and set the example.

If Mayor LaGuardia, who has an honest and energetic police commissioner, cleans up crime in New York, he will deserve a statue next to that of Hercules, who cleaned the Augean stables, and a bigger statue.

Women, before and since Heloise, have taken heart affairs more seriously than men. Margaret Jordan, an Irish girl, lonely, fell in love with a Mount Vernon, N. Y., policeman, because he came from her home town. He was married, with eight children, and after he had seen the girl for two years he decided that he must reform and see her no more. He told her about this pious resolution as he sat in his police car, and did not notice that she took his service revolver from the pocket of the car.

He learned what had happened next day when told that the girl had killed herself with his revolver. It was embarrassing for a married policeman with eight children.

At Fort George Wright, tiny bluebirds built their nest in the mouth of a big cannon, and mother bluebird laid four pretty blue eggs. Our kind-hearted heroes at the fort are protecting the nest. Sentries do not come too near, cats are discouraged and to the orders of the day Maj. George S. Clark added these kind words, "and keep an eye on those birds."

In American churches Sunday, August 18, will be a day of prayer for peace in Africa and safety for little Ethiopia, which confronts war with powerful Italy.

That is the right United States interference in foreign affairs. The prayers will reach their destination, and the Supreme Being to whom they are addressed knows what is best, and has power to arrange matters in Ethiopia as he chooses.

To pray: "Lord, possessor of omniscience and omnipotence, we leave all in your hands." Is right.

To send a million young American men, and several thousand million American dollars, to meddle in hot Africa would be wrong.

The country will welcome President Roosevelt's statement that the "four thousand million dollar works relief fund" will actually be invested in such a way as to increase the nation's capital assets. Many times four thousand million dollars could be spent advantageously, if it were really invested in wise, permanent improvements.

A financial letter from London remarks, casually, "Credit was plentiful at one-half of one per cent interest." Americans that cannot borrow anything, on securities once considered good, wonder how the British manage. The American government borrows at three and a half per cent, seven times the current English interest rate, money manufactured by itself, and thus adds one hundred per cent to taxes for interest that need not be paid at all. Queer finance, dearly beloved.

St. Louis reformers say women should not sit on high stools with their feet on a rail and drink at the bar. And, reformers rejoice to hear, the saloonkeepers say: "Amen."

Reformers and saloonkeepers are right. The saloon was bad enough before women moved in to make it worse, hitching up their dresses, climbing high stools, readjusting their dresses, or not readjusting them, calling for "foolish drinks" to show how foolish they could be.

The Methodist Federation for Social Service, surveying the cotton area, says the AAA, cutting down the cotton crop, has added to the sorrows of the little worker that raises cotton on shares, while enriching the owner of the land. You cannot please everybody.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted

by William Bruckart

National Press Building

Washington, D. C.

Washington.—Back in 1916 before the United States became involved in the World War

Public Debt our government had a national debt which was regarded as large at that time. It was only \$1,200,000,000, but that was sufficient in those days to cause concern.

On the first of July, 1935, the treasury started a new set of books. This represented the beginning of a new financial year for the government. One of the items it had to enter on those books was a public debt of about \$28,800,000,000. We of today think that is a huge debt and when it is compared with the outstanding obligations of the federal government a score of years ago its magnitude seems titanic.

When the treasury closed the fiscal year books on June 30 and counted the cost of the preceding 12 months of government it was found that there had been expended roughly \$7,300,000,000. In the same period it had collected through income and other forms of taxes, including duties laid at the customs houses, a total of approximately \$3,800,000,000. This means that in the last 12 months the government operated with a deficit of something over \$3,500,000,000. In other words, its operating costs were virtually double the amount of revenue it received. This deficit together with the deficit that was created during the earlier months of the Roosevelt administration added something like \$8,000,000,000 to the national debt. President Hoover while in office added about \$4,000,000,000 to the national debt through deficits in the last two years of his administration. So there are two outstanding phases in the financial affairs of the federal government as it starts the fiscal year of 1936, which began July 1.

There is bred these questions: How long can the federal government continue to spend money like water and thus increase its public debt, and how long will the American people continue to permit expenditures by their government in excess of the revenues it collects?

They are related questions. Neither can happen without the other. But it seems to me that the time has come for taxpayers and voters generally to take note of the condition of the government's finances.

Mr. Roosevelt justifies these heavy outlays under the necessities of an emergency. He contends that when prosperity returns and business is normal, citizens will pay their taxes without complaint and that these taxes will be sufficiently large in their total production to whittle down the gigantic outstanding debt. Hence there is at this moment an urgent need for examination of the whole tax structure. This is necessary to maintain the credit of the United States. If people doubt or lose faith in government bonds, the credit of the government can be said to be impaired. No nation of self-respecting people desires that thing to happen. It has long been a recognized truism that if a United States government bond was not worth its face value, the money we have and the rights we exercise as citizens likewise become impaired in value and benefit.

Careful analysis of government finances in the last 12 months shows that federal revenues were sufficient to cover what Mr. Roosevelt characterizes as ordinary government costs. He means by that the expenses of the regular establishments of government and excludes all of the so-called emergency agencies, of which there are now some sixty-odd. This condition reveals that federal taxes are about the only item in governmental affairs or in private business that have completely recovered from depression effects. Recovery has been sufficient to make the total revenues virtually the same as those received under the Hoover administration in the fiscal year of 1929-1930. It shows also that Mr. Roosevelt has not reduced the cost of ordinary running expenses of the government as he had planned when he became President.

I mentioned earlier a comparison of the public debt now and in 1916. Let us take another date, namely, 1919. At that time the outstanding debt was \$26,594,000,000. The annual interest charge on that debt was just short of one billion dollars. Today with a much larger outstanding debt, the annual interest charge amounts to only \$520,000,000 per year.

This seems almost paradoxical but the answer lies in the interest rate the government is paying. In 1921 the average rate of interest calculated on all different types of government securities outstanding was 4.54 per cent. At the present time it is less than 3 per cent. So credit must be accorded the treasury for its gradual reduction in interest rates. Ten years ago an effort was made to market securities at gradually lower interest rates. It did not succeed fully because private business was demanding capital and private business was paying higher interest rates. In the last five or six years private business has called for very little money. Government securities and the law of supply and demand operated to allow the treasury to sell

its bonds and notes at much reduced interest.

On the one hand, therefore, the Roosevelt administration has run up the public debt by about \$8,000,000,000 but has succeeded in actually reducing the carrying charge of this great debt structure by more than \$100,000,000 per year. That is the situation as of today. Restoration of business activity and the resultant demand for capital may change the market for treasury bonds almost overnight but the prospects for such business activity are not immediate.

One of the interesting things that often occurs in government affairs is the explosive effect of a single incident or a single remark by an important official.

Starts Something

It is a characteristic of changing conditions and it is a circumstance which causes Washington observers to be on their toes continuously because they never can tell when such an incident will occur. This it was the other day that Representative Brewster, Republican, of Maine, a former governor of that state, arose in his place in the house of representatives and charged that the Roosevelt administration was threatening individual members of the house who declined to support the administration view on a particular piece of legislation. Mr. Brewster named one Thomas Corcoran as the administration emissary and bearer of the threats. He told of details of the circumstance and informed the house that the legislation which the administration demanded he should support was the so-called "death sentence" provision in the bill to eliminate utility holding companies. Suffice it to say that Mr. Brewster did not yield.

The point of this incident, however, is that immediately there came from many quarters in the house a demand for an investigation of lobbying activities. There had been many charges therefore that the public utility corporations were over-running the house with lobbyists in their effort to defeat the "death sentence" section. The real reason back of this sudden outburst, however, lies in dissatisfaction among many members of congress with tactics employed by the Roosevelt administration. They have taken orders constantly since March 4, 1933, but apparently they are no longer going to obey.

So the investigation of lobbying is to be started by a house committee and it will be broader than just the public utility lobbyist. If the undercurrent of information proves to be correct, administration representatives who have frequented the house chambers during consideration of the holding company bill will be placed on the witness stand to tell their story.

In the meantime and maybe as a result of the excitement over the Brewster charge, Senator Black, an Alabama Democrat, started fireworks in the senate.

Look Into Lobbying

ate. He is prepared to create investigating machinery in that end of the Capitol to determine what influence the utility lobbyists have exerted. That investigation also will go beyond the utility lobbyist phase. It is scheduled to dig up dirt on lobbyists for other legislation. Thus far there has been little mention of administration activities around the senate.

But, as in the case of the house investigation, it appears now that the senate investigation has a double purpose. It will be recalled that Senator Black fostered a bill requiring all lobbyists in Washington to register at the Capitol, to show their connection, to show what salaries or other compensation they receive and to make passing between them and the people whom they represent. The gossip is that the senator's bill, although it passed the senate without difficulty, will have hard sledding in the house. Senator Black appears to be proceeding on the theory that the investigation will create additional atmosphere and public demand for passage of the lobbyist registration measure.

Actually, I believe that the investigation will do no more than ruin reputations of some few people. Such an inquiry will not stop lobbying. It will not even curb or reduce lobbying. As long as individuals have property the value of which may be affected one way or the other by federal legislation, just so long will individuals seek to influence their representatives and senators in congress. It seems to me to be a perfectly natural and normal thing, and without defending the slimy type of lobbying and the raw or crooked deals that may come from lobbying, the voters have a right to express their views to their representatives.

The irony of the present situation is that undoubtedly there will be no reference in either investigation to the tremendous activity carried on by the American Federation of Labor, lobbyists or the lobbyists for the American Legion or the lobbyists for certain groups such as the pacifists or the radical supporters of Russian types of government. Nor is it likely that the correct picture of administration pressure upon the last two sessions of congress will be disclosed.

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CHAPTER I

"He was charged Lee Bish was trying to do." "Paul Martinez I and he was about there. We threw a forth, but I was in. This—this leg sure happened to it."

They lifted Billy horse and carried room log bunk house built a fire while Billy Petersen's I the top of the bum fast. A straggling tersen's throat at the injured ankle backward with a poor guy faints. "I don't guess I'll we get some hot."

"I've got water." "Give me the did Jean go?" Kentucky told had done.

"I guess you said. The old I from fighting nov pile into them an pile in again. A Bill McCord."

"Jean Ragland with three and more on back and more she'll break her those horses do dark."

"Get going to the house ph the Doc to com leg tomorrow."

"O. K." Kentucky met. top of the trail, to give her burr. "How badly hurt him."

"Jim Humphre She put a bar thought that she dropped from to her, shoulder poles. Her hug; and ever gloves he detected fingers."

Jean drew a d "Why do people around, destroy "It's bad," he it any less than to go on with it. "The sheriff."

"Billy says h phreys fired the lngs always col The fight will I get anywhere w told him what I he said come a left it there."

Jean freed h sender now, w again," she tol is gone."

"Nothing at All that see old 45; it has for two or three knowledge. He yet, about who house?"

"It's mighty I to put a theory; following Old one theory is a theory that case."

He mounted way single h He brought I as they gained Bench and she "I don't know tucky, if it goe thing is better ring, and myst standing each."

"We'll see tomorrow!" "Kentucky," with reluctance that we won't.

"What do boys that we he assured he the cattle in they belong. I."

"The boys. ing Kentucky. "Didn't you I sent him you told me I stepping down kill himself."

"Then—" "My father didn't even k had routed E bank house. Harry drive happened down tucky, his fac what he was strongest thin."



CHAPTER VII—Continued

"He was charging back into 'em," grunted Lee Bishop, "that's what he was trying to do."

"Paul Martinez had come up by then, and he was shouting at the other fellows. We threw a few shots back and forth, but I was behind the horse then. This—this leg sure feels like something happened to it."

They lifted Billy Petersen off his horse and carried him into the one-room log bunk house. Kentucky hastily built a fire while Lee Bishop cut off Billy Petersen's boot. "Catch hold of the top of the bunk, Billy," he said at last. A straining cry broke from Petersen's throat as Lee Bishop seized the injured ankle and suddenly jerked backward with all his weight. "The poor guy fainted," he told Kentucky. "I don't guess I'll bandage this here till we get some hot water."

"I've got water heating on the stove." "Give me the makings. Say—where did Jean go?"

Kentucky told him briefly what he had done.

"I guess you done all right," Bishop said. "The old man sure can't keep from fighting now. From here out it's pile into them and pile into them, and pile in again. All I ask is, save me Bill McCord!"

"Jean Ragland is coming down here with three more horses. I better go on back and meet her on the trail. She'll break her neck sure, rounding those horses down that trail in the dark."

"Get going then. When you get back to the house phone to Waterman for the Doc to come out and reset this leg tomorrow."

"O. K."

Kentucky met Jean Ragland near the top of the trail. The news that he had to give her burdened him heavily.

"How badly are they hurt?" she asked him.

"Jim Humphreys is dead."

She put a hand to her face and he thought that she swayed in the saddle. He dropped from his horse and went to her, shouldering between the driven ponies. Her hand gripped his and clung; and even through their heavy gloves he detected the tremor of her fingers.

Jean drew a deep shuddering breath. "Why do people have to go smashing around, destroying each other?"

"It's bad," he agreed; "nobody likes it any less than I do. But I'll have to go on with it a little way more."

"The sheriff ought to be able to—"

"Billy says himself that Jim Humphreys fired the first shot. Range shootings always come in as self-defense. The fight will have to go on. I didn't get anywhere with Bob Elliot today. I told him what I was going to do, and he said come ahead with it; and we left it there."

Jean freed her hand. Her voice was steeper now. "The house was searched again," she told him. "Nothing much is gone."

"Nothing at all?"

"All that seems to be missing is an old .45; it hasn't been out of its holster for two or three years, to my positive knowledge. Haven't you any theory yet, about who keeps ransacking the house?"

"It's mighty hard," he admitted, "not to put a theory to that. But I'm still following Old Man Coffee's way. If one theory is worse than another, it's a theory that covers just part of a case."

He mounted, and they made their way single file up the trail in silence. He brought his horse abreast of hers as they gained the level footing of the bench and she turned to him vaguely. "I don't know if I can stand this, Kentucky, if it goes on much longer. Anything is better than this terrible warping, and mystery, and nobody understanding each other."

"We'll see the beginning of action tomorrow!"

"Kentucky," her voice was faint with reluctance—"I'm awfully afraid that we won't."

"What do you mean? With those boys that we sent Harry Wilson for," he assured her; "I could stampede half the cattle in the rimrock back where they belong. You'll see us—"

"The boys you wanted aren't coming, Kentucky."

"Didn't you send Harry Wilson to—"

"I sent him; I told him exactly what you told me to tell him, and he went slipping down that crooked road at to kill himself."

"Then—"

"My father was there, Kentucky. I didn't even know he was there until I had routed Harry Wilson out of the bunk house and started him to town. He came running out when he heard Harry drive out. I told him what had happened down on the Bake Pan. Kentucky, his face lit up as if it had been waiting for me. It was the strangest thing. You could see how ter-

rible it was to him; yet it was as if he came back to himself again, all in a moment. He started to turn and go to his horse that was still standing saddled near the door."

"But if he means to take up the fight—"

"No, Kentucky; all of a sudden he seemed to remember what he had started to ask in the first place—where Harry Wilson was going in the car. Then I told him what I had done, that you told me to do. He stood there, and he seemed to think. And all that hard terrible light went out of his face again. And in the end it all simmered down to just a kind of a show of mean temper. I never saw him go into moods anything like that before Mason died. This terrible thing has done something to us all."

"You mean he didn't want us to send to Waterman for more—"

"He was furious, Kentucky—in a kind of ugly, discouraged way. He wanted to know who you thought you were, sending for men to hire onto his outfit. Of course I hadn't told him yet about selling you my share of the outfit."

"What did you say to him?"

"Kentucky, I kind of lost my temper for a moment," Jean said. "I told him this was the time to fight, if ever he meant to. Kentucky, as I sat on the rim and heard the guns and saw Jim Humphreys keel out of his saddle—oh,

"That isn't the point," he insisted.

"The point is that you did have a theory. That theory was based on something. Something that you saw? Or maybe something that you heard, or knew. Now I want you to tell me what that thing was."

She turned toward him, but defensively; and as she met his eyes her own were torn.

His keen gray eyes fixed her unwaveringly. "I'm not going to let you evade me any more," he said.

Suddenly some resistance within Jean Ragland seemed to break. She swayed against him, and turning, hid her face against his shoulder. She was breathing in long quivering drags; not sobbing, but as if very close to sobs.

For a moment Kentucky Jones sat motionless. Then he took the girl into his arms, gently, as if she were a weary child.

Her hands clung to him as he drew her into his arms. She said in a small voice, "Hold me tight, Kentucky. The night is so still, so cold. I keep thinking of how Jim Humphreys is lying to-night down on the Pan." Presently she turned her face upward to him with closed eyes and he kissed her.

They sat there for some time, there in the corner beyond the stove, in silence except for the soft crackling of the embers of the fire. As he sat with the girl in his arms the coldness and the bleak sense of disaster seemed to go out of the night, and the quiet lost its hostility. That brief hour in which he felt against his body the faint beating of her heart seemed infinitely precious; as if he were here serving as a utility for a little while in a destiny immeasurably beyond and above his own.

Yet he had no illusions concerning the part he was playing here. He believed, as definitely as he had ever believed anything in his life, that she had put herself in his arms as a last resort—silencing his questions in this way when she could no longer otherwise evade him. But some grim factor within him humbly bowed its head, waiting for a different day.

Jean stirred at last, and freed herself lazily from his arms. She smiled at him faintly, her eyes dreamy, misty with sleepiness. "I'm dead for sleep," she told him; "I think I can sleep now—better than I have been, these nights."

He let her go, and when she was gone he smoked in a curiously mixed mood, half softened, half grimly ironic. Presently he went to Zack Sanders' bunk, and lying down without taking off his clothes, was almost immediately asleep.

CHAPTER VIII

Not more than half an hour could have passed when he was jerked broad awake by a fluttering knock upon his door. Before he could answer it, the door opened half hurriedly, half in stealth, and Jean's whisper came to

him through the dark. "Kentucky, are you there?"

"Here, Jean." He jerked a match out of his pocket and struck it into flame with his thumb nail.

As he stood up she came close to him, her eyes very big and dark in her pale face. She was wearing moccasins, and without the high heels of her riding boots she looked less tall than he was accustomed to think of her, and somehow infinitely softer and more easily hurt.

"Jean—what is it?"

"Kentucky—somebody is walking all around us—just as quietly as one of Joe St. Marie's ghosts."

"All around us? What do you mean?"

"I mean around the layout here—near the house."

"How many of them?"

"I only saw one. He was prowling through the shadows—I saw him plainly, not more than ten horse jumps away. He was carrying something on his shoulders. Then I thought I heard a walking horse."

"Where did you see this?"

"From the window of my room. I couldn't stand it alone there any more. Sometimes I think I'm going crazy."

"Let's have a look," Kentucky picked up his gun belt.

"Be quiet," she cautioned him. "Whoever it is doesn't want to be seen—that's certain. If we're going to find out who it is, he mustn't know that he's been seen."

"O. K."

She groped for his hand and led the way through the cold dark of the long ranch house.

Jean's room had two windows, one of which was wide open. At this window she knelt, peering out, and he dropped to one knee beside her.

"I first saw him from my bed," she whispered. "He went behind that dwarfed spruce. For a while he stood there behind it—as if he was watching the house. Then he went on, walking as quietly as—nothing human. As he went out of sight I got up and came to the window; and I watched him until I couldn't see him any more. He went toward the pump house, and out of sight."

"I don't see any sign of him now."

Jean seized his arm, and he heard her breath in her teeth. "What's that? There, close in the shadow of the pump house?"

Kentucky looked hard where she pointed. As he stared, straining his eyes against the bad light, he presently began to believe that he could make out the crouching figure of a man.

For what seemed a long time they knelt there, their eyes fixed upon the shadow against the pump house. Once Kentucky was certain that he not only perceived the whole outline of the crouched figure, but had seen it move; and his hand moved toward his gun. But the shadow blurred and lost outline, again, and he waited, unsure.

When the telephone broke into abrupt outcry in the house behind them the sudden burst of sound struck across their tense nerves like the crack of a whip against fiddle strings. Jean jerked violently; then, pulling herself together, whispered, "D—n—!" The telephone continued to ring.

Kentucky whispered, "One of us will have to answer that. I think you'd better go. I'll stay and watch the shadow here. If it's for me, please take the message."

Jean Ragland hesitated, then silently obeyed. With his eyes riveted upon their mark, Kentucky listened for what seemed a long time to the low murmur of Jean's voice, two rooms away.

Presently, alone, and with his eyes accustomed to their work, he saw the secret of the mysterious shadow dissolve, so that he finally recognized it for what it was—a bush, a wagon spring, and a broken backboard wheel. Wherever Jean had seen prowling the layout, and wherever he might be now, he was no longer in the shadow of the pump house—and had not been, since they had watched that shadow together.

Disgusted, Kentucky rose, straightening his cramped knees. One long step from the window stood Jean Ragland's bed. He sat down upon it, careful to avoid a creaking of the springs.

Her bed was still warm to his hand, where Jean had lain and tried to sleep; and for a moment he marveled that the loss of circumstances should have brought him so near to this girl, even for so little time. Then—he noticed something else.

Something was wrong with the mattress upon which he sat. Unmistakably, there was something within that mattress that had nothing to do with sleep. Suddenly Kentucky dropped to one knee beside the bed and thrust his hand between the mattress and the sheet.

Buried in the mattress his fingers found the polished wood of a rifle stock; and beside it, dismounted, the cool smooth steel of the barrel. For a moment his hand rested on these while something turned over in the pit of his stomach and refused to go back into place. He withdrew his hand, and sat down limply on the edge of the bed. He was not ready to say what the discovery meant; but he knew instantly that Jean was more deeply involved than he had supposed—perhaps far more deeply. "Dear G—d," he whispered, "what have we here? What have we here?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Effects of Moonlight

Scientists long have scoffed at the ancient belief that moonlight can cause lunacy and render food unfit for use. However, persistent claims that certain fish caught in the River Nile would spoil overnight if left in the light of the moon have been found to be true.—Cellier's Weekly.

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night seems so still, and so empty, and so cold . . ."

Jean sat down upon a low blanketed settee that stood between the stove and the corner wall, and Kentucky came and sat beside her. There were circles under Jean Ragland's eyes; she was beginning at last to show the effects of the strain which the last ten days had placed upon her. But as she turned to look into his face, he learned again that her blue eyes could be deep and unreadable. He wondered what lay within those eyes which could look so silently, so secretively wise.

"Jean," he said, "do you want me to find out who killed Mason?"

She shot him a curious but untranslatable glance. He thought that she was not going to answer him; but after a moment she said, "Yes."

For no reason that he could name, he wondered instantly if she had lied. "The facts are beginning to add up a little bit now," he said.

"What are you waiting for?" she said. "What's keeping the answer from you?"

He hesitated. She looked so pitifully tired that he could hardly bring himself to bear down upon her now. Yet he knew that he would be unlikely to have as good a chance again to persuade her to tell him what she knew.

Already he knew that Lee Bishop was in danger, that Bill McCord had tried to draw Bishop into a fight that would almost certainly have ended Bishop's life; and he was sure that Jim Humphreys had been killed because he had posed as boss—and hence was perhaps taken for Bishop. He had a durable hunch that others were in immediate danger as an aftermath to the killing of Mason. And he sincerely believed that he had no more right to turn away from the trail than a hound dog has the right to swerve or break ground, once he has put down his nose.

"What is holding me up?" he repeated. "You, Jean."

"I?" she said sharply.

"Don't you think," he said, "that it's about time for you to tell me what you know? You didn't take the bullet at the inquest without having a definite reason, a definite theory of this crime."

She said almost inaudibly, "Yes; that's true. But that blew up when Zack Sanders was found dead. I swear to you, Kentucky—my theory is dead—utterly impossible now."

"That isn't the point," he insisted. "The point is that you did have a theory. That theory was based on something. Something that you saw? Or maybe something that you heard, or knew. Now I want you to tell me what that thing was."

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"I don't see any sign of him now."

Jean seized his arm, and he heard her breath in her teeth. "What's that? There, close in the shadow of the pump house?"

Kentucky looked hard where she pointed. As he stared, straining his eyes against the bad light, he presently began to believe that he could make out the crouching figure of a man.

For what seemed a long time they knelt there, their eyes fixed upon the shadow against the pump house. Once Kentucky was certain that he not only perceived the whole outline of the crouched figure, but had seen it move; and his hand moved toward his gun. But the shadow blurred and lost outline, again, and he waited, unsure.

When the telephone broke into abrupt outcry in the house behind them the sudden burst of sound struck across their tense nerves like the crack of a whip against fiddle strings. Jean jerked violently; then, pulling herself together, whispered, "D—n—!" The telephone continued to ring.

Kentucky whispered, "One of us will have to answer that. I think you'd better go. I'll stay and watch the shadow here. If it's for me, please take the message."

Jean Ragland hesitated, then silently obeyed. With his eyes riveted upon their mark, Kentucky listened for what seemed a long time to the low murmur of Jean's voice, two rooms away.

Presently, alone, and with his eyes accustomed to their work, he saw the secret of the mysterious shadow dissolve, so that he finally recognized it for what it was—a bush, a wagon spring, and a broken backboard wheel. Wherever Jean had seen prowling the layout, and wherever he might be now, he was no longer in the shadow of the pump house—and had not been, since they had watched that shadow together.

Disgusted, Kentucky rose, straightening his cramped knees. One long step from the window stood Jean Ragland's bed. He sat down upon it, careful to avoid a creaking of the springs.

Her bed was still warm to his hand, where Jean had lain and tried to sleep; and for a moment he marveled that the loss of circumstances should have brought him so near to this girl, even for so little time. Then—he noticed something else.

Something was wrong with the mattress upon which he sat. Unmistakably, there was something within that mattress that had nothing to do with sleep. Suddenly Kentucky dropped to one knee beside the bed and thrust his hand between the mattress and the sheet.

Buried in the mattress his fingers found the polished wood of a rifle stock; and beside it, dismounted, the cool smooth steel of the barrel. For a moment his hand rested on these while something turned over in the pit of his stomach and refused to go back into place. He withdrew his hand, and sat down limply on the edge of the bed. He was not ready to say what the discovery meant; but he knew instantly that Jean was more deeply involved than he had supposed—perhaps far more deeply. "Dear G—d," he whispered, "what have we here? What have we here?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Effects of Moonlight

Scientists long have scoffed at the ancient belief that moonlight can cause lunacy and render food unfit for use. However, persistent claims that certain fish caught in the River Nile would spoil overnight if left in the light of the moon have been found to be true.—Cellier's Weekly.

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Let Our Motto Be
GOOD HEALTH
BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD
Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

RABIES

Because the so-called dog days are in August, many people think the danger of rabies is greatest in the summer. But this is not so. The disease occurs at all seasons of the year; indeed, the cold winter months seem to increase its virulence.

Cases of rabies have decreased most encouragingly since Pasteur, the great French scientist, developed his vaccination treatment against rabies in 1884—a treatment that since has been used throughout the world, and is known everywhere as the "Pasteur treatment." But there are still too many cases of rabies. In the months of December, January and February of this winter 1937 persons were reported bitten by dogs in Chicago alone. Of these, 23 dogs tested for rabies, showed evidences of infection.

In cities the greatest danger is from stray dogs; in the country districts the danger is from the bites of home dogs that may have been infected by stray dogs roaming the neighborhood.

The infection in rabies is carried in the saliva of the animal or person who has it. That was established as early as 1813. It is a wound infection. One usually gets it through a bite, but if one already has an open wound and the saliva infected with rabies touches it, one may develop the disease, although not bitten. Bites on the bare skin, therefore, are more dangerous than bites through the clothing for then the cloth may soak up the saliva.

Bites on the head and neck are most serious, as the virus travels along the nerves to the brain, and these parts of the body are the shortest distance from the brain. I have read stories of children attacked by mad dogs where an older person running to the rescue, and unable to get between the dog and the child, has managed to throw a coat or other heavy cloth over the child's head, so that the dog's teeth have sunk into the cloth. Such persons have done the wisest thing possible in the emergency.

Rabies is most common in dogs, although all animals are susceptible. Even birds may get it. The mortality rate is practically 100 per cent. If the person contracts rabies and the Pasteur treatment has not been applied in time.

Fortunately the incubation period is a long one, from two weeks to eight weeks, and sometimes even longer, so there usually is time for the Pasteur treatment to be effective. If the treatment is not delayed too long. Formerly there were only a few cities in this country where the Pasteur treatment could be given, thus necessitating a long, expensive and anxious trip on the part of an infected person. Now, however, it is not necessary to leave home. Any accredited doctor can administer the treatment.

When a dog, frothing at the mouth, is on the loose, snapping at other dogs and at children, there is usually panic in a community. Mothers run out snatching their children; neighbors telephone frantically to each other; if men are at home, they form an emergency committee; the police are called. It is lucky indeed if someone doesn't use a gun. Using a gun is decidedly wrong, unless there is no other way of stopping the dog. Every effort should be made to capture the animal alive, for it is important to know whether the dog is really mad.

This is the proper treatment of the dog, according to a bulletin issued by the Illinois department of public health: "The dog should be securely chained or confined in a safe place and provided with his regular food supply during an observation period of two weeks. The early symptoms of rabies in a dog are variable. He may be unusually friendly or may develop a limp in one leg, or his voice may become hoarse and he may appear to have a bone or other foreign object lodged in his throat. It is dangerous even to attempt the examination of such an animal, and he should be observed by a veterinarian. If the dog remains well and healthy throughout the two weeks, he may be released and any person whom he may have bitten need have no fear of rabies resulting from the bite. If, on the other hand, the dog should manifest the symptoms of rabies during the observation period, he should be killed so that the head may be detached without mutilation, packed in ice in a double tin-lined container and expressed to the laboratory. It cannot be shipped parcel post. States and municipal laboratories are equipped to make this examination.

A person bitten by a dog should go to a physician immediately. He will clean and dress the wound properly, and if the dog is known to be rabid, he will start the anti-rabic treatment at once. Home remedies should never be relied on.

It is estimated that there are 40,000,000 dogs in this country. If we embarked on a vigorous campaign to exterminate the strays, and then would vaccinate all pet dogs in infected districts, we could virtually stamp out rabies.

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PRECIOUS CHRISTIAN RELIC

The cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York recently received a gift from Archbishop Chrysostomos, head of the Greek church in Athens—a piece of stone cut from the Areopagus, the rock on which St. Paul stood to preach to the Athenians.

BOYS! GIRLS!

Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—Adv.

Danger Signal

The Mitchell County News

Published Weekly on Thursday
By Callahan and King

Published in Lorraine, Texas, and entered as second-class mail matter May 22, 1931, at the Post Office at Lorraine, Texas, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

A. Callahan, Business Manager.
J. W. King, Editor.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may occur in the columns of The Mitchell County News will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the publishers.

Advertising Rates: Local readers ten cents per line. Classified advertising one cent per word each insertion with a minimum charge of 25 cents for first insertion. All local readers and classified ads must be ordered run a specified number of times. No "til forbidden" ads will be accepted. Cash must accompany all orders. Display advertising rates will be furnished on application.

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In Mitchell and Adjoining Counties
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SIX MONTHS 50c
Outside Mitchell and Adjoining Counties
ONE YEAR\$1.50
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In Advance

Member Texas Press Association



Did you know that it is a possibility that Lorraine may lose the agent here for the Texas and Pacific Railway. It is a fact that lack of patronage, both freight and passenger, that the depot may be closed some time in the near future.

Travel on busses and the use of trucks for hauling most of the freight have caused the local business of the railroad to fall off until it is not profitable to operate the station, according to A. J. Graham, agent.

We all know that the railroad is a heavy tax payer in our city and in our school district, and we also know that the bus company nor the truck lines do not pay a dime in taxes toward the upkeep of our city or our school. Yet we have drifted into the habit of patronizing these concerns, not because their service is any better than that of the railroad on the delivery of freight but, well, just because we sometimes fail to specify rail service on our orders to wholesale houses.

We will admit and agree with you that the passenger service on the railroad is not as good as the bus because the best trains for travel do not stop here. Freight service, however, is first class, that is it has always proven so in our case.

We believe in patronizing concerns that help our town and our school by contributing to their up keep in taxes. Personally it may not make a bit of difference to you whether the Texas and Pacific Railway closes its depot or leaves it open and pays the salary of a man to operate it, but it does make a difference with your town and your school. Think it over.

The new WPA program of the federal government is to get under way in the near future, in some sections. No work has started here because we have no projects on which the men can work. The federal government is anxious to put men to work on projects where they can make a living for themselves and family. It will go so far as to make an outright donation of forty per cent

of the cost of a project to a political subdivision that will pay the balance of the cost. Would it be worth anything to our community to get a few thousand dollars donated to it on some project that will be beneficial to the community? We believe it would.

We all realize that within a short time our school will have outgrown our present building. And when that time comes we all know that we will build the necessary room. Why not do it now while we can get almost half of the cost donated to us? We believe it would be good business to do it. Of course we would have to vote some more bonds on the district in order to do it. If we wait until it becomes absolutely necessary to build the additional room we will have to vote bonds to do it, and then we will not receive a donation of almost half of the cost—we will have to pay the entire bill. President Roosevelt has said that this is the last year in which the federal government will extend aid to political subdivisions as it is now doing. If we want to take advantage of getting some additional school room for half price we will have to do it this year.

How about Lorraine staging a little community fair this fall? Such an affair would be worth a great deal to our town and farmer friends and it would not cost a great deal to put on a good show.

LOWER GAS RATE NOT EFFECTIVE HERE YET

Consumers of natural gas served by the Lone Star Gas Company cannot receive at this time the eight-cent gas rate reduction ordered against the Company by the Railroad Commission and recently sustained by the Austin Court of Civil Appeals, according to a telegram from L. B. Denning, president of the company, sent last week to the mayor of this city.

The telegram explained that until the case had reached the highest courts, the recent decision is inoperative, and that until company property in each city involved had been evaluated and a rate case carried through various hearings and courts there could be no reduction of burner tip rates. Even though higher courts sustain the gas rate reduction, it cannot be passed on without each city going through a rate case, according to attorneys.

Full text of Mr. Denning's telegram follows:

"In our opinion there is a general misapprehension concerning the holding of the Austin Court of Civil Appeals in the Lone Star rate case and its effect upon the rates of the Lone Star Gas Company and the distributing companies to which it applies gas.

"One erroneous conclusion is that the eight-cent per thousand cubic feet reduction ordered in the gas rate will necessarily result in a similar reduction in the burner tip rates. As a matter of law and fact, there can be no determination of rates in any of the distributing companies until the property and business in each town has been evaluated and all of the processes of rate making have been gone through as provided by law, including hearings before the Railroad Commission and review of the Commission's order by the courts.

"We have the greatest deference for the opinion of any court of this State, but under the laws

of the State the opinion of the Court of Civil Appeals is not final; and, believing as we do that the preservation of the company's property and of the public service which it has undertaken to render demands that this case be prosecuted to higher courts for the purpose of having the issues ultimately submitted and determined, our attorneys are now in the process of preparing the necessary proceedings looking to this end. While the appeal is being prosecuted to the Supreme Court, the judgement of the Court of Civil Appeals is suspended and inoperative."

H. H. WILLIAMSON NAMED DIRECTOR

College Station—H. H. Williamson, former vice director and state agent for the men, was officially appointed director of the Texas Extension Service Saturday, July 6. The action was taken by the college board of directors following the death of O. B. Martin.

Williamson is a native of Grimes county. He graduated from A and M College in 1911 and became associated with Extension work the same fall. He has had an unbroken record since that time. In 1921, he was appointed state agent. In 1927, along with the position of state agent he was appointed vice director.

At the same time of Williamson's appointment, Miss Mildred Horton, state agent for the women, was named vice director of the Extension Service.

Mildred Horton is a native of Dallas county, a graduate of C. I. A. She was the first woman to can a whole beef. At the beginning of the Federal relief canning drive last year, Miss Horton was called to Washington to help plan the entire canning program for the whole country. Later representatives were sent to Texas to train before the canning program got under way.

In 1924, when Mildred Horton became state agent for the Extension Service for the women, there were only 82 home demonstration agents in Texas. Now there are 154.

"With the abundance of rain that has fallen this year throughout the State and with the unusually large production of food products, the problem of farm storage has become increasingly important," according to J. F. Rosborough, Extension horticulturist.

For that reason a special feature has been planned this year in the horticulture division of the

History in the MAKING

That is what is covered in our Weekly News Review feature each week. It is an interpretation of the events of each week that are making the history of the nation and the world. It is prepared by Edward W. Pickard, one of the highly trained newspaper observers of the nation, and syndicated to a limited number of newspapers in the different states. It is the best feature of this character that goes to American readers from any source. You can make it the foundation of your discussion of world events with friends.

Meet a Gang of Reg'lar Fellers

in the great comic strip appearing every week in this paper. You'll get many a chuckle out of the antics of Jimmie Dugan, his dog Bullseye, Bump Hudson, Puddin'head and his little brother Pinhead, Aggie Riley, and the rest of the characters that turn back the years to your own childhood.

This great feature appears in some of the country's largest newspapers. Its wide appeal has made it recognized as one of the leading comic strips of the day, and we consider ourselves fortunate to be able to offer it to our readers.

DON'T MISS A SINGLE EPISODE IN THE HILARIOUS LIFE OF THESE LOVABLE KID CHARACTERS

Short Course. Storehouse construction and advantages of a farm storage place for vegetables the year round will be demonstrated.

BUSINESS FAILURES INCREASE IN JUNE

Austin, Texas, July 15—There was an average of four failures a week during June against six the previous month and three during June last year, according to a report of the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. Total liabilities of the bankrupt firms for the month were \$250,000, an increase of 8 per cent over the previous month and 29 per cent above the similar month last year. Assets of the bankrupt firms totaled \$133,000, an increase of 40 per cent over the month before and 129 per cent above June last year. Average liability per failure, \$14,706, was 40 per cent above the previous month and 29 per cent greater than in the similar month last year.

NEW CARS REGISTERED BELOW JUNE LAST YEAR

Austin, Texas, July 15—June registrations of new passenger cars held up well in comparison with the previous month but were substantially below the similar month last year, according to a report of the Bureau of Business Research of The University of Texas. Reports from sixteen representative Texas counties give a total of 5,249 registrations, or a fraction of one per cent below those of May and 11 per cent below June last year. Cars in the higher price brackets made a more favorable showing than the lowest priced cars. Sales during the first half of the year totaled 32,973 cars, an increase of 22.3 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

When you need adding machinery paper come to The News office. Two rolls for a quarter.

PAY YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

We want to publish all the news about the people in and around Lorraine. We cannot do so without YOUR help. Won't you please call 65 if you have had visitors from out of town or have visited out of town yourself?

YOUR CHILD AND THE SCHOOL

By Dr. ALLEN G. IRELAND
Director, Physical and Health Education
New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction

The Scout's Trip
Preparations were being made for the annual hiking and camping trip of the Boy Scout troop. Food was the chief topic of discussion.

Some boys were worried about the amount they would have to carry, but the others had different ideas.

"We don't need to carry much," they said. "There are farms near camp and along the road we're taking."

"That's right, fresh vegetables and milk. Nothing better than that. The farmers have butter too, and we can get bread at the village store."

"What about the milk," asked one boy. "Will it be safe?"

"Sure it will," replied one who seemed to be posted. "Some of the farmers pasteurize their milk at the farm and the other farms are approved by the state inspectors."

"Wait until you see those dairy barns," added another. "They're as clean as a kitchen. And you won't find any diseased cows either. The state is very strict. You'll drink milk all right, a quart every day."

"That's what I'm going to do."

"Peas and string beans will be ready, and young carrots, lettuce, and tomatoes. Boy! I can taste them now. Berries for dessert. Some eggs from the farmers and some bacon and meat from the store. We're all set. Let's go!"

In his next article Dr. Ireland will discuss the problems of touring, especially when children are along.

There's No Excuse



for feeling blue
when you can always get
a laugh from
REG'LAR FELLERS
the clever comic strip
by Gene Byrnes
A regular feature of
THIS PAPER

Now a Regular Feature of
This Paper... A Column by

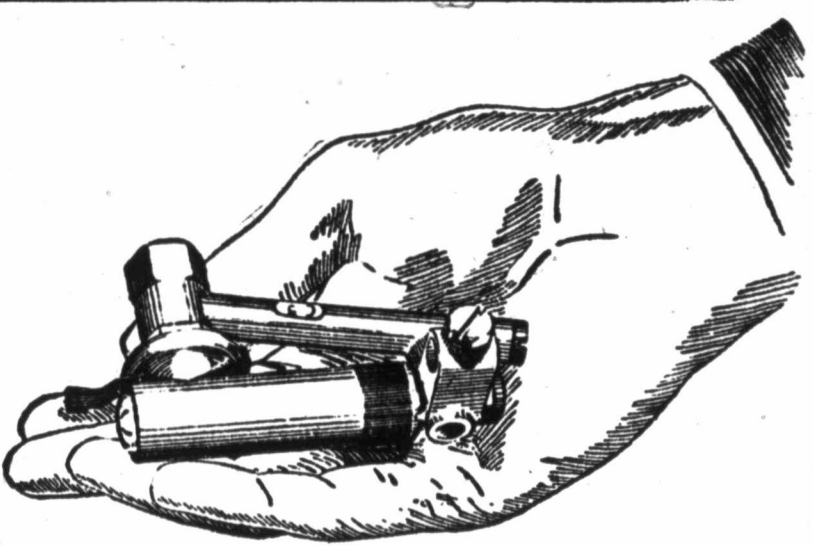
ARTHUR BRISBANE

The Highest Paid Editor
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Mr. Brisbane's writings are more widely read than those of any other editor of the present day. To read what he has to say in his interpretative column, "This Week," is to keep in touch with a fast moving world.

Mr. Brisbane writes in a simple but striking style and in his comments on current events he displays an intimate knowledge of the widest possible range of subjects, as well as the word mastery for which he is justly famous.

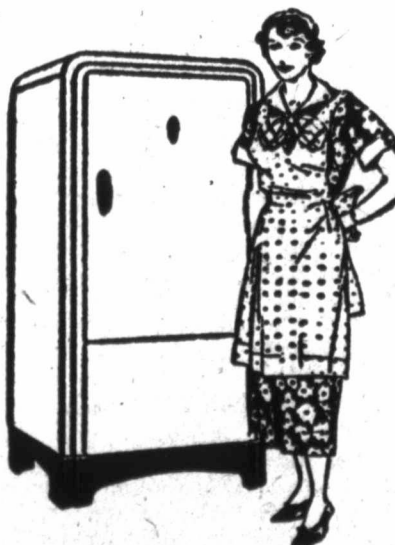
We are pleased to be able to offer the Brisbane column as a regular feature of this paper. You will enjoy it and find it full of valuable information.



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JUST AS WELL TRADE WITH US—EVERYBODY DOES WHEN THEY NEED SUPER SERVICE. GAS, OIL, BATTERIES, REPAIRING.

H. K. SADLER SUPER SERVICE

Early Texas History
Revealed In Bexar Archives

Series 2, No. 11

Austin, Texas.—Many empresarios followed Stephen F. Austin in settling the vast rich territory that was Texas, it is pointed out in a University of Texas thesis, "A History of Archer County, Texas," written by Miss Winnie D. Nance. Among the colonies which met with a degree of success were DeWitt's, which situated west of Austin's, with Gonzales as its principal settlement; DeLeon's, a Mexican colony, to the southwest of Austin's, lying along the coast, with Victoria as its capital; Edward's, centering around Nacogdoches; and that of McMullen and McGloin, an Irish colony, extending along the Nueces and Frio rivers toward the northwest, with San Patricio as its capital.

The empresario system was then enacted into law in 1841 as a means of procuring permanent settlement for Texas. This law provided that the President of the Republic could enter into contracts with one or more individual parties for colonization purposes and outlined the terms of the colonization contracts. The act further authorized the President to enter into a contract with a company of men, including W. S. Peters and about a score of co-workers, to settle some of the vacant and unappropriated lands of the Republic.

A contract was accordingly drawn up in 1841, between President Mirabeau B. Lamar and the group of men headed by Peters, the colony hereafter bearing his name. This original contract provides for the settlement of a colony "Commencing on the east bank of Big Mineral Creek at the point where said creek empties into Red River; thence due south to the southern boundary of Fannin County; thence west along said boundary line twenty-two miles; thence due north to Red River; thence down the southern bank of said river with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning." The settlers were to furnish evidence of good moral character, could not furnish spirituous or intoxicating liquors to the Indians, or sell them powder, lead, firearms, or any other kind of warlike weapons. Supplementary contracts later gave additional lands to the Peter's Colony.

It is significant, however, that while the legislature made it possible for generous colonization contracts to be entered into for certain portions of Texas lands, it likewise had given the men who fought for Texas independence the right to settle in any portion of the State they fancied. Many of these patriots had chosen to homestead on the rich lands of North Central Texas, within the bounds of the block of property set aside for the Peter's Colony. There could be but one outcome—hostility between the patriots and the members of the new colony. Neither was at fault; it was the shortsightedness of the legislature that was to blame. So incensed were the settlers who were already entrenched that they finally descended on the Peter's Colony office building and set fire to it. This act was the culmination of what is known as the Hedgecoxe controversy. It also furnishes sidelights on the internal strife within the colony itself. It was written from Austin, May 14, 1853, by Henry C. Hedgecoxe, who was agent for the Peter's Company, and is addressed to George Herndon, a member of the surveying party.

The letter reads as follows:

"I am delighted that you find so much good lands and suppose when you say so, you mean good land, such as there is, where you and Olliver (son or brother of writer) live. Of course with so much land to choose from, you will make every 1/2 section of it contain none but land of the first quality, not 1st rate Denton lands, but deep, rich dry rolling lands, with good water & lumber like the lands of Collin County.

"If I understand you aright

you passed over 250 or 300 sections of rich land before reaching the Clearfork, some where on the road; tell me more about it, its situation and quality, and whether your party can survey it, or if it would not be best to send a separate camp or 2 to survey it up, and how they should go to find it.

"There will be now 6 camps of surveyors with you, and the experiment to try and keep them all profitably and rapidly at work. Room must be given them to work in, and yet so that they can be protected, each must work separately by itself. No 2 camps can run on one survey nor in the same block of surveys; each one to do good and fast work, must have his district allotted him, & keep working in it until he has finished it. Have it so arranged that one will not run on the same block of surveys as another, unless it is on a river with surveys on the banks, then one can run so as to close on each other's block of work, as if one began on the mouth of Clearfork and one 5 miles up, another 10 or twenty miles up and so on or one might begin at the head on one side, and another at the head on the other side; and both work down to the mouth; or one might meander the river and others make the back surveys joining on to the surveys in front, etc., but when a surveyor has assigned to him a block of surveys he should run it all of himself around and subdivide it, because two surveyors cannot work well to each others measurement or courses and 2 surveyors cannot make out the field notes to one survey.

"If your surveyors run at the rate of 4 half sections per day, which they can easily if they work aright, each camp, and you have 6 camps at work they will altogether run 24 1/2 section a day, equal to 360 sections per month, but say they run 300, then it will take the party until 1st November to run the 1700 sections, if we determine to take them all in the unsurveyed part; but I wish to put such a force in the field as will finish by 1st Sept. and the question arises whether I must increase the no. of surveyors and place them with you, or must I organize another or more distinct parties and sent them out else where? To settle this I have first to know at what rate the surveyors with Maj. R. S. Neighbors (head surveyor) are running. It is a work which must be performed, and I assigned it to you, believing that you would see it done at all hazard. If Major N. refuses you a guard upon any grounds, and you deem it necessary for your protection to have one, then hire some one or more to accompany you; do it at the cheapest rate, but do it, and in that case they would be under your own control, neither needing any protection or direction from the Major, but before hiring any one you must apply to the Major, and only upon his refusal will you be authorized to employ others, and to save future difficulty I wish you to ask in writing so that your request may not be mistaken. He is specially directed to protect you when examining the country, and will I should suppose promptly do it when required—at any rate his refusal or inability will justify you in protecting yourself.

"You can have no doubt of the very high opinion which I entertain of your abilities & perseverance, as well as of unbounded confidence I have in you, and constant disposition to serve you, but you must recollect that in carrying on things there I have a complexity of interests to study, and not only incurring a great expense but that I am liable to the Company for the success of the whole enterprise, I am responsible for you all, not one out there but are of my choice for the work I have assigned them, and must answer to the co. for their actions. Now if I cannot keep your interests separate, the whole affair must blow up, and to keep peace and quietness in everything I re-

ly in a great measure upon you. You must keep cool, let others do as they please, you do your duties, and if you need anything get it, if others go astray or fail, talk mildly to them about it, and if not rectified and likely to injure the Company inform me. I conceive it to be your express duty to keep everything to right, to the utmost of your ability, not to kill your self or suffer, and to keep me advised plainly and fearlessly of everything done out there by every one. Let nothing be hid from me, speak out plainly, so that I may at once apply the remedy, at the same time try to keep all in harmony and at work, and rather bear many evils if the surveying goes on fast & correct, that create the least difficulty, recollect the object of the Company is to get their lands surveyed. Let all your efforts be applied to this, make yourself safe & easy, and go ahead with that single thing in your eye.

"I would advise you to have obtained the assistance of Mr. Whitely but I am not justified at present in doing so especially at the wages he asks of me. If the surveys progress fast and all goes on well I may hereafter send for him, but of this will advise you as to the Doctor say to him that at your earnest desire and with his own consent I appointed him Commissary contrary to my first intention, and that he must stick to it, until some one he knows is properly qualified takes the place, one that will protect the interests of the Co. and not squander the provisions meanwhile tell him to let everyone wait on themselves and carry their own messages. Let him do only such things, as I have directed in his instructions, and tell him, that he must keep cool and on no account whatever have a break up with any one until he knows he is justified in it and can clear himself of any blame, and that above all things peace & harmony throughout the party is our primary interest.

I trust that Olliver has adjusted all things to your satisfaction, and if he has not I will do it when he returns. Tell then hold on—grin & bear it. It is difficult situations which draw out a man and show his abilities. You are set to guard our interests let no trifling things annoy or stop you, but carry out your views so far as yourself is concerned—coolly, calmly, and resolutely, and you will be well rewarded by the Co. you may rest assured.

"Tell the Doc. I call upon him as a friend to stand to his post—and not flinch let who will strike.

ON TEXAS FARMS
Minnie Fisher Cunningham
Service Editor

Farms and ranches alongside of Texas highways will keynote Centennial visitors' impressions of the State.

The Centennial Farm and Home Demonstration Contest announced by the Extension Service is an effort to enroll every family living on a Texas highway in one great big reception committee to create a "smiling countryside" welcoming visitors to day birthday party.

Response to the announcement of the contest has been inspiring. Dallas News representatives met it when they went out to raise \$2500 for prize money for the contest. Commercial firms gave generously to stimulate enrollment in the state-wide movement to improve the homes and farms and ranches by which the State will be judged in 1936.

Newspapers all over the State have joined hands in cooperation with the News as representing the city where the principal Centennial event will be celebrated. Good editorials and generous inches of space are being given to promote the movement. Radio announcers on commercial programs are telling about it.

The Sister State of Oklahoma plans to "pretty up" the highways leading into Texas.

Extension Service agents aided

by the men and women and boys and girls who have worked with them heretofore are helping Texans on the highways to make plans for improvements based on Extension Service standards for country homes of comfort and beauty.

Everybody wants the contest to be a success because Texas will be host to the Nation in 1936. Texas pride is involved. Texas pride is our pride. The nation's opinion of the homes and farms and ranches of Texas matters to every Texan. So enrollment will not represent alone a desire to win one of the big prizes but will be a measure of Texans' love for their State.

Egg Stamp and Pad \$1.25
News office.

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Never before has the variety of acceptable waves been so wide, and never before have I been able to offer such quality at such low prices.

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Croquignole or Spirio
All Work Guaranteed

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A Few Cedar Sealed Bags still on hand—Did you get yours
Protect Your Clothes From Moths
Specialize in Dry Cleaning

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Screen Against Flies

Fly time is here—Guard your health and comfort with good screens.

Higginbotham-Bartlett Company

Business and Professional Directory

COLORADO

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AGENT
INSURE NOW
Better Be Safe
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INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS

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Efficient, Courteous Service
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'Keep Your Money At Home'
MITCHELL COUNTY NEWS

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Mitchell County's Oldest
Jeweler and Optometrist
Quality Watch Repairs

And
Correctly Fitted Glasses
At prices you can afford to pay.

Visit our store when in
COLORADO

Fryers Wanted

We want to trade a year's subscription to
THE MITCHELL COUNTY NEWS
FOR FRYING SIZE CHICKENS

The Price of The News is \$1.00 a Year

We will trade for fryers on new or renewal subscriptions and pay above market price for them.

JULY 18 1935

THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne
© Western Newspaper Union



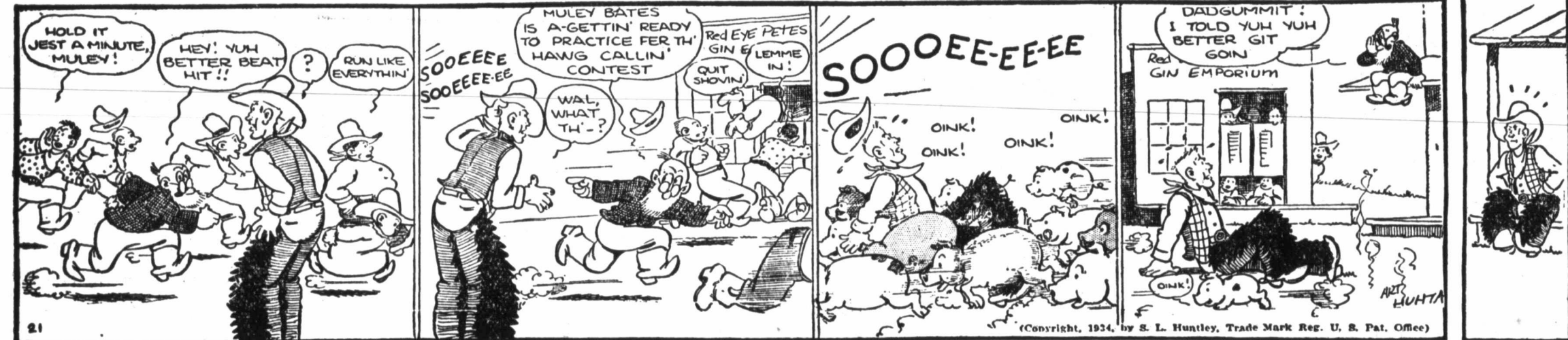
FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin
© Western Newspaper Union



MESCAL IKE

By S. L. HUNTLEY



SMATTER POP—But Call Him At The Old Address Tonight

By C. M. PAYNE



"REG'LAR FELLERS"

Bedtime Trouble



Our Pet Peeve

By M. G. KETTNER



THE WORLD AT ITS WORST

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



BIDS DEFIANCE TO HOT WEATHER

PATTERN 2319



The hot weather brings us to the problem every woman of generous proportions must cope with—how to keep cool and fresh looking on those wilting days? Well—Looking Cool goes a long way, and pattern 2319, with its loose, easy cape sleeve, soft treated waistline gives you a mighty cool outlook on life. And very flattering, too, are the graceful folds of the cape that does wonders to equalize proportions. The darts over the bust and at the waistline cleverly contrive to avoid a too-fitted look at the strategic points. Pick a summery printed voile or other sheer.

Pattern 2319 is available in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 3 3/4 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 West Seventeenth street, New York.

SMILES

MEATY PROBLEM

Customer—What kind of meat have you today.
Butcher—Mutton and venison.
Customer—Is your mutton dear?
Butcher—No, the mutton is sheep. The venison is deer.

Exaggerated Statement

"My great-grandfather could have bought this whole township for a song," remarked the man from town. "I've heard them stories," replied Farmer Cornsossel. "If they was all true there wouldn't be anybody ownin' real estate except musicians."

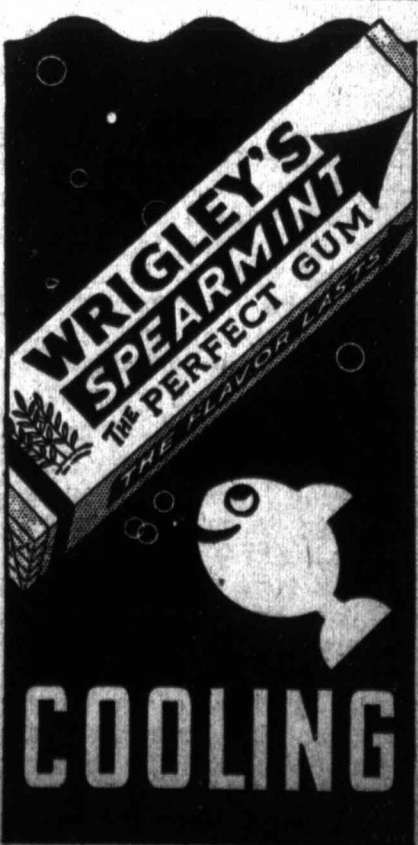
Limit in Selfishness

Ethel—He seems a bit selfish.
Jack—Oh, he's frightfully so. Why, on our regular fall hunting trips, he always shoots somebody else's guide by mistake for a deer, instead of his own.

Safety First

Fireman—Jump into the blanket.
Man—No, you might drop it. Put it on the ground first.—Pearson's Weekly.

WNU—L 29—35



IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY School Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago,
© Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for July 21

DAVID

LESSON TEXT—1 Samuel 26:12-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others.—Philippians 2:4.
PRIMARY TOPIC—David and the Sleeping King.
JUNIOR TOPIC—David and the Sleeping King.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—David the Great-Hearted.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—A Generous Attitude Toward Others.

David is one of the most prominent of Bible characters. His many-sided life and his close association with Christ give him a place of importance second to none in all the Bible. It is in this light that this great character should be viewed, and not merely as "David (The Great-Hearted)."

I. His Birth and Youth (1 Sam. 16:17-15, 34).

Bethlehem was the place of his birth, as well as that of his greater Son (Matt. 2:46). He was the youngest of Jesse's eight sons. His young manhood was spent as a shepherd. This was the first period of his schooling and preparation for life. From the brief descriptive word we learn that in his personal appearance he had auburn hair, fair eyes and a beautiful countenance (16:12). His life as a shepherd was attended with real hazards (17:34-37).

II. His Anointing (1 Sam. 16:6-13).

God had revealed to Samuel that one of Jesse's sons was to be the new king. In determination of the divine choice, Jesse's sons passed before Samuel in order, beginning with Eliab, the oldest. Eliab was rejected in spite of his favorable physical qualifications. His inner condition as seen by God disqualified him. All glorying in the flesh must be set aside in the choice of a man for a place in God's program. David was chosen because of his fidelity as a shepherd boy. When the anointing oil was being applied, the Spirit of the Lord came upon him. David's attractiveness as a young man, and his unusual gifts were all to no avail without the Spirit.

III. David's Life at the Royal Court.

1. As a harpist and armorbearer to Saul (1 Sam. 16:19-23). He was brought to play his harp before Saul in order that the evil spirit might be allayed.

2. His triumph over Goliath. For some reason David returned to look after his father's sheep. On being sent on an errand to his brethren in the camp, he saw the Philistine giant, Goliath, defying God and the army of Israel. He volunteered to fight, skillfully slung the stone which felled the giant, and with Goliath's own sword cut off his head.

3. Won the friendship of Jonathan. This friendship has been immortalized in the world's thought. It was unique in that it occurred between two men of rival worldly interest. Jonathan was the crown prince, heir to the throne. David was heir to the throne according to divine purpose. Knowing this, Jonathan waived his rights.

IV. David's Life as an Outlaw (1 Sam. 21:10-31:13).

Though God anointed him king, David wandered for years as an outlaw to escape the murderous frenzy of Saul. During this time he did some foolish things, but he also learned many things in this bitter school which better fitted him to be a king, statesman, and poet, leaving to the world a rich heritage.

V. God's Royal Covenant (II Sam. 7:8-16).

On the ground of the setting forth of this covenant, he is the legal heir to the kingdom. Jesus Christ shall one day occupy the throne of his father David (Luke 1:31-33).

VI. David's Reign as King.

1. Made king of Judah at Hebron (II Sam. 2:4-5:3). A long war was waged between the house of David and that of Saul.

2. King over all Israel (II Sam. 5:4).

The elders of Israel at last invited him to be king over all Israel according to the purpose of God as expressed by Samuel when he anointed him king.

VII. David's Sins and Failures.

1. Refuge among the enemies of Israel (I Sam. 21, 30). This was a disgraceful act. Being the chosen and anointed of God, he should have trusted God to defend him against the fury of Saul.

2. Plurality of wives. He established a harem after the order of the heathen monarchs.

3. Crime as to Bath-sheba and Uriah (II Sam. 11, 12). Ammon's sin, the rebellions of Absalom and Sheba, and Absalom's attempt to seize the throne were the inevitable fruits of his polygamous life.

4. Numbering the people (II Sam. 26).

Religion

Religion, like morals and physics has first truths which are incapable of being derived from anything more certain, than themselves—which the human mind, at a particular point of its development, invariably recognizes, and the intuition of which is a direct result of its highest activities.—James Martineau.

Shining Qualities

Many individuals have, like uncut diamonds, shining qualities beneath a rough exterior.—Juvenal.

Novelty's the Word for Swim Suits

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



and shakes out and dries, moisture injuring its appearance not in the least. See the velvet suit pictured in the center of the group.

Knits will prove grand choices.

While there is nothing new in the idea of the bathing suit which is knitted yet there is everything new in knitted effects as brought out this season. Their chief claim to novelty is in the daring and bizarre colorings and patterned effects instead of plain solid tones. The new print or jacquard knits are so spectacular that they easily add as much color to the beach panorama as do the gaily striped parasols and deck chairs.

The style tide in knitted suits is running strongly to the mailot, or skitless swim suit, because it permits the greatest freedom of action and exposes a maximum of skin surface to healthful sun rays. Mailots are also most flattering to fine figures, which is another argument in their favor. A smart version of the mailot, in a jacquard knit with a deep U-back, halter neck and the fitted uplift (characteristic of the majority of 1935 suits) is shown to the right in the illustration. Huge bubble dots, alternating outline and solid, contribute splashes of striking color to its patterning. Among the beguiling combinations are white dots on a skipper blue ground, sulphur yellow on brown, rouge on glory blue and white on tropic green.

Many fashionwise water-fans will do their swimming and sunbaking in skitless or skitied, if you so prefer, one-piece suits which have backs formed by adjustable straps drawn together at the back in a ring or some other ingenious and attractive device surrounding the waist as a self belt, carelessly tied at the front to give the smart and casual touch.

© Western Newspaper Union.

BEACH TOWEL WRAP

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Immense bath towels with fantastic designs, fish, lobsters, and palm trees being their decorative motifs done in eye-appealing colors are being used at leading summer resorts as rugs and beach wraps. The picture shows how smartly and artfully they wrap themselves about scanty bathing suits. Measuring 38 by 72 inches as they do, these enormous bath-and-beach towels serve as ample rugs on sandy shores, lending color and tone to the scene.

NEWEST STYLES IN OUTFITS FOR BEACH

From tailored severity to lazy laziness, the newest beach clothes range, with in-between numbers of quaint pastoral quality and daring modern themes.

There's a gay nineties air about a swim suit of polka-dotted red luster woolen with white ruffles around the top and bottom, and forming the shoulder straps, which cross in the back.

Then there is the English schoolboy outfit, so popular with beach lollers this season, which usually consists of tailor shorts and shirt of navy or polka-dotted twill, a matching ascot and a tailored white pique or linen jacket.

The Bavarian note is with us, too, in pastoral beach frocks of flowered glazed chintz, with lace bodices and sometimes even milkmaid aprons.

There is the Tyrolean trend, in gay chintz shirts and skirt-length slacks, with suspenders and gay belts. You wear these with a plumed Alpine hat.

Summer Prints Are Using

Flowers as Big as Plates

Prints splashed with the biggest figures Paris has ever used—flowers the size of a large dinner plate—are next on the summer style scene.

Black or white crepes printed with huge plate-sized yellow and green sunflowers fashion slender gowns whose hemlines and trains are encircled by diagonal flounces. Their tops are sometimes without shoulder straps, leaving shoulders and back bare, the décolleté often rimmed by a big ruche of the flowers cut from the material and strung with loops of horsehair ribbon. More prints, this time patterned in saucer-sized tulips, fashion other gowns cut along similar lines.

Gaudy Ornaments

Ornaments for afternoon and evening wear are gaudy and often introduce a contrasting color. Quaint jeweled belts are daring and sometimes have bracelets or other ornaments to match.

CLIFF DWELLERS OF PAST AGES

Apartment Living Traced Back to 85 B. C.

How many of us have the impression that apartment dwelling is comparatively modern?

No doubt a good many of us. However, surprising as it may seem, apartment dwelling dates back to about 85 B. C., according to official records.

How much further no one can answer, but an exhaustive research by the writer reveals that in 85 B. C. an entire apartment city was built high up in the Andes, a place called Machu Picchu, Peru.

The entire city was built about 7,000 feet above sea level, on a precipice leading up from the Grand canyon of the Urubamba. It was supposed to have been constructed to promote safety. These apartments were built of white granite and divided into one and two rooms per family, with one window and door in each building. This was quite the mode of living in that day.

We also find a troglodyte village in southern Tunisia, with apartment houses built of mud dauber, each apartment being separate from the others and consisting of one room, one door and no windows.

Crude, treacherous stairs, worn by much use, led to the doors from the outside. The life of these inhabitants was much like that of the Pueblo Indians of America and was another instance of apartment dwelling of that period.

We find in the Twelfth century in Kandy, Ceylon, a type of apartment better known today as the homes of the original cliff dwellers. These cliffs were built in the form of individual apartments, one above the other and served as a refuge for the Ceylonese against the invading Malays.

The Ceylonese monarch of that age was so much impressed by the apartment, or cliff dwellers, that he ap-

pointed priests to take charge of them, and dedicated lands for their support. That was probably the origin of our present superintendent or resident manager of apartment houses.

Coming to the North American continent, we find at Mesa Verde, Colo., a large community apartment, known as "The Cliff Palace," tucked away under an overhanging rock, which afforded protection in the form of a roof.

Entrance was made from the top of the apartment, by a crude ladder, and the individual apartments were built in tiers, rising a few feet per apartment. This is still a famous relic of ancient Indian civilization in southwest Colorado.

What was probably the first example of set-back architecture was discovered at Taos Pueblo, New Mexico, where a large Indian communal house was discovered and housed about 230 Indian families. This house was inhabited by Pueblo Indians and was built of stone and sometimes mud. This communal house was often the subject for artists.—Raymond R. Keane, in the Philadelphia Record.

FRECKLES DISAPPEAR

IN 5 TO 10 DAYS



WONDER CREAM WIPES AWAY BLACKHEADS—DULL, DINGY SKIN

All you do is this: (1) At bedtime spread a thin film of NADINOLA cream over your face—no massaging, no rubbing. (2) Leave on while you sleep. (3) Watch daily improvement—usually in 5 to 10 days you will see a marvelous transformation. Freckles, blackheads disappear; dull, coarsened skin becomes creamy white, satin-smooth, lovely! Fine results positively guaranteed with NADINOLA—tested and trusted for nearly two generations. At all toilet counters, only 50c. Or write NADINOLA, Box 41, Paris, Tenn.

Then It's Different

Civilized people occasionally like to live as savages do until it is time to get a haircut.

MOSQUITOES inject Poison

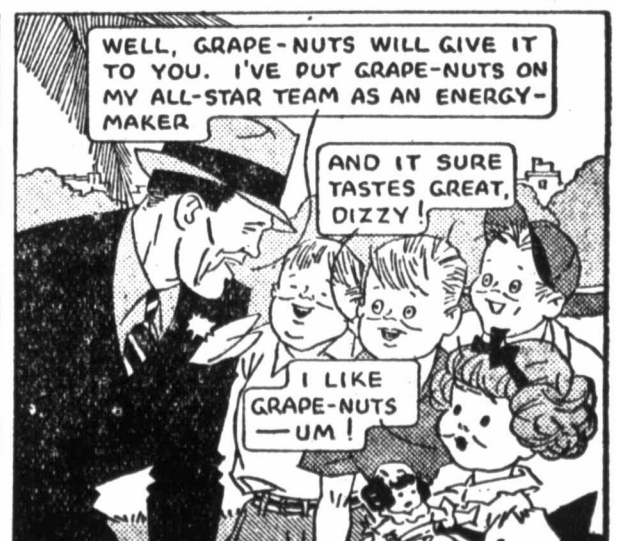
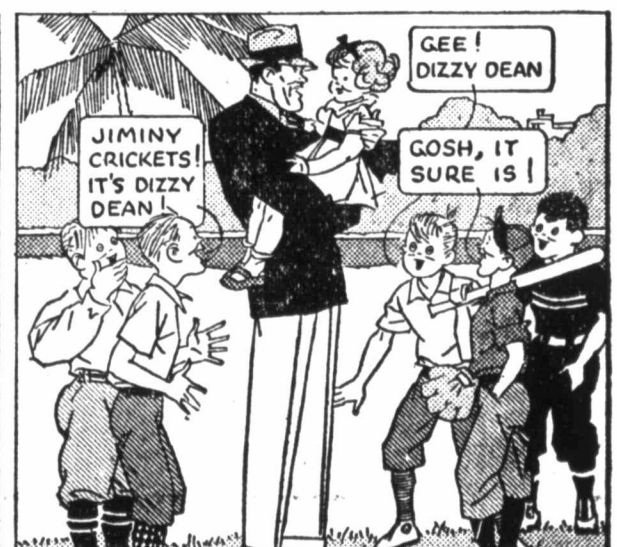
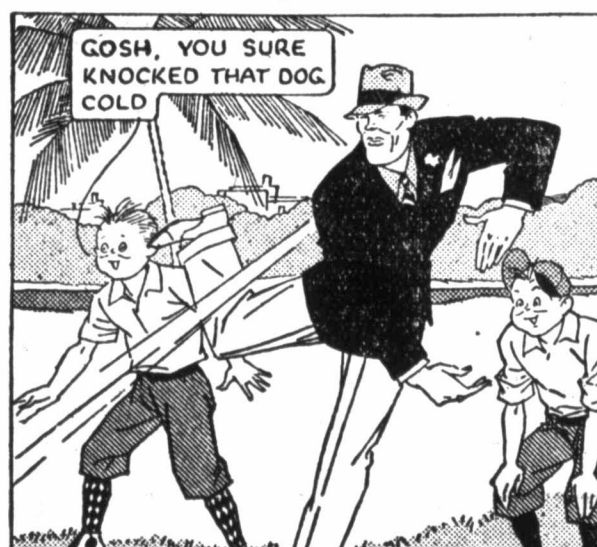
Mosquitoes live on human blood. Before she can draw your blood, however, the mosquito must first thin it by injecting a poison. Thus mosquitoes annoy—are dangerous, spread serious disease epidemics. Don't take chances. Kill mosquitoes, flies, spiders with FLY-TOX—proved best by 10,000 tests. Accept no substitutes... demand

FLY-TOX

ADVERTISING

is as essential to business as is rain to growing crops. It is the keystone in the arch of successful merchandising. Let us show you how to apply it to your business.

DIZZY DEAN pours one in!



Boys! Girls! Get Valuable Prizes Free!

Join the Dizzy Dean Winners... wear the Membership Pin... get Dizzy's Autographed Portrait!

Send top from one 12-oz. yellow-and-blue Grape-Nuts package, with your name and address, to Grape-Nuts, Battle Creek, Mich., for membership pin and copy of club manual showing 37 nifty free prizes. And to have lots of energy, start eating Grape-Nuts right away. It has a winning flavor all its own. Economical, too, for two tablespoons, with milk or cream, provide more varied nourishment than many a heavy meal. (Offer expires Dec. 31, 1935. Not good in Canada.)



A product of General Foods.

LOCALS

Carl Pool and H. D. Lee's wash pants, \$1.95 values \$1.49. Fred B. Ison Dry Goods.

W. P. Mayes believes in beautifying around his place of business. He has some of the most beautiful flowers in town. They help the looks of the surroundings and W. P. says they are no more trouble to work than cockleburs, and they look lots better.

J. C. Meek attended court at Palo Pinto Monday and also visited his brother and sister at Fort Worth Tuesday.

PHONOGRAPH
\$100.00 Victor Console Phonograph and 40 records for \$17.00 easy terms. Loraine Furniture Co.

Mrs. J. C. Meek and children are visiting her mother in Kaufman County this week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Hamilton and daughter of Lamesa spent Sunday here with Mr. and Mrs. Wade Preston and Mr. and Mrs. William Martin.

H. Ohlenbusch and family left Wednesday for Goldthwaite, Texas, where they will make their home in the future on a ranch which Mr. Ohlenbusch purchased several months ago. They will build a new rock home on the ranch as soon as they get settled. Ohlenbusch and family have been living here for many years and have many friends who are sorry to see them leave.

Betty Lee Frocks drastically reduced. \$1.95 and \$2.95 values \$1.49 and \$1.98. Fred B. Ison Dry Goods.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tartt spent Saturday night and Sunday in Sweetwater visiting their daughter and family.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Tartt and family spent Saturday night and Sunday in Abilene with Wayne Tartt and family.

Classified Ads

271 acres in Eastland County on the Leon River, 2 sets improvements, 65 acres in cultivation. An ideal stock farm. Close to market. Will trade for farm here or sell at a bargain. See J. A. Crosby.

Typewriter ribbons, a new tock at The News Office.

For Trade—One new brick building and three residences in Lorraine for a farm. See J. A. Crosby.

MAN WANTED for Rawleigh Route of 800 families. Good profits for hustler. We train and help you. Write today. Rawleigh Co., Dept. TXG-456-SA2, Memphis, Tenn. 9-3p

Wanted—The return of our hack saw and frame. Higginbotham-Bartlett Co.

Lost—Bunch of keys on copper wire ring. Finder please return to Jeff Parker for reward. 1te

FURNITURE

8 piece heavy oak dining room suite \$16.50, easy terms. Loraine Furniture Co.

Mrs. R. B. Cope and daughter, Mary Frances, returned home Saturday from Denton where they spent six weeks in school.

Ladies' White Shoes drastically reduced. Your choice \$3.95 and \$2.95 values \$2.39. Fred B. Ison Dry Goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Derryberry and daughter, Fredda, returned home Saturday from an extended visit in Oklahoma and other parts of the country.

J. W. King and family spent Sunday afternoon with relatives in the Mesquite community.

NATIONAL COOKERS

18 quart size \$9.95. Loraine Furniture Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Williams and son Gene are spending the week in Abilene. They will leave the latter part of the week for Lubbock where Mr. Williams will spend the next six weeks in school.

Mrs. I. J. Pierce spent the week end in Colorado with her son I. J. Pierce Jr., and family.

Miss Eva Laura Hall of Lubbock is visiting friends in Lorraine this week.

J. T. Nelson and Frank Crownover made a business trip to Plainview last Friday.

COLEMAN IRONS

New Quick—lite Coleman Iron now \$5.95. \$2.00 cash, 50 cents a week. Loraine Furniture Co.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Thompson were in Colorado Sunday to visit their son, Bill Thompson, who is in the Root Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Matthews of Roscoe were visitors in Lorraine Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pratt, Mrs. Woodrow Pratt and little son, and Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Wilson and son of Roscoe visited relatives in Abilene Sunday.

Mrs. Montie Page and children are visiting Mrs. Page's sister, Mrs. G. K. Baker, this week.

HOUSEHOLD PAINT

We have all colors 15 and 25 cents. Loraine Furniture Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Crownover and little daughter returned to their home in Crane Sunday after spending a few days here visiting relatives.

Miss Ruby Faye Hoek left Tuesday for Alpine where she will spend the next six weeks in school.

J. W. Hammett of Dickens County was in Lorraine Tuesday visiting friends.

Carrol and Martha Jo Reese of Albany are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Towell.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Callahan of Canton, Texas came in Thursday morning to spend several days with their son A. Callahan and family.

Trade At Your Red & White Store

Extra Specials

For Friday and Saturday July 19th, 20th



Don't risk health! Use Crisco—the digestible shortening

3 lb

Can

59c



ASK OUR CLERKS FOR DETAILS THE SOAP OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

CAMAY SOAP 3 bars

15

No. 2 Cans

Tomatoes 3 cans

25c

Early Riser

COFFEE lb

17c

Fine Granulated 10 lb in paper bag

SUGAR 49c

Large Bars P & G

SOAP

4 for

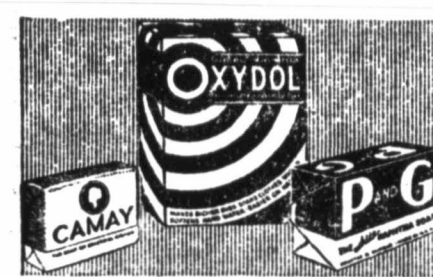
19c

Mackerel 3 for 25c

Small Cans Red & White

Milk 7 for

25c



OXYDOL Large Package

21c

Fancy Forequarter

STEAK 1lb

18c

Fancy Loin or T-Bone

STEAK lb

22c

Choice Beef

ROAST lb

18c

Full Cream

CHEESE lb

19c

WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES

H. E. THOMAS PHONE 198

GEORGE & NARRELL PHONE 11

Notice to the Public

I have opened a garage in the old blacksmith building west of the Loraine Gin and invite all of my old customers, as well as new ones, to give me an opportunity to figure on your car repairing as I am prepared to give you a cheaper price.

GENERAL REPAIRING AND NEW AND USED PARTS.

Cecil Dennis Garage

J. B. MAHON

Grocery & Market

Phone 50

COFFEE—All Star. Extra High Quality.

1 Pound Package 19c

3 Pound Package 55c

PRUNES—Gallon Can 33c

CAMAY SOAP—The Toilet Soap that Pleases 4 bars 25c

OLIVES—Large, Fancy Quart 43c

TOMATOES—No. 2 can 3 for 25c

VINEGAR—Gallon Bulk 25c

IN OUR MARKET

STEAK, Forequarter, lb 18c

CHEESE, Full Cream, lb 19c

ROAST lb 16c

CITY GRO. SPECIALS

TOMATOES, No. 1 can 5c
MACARONI, 3 for 13c
CREAM MEAL, 10lb 32c 20lb 57c
VANILLA WAFERS, Bulk lb 12c

FLOUR Mighty Good
48 lb \$1.59
24 lb 83c

SHORTENING

4 lb carton 52c
8 lb carton 99c



Don't risk health! Use Crisco—the digestible shortening

3 lbs 57c
6 lbs \$1.13

Large Size OXYDOL 21c

6 giant bars P&G 25c

CAMAY, 3 bars 14c

See Our Store For Additional Specials

DODGE & PLYMOUTH

Sales and Service

Trucks and Pickups

Good stock of used cars

WIMBERLEY MOTOR CO. COLORADO

High Quality Magnolia gas and oils. Get them at the sign of the flying Red Horse. Magnolia Stationette.

Jim Barkley has returned from Springville, Arizona, where he has been the past six months in a C. C. C. camp. Jim says he liked the camp fine and is going to reenlist.

Mrs. H. C. Ater of Post, Mr. Lee And Fuel Phone 108. J. C. and Mrs. L. H. Moore and Mrs. Meek.

Lela Smith of Southland visited in the home of Mrs. D. K. Nelson last weekend.

Mrs. Drew Givess left Monday for Denton where she will be in school during the next six weeks. Drew says he will be boss at his house for the next six weeks.

TRENCH MOUTH HEALED

Your friends dare not say so but your sore gums and foul breath don't make folks like you any better. LETO'S PYORRHEA REMEDY heals worst cases if used as directed. It is not a mouth wash or paste, and it is sold on a money back guarantee. Hutchins & Hall, Druggists.

BREEZY

Comfort

WITH AN

ELECTRIC FAN

Convenient Terms—

Your Electrical Dealer or

TEXAS ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY

A. L. McSPADEN, Manager