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The News Review Circulates in Three Counties—Hamilton, Erath and Bosque—45 Years of Service.

The Hico News Review

Hico Strives to Serve the Needs of the Dairymen, Poultrymen and Farmers of This Vast Community.

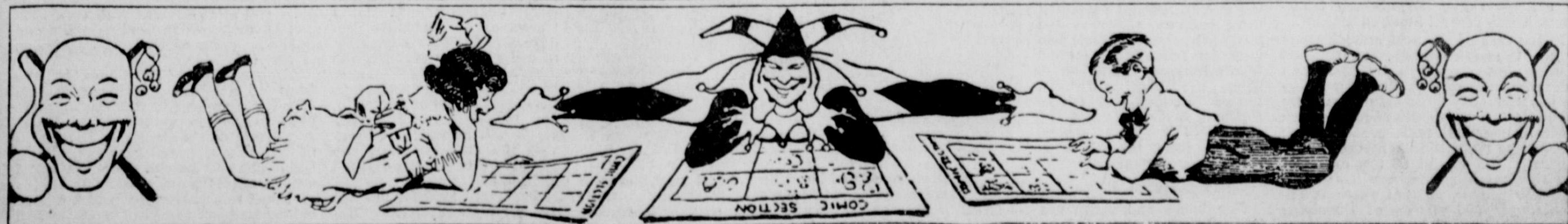
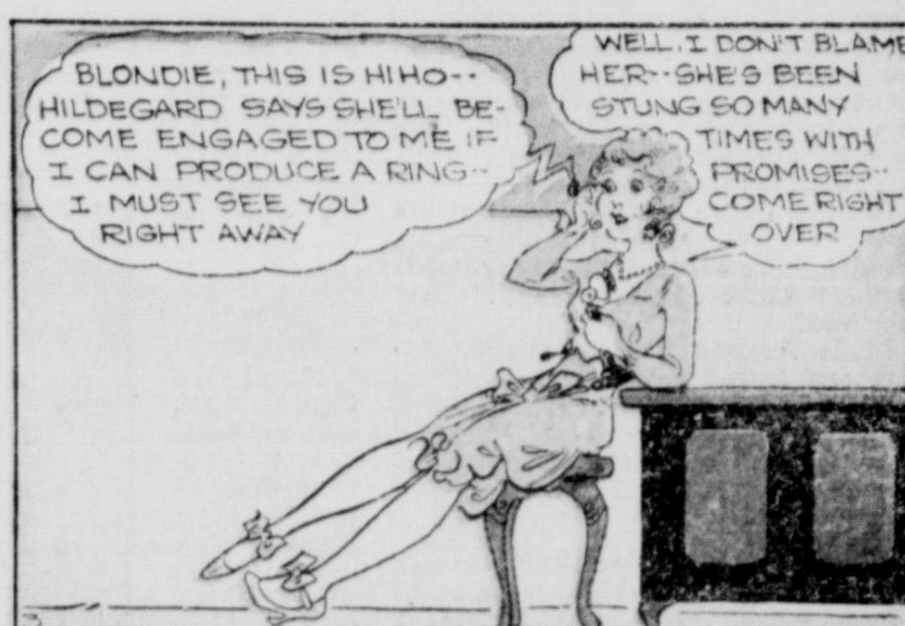
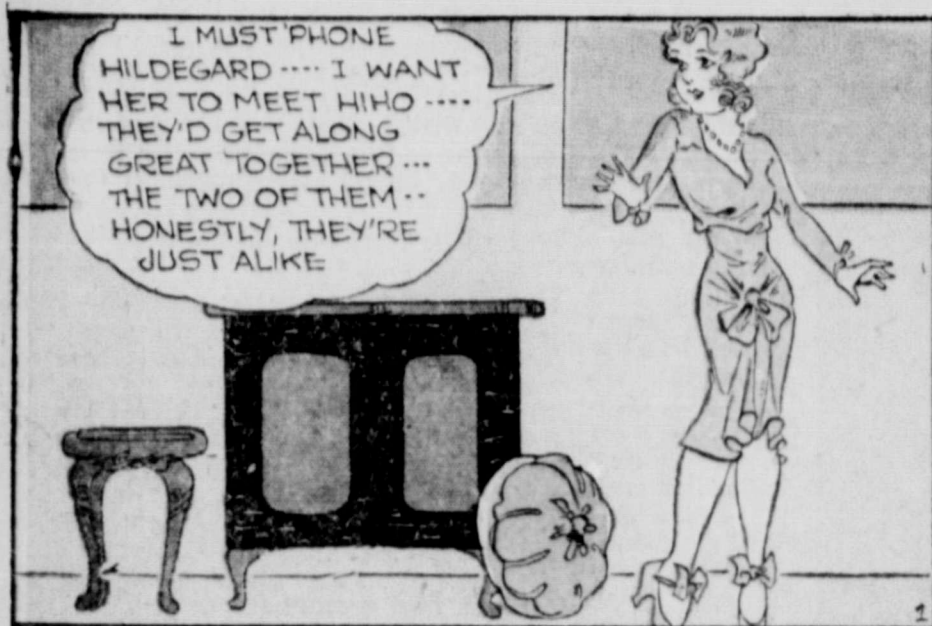
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The Alamo's Fall, by an Eye-Witness

By DAISY PHELPS RICHARDSON
Henderson, Texas.
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YEARS ago, when I was a young girl, an old Spaniard by the name of Enrique Esparza told me the story of his experience in the siege and fall of the Alamo at San Antonio, Texas. At that time he was only twelve years old. His story was so vivid and sincere that I have never forgotten it. Esparza was a man of unimpeachable integrity and a devout Christian.

This lad of twelve years was playing with other boys on what is now known as Main Plaza of San Antonio. The air was cool and sweet with the scent of blooming mesquite and other wild flowers, which grew profusely along the banks of the San Antonio river, for spring comes early to South Texas. The shouts and laughter of the boys were mingled with chiming bells in the San Fernando Cathedral tower.

But there were knots of people at the street corners, with tense, anxious faces, talking excitedly. "Santa Anna's coming! Santa Anna's coming!" they exclaimed.

Little Enrique Esparza stopped his play and looked anxiously toward the South. Yes, there was no doubt about it. Already he could see great spirals of dust rising in the distance, and could hear the rhythmic beat of thousands of horses' hoofs.

Friendly to Americans

Yet he did not feel afraid, for the Esparza family already had made plans to leave San Antonio that very night for East Texas. Enrique's father, Gregorio Esparza, was friendly to the Americans.

The other boys who had been playing with Enrique ran home frightened, but he remained on the streets, partly through curiosity and partly to gain more information. He did not have long to wait. In a few moments General Santa Anna, his staff, and a troop of calvary, galloped into the plaza with a great clatter and paused before the cathedral.

By now the sidewalks were deserted. Enrique, his face pale, drew back out of sight in one of the niches of the church. He realized that a battle was imminent, that only a handful of white men were in the Alamo to defend it and the cause of independence. The Texans had taken the city several months before from the Mexicans. Having become tired of the tyranny of Mexico, they wanted a government of their own.

Santa Anna proceeded to the north end of the plaza, dismounted, threw the reins to a lackey, and entered the Presidio, which he intended to use for his headquarters. This building had been occupied by the Texans, before them by the soldiers of Mexico, and still earlier by the soldiers of Spain. The Texans had left this structure and gone over to the Alamo, because the latter offered greater advantage for defense.

A Peaceful Home

Enrique suddenly felt that he had tarried too long. He hurried home to tell his parents of the enemies' arrival. The street on which Enrique lived was called Acquia at that time. It had been given that name on account of a ditch that ran

the entire length of the street. But it was not like the ditches we see at the present day which are usually filled with weeds, rubbish and stagnant water. This ditch was somewhat like the old Roman aqueducts—it was walled with brick and clear, cold water ran through it, fresh from San Pedro Springs. Along its banks grew caladiums, banana trees and ferns.

When Enrique reached home the family were eating a frugal supper by the light of a flickering candle, which accentuated the paleness of their faces. They had heard the bad tidings.

"Hurry, Enrique," said his father, "we must go to the Alamo for refuge."

"We are not going in the wagons tonight?" questioned Enrique, in a voice that trembled with disappointment.

"Too late, son," replied his father sorrowfully. "The wagons have not come. Besides, the town is surrounded by Santa Anna's pickets. William Smith and I are going to join the American cause."

Alamo Refugees

Enrique forced himself to swallow a few mouthfuls of food. His heart was heavy. As he glanced at each member of the family, his father, his mother, two young brothers, his baby sister, he wondered if this was the last time all of them would eat together. The meal over, they began to make preparations for departure. His mother put several articles of clothing in a bag. Enrique made a roll of blankets, his father busied himself putting food in a large basket.

"We may be there a day, or we may remain a month," said the father. "We must take all we can."

At last the candle was blown out and they found themselves on the doorstep. Enrique solemnly locked the door, handing the key to his mother. It was not far to the Alamo fort. They went along without speaking. On a happier night they would have enjoyed the walk and would have chatted merrily.

There were many other refugees, both Mexican and American families, at the Alamo. All openings had been closed tightly. The sentries had been called inside, with the exception of those on the roof of the church, which was protected by the convent walls. The Esparzas were admitted through a small window high up in the wall of the church. Enrique had to climb over a cannon when he got inside. There were several cannon in both the convent and the church.

"Son," said Enrique's father, "stay by your mother, brothers, and little sister. Terrible fighting is before us, and I must do my part."

"Let me help, father," cried Enrique eagerly. "I can shoot a gun, too."

Every Shot Must Count

"No, no, the supply of ammunition is short! We need experienced men for this work. Every shot must count."

The refugees had not been long in the Alamo when Santa Anna sent couriers, demanding the complete surrender of the fort. His answer was a cannon shot. Enrique's heart beat proudly, and he was sure of victory. But when the enemy sent a cannon ball rolling and crashing over the convent and the church, the thunder of it made Enrique quake with fear. He looked at his mother; she was pale, but calm. He helped her soothe the little children, who were beside themselves with

who desire to do so may go out of here."

When Bowie said this quite a number of refugees left. Colonel Bowie asked Enrique's father if he wished to go while the armistice was on.

"No, I will stay and die fighting," was the prompt reply.

Then his mother took his father's hand and said: "I will stay by your side with our children and die, too. They will surely kill us all."

Travis and Bowie took advantage of the truce to send messengers to the Texan army in East Texas, asking for reinforcements. William Smith was one of the men sent, but no help came from that quarter. However, seventeen men from Gonzales managed to get through Santa Anna's lines into the Alamo.

The Gallant Crockett

Travis was chief in command, but he depended more upon the judgment of

David Crockett and that gallant man's intrepidity than upon his own. The men idolized Crockett. He was tall, commanding with keen gray eyes that took in everything at a glance. He was everywhere, going to every exposed point and personally directed the firing. He had been a hunter and a famous Indian scout. The Mexicans called him Don Benito, probably because some of his characteristics were like those of Benito Juarez, the great Mexican patriot, who helped to free Mexico from the rule of Spain.

Colonel Bowie was brave and dauntless, too, but on account of illness, was not able to take an active part in the siege. Prone upon his cot, he was unable to see much that was going on about him, and the others were too engrossed to stop and tell him. When Travis drew the fatal line with his sword and, in solemn tones, asked every man who was willing to fight to the last to step across it, Colonel Bowie requested those around him to carry him over the line.

Walls Began to Give Way

After the three days truce the battle raged more fiercely. Gradually the outer Alamo walls began to give way. Enrique trembled when the first breach was made. Did it mean that the end was not far off? A guard was instantly put beside the breach. Several boys older than Enrique were given guns, because so many men had been killed that there were not enough left to man all the

guns. They did not permit Enrique to have a gun on account of his slightness of build. How he envied the other boys!

No one dared to rest after the outer walls began to give way. Oh, how weary the soldiers were! Their faces, covered with gunpowder, were hollow and worn from long strain and loss of sleep. The great cannon balls tore holes in the walls; breech after breech was made. Toward the end the men became so exhausted that they would sometimes fall asleep on guard.

The fire from the Mexican side began to slacken and finally ceased. The enemy was lying quietly before camp fires, seemingly asleep, but this was only pretense—a lull before the storm. All was quiet within the Alamo. Enrique had fallen into a deep slumber, but he was awakened by a din which came suddenly and with a great roar. Cannon boomed, shot crashed through doors and windows, bigger gaps appeared in the walls.

Bugle Note Sounds the Charge

A bugle note had sounded the charge and the Mexicans began mounting the walls and pouring through the breaches. The defenders of the Alamo fired in volleys, striking right and left with their guns. The Texans, in this final, desperate struggle, seemed to be endowed with superhuman strength. They grappled with the foe in the darkness and fought with a courage born of despair. Santa Anna's men paid dearly for their victory. Many of them were mere minions who were forced to fight, while the Texans, on the other hand, battled for a heroic cause.

By Enrique's side was an American boy, his own age, but larger. He, like Enrique, had been rudely awakened. As the Mexicans rushed upon him he arose and met them calmly—his blanket, on which he had been sleeping, across his shoulder. They slew him where he stood. Enrique's father was soon killed. His mother, her baby in her arms, knelt beside the father's body. Enrique and his brothers sat beside her.

Meant Life or Death

A Mexican officer advanced upon them in the darkness. He faltered when he saw a Mexican woman. She closed her eyes and clasped her baby to her breast, expecting to be killed with her children. This brief hesitation displayed by the officer seemed like years to Enrique. Did it mean life or death? The officer gave an order to one of his men. The order meant life! The Esparza family was taken to another part of the building, where they were safe from the fire of guns. Other women and children were there also.

The last time Enrique saw his father's face was when one of the Mexican soldiers flashed a lantern on him as he lay beside his cannon, surrounded by the foes he had slain.

In the gray dawn of early morning Enrique, his brothers, sisters and mother, were permitted to leave the Alamo fort. Sorrowfully they trudged along with bowed heads and entered their little adobe home, which would never seem the same again, for husband and father was gone forever. At Austin, the Capitol of Texas, his name, Gregorio Esparza, is carved on the monument erected to the heroes who gave their lives in defense of the Alamo.



"After a three days' truce the battle raged more fiercely"

fright, and screaming. His father had already been assigned to a cannon.

The battle raged all night. Enrique heard the cheers of the Alamo gunners answered by the jeers of Santa Anna's men. They fought day after day. Enrique did not try to count the days. They were filled with terror and the nights were even more dreadful. He was always busy; he helped his mother with the children; he carried water to the wounded, and ministered to them. Sometimes he waited on Colonel Bowie, a gallant soldier, who was sick of a wasting fever.

The Truce

One morning as Enrique was standing near Colonel Bowie's cot, he heard the colonel call to the refugees about him and say: "All of you who desire to leave here may go in safety. Santa Anna has just sent a message to Travis saying there will be a truce of three days to give us time to deliberate on surrendering. During these three days all

What Becomes of a 1000-lb. Steer at Stockyards

By W. N. BEARD
715 Jones Street, Fort Worth, Texas.
(Copyright, 1932, by the Home Color Print Co.)

WHEN the average farmer ships a thousand-pound steer to the stock yards, if he gives it any thought, his idea may be that he has sent practically one thousand pounds of meat to the butcher shop. A little study, however, will show that there is a vast difference between a thousand-pound steer and a thousand pounds of meat. As a matter of fact, it takes almost two thousand-pound steers to produce a thousand pounds of meat.

A recent visit of the writer to the plant of Swift & Company, in Chicago, brought out some interesting facts.

The packing business, unlike most manufacturing businesses, does not buy raw products and build them into a finished article. Rather, it buys the finished article—a live animal—and transforms it into several hundred articles.

In the case of the beef animal, when he goes to market and becomes finished packing house product, he thereupon enters into not only the packing industry but into many other industries. Only about 55 per cent, or 550 pounds, of the thousand-pound steer is beef and the rest of him becomes hide and other by-products. The weight of the hide and the finished by-products will not exceed 150 pounds, so that there is approximately 300 pounds of shrinkage and waste to the average thousand-pound steer.

By-Products of Hide and Hair

We all know what becomes of the beef, but suppose that we see what be-

comes of the hide and by-products.

The cured hide is sold by the packing company, to be manufactured by some other concern into leather. After it is tanned, it becomes sole and upper leather and is made into harness, saddlery, belting and similar uses.

The tall hair is used for upholstery, curled hair and brushes. Body hair goes into felting and plaster retardant, and the fine hair from the ears is made into artists' brushes.

Glue is made from hide trimmings, pith from the horns, dew claws, sinews and bones.

Oleo fats are made into oleo, oil, cremol, oleo stearine, and tallow. The residue becomes tankage for animal and poultry feeds. Inedible tallow fats are rendered into soap tallow, which goes into the manufacture of soap, and some becomes glycerine and leather dressing. Tallow also is rendered into tallow oil and tallow stearine, the tallow oil being used for lubricants, leather dressing and textile finishing. Cracklings, of course, go into meat scraps. Marrow from the bones is carefully conserved also.

By-Products of Bones and Horns

Jaw bones and skulls are rendered into tallow, tankage, raw bone meal and case hardening bone. The horns, after the extraction of the pith, are sometimes used in fertilizer but if of good quality are used for buttons, combs, knife handles, etc. Bones are made into

raw bone meal and poultry bone meal, and used in some instances for buttons, knife handles, etc., and produce also neatfoot oil, and from them is secured gelatine. Hoofs are used much as horns.

Blood has many uses, some of which are pharmaceutical. It is used also in producing a weather-proof glue and a textile sizing. Dried blood is used in the

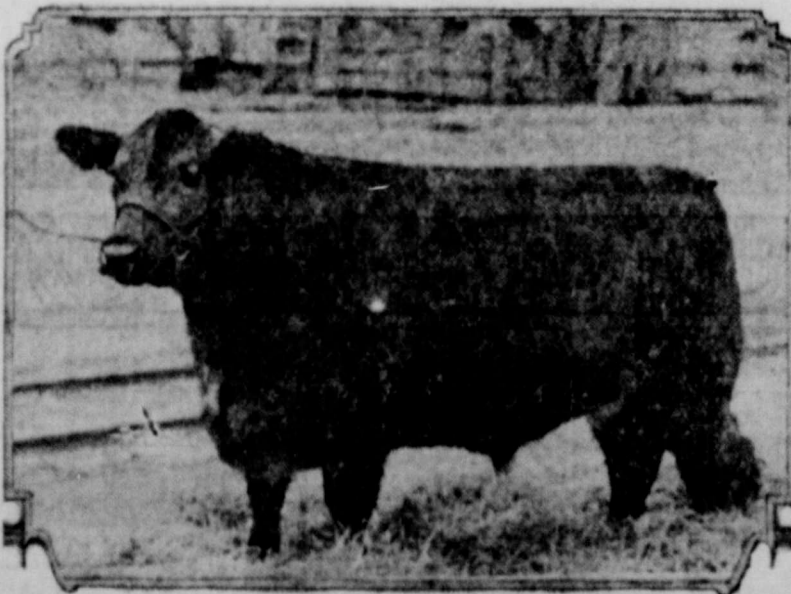
The glands are becoming increasingly important in pharmaceutical work. From the thyroid glands are produced remedies for goitre. The pancreas is used largely in the manufacture of insulin, a new and effective remedy for diabetes. The suprarenal glands produce an extract of great value in stopping excessive bleeding in surgical cases. New uses are constantly being found by which they benefit medicine.

Even the gall stones are saved and are sold to Orientalists, who use them in incense, as charms and medicine.

Health Value of Glands

While these glands play a highly important part in the health of the nation, the work of gathering them is arduous and the price received practically negligible. It takes thousands of glands to produce an appreciable quantity of a drug. For example, the adrenal glands from nearly 25,000 cattle are required to produce a pound of adrenalin, and 150,000 hogs and 60,000 cattle will be needed to provide the materials from the pancreases to produce a pound of pure, dry insulin.

The most important field for medical research has not been exhausted. Research workers in the leading universities the world over are constantly experimenting with the various glands and organs in an attempt to discover ways and means to prevent or cure disease. The almost simultaneous dis-



manufacture of blood flour, blood meal, animal feed, and as a plaster retardant. Casings become sausage, lard, and cheese containers and many are used for snuff containers, gold beaters, r'kins and sealing parchments.

Miscellaneous parts, such as heart, liver, sweetbreads, etc., are sold to the trade in various forms.

coveries of insulin for diabetes and liver feeding for anemia have greatly stimulated effort in that fascinating field, and many scientists believe and hope that the solution and cure for many serious diseases will ultimately be found there.

Thus, a beef steer is much more than meat. Even in the motion picture world a part of your beef animal may be used in producing the gelatine with which films are coated.

GYPNUM IN TEXAS

Texas ranks fourth among the States in the production of gypsum, with an annual output of about three and one-half million dollars in value. The great part of the gypsum goes into building materials, such as wall board, gypsum plaster and tile. Gypsum wall board's fire-resisting qualities and its usefulness in rapid construction makes it more and more popular with architects and builders. It is used as walls and floors by some of the great buildings of the State.

Gypsum is found in mines in the form of a white metallic rock. Its chemical components are calcium, sulphur and water. In the United States gypsum is mined chiefly in the States of New York, Iowa, Michigan, Texas, Ohio and Oklahoma. The principal commercial gypsum production region of Texas is a narrow strip of territory extending from the vicinity of Quanah to Sweetwater. There are also deposits in the Trans-Pecos and Gulf Coast regions. Producing enterprises are located in Hardeman, Fisher, Jones and Nolan counties in West Texas, and in Brooks county in extreme South Texas.

CURRENT COMMENT

By J. H. LOWRY

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Plant a Tree

IT'S time now to plant trees, and he who plants a tree is a public benefactor. Trees are being slaughtered in our land at a terrible rate, and there is danger that a few years hence our land will be a treeless plain. And oh, what a dire calamity that would be. No places for the birds to sing; no shade for the gentle kine; no soft, velvety leaves in the springtime to serve as patterns for the lacework traced by the sun on the ground or doorstep; no leaves of crimson and gold to tell of Autumn's advent and Winter's approach. Plant a tree and assist in the work of keeping our world beautiful, and in making it endurable for man, beast and feathered tribe. Keep in mind the words of the soldier-poet Joyce Kilmer, "No poem is lovely as a tree."

Television Next

Many of us poor but honest working-men can see our finish now. We had hoped that inventive genius would take a long rest and give us a chance to square up our bank accounts and catch up with our installment notes, but it won't. I still owe one note on our phonograph and several on our radio, but if given a chance I could pull out in eight or ten months. But the case is hopeless. Television is to be placed on the market soon, and when it is, no woman on Main Street will consent to talk over the phone to a person she can't see. So get the best terms from the television agent you can and then sign the installment notes cheerfully.

A New Championship

The dispatches tell us that Charles Mauldin is the champion wood-chopper of Iowa—that he won the championship by a splinter over another noted wielder of the axe. This, brethren, is the most comforting news-note printed in many a day. The long lane has turned and is leading us on to better things. Heretofore rivalry has been used exclusively to boost games, and championship honors have only been sought by ball players, golfers, swimmers, pugilists, wrestlers, dancers and tree-sitters. This caused the youth of the country who looked forward to wealth, fame and honor to put in most of their time practicing ball playing, dancing, swimming, tree-sitting, etc. Now that we are to have champion wood-choppers, wearing halos and reveling in wealth, the boys of the country will get busy with their axes, and it will be difficult for the old folks to keep them in pole wood to chop. If some good fellow will now establish lawn-mowing and weed-cutting championships, the world won't be long in reaching the millennium.

The Common Cold

We are told that ten thousand medical men are now devoting their energies to finding a cure for common colds. May the good Lord add grease to their elbows, stronger vision to their eyes, and quicken their minds. The common cold was perhaps the first malady to attack mankind. Mother Eve was very imprudent in going out without any clothes on in the heavy dews and became easy prey to the cold germs, which have been with us ever since. Not only has the common cold baffled all efforts of medical science to find a cure, but nobody has ever even found anything that will make the possessor of a cold feel or act like a lady or gentleman. If the medical men can't find a cure for the cold, let us hope that they will at least find something that will make the victim of a cold sick enough to go to bed and stay there until he or she quits sneezing, coughing, spitting and telling the world what an awful cold he or she has.

Gardening Time Approaches

Great is man's faith when the sap begins to rise and the birds begin to sing. Had one listened to the talk of men last August, he would have sworn that gardening was an abandoned industry in this country. At that time men were standing over parched tomato and bean vines taking lessons in economy. They were counting the cost of garden seed and fertilizer and labor, and estimating the value of the few scrawny vegetables produced. The cost of the garden so far exceeded the value of the yield thereof that the men swore they would garden no more forever. So disgusted were the gardeners that you could have purchased all the garden rakes and hoes at ten cents on the dollar. But these men are not economists now. They are men of faith; nature-lovers; poets. The southern zephyrs are bringing the breath of the magnolia and the jessamine, and the feathered songsters are warbling songs of faith and hope. Furthermore, the grocers have received their stocks of garden seeds, and the men who last August swore that they had permanently retired from gardening are now gazing intently and rapturously upon the big potatoes in the sacks and the pictures of the big red tomatoes, the big heads of cabbages and the long green cucumbers. In spite of their sad experiences of other years, they believe every word they read on the packages of seeds, and are confident they can grow vegetables just like the pictures on the seed packages. And they are looking for a colored man to spade up the garden plot. Cold pictures of profit and loss fade instantly before the pictures of big

tomatoes and cucumbers, and the urge of springtime.

Wouldn't Recognize It

This month, 181 years ago, James Madison was born. Mr. Madison was a very distinguished citizen from at least three viewpoints. He was distinguished because he was chosen the fourth President of the United States. He was distinguished because he was the husband of Dolly Madison. But he was distinguished before he was elected President and before he married the shrewd and attractive Dolly. He was one of the fathers of the Constitution. But I am confident that if James should come back to life and scan the noble document he and other patriots of old formulated, he would say, "No; you're no kid of mine."

The Last Deed

A man in a Southern city was passing a home that had just been destroyed by fire. He saw the occupants of the ruined home shivering in the cold and heard their cries of distress; and he made a liberal contribution to aid them in their time of need. This done, the man jumped into his auto and started to town, but a few blocks away his car collided with another and he was killed. Such things are liable to happen any time and are happening constantly. There is hardly a day without opportunity for doing good, and never a day that some life isn't snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye. It may be your time, or my time, next, and won't it be glorious if your last deed, or my last deed, is a deed that will bless some life and light some soul with a sunny smile? But won't it be awful if the last act is a cruel, mean or selfish one, and the last word a harsh, bitter one? An old uncle of mine died back in Tennessee while on his knees praying in an old Primitive Baptist church. A friend of mine died in East Texas a few years ago while in the pulpit preaching the gospel of Christ to dying men. I should like to bid farewell to the world as they, or as the man who was killed just after ministering to the stricken family. I know nothing of theology, but I am persuaded that "love is the golden key that unlocks the palace of eternity."

The Making and Unmaking of Anarchists

When a man leaves the tax collector's office he feels like an anarchist. If he had to visit the tax collector's office every day he would be an anarchist in less than three months, but happily he doesn't have to make more than two or three such visits during the year. And what wonderful things he sees, hears and experiences between visits. He sees the hyacinths, the pansies, the roses and the poinsettias, the rubied

hearts of the poppies, the blue of baby's eye, the golden glow of sunsets and the cherry lips of radiant maidens. He catches the breath of the magnolias and the jessamines, he inhales the aroma of the sorghum spluttering in the evaporator, and the country sausages and the country hams browning in the pan; and he experiences heaven right here on earth when the red-meat watermelon exhales its odors and exhibits its glories, and when baby, sweet-heart or wife grants him a kiss. With all these blessings surrounding us it would be foolish to blow up the world because of a few tax collectors.

Information Wanted

My first question is, what becomes of all the pins? The factories tell us that over two hundred million are made every day, but I hardly ever find a person with one he or she can spare. My next question is, what becomes of all the converts of revival meetings? According to reports of professional evangelists there are about a million converts in Texas every year, yet you can't find a town or community in the State that isn't full of sinners.

Farm Relief

I do not rank high as an economist, but I am fully persuaded that if the lights of prosperity ever again burn brightly in this section they will be lighted and fed by the farm and its products. Furthermore, I am just as sure as one can be sure of anything in this world that the "he it enacted" of Legislature or Congress will never do the work. The regularity of Old Beck's meanderings up and down the furrows, and the sanctified common-sense judgment of Farmer Jones are the forces that will finally steer the good Ship Agriculture into a safe port where the winds and waves of corporate greed and graft can't wreck her.

Capitalism

Russia is determined to destroy the "Capitalist System," and a few men in our own dear country are crying out against Capitalism and saying it must be sent to the discard. I don't believe it can be done, but if capitalism is ever destroyed the world won't be worth much after the destruction, and the sooner the devil drags it to his dismal den the better. Capitalism has been in the world ever since a cave man killed more game than he could eat and picked more berries than he could consume, and had a little time to look after making better tools, so he could work more effectively. Every man who makes a little more than he consumes, and cares for the surplus instead of wasting it, is a capitalist. His surplus goes into taxes, plows, factories, railroads, tractors, etc., which cause the

wheels of progress to turn. If no man produced more than he consumed, and there was no surplus, civilization would soon put out its lights and the world would die of dry rot.

The Ides of March

The Ides of March will soon be with us again. Beware! Great Julius Caesar was warned to beware this fateful time, but Julius wasn't of the beware kind. He had romped over all the neighboring countries, destroyed their cities and made their citizens prisoners, so when he was warned against the Ides of March, he told the warner to go preach to the cowards, or words to that effect. And what was the consequences? Great Caesar was the hero of a first-class funeral next day. Fighting man that Julius Caesar was, I have often wondered, and so have you, why he didn't make fight when fat Brutus and long, lank Cassius attacked him. He sulked like a possum, and instead of blacking the eyes of the assassins, he faintly exclaimed, "et tu Brutus," and then covered his head. Here was the trouble: Caesar was first of all a well-dressed man, and thought more of his robe than his life. His toga was a kind of buttonless shirt draped over his shoulders and trailing out behind. To keep the train out of the mud and dust he had to hold his toga with both hands, like an old-time woman crossing a branch, and so when he was attacked, rather than run the risk of soiling his beautiful robe he held on with both hands and got the knife in the neck. If Caesar had worn pants, held in place with galluses, as every good democrat should do, he would have sent his betrayers to kingdom-come in less time than Tom Mix despatches a band of Indians or Mexican cattle thieves.

Hot Checkers

No class of people have done more to destroy confidence among men than passers of worthless checks, and if there be a class of criminals that deserve no sympathy or leniency, it is this class. Not only do they cause loss to those they defraud, but they prevent worthy people from obtaining favors they are entitled to receive. A scoundrel comes through the country pleading trouble of some kind and sympathizing friends gladly cash his checks, which turn out to be worthless. Pretty soon an honest man comes through in need of assistance, and people who have been duped fear that he, too, is a scoundrel and refuse to cash his checks. A complaint should be filed against every giver of a worthless check. Even though the looseness of the laws may make conviction impossible, the passer of bad checks will be branded, and will be taught that it means trouble to ply his nefarious game.

Uncle Zack Plunkett's Unfinished Yarn

By JOE SAPPINGTON

622 Sedwick Ave., Waco, Texas.

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UNCLE Zack Plunkett played a conspicuous part in the lives of many of the small boys that lived in the Cave Creek community

back in the early days. No children had come to bless the home of he and his good wife, Aunt Lucy, which probably accounted for their devotion to neighboring children.

Uncle Zack was a great story-teller and was never happier than when relating some daring exploit or adventure.

Don't you believe a word he says, boys; he never seen a ha'nt, fit a bear, shot a Yankee or anything else in his life," admonished Aunt Lucy.

One dark night when Bob Slater and I started back home after we had listened to one of Uncle Zack's hair-raising tales, we tried to believe what Aunt Lucy had said in regard to Uncle Zack's tendency to prevaricate, but nevertheless we scurried home in double-

quick time.

The Big Ghost Walks

Uncle Zack overstepped himself sometimes and would tell a story so direful and foreboding that we boys were afraid to go home in the dark. Such

was the case the night he told us of going to that haunted house on a dare that he wouldn't stay there all night. Although the narrative filled our youthful hearts with fear, yet we listened attentively, until the big ghost came walking through a closed door, grabbed Uncle Zack by the scruff of his neck and started with him down a dark cellar. We couldn't wait to hear more

—it was too harrowing—so we begged Uncle Zack to wait and finish the story in the daytime; that it was getting late and we had to go home. Also we informed him that he would have to go along with us, which he finally agreed to do, after being severely scolded by Aunt Lucy.

"Joe, did I ever tell you about that



"The closer I got the louder it roared."

awful fight I had in a dark cave with a strange varmint?" inquired Uncle Zack one day while we were fishing on Cave Creek. "It seems but yistiddy since I fit that critter, but it's been more'n thirty years ago, and if you'll promise not to say a word while I'm relatin it I'll tell you all about it."

"All right, Uncle Zack, I promise."

That Awful Combat

After lighting his pipe, he said: "I'll never ferget that awful combat, no matter if I live to be a hundred years old. The whole kentry was up in arms over the depredations of that ferocious animal. No tellin how many haugs and cows it had killed and drug to its den."

"Hearin how I had fit duels and slayed Yankees, a committee of leadin citizens from the varmints destrict come beseechin me to git together my pack of trained bar dogs and hep ketch it; seein no way out, I agreed to do my best. The daugs, about a hundred in all, struck the things trail along about the crack o' day and soon run it to its den. It seems the beast had stopped at the edge of the cave and give battle, for when we arriv on the scene we found nine dead daugs which included Tige, my favorit hound. It was a terrible sight to see them pore daugs layin

thar with eyes glazed in death midst the barkin and growlin and roarin of that lion, or whatever it was, back in that dark cave. Thar stood them men, tremblin and shakin lack aspin leaves. They all agreed the best thing to do was to stop up the hole leadin to the den and starve the thing to death; some of 'em started pilin rocks in the hole, when I stopped 'em."

A Bunch of Cowards

"Men!" I shouted, "air you a bunch of cowards that you would leave that ravinous beast to scratch out after we air gone? That critter has killed one of the best friens I ever had and now I'm going to kill it or die in the attempt. Come on men, an hep me avenge the death of Tige!"

"But narry one of the white livered cowards moved a step."

"All right, men, I'm goin to git that beast by myself; then with pistil in one han an a dirk in tother I crawled into the cave. It was dark as pitch and the only thing I could see was the blazen eyes of that terrible critter. But I was determined to avenge the death of pore Tige and kep a crowdin the thing, no matter how awful it roared and gnashed its teeth. The closer I got the louder it roared, but I never stopped. I could feel its hot breath on my face, could al-

most tetch it with my han and jist as I started to—

Uncle Zack Stalls

"Goodness gracious, Uncle Zack," I screamed, as I grabbed him around the waist, "didn't you know that thing would tear you to pieces?"

Without another word he untied the line from his fishing pole and, after winding it up, started for home.

"Uncle Zack, ain't you going to tell me how the fight come out," I frantically inquired, as he looked straight ahead and strode on.

"Naw, Joe, I ain't and they ain't no use fur you to beg me," he replied, as I struggled to hold him. "Didn't you promise not to bother me while I was tellin it," he said, quickening his pace.

"Please, Uncle Zack, tell me what happened to you and that varmint and I'll never ask you to tell me anything else as long as I live," I cried, trying to stop him by pulling on his home-knit suspenders. I held on until we came in sight of his home.

Convinced that he was not going to finish the tale, I turned him loose and started throwing rocks and sticks at him.

"Say," I yelled as he went in at the gate, "air you shore that 'ferous animal' wasn't a possum instead of a lion, you big liar."

DAVID S. KAUFMAN'S REMAINS WILL BE MOVED TO TEXAS

The remains of David S. Kaufman are to be removed from the old Congressional Cemetery at Washington and reinterred in the State Cemetery at Austin, funds for this purpose having been appropriated by the recent session of the Texas Legislature.

David S. Kaufman was the first man to take his seat in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress as representative from Texas. It was in his honor that Kaufman county was named. He was born at Boling Springs, Pennsylvania, in 1813. After graduating from Princeton College in 1833 he moved to Natchez, Miss., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He

next located at Natchitoches, La., and in 1837 moved to Nacogdoches, Texas. In 1838 he was elected to the Lower House of the Third Congress of Texas; was re-elected to the fourth and fifth Congresses, and went to the eighth and ninth as a Senator. He was elected Speaker of the House in 1838 and was re-elected in 1840.

In 1845 Kaufman was appointed charge d'affaires from Texas to the United States by President Anson Jones. Upon attaining Statehood, Texas became entitled to two representatives in the United States Congress, and to two Senators. The first Legislature of the State elected Thomas Jefferson Rusk and Sam Houston as Senators, and Kaufman and Timothy Pillsbury as representatives to the Twenty-eighth Con-

gress. Kaufman was seated June 1 and Pillsbury on June 10.

At the time of his first election Kaufman was living at Sabine Town, having moved there in 1842. He died at Washington January 31, 1851.

While serving under General Thomas J. Rusk, Kaufman was wounded in 1838 in an engagement with Cherokee Indians. He exchanged shots with James S. May at Austin in 1842 and was dangerously injured. The wound he received never completely healed and ultimately was the cause of his death.

TEXAS LEGAL LIMITATIONS

The statutes of limitation, beyond which legal action cannot be taken, are far-reaching in Texas, both on the civil and criminal sides of the law. Mur-

der is the only offense for which there is no statute of limitations. Murderers may be brought to the bar of justice at any time after the deed is committed. Many have been tried in the State on murder charges as much as 30 years old.

Criminal assault carries the shortest criminal limitation, that of one year. Treason carries the longest time for the statute of limitations to take effect, the limit being 20 years. This excepts any time the defendant may have been outside the United States.

In all statute of limitation cases any time spent outside the State of Texas does not count toward the limitation. The limit for prosecuting ordinary misdemeanors is two years; ordinary felony cases three years. However, in cases of

theft, burglary, arson and robbery the limit is five years. The longest time for the statute to take effect in common crime is ten years for forgery.

When a person goes into possession of property without a deed, and holds that possession openly and publicly for ten years, the statute of limitation takes effect. Twenty years is set in the case of minors to meet any limitations. A recent law sets 25 years as the time for curing everything. The statutes of limitations does not begin to effect the rights of minors, however, until they have become of age. Defendants in suits involving the statute of limitations have to plead rights under the statute when they defend themselves, or the law will not obtain in their case, no matter how many years have elapsed.

BRIEF TEXAS NEWS

FROM OVER
THE STATE

WOMAN DIES AT 103

Mrs. J. S. Gray, who passed away at her home near Scurry, Kaufman county, a few weeks since, had reached the ripe old age of 103 years. She was Kaufman county's oldest citizen, having resided in that county 94 years.

MILK PLANT AT ATLANTA

Milk receipts are now averaging about 6,000 pounds a day at the recently established branch plant of the Texas Milk Products Company at Atlanta. The steady growth in milk receipts gives evidence that more and better cows have been placed in Cass county.

PLANS FOR TYLER'S POSTOFFICE

Within a few weeks plans will be completed for Tyler's new postoffice building. An appropriation of \$360,000 has been made for this building, including the cost of a lot adjoining the present site. The appropriation for the building alone is \$310,000.

JACKSONVILLE SHIPPED CARLOAD OF RADISHES

The first carload of radishes to be shipped from Jacksonville went out January 4. The radishes were grown by local farmers through a deal sponsored by the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. A large number of men were given employment through the early shipping season gathering and packing the radishes.

GREAT COTTON PICKING RECORD

James Dulin, who is only fifteen years old, has a wonderful record for picking cotton. One week young Mr. Dulin picked a little more than 6,000 pounds of the fleecy staple in the cotton field of his father, near Tahoka. His picking by days was 1,005, 1,001, 1,005, 1,015, 1,025 and 1,006. Four bales of cotton picked in one week by one person, is a record hard to equal.

WATERMELON FOR CHRISTMAS

Watermelon was one of the delicacies served for Christmas dinner on the table of H. M. Wharton, of Port Isabel. Several weeks before Christmas watermelon seed were planted. The seeds germinated quickly and the vines grew rapidly and put on fruit. One of the melons ripened in time to be served for dinner on Christmas day. The melon weighed 20 pounds.

THE LARGEST JEWFISH

O. C. Gaskill, whose home is in Ohio, but who spent much of the winter in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, caught the largest Jewfish ever to be landed with rod and reel. The giant fish weighed 547½ pounds, was seven feet and nine inches long and 73 feet in girth. The fish was landed near Port Isabel with a 14-ounce rod and a No. 27 linen line. It is the largest fish ever so landed, the world's previous record having been 515 pounds.

THE OIL INDUSTRY IN TEXAS

The reports show that 528,000 Texans are supported directly by the oil industry in its production, manufacturing and distribution, and many thousand more indirectly depend upon the industry for their living. Oil contributes more largely to the State's gross income than any other one commodity except cotton. It is responsible for more than 40 per cent of the total manufacturing output of Texas.

AUTOS TAKE HEAVY TOLL

With a death rate of 27.5 per 100,000 population resulting from automobile accidents, Dallas occupies third place among Texas cities reporting to the division of vital statistics, Bureau of the Census Department of Commerce, for the year 1931. This was a decrease of 28.3 from the previous year.

The death rate from the same cause in Houston was 30.4, in Fort Worth 34.1, San Antonio 22.1, and El Paso 23.9.

TEXANS WITH LARGE LIFE INSURANCE

The Texas Index, which is issued by one of the State life insurance companies, says there are four Texans who carry more than one million dollars life insurance each. The list is given as follows: James M. West, of Houston, \$1,480,000; Ernest O. Thompson, of Amarillo, \$1,178,000; Edward A. Landreth, of Fort Worth, \$1,130,000; Clarence E. Linz, of Dallas, \$1,036,000. A total of 28 Texans have more than \$500,000, 11 of whom reside in Dallas.

AFTER KAOLIN DEPOSIT

The Texas Rock Asphalt Company of San Antonio plans to open the famous kaolin deposit near Leaky, Real county, so a recent item in the daily papers states. This deposit has attracted attention for many years, but its distance from railway transportation has stood in the way of its development. At first only enough kaolin will be taken for shipment to porcelain factories in the North. If the experiment proves profitable, it is reported that extensive developments will take place.

NEW PRESIDENT OF CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

James Franklin Cox has been named president of Abilene Christian College, by the Board of Regents of that institution. He will succeed Batsell Baxter, who recently tendered his resignation after serving as president of the institution for many years. Mr. Baxter has accepted the presidency of a college in Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Cox has been dean of the school several years.

A CLOCK THAT RUNS BACKWARD

Perhaps the most ingenious time-piece in Texas is a clock that runs backward. This clock is in San Antonio, and was made by Paul A. Werths, a jeweler of that city.

Everything in the watch is reversed. The numerals on its face are in reverse order except 6 and 12. The hands and minute hand move counter clockwise, and the clock is even wound backwards.

TOWN HAS 90 OIL WELLS IN LIMITS

Gladewater, one of the new oil towns in the East Texas area, perhaps has more oil wells within its corporate limits than any other town in the entire country. There are 90 wells within the city limits of Gladewater.

In the drilling and operating of these wells a wonderful record has been made. Of the entire ninety, only one got away, and that for only 24 hours. Furthermore, it is said that not a man has been killed in connection with the drilling or operation of any of the 90 wells within the boundaries of the town, and that not even a serious accident in the oil field in that area has been reported.

SULPHUR FROM NATURAL GAS PLANT

A \$109,000 plant is being built at Texon to extract the sulphur from natural gas produced in the nearby field. Another similar plant at Midland is manufacturing commercial fertilizer from gas and disposing of the "sweet gas" residue for fuel. Possession of the largest natural gas supply in the known world not only is a source of invaluable fuel, but of numerous by-products, carbon black, one of the few manufactured commodities in which Texas leads the United States, being an important one of them.

TEXAS LEADS IN NUMBER OF OIL WELLS

Texas has more oil wells than any other State. There are 37,144, according to the latest report of the Oil and Gas Division. Many have been plugged, but 32,000 are in operation. The superintendent of the Division says if these wells produced their daily potential, Texas would be taking out nearly 6,000,000 barrels a day. The allowable is less than 900,000. At least 845,000 barrels are produced daily. Of the wells 15,383 are in North Texas, 3,661 are in East Texas, 8,973 are in Central West Texas, and 1,952 in the Panhandle.

REMARKABLE SUNDAY SCHOOL RECORDS

Miss Dorris Williams, of Dallas, who attends the Sunday school of the Schofield Memorial church, has not missed being present at her Sunday school class since 1909, a period of 23 years. George B. Latham, a member of the same school, has not missed in seventeen years. Others of the same school have wonderful records for attendance. C. E. Elrod has a perfect attendance record for fifteen years, Miss Margaret Reynolds for fourteen years and Herman W. Mayhew for thirteen years. The Mayhew family, which has six members, has a perfect record for the last nine years.

SHOE FACTORY IN TEXAS

There is one shoe factory in Texas. It is with regret that we say there is only one such factory in the Lone Star State, in spite of the fact that Texans annually buy several million pairs of shoes and boots.

The single shoe factory in Texas is located in the city of Fort Worth, and has been in operation about one year. It is turning out shoes and boots at the rate of 200 pairs a day, and finds ready sale for all it makes. This factory is well equipped with modern machinery, employs at present eighty workers, and expects to employ 200 workers when its capacity is increased to 1,000 pairs of shoes and boots a day.

QUILT 111 YEARS OLD

At a recent quilt show in Fort Worth, a quilt that was made 111 years ago was placed on exhibition. The quilt is of hexagonal design and was made by Mary S. Jamison, a sister of Green B. Jamison, one of the officers killed in the Alamo.

The quilt was made by Miss Jamison when she was a girl in Bowling Green, Ky. The cotton in the quilt was hand-carded and later home spun. Miss Jamison married a man named Knuckles, and a daughter of her married J. M. Jamison, of Alabama, who was a colonel in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Jamison brought the quilt with them when they migrated to Texas from Alabama, making the trip in a covered wagon.

PROPERTY BOUGHT FOR ALAMO PARK

The deal whereby the State of Texas became permanent owner of two pieces of property adjacent to the old Alamo in San Antonio, the ground to become a part of a proposed beautiful State memorial park, was recently consummated.

One of the pieces of property was purchased for \$150,000, of which the State of Texas paid \$80,000. Mrs. Clara Dricoll Sevier, of Corpus Christi, advanced \$65,000, and Dr. Herff, from whom the property was purchased, gave \$5,000. For the other piece of property the State paid \$70,000.

TEXAS COTTON MILLS

The amount of cotton used by the 21 cotton mills of Texas during the month of December, 1931, totaled 4,294 bales; in November 4,232 bales were used. This was 17 per cent more than were used the same months the previous year. Total bales used during the year 1931 by the 21 cotton mills reporting to the bureau amounted to 52,426 bales. During 1930 the total used was 62,365 bales.

Production was held within demand during 1931, as indicated by the fact that total yards of goods produced amounted to 46,395,000 yards, not quite 100,000 yards more than sales. In 1930 production exceeded sales by over 6,000,000 yards. Five of the cotton mills of the State are still closed.

TEXAS NEAR FRONT AS AVIATION STATE

Texas is rapidly forging to the front as the nation's premier aviation State. During last year Texas added 22 airports and landing fields to its total and materially narrowed California's lead in this respect.

The standing on January 1, as announced by the aeronautics branch of the commerce department, was, California 175 airports and landing fields; Texas 141.

Included in the Texas total were 52 municipal airports, 43 intermediate and 21 auxiliary landing fields. Texas also has twelve army flying fields. Only one other State—Ohio—has as many as four.

REOPENING COPPER MINES

Word comes from Quanah that the old copper mines on the Foard-Hardeman county line are to be reopened. Gen. George R. McClellan, who was stationed in West Texas in the early 80's, became interested in the shallow copper ore deposits of that region and was instrumental in having a mine opened and a small smelter erected. Considerable ore was taken out of the ground and there was a limited run by the smelter, but lack of transportation facilities and other difficulties closed the plant. Since that time a number of abortive attempts have been made to reopen the old mine. The present enterprise has taken a number of core tests, made arrangements for construction of a spur rail line and power transmission line to the site and will proceed with the sinking of a new shaft.

SIX FLAGS HAVE WAVED OVER TEXAS

The first flag that was flown over Texas was that of France, brought by the explorer LaSalle. He came down the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico. On New Year's Day, 1665, he sailed into Matagorda bay, and there established a short-lived colony. A quarter of a century later the Spaniards planted a mission at San Antonio. Twenty-five presidios, or forts, with the accompanying missions, were founded on Texas soil during one hundred years of Spanish occupation, but they did not thrive.

Next Mexican rule was substituted, with little results, and at the end of fifteen years the Texans revolted and established a republic, with the Lone Star for their emblem. The flag gave Texas its popular name of the "Lone Star State." The republic lasted nearly ten years. Another change of flags occurred when, in the Civil War, Texas joined the Confederacy.

A MULE IS A HORSE

The original homestead law of Texas provides that a homestead, which is exempt from sale for debt, shall include among other things, two horses, a wagon, one carriage or buggy. Nothing is said about a mule, or mules, being a part of a homestead, but this question was settled by the courts many years ago. A creditor attached a mule for debt, and the case was taken to the courts. The higher court readily declared that "a mule is a horse."

Since automobiles came into general use, and carriages were sent to the discard, the court also had to pass on the question of whether an automobile is a carriage. In the opinion rendered by the judge, he said: "An automobile is essentially a carriage, used for and in identical the same purposes as the horse-drawn carriage of our fathers' days, the principal difference between the two being the motor power employed. From the standpoint of utility no distinction can be made between the two. If a mule is a horse, undoubtedly an automobile is a carriage."

WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

The Locke Nursery and Floral Company of New Braunfels has just completed the planting of 500 paper shell pecan trees along Highway No. 3-A between Seguin and Luling, as a part of the War Veterans Memorial which has been planned by the Seguin Chamber of Commerce. Highway No. 3-A through the west part of Guadalupe county is under construction and as soon as completed pecan trees will be placed 100 feet apart along that section of the highway. The pecan trees are to be a memorial to war veterans of the United States.

The San Antonio Chamber of Commerce has advised that the memorial will be continued from Guadalupe county line to San Antonio by that organization. Approximately 6000 trees will be necessary to complete the project.

MANY MECHANICAL COTTON PICKERS ON PLAINS

A news note from Lubbock says about one hundred mechanical cotton strippers and harvesters were used this season on the South Plains, as compared with only four last season, and that the machine is proving popular. The stripper requires a two-horse team for power and will cover as much as six to eight acres in one day. In sections where the yield is approximately a bale to the acre, strippers have harvested five to six bales of cotton daily.

The harvester takes two rows at a time. It is mounted on a tractor and leaves the burs scattered evenly on the soil as the cotton is picked. The stripper is similar to the old slot sled machine, in that the cotton passes up in a slot. Instead of having the slot made out of two pieces of metal or boards, as in the old machine, the slot is formed by two revolving rods with projecting knobs or fingers which serve to pick the cotton, leaving the stalk and leaves undisturbed.

TEXAS TO BE RID OF TICKS IN 1933

At a session of the State Livestock and Sanitary Commission, held at Fort Worth in January, it was given out that at least 145 new men would be employed for the enlarged program of tick eradication work which was begun March 1 in fifteen South and East Texas counties.

Encouraged by the fact that the Federal government, through the Bureau of Animal Industry, will conduct a more extensive campaign for tick eradication in Texas than in any previous year, the Commission rejected all applications for postponement of work in the tick-infested areas. The Commission said that since the final work of eradication the fever ticks in Texas can be completed in 1933 under present plans, it would be cheaper to continue with the larger and more expensive program this year than to allow any postponements.

The Bureau of Animal Industry took over eight complete counties March 1, to finance all the eradication work except the expense of one State supervisor and stock dip for each county. About 98 new men are to be employed in the Bureau counties. At the same time, the Sanitary Commission began systematic eradication work in seven other counties, necessitating employment of 47 additional men. Bureau counties are Brazos, Grimes, Madison, Walker, Houston, Montgomery, Waller and San Jacinto. State counties are Duval, Starr, Webb, Harris, Shelby and Nacogdoches. When the tick eradication program was put into effect in the 15 counties, only 12 counties remained in the red on the Commission's quarantine map. Systematic work can begin in these 12 counties next spring.

TEXAS TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

The Texas tuberculosis colony was founded in 1912. It began with three patient's wards, with 57 beds, an administrative building, a small dining hall, a laundry and a power plant, the whole representing an investment of \$80,000. Today the Texas Tuberculosis Sanatorium is recognized as one of the leading successful sanatoriums in America, and is credited as the largest single State institution of the kind in the United States.

The hospital today represents a small city and offers facilities of 662 beds for the tuberculosis sick of Texas. There are thirty-five concrete steam-heated buildings of uniform color at the institution, with thirteen of them receiving wards for patients, including a 162-bed children preventorium. The sanatorium has its own postoffice and all the things necessary to good living accommodations. The plant now represents an investment of \$1,750,000 to the State of Texas. The hospital will annually receive about 1400 patients, and in the past twenty years has admitted approximately 13,000 tuberculosis patients. Large as the institution is, it is not large enough to admit all the patients who apply for entrance. At this time we are told that there are about 450 waiting for vacancies so they can be admitted to the hospital for treatment. A contract for a new 60-bed women's ward has been let and the building will soon be under construction. This addition will materially decrease the waiting list.

HAS HELD OFFICE IN THREE COUNTIES

J. J. Stoker, of Weatherford, has held office in three counties in Texas. He has held the position of District Clerk in Hill county, that of County Judge in Foard county, and that of District Clerk in Parker county.

Judge Stoker is a Confederate veteran and is 90 years of age. He lost an arm while in the Confederate service. His first official service was in Hill county. In that county he was elected District Clerk in 1882, serving six years. In 1900 he moved to Parker county, and in 1912 was elected District Clerk of that county, in which place he served four years.

FIRST POLISH COLONY IN TEXAS

The oldest Polish parish in Texas, or the United States, was founded eighty years ago. The location of this colony is in Karnes county, and the first arrivals reached there from Poland, arriving on Christmas Eve, 1851. They chose a choice body of land on which to locate, and have ever been loyal to their new-world home.

While the first arrivals reached Texas in 1851, the main body did not arrive until 1854. They began the long journey from their home land in October and were nine weeks on water before they reached Indianola. Having landed at that place, they purchased Mexican ox carts and drove to San Antonio, where they conferred with the Catholic priest, upon whose advice they made the journey. He accompanied them to Karnes county, where they at once began to build. Their first houses were built of pickets and the roofs were covered with straw. The first church services were held on Christmas Eve, under a giant oak tree, which it is said still stands. The hospitable early Texans sent loads of corn and a herd of beavers to assist the colonists in getting through the first winter. The Polish settlement soon expanded and a new town was founded twenty years later. At first the new town was called St. Joe, but it was changed later to Cestahova. Later two other towns were founded and given the names of Pulaski and Kosciusko.

A. & M.'S BUILDING PROGRAM

With work well under way on the chemistry building and the site being cleared for the agricultural engineering building, it is expected that these two of the seven major buildings included in the \$2,000,000 construction program now under way at the Texas A. & M. College, located at College Station, will be ready for use on the opening of the new college year next September. In addition, work on the \$60,000 swimming pool for the Department of Physical Education, is to get under way right away, and will be completed by the next opening day.

The building program is the largest ever inaugurated at one time for this college in its 55 years of existence. In addition to the buildings named, the plans call for the erection of an animal industries building, geology, petroleum and engineering experiment station building, architectural and landscape art building, veterinary hospital group and administration building.

These seven major buildings and swimming pool will represent an increase in the physical plant at College Station of approximately one-fourth the value of all buildings now standing on the campus. The valuation of the physical plant at present is placed at \$8,000,000. The new buildings will be the first to be erected with funds from A. & M.'s share of the income from the University of Texas oil lands.

SLASH PINE FOR PULP WOOD

Slash pine is not native to Texas, but bids fair to become an adopted tree for pulp wood purposes. A plantation set out to this species on State Forest No. 1, near Kirbyville in 1926, says the Texas Forest News, now average twelve feet in height, with the largest tree being nineteen feet high and 3.5 inches in diameter. It is therefore logical, says the Forest News, to expect on such sites that slash pine will reach pulp wood size in from ten to fifteen years time. To more definitely determine the area over which slash pine may be grown commercially in East Texas, 1,000 to 7,500 seedling trees were set out, during December, 1931, on fifteen representative areas throughout the East Texas commercial timbered region. With the success so far obtained with slash pine on the State Forest, which lies in the long-leaf pine type, it is probable that extensive plantings of this species on various areas of cut-over long-leaf pine lands will be a means of again having these cutover lands come into production.

Much interest is being taken at the present time in the adaptability of Southern pines for white news print paper. Scientists are working on new processes that may make the cost of manufacturing commercially possible. The production of wood pulp in the South is becoming quite extensive. In 1929 there were thirty-six establishments having an annual capacity production of one million tons.

Keeping Up With
TEXAS

Probably the individual insurance-buyers won't fully realize what the 9 per cent penalty means to them until they pay their next premium. It has been painfully brought to our attention through the fact that we have a policy on which the premium is due soon. The loss of the 75 per cent credit for good fire

record, and the assessment of the per cent penalty means that this policy will cost us 24 per cent more when we pay the premium—practically one-fourth. Economy in insurance is just as desirable as anywhere else. It is almost necessary that we look in to the situation and try to obtain a remedy for same. We must keep ourselves constantly alert to the danger of fire, and find ways and means of reducing our losses, and in this way reducing our premium in the long run.

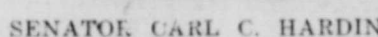
G. T. Redding, factory representative of the Carter Carburetor Company, was in Hico Wednesday morning on business with Blair's Chevrolet Sales & Service.

Marvin Williamson returned to his home at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, the first of the week after a visit here in the home of his brother, Walter Williamson and family. Walter Williamson and son L. E. accompanied him home for a visit.

Mr. Riley hopes to make a county wide campaign to see all the voters and personally solicit their support. He asks that they give his candidacy their kind and thoughtful consideration and influence.

No cause for the fire had been ascertained. It is understood that Mr. McMurray carried insurances on both the house and furniture but the exact details have not been given this office.

His plan of using paid advertising for his political campaigns has been a success, Senator Geo. Purl said Tuesday in an address before the Dallas Advertising League. Senator Purl had an opportunity to study advertising methods while a member of the league several years ago. He urged that candidates use paid space in established publications of good standing and record and that they confine themselves to as few speeches as possible and sidetrack questionable advertising schemes for promoting their candidacies.



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RAPTURE BEYOND

KATHARINE NEWLIN BURT



Final Installment

"But you?"

"They thought that we had quarreled over the swag, Lord, how they tore my house to pieces looking for them. It's a wonder you weren't flayed in the search. Lord knows where Cella kept them. But the police couldn't pin anything on me. For lack of evidence I wasn't tried for theft as well as for murder."

"And she didn't tell? I mean at the trial she didn't try to help you by telling the truth?"

"She didn't speak at the trial or afterward," he said. "But you must remember that I had killed her lover."

"Since I met you again, I hated her afresh. And so, because I thought that it would tear away her mask and expose the background of her piety, I stole her jewels. I wanted you, Lynda, to see her in her true colors so that she'd not be able to influence you against me in the end."

"Oh, Nick, Nick, Nick!"

"Do you blame me so much?"

"I don't blame . . . only, why couldn't you have trusted me?"

"The house of cards has fallen, Nick, and in my silly clothes I have come back to you. Whom else have I now in the world to love and to trust?"

They looked at each other then with their wasted and faintly similar faces and their wet strained eyes and contrived for each other's sake a sort of shaken laughter.

"I am not going to marry Kent. I won't ever see him again," she told him.

She hurried to her own room, shut out the haunting faces and lay on her bed, tearless, until sleep came.

A wedding must be canceled, all its gifts returned, its guests dismissed. Cousin Sara Mullet, arriving from New Jersey, was invaluable for these unpleasant urgent matters. Marcella, holding in her lap a leather box filled with glittering five-and-ten-cent store jewels, had been taken away, smiling and pleased, to Steever's sanitarium.

It was not until several days thereafter that the papers began to blazon the story of a certain Felix Kent—his wealth, his possible crime, his treachery. The law court in Chicago was set for a scandalous trial, not the re-opening of an ancient indictment of one misfortunate engineer but a new trial to prove Kent's embezzlement of his fellow citizens' funds. Kent was very expensively and very ably represented. Jock's story in one form or another ran to columns.

Lynda meanwhile in her own fashion prowled the room. It was ten o'clock of a gay spring morning. Jocelyn was dressed again in her own ordinary clothes and wore her hair smooth about her face. But the face was Lynda's and it had noticeably thinned. She turned passionately upon Nick's silence as though it had been speech.

"I won't talk about Kent's—about Kent's trial, Nick. I don't want to see the papers. I want to go away until it's over, please."

"Well, I was about to suggest an adventure. Will you come with me to France?"

"What is your intention, Nick?"

"To return to the Marquise de Montree her jewels."

"That's what I mean to do, some day."

Josiah's lawyer at Jocelyn's request took charge of her affairs. Of his own accord he furnished Marcella's daughter with ample funds. She would be the heiress of Josiah's fortune; no rector for her to suffer diminished luxury or pleasure now because of the unexpected tragedy of Marcella's mental breakdown.

In secret, the two conspirators made their preparations and set their date. Nick got the passports, bought the tickets.

Lynda, all dressed for travel and holding in her hands a leather case which contained her toilet articles, her money and the jewels, sat down beside her window to wait for Nick. He had been living in his old rooms and was to come for her at eight-thirty.

Startled she saw that it was already nine, that Nick was very late. She began to be alarmed. Passengers were supposed to be aboard by ten.

She phoned the desk but was told that there had been no call.

She had hardly hung up the receiver when shrilly the mechanism rang. She knew Fujui's queer little voice:

"This Miss Har-lo?"

"Yes."

"Please, lady come see Miss-tair Sandal. He say. Velly sud-den sick. No can come. No can get to phone. Please, lady come his room now."

"Tell him I'll be there at once."

She hurried down and got herself and her bags into a cab and gave the address.

She got out quickly at the door, told her driver to wait and, keeping the small case with its priceless contents in her hands, ran up the steps.

Fujui admitted her and pointed up the stairs. "Yes, lady. Same room. Mistair San-dal velly, velly sick."

She climbed up the three well-remembered flights and hurried in at Sandal's unlocked door. He

was not in the stripped front room. The battered sofa, however, held the fresh imprint of a body. His suitcase, open, its contents all thrown about, stood on the floor. She called him and went through the bedroom door. That room was empty, its bed dismantled and unoccupied. She darted back from it into the outer room.

Quayle, a man she had seen with her father, stood against the entrance door. He was smiling stickily.

"Don't yell," he warned her. She saw that in his pocket a lump thrust upward, threatening her.

"Look a-here, girlie, I'm on to Nick and you. You got the lady's sparklers and you're going to beat it to foreign parts. A neat job, too."

"Where is he?" Lynda whispered.

"Not far away. I found he didn't have the stuff so I got Fujui to call you. Don't yell. I got him in a closet outside there. It's not even locked but he's tied up. Just hand me over the sparklers. I'll cut off and you can find Nick in half a second. If you make a row, I'll put a hole in your pretty carcass and take the stuff. It's in your bag there?"



He came toward her, looking tall grave and white.

She shook her head. He took the case from her, opened it and quietly pocketed the gems. Then he began to back toward the door.

As he stepped from the door, Lynda's courage flared up. She darted after him so unexpectedly so closely at his heels that she was through the door before he could lock it. As he fled down the stairs she drew in her breath to shout but Quayle stopped below her and with a hideous white grin leveled his gun. Before her voice had left her lips he fired.

There was, with her shortened wailing cry, a shock of sound. Quayle scuttled down and out past Fujui who had the front door open. Lynda lay crumpled near the banister over which she had leaped for her intended outcry. Below her on the stairs, on the very step where the body of a man, she hardly knew when she first moved, that she was living, or what had saved her life.

Helping herself up by the railing and moving shakily down she found Nick Sandal, his hands still tied behind his back. His mouth was gagged. With some contortion, some hideous effort, he had burst free from his temporary prison, had thrown his body down in front of Lynda, knocking her over, taking her death to his own heart.

She sat there on the step and held his peaceful head upon her arm.

The police found them and took them away and next morning, the Harlowe family lawyer having been summoned, the police delivered them at Marcella's apartment. There Nick Sandal lay in a room sweet with flowers while springtime's hardy-gurdy made in congruous melody beneath the sun-filled window and his pale young daughter wept.

The rank outsider was buried in the Harlowe burial lot and lay there untroubled by social distinctions or any sense of his inferiority. The lawyer, the clergyman, Cousin Sara Mullet, Jocelyn and one other stood beside the grave. This was Jock Ayleward. He did not speak to Nick's daughter during the ceremony.

There was a new bitterness, a bitterness of life rather than of death, in Jocelyn's tears when she found herself alone in her desolated dwelling place. Jock had not looked at her. He had looked down as though he could see, through earth and ebony and the dust that would go to dust, some beloved spiritual body with happy resurrected eyes. With his own wild-winged eyes he seemed to be following Nick into a light.

Lynda spent her dusks near the window. Alone in the broad saffron sunset light she would sit, remembering. And her sad and bitter love kindled in her slowly like the lights until it glittered up and up into a pillar of pain.

She could think of no one else presently, remember no one else, every look of his noble face was hers; every turn of his strong and graceful body. The hands she had called a trickster's kept their

touch upon her. A clean touch. Honorable hands. It was Jock's turn now to climb up out of the dust, to mount and to ride. But why must it be away from her?

She saw, turning, stiff with trouble and with weariness, that he was in the vestibule.

He came toward her, looking tall and grave and white. The saffron evening sky made him visible to her, but in his eyes she must have been a dark outline, silent and inexpressive. She could not speak.

"Have you read the papers, Lynda?"

Her "no" was inaudible. She had tried to read them. The names had made her feel faint. She had not been able to go on.

"I've got my verdict. I'm cleared. Don't try to speak, Lynda. I won't stay. I know what you must feel toward me. I've spoiled your life—or you think so. And I've dared to come here to thank you for giving me the power to do it. Since I last saw you you've been hurt terribly. And I went away and left you to go through with it alone. It's beastly. I'm ashamed."

"But," he held out his hands, "but no one will call them a thief's fingers again. Nor my mouth a convict's mouth. And . . . I love you."

Two Chicago Bankers Prominent In Drive Against Depression



Charles G. Dawes (left), Chairman of the New Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago Banker.

CHICAGO and the Middle West have a double interest in the success of the gigantic Reconstruction Finance Corporation which is now being organized in Washington following speedy action by Congress.

Charles G. Dawes, whose name is almost synonymous for the business community of Chicago will sit in the driver's seat as the active head of the great \$2,000,000,000 Federal corporation just authorized by Congress. Another Chicago banker, a Democrat who is being repeatedly mentioned as a man of Presidential timber has the distinction of making a vital contribution to the initial strength and success of the Reconstruction Corporation. That man is Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago who was the first to visualize the

that the Reconstruction Corporation render some service to thousands of depositors of small banks which had failed during the past two years. The gist of Mr. Traylor's proposal before a Senate Sub-Committee was that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be authorized to make loans to closed banks as well as to financial institutions and others needing its aid. Such a plan would release substantial amounts of money to depositors whose funds had been "frozen" by the failure of such banks.

Mr. Traylor's suggestion made such an impression that it was embodied in the bill as finally passed by Congress. More than any other man, he is responsible for the timely assistance that will now be possible for many depositors of small banks throughout the country.

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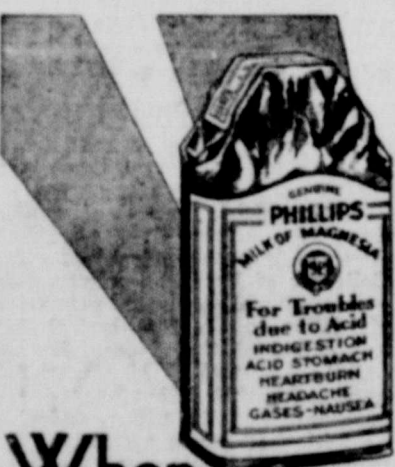
MAN MADE THE TOWN



by RUBY M. AYRES



FIRST INSTALLMENT
WILL APPEAR IN
THE NEWS REVIEW
NEXT WEEK



When
PAIN
Comes

WHAT many people call indigestion very often means excess acid in the stomach. The stomach nerves have been over-stimulated, and food sours. The corrective is an alkali, which neutralizes the acids instantly. And the best alkali known to medical science is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

One spoonful of this harmless, tasteless alkali in water neutralizes instantly many times that much acid, and the symptoms disappear at once. You will never use crude methods when once you learn the efficiency of this. Go, get a small bottle to try.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. 25c and 50c a bottle—any drug store.

KIDNAPING OF LINDBERGH BABY STIRS WHOLE WORLD

No Crime in Modern History Has Aroused
Such Universal Indignation—Tops
Long List of Abductions.

No crime in recent history so aroused the entire American public as the kidnaping of the young son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh. Little Charles Augustus, Jr., is the nation's baby. He is a national character and has been since the day he was born. His abduction was a dastardly crime resented by every red-blooded American, grown-ups and children alike.

Every parent grieved with the stricken father and mother. They knew the anguish they endured. They could feel the heart throbs and the immeasurable grief. They could realize what the finding of that empty crib meant to the grief-stricken parents. They knew the darkness that settled over Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh as they viewed the dirty foot-prints left by the villains, and the ladder on the lawn outside the window, that told so vividly the fate that had befallen their young son. It is one great American heart that grieved with those grief-stricken parents.

A little delicate child, only twenty months of age, had been dragged from the affectionate embrace of his parents, from the tender care with which he had been surrounded, and spirited away into the foul hands of the most detestable type of criminals. There was no more touching incident of the whole dastardly affair than the pathetic appeal of the mother to the kidnappers to feed her sick baby properly. It was addressed by Mrs. Lindbergh to the kidnappers of her son and broadcast through the press of the nation. In it she said:

"To the kidnaper of the Lindbergh baby:
"Here is a heartbroken appeal direct from the mother of the child you stole.

"The baby has been sick and its recovery may depend on the treatment it gets from you. You must be especially careful about the diet.
"Mrs. Lindbergh issued to the press today the strict diet she has been following since the baby fell ill. She did this in the hope you might read this story and that there was some spark of humanity even in the heart of a baby thief.

"Here is the diet, accompanied by the fervent prayer of a grieving mother:

"One quart of milk during the day.

"Three tablespoons of cooked cereal morning and night.

"One yolk of egg daily.

"One baked potato or rice once a day.

"Two tablespoons of stewed fruit daily.

"Half a cup of orange juice on waking.

"Half a cup of prune juice after the afternoon nap.

"And fourteen drops of medicine called viosterol during the day.

"That's all, kidnaper of the Lindbergh baby. That's what the baby's mother wants you to give the boy. Follow her request and you may in some small portion redeem yourself in the eyes of a contemptuous world."

The fathers of the nation in spirit tramped with Colonel Lindbergh the woods about the large estate, searching with him for clues that would lead to the recovery of the stolen child. In spirit they repeated his prayers and his curses. To the mothers of the nation the abduction was a real, a personal tragedy. Not one of them but felt with Anne Morrow Lindbergh the devastating blow that had been struck American motherhood, not one of them but suffered the keenest of all agonies—fear for the safety and life of the child she had borne, and not one of them but said in her heart, "What if it had been MY baby?"

It is no exaggeration to say that 100,000,000 Americans immediately formed themselves into a searching party, in spirit if not in body, with the sole purpose of restoring the Lindbergh baby in safety as soon as possible to his mother's arms. From the highest to the most lowly, news of the Lindbergh kidnaping was the all-important topic.

It is not often that a President of the United States puts from his mind even for a little while momentous affairs of state because of concern over what has happened to some individual. But that is what happened in this case. Herbert Hoover, in the midst of pondering over the solution of pressing national and international problems, forgot for the moment that he was Chief Executive of a nation and remembered only that he was an American father. So he gave orders that he was to be kept informed of the latest developments in the case no matter at what hour of the night the news should arrive at the White House.

What was true of the President was true of other high government officials, both state and national. The first activity in trying to run to earth the criminals was, of course, on the part of local police

near the Lindbergh home in New Jersey.

Through the agency of the teletype the alarm reached the police of New York, Newark, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Camden and Philadelphia within a few minutes of the receipt of the first news at Trenton. All of them quickly swung into action, as did the New York and Pennsylvania state police.

Orders were flashed to every precinct by the police teletype system to be on the alert for suspicious cars, while the new police radio station WPEG flashed word to the short wave station of the patrolling detective cars to join in the watch.

Similar steps, though on a smaller scale, were being repeated simultaneously in every city for many miles around the Lindbergh home. Posses of motorcycle and bandit squad policemen from Philadelphia, Pa., and New Jersey state troopers, clamped down a heavy guard on every bridge over the Delaware river.

But the circle of activity soon widened beyond state borders. Within a few hours the news reached Washington, the full co-operation of the federal government in hunting down the kidnappers was offered to the New Jersey state authorities. Attorney-General William D. Mitchell hurried to the White House for a conference with President Hoover and immediately afterwards the Department of Justice announced that every agency of the department would co-operate to the utmost with the state authorities.

Following a second conference between the President and his attorney-general, it was announced that the government had placed its prohibition enforcement officers as well as all of the other department of justice agents on the case. All agents in the eastern section of the country, acting under direct orders from the President, transmitted through the justice department's bureau of investigation in New York and Philadelphia, were instructed to be on the lookout for suspicious characters. Between these two offices the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Connecticut, were immediately covered with a network of investigation by the most skillful sleuths in the service of the United States.

But more striking than the immediate action taken by the constituted authorities of the law for dealing with the criminals who had stolen away the Lindbergh baby was the instantaneous reaction of private individuals everywhere to

FAMOUS KIDNAPINGS

1874—Charlie Ross, stolen in Germantown, Pa., never recovered and supposed to have been killed.

1900—Edvard Cudahy was kidnaped by Pat Crowe, who served a prison sentence. Cudahy was returned.

1909—Billy Whittia, Sharon, Pa., recovered after \$10,000 ransom was paid. Kidnapers imprisoned.

1911—Baby Hencks, Chicago, believed slain. Abductors in Joliet prison.

1911—Lloyd Trezke, Cleveland. Found in California after fifteen years.

1913—Catherine Winters, kidnaped in Newcastle, Ind.; never found.

1915—Jimmy Glass, Jersey City, still missing and believed slain.

1917—Baby Lloyd Keet, Springfield, Mo., slain.

1919—Billy Dansey, kidnaped in New Jersey. Body found in swamp months later.

1924—Roy Borth, kidnaped by moron in Chicago. Found unharmed after a week.

1924—Bobby Franks, kidnaped and slain in Chicago by Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold, who are serving life sentences in prison.

1927—Marian Parker, twelve years old, Los Angeles, kidnaped and slain by William Hickman, who was captured and executed.

1927—Billy Gaffney, four years old, Brooklyn, kidnaped for ransom and never found. Believed to have been slain.

1928—Billy Ranieri, ten years old, kidnaped but later restored to parents. Two kidnappers sentenced to 25 years in prison.

1930—Adolphus Busch Orthwein, thirteen years old, grandson of millionaire brewer, kidnaped from home near St. Louis but released 20 hours later. Kidnapers sentenced to prison.

1931—Marian McLean, six years old, Cincinnati, kidnaped and assaulted, and later found dead in basement. Slayer captured and confessed.

the crime. It is doubtful if ever before in the history of America have so many millions of her citizens felt the personal obligation to add in a gigantic manhunt—in spirit if not in reality.

Aviators, who had been buddies of the famous flying colonel, immediately placed themselves and their planes at his disposal to aid in the search. Thousands of amateur detectives were busily engaged in watching for "clues" which might aid the authorities in catching the malefactors. In New York the clergy of three religious denominations joined in broadening a prayer for the safe and speedy return of the Lindbergh baby—a prayer which found an echo in the hearts of millions.

Nor was the excitement over the case confined to the borders of the United States. In far-off China, the kidnaping was told in big headlines alongside the news of the Chinese defeat on the Chapi-Woosung battlefield. The French press, to which Colonel Lindbergh has been a hero since his conquest of the Atlantic in 1926, was filled with the story of the crime. Germany forgot for a moment its heated political atmosphere arising from the presidential election campaign and was swept by a wave of sympathy for the parents of the lost baby. All Berlin newspapers published the kidnaping on their front pages, along with numerous photographs, an extraordinary occurrence in that country, where political issues invariably occupy all available front-page space, even when an election campaign is not in progress.

England's anxiety over the fate of the little boy was nearly as keen as America's. The news of the abduction caused a sensation in Mexico where the baby's grandfather, the late Dwight Morrow, had been ambassador from the United States. A stream of telegrams was sent to the Lindberghs from their many friends in Mexico. President Ortiz Rubio, Foreign Secretary Manuel C. Tellez and J. Reuben Clark, who succeeded the late Senator Dwight Morrow as ambassador, asked to be kept closely informed of any developments in the search for the kidnappers.

The abduction was brought home to Mexicans all the more vividly because of the fact that it had occurred on the third anniversary of Colonel Lindbergh's arrival in the Mexican capital on the visit before his last trip to Mexico, in the days when he was courting Anne Morrow in the romantic atmosphere of Cuernavaca.

Just as the news of the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby circled the globe within a few hours after it had occurred, so had the news of the birth of this baby been an item of world-wide interest. Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., was born June 22, 1930, which also was the anniversary of the birth of his mother, the former Anne Morrow, daughter of the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow of New Jersey. She was twenty-four years old the day her son was born. The baby was born in the Morrow home in New Jersey, in which his parents were married May 27, 1929.

He weighed seven and one-half pounds. His hair was blond and curly. He looked "just like his father."

In the four days interval between June 22 and the day the birth certificate was filed members of the Morrow and Lindbergh family participated in an amicable discussion as to what the infant would be named.

That question was settled when the birth certificate disclosed he was to be "Junior." And it was understood to have been Mrs. Lindbergh's choice all along. It was reported, too, that Lindbergh had favored calling his son after his father-in-law, but that for the first time since he hopped the Atlantic three years before he was turned back from his goal.

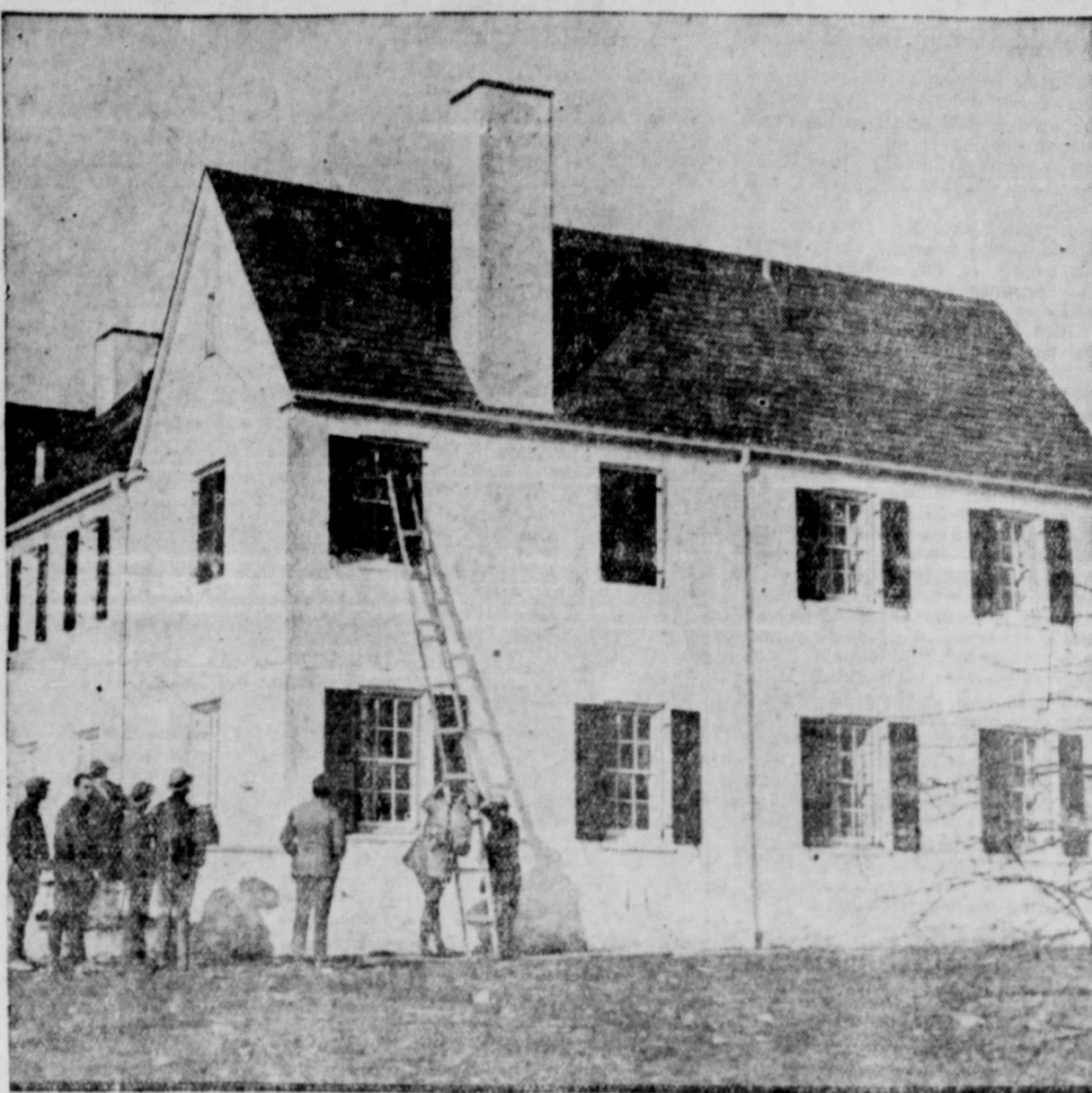
During his first few months of life, when his parents were making occasional short jaunts by airplane it frequently was reported that Charles Jr. was to accompany them. They did not take the infant on any of these trips, however, though the reports were so persistent that Charles Jr. would be brought up from earliest youth with the idea of making an aviator out of him.

So widely was this conviction held that his reticent father declared in an interview, which was printed in October, 1930, in the Pictorial Review, that Charles Jr.'s future was in his own hands.

"Our son," Colonel Lindbergh was quoted as saying, "has hardly reached the age to have his future determined for him, and, in any case, it is a question that he can decide for himself when the time comes."

When word of the birth of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., went around the world and even before it was announced, gifts began to arrive at the Morrow home for him in such profusion that they soon became an embarrassment. His parents were quoted as saying that the boy would have to remain an infant for ten years at least merely to wear out the baby clothes which had been sent to him.

Window Used in Kidnaping Lindbergh Baby



State troopers re-enacting the kidnaping of Baby Lindbergh, showing the window and ladder used by the abductors.

Four Generations of Lindbergh-Morrow Family



Mrs. Charles Long Cutter (second from left), great-grandmother; Mrs. Dwight Morrow, grandmother; Mrs. Lindbergh and the kidnapped baby.

THE PARENTS



Characteristic pose of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh taken after one of their long flights.

Latest Photo of Lindbergh Baby



Photograph of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., made public by the family after the kidnaping to assist in the search for the child.

Let's Help Start Business Moving

Now is the time to help start better times in Dixie, says the current issue of The Progressive Farmer-Ruralist, and every family in the South can help in bringing about this result—some by cash and some by barter. This farm paper continues:

"It seems to be generally accepted that the national government and the Federal Reserve System are going to reverse in some degree the ruinous policy of deflation which has forced down all commodity prices. This reversal of policy may go to only moderate lengths. Or it may conceivably go far enough to force prices back to average levels of 1920-30. At any rate a measurable degree of rising prices is generally prophesied.

"What does this mean? It means that a dollar spent now is likely to buy more than a dollar spent later on. One leading Southern power company even conspicuously advertises this prediction:

"The dollar you spend now is worth \$1.50. The dollar you save now is worth 75 cents."

"We would not go so far as that but to every reader who has surplus money, we would say this: Now is the time to make really needed improvements, to buy the things you know you should have, and to make investments that you expect to make sometime. If there is building to be done, houses to be repaired or painted or equipped, we doubt whether you can ever again hire or buy so cheaply as now the need ed lumber and carpenters, paint and painters, plumbing and plumbers, conveniences and comforts.

"In the second place, we should like to stress the fact that even folks who haven't money can do a lot to start business moving by doing everything they can by barter. A dentist reported a day or two ago that one farmer had furnished him turkeys to pay a bill, another cream, another manure for his garden. We have just heard of another farmer who bought some land by agreeing to pay, not cash with its present uncertain value, but 750 bushels of soybeans each year for five years. Advertisements in local papers and in farm papers announcing exchanges you are willing to make—livestock, feed, seed, machinery, equipment, etc.—might start a lot of business moving. Some counties we know have a 'farmers' exchange' day at the courthouse—bringing all sorts of things ready for swapping.

"Yes, it's time to start business moving in Dixie. Those who have money to spend will find this an advantageous time to spend it. And the rest of us can ourselves help a lot by careful trading."



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31x5.25-21	8.15	7.91
29x5.50-19	8.48	8.23
29x4.75-20	6.43	6.24
30x5.00-20	6.75	6.55
28x5.25-18	7.53	7.30
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Hico, Tex., Friday, March 11, 1932

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The Hico News Review.The News Review is authorized
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For Congress, 11th Congressional
District of Texas:
O. H. CROSS of Waco
(Re-Election)For State Senator, 21st District:
CARL C. HARDIN
(Re-Election)For District Attorney, 52nd Judi-
cial District of Texas:
TOM L. ROBINSON
Of Coryell County
(Re-Election)
FRED O. JAYEFor District Judge, 52nd Judicial
District of Texas:
JOE H. EIDSON
(Re-Election)For District Clerk:
L. A. (Lon) MORRIS
(Re-Election)For Representative, 94th District:
HERBERT B. GORDON
of Hamilton, TexasFor County Judge:
L. W. KOEN
J. C. BARROWFor County Clerk:
H. W. HENDERSON
(Re-Election)
J. T. DEMPSTERFor Tax Collector:
SHADE REGISTER
(Re-Election)
R. J. (Bob) RILEYFor County Treasurer:
MISS DOLL ADAMS
MRS. J. E. KING
(Re-Election)For Tax Assessor:
W. B. HUBLEY
(Re-Election)
J. T. (Jake) LOVEALCEFor Public Weigher Precinct 3:
G. C. DRIVER
L. J. (Jones) JORDAN
(Re-Election)For Commissioner, Precinct 3:
S. A. CLARK
(Re-Election)

Bosque County

For District Attorney:
J. P. (Powell) WORDFor County Clerk:
CHAS. M. GANDY
(Re-Election)For Tax Collector:
D. P. HORNBuckle
(Re-Election)For County Judge:
B. F. WORD
(Re-Election)

Erath County—

For District Attorney:
ERNEST (Dick) BELCHERFor Sheriff:
MONT THOMAS
(Re-Election)For Tax Assessor:
WALTER ADAMS
S. S. (Sanford) WHITECounty Agent C. E. Nelson, of
Hamilton, was in Hico on business
Wednesday afternoon.Charles Gross of Fort Worth
is here spending a few days with
friends.

TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT

We saw some startling figures
the other day. If they are correct,
and we have every reason to be-
lieve they are, since they were com-
piled by the New York Sun, a
responsible newspaper, then we
have reached the position in this
country when one-tenth of the
people are on the public payroll.
One hundred persons out of ev-
ery thousand are tax-eaters! That
includes national, state, county,
municipal, township and village
employees. Add to those the num-
ber of pensioners and persons be-
lieved supported by old age relief
funds, in poorhouses, prisons, and
insane asylums, and it is easy to
believe, as Senator Metcalf of
Rhode Island asserts, that every
six people in the United States
are carrying a seventh on their
backs.That is the penalty we are pay-
ing for our easy policy letting
"government" do everything. It is
because of this enormous host of
taxeaters that the burden of tax-
ation has become almost too heav-
y to bear. There must be public
officials to enforce and adminis-
ter the laws, of course. There is
no escaping from a certain per-
centage of public employees. But the
inescapable tendency of our wil-
lingness to let professional politi-
cians run our public affairs is to
increase the number of jobs at
public expense. Politicians hold
their power by "taking care" of
their supporters. We think it is
foolish to expect them to change
their own methods voluntarily. But
we also think that unless there is
a speedy curtailment of the cost
of government, state, national and
local, there is going to be a gen-
eral uprising of impatient taxpay-
ers who will throw all the politi-
cians, of all parties, out of their
jobs and compel them to go back
to earning an honest living.

A SAFE PLACE FOR MONEY

We like the plan, fathered by
Col. Frank Knox of the Chicago
Daily News, for an issue of "ba-
by" Government bonds to be of-
fered to everybody in the effort
to induce people who are afraid
of banks and of other forms of
investment to take their money
out of hiding and put it where it
will earn something and be useful.These bonds, we understand,
are to be issued in denomination
as low as fifty dollars, and will
pay interest at about 3 percent.
If they are not safe, then nothing
is. For these bonds to become
worthless would mean that the
government of the United States
had collapsed, and there is no fear
of that even among the most timid.
We hope that some scheme will
be worked out whereby they can be
offered at every Post Office.We still think the best place to
put money is in a sound bank, but
we can't criticize very severely
the people who say they do not
know how to tell whether a bank
is sound or not. We are hopeful
that the financial relief measures
adopted at Washington will put
an end to bank failures, but in the
long run the whole banking struc-
ture will have to be revised.The great majority of the banks
which have failed in the past three
years should never have been per-
mitted to start business. Many of
them were established over the
protests of responsible financiers,
whose objections were overridden
by the political pull of the bank
organizers. There should be no
connection whatever between
banks and politics, and no politi-
cian should ever be permitted to
have a traceable interest in any
bank. Politics is an industry
whose operations are in the na-
ture of favors; banking is a sac-
red trust of other people's
money and no honest banker can
have a single favorite.MAIN STREET
LOOKS AT
BROADWAY
BY OBSERVER

Never See America

New Yorkers are generally con-
demned for sticking to the sea-
board and never going west. A
young woman who has traveled
all over Europe and crossed the
ocean many times, recently re-
marked that she had never pass-
ed a night in a Pullman car.
Under questioning, she admit-
ted she had never been more
than a couple of hundred miles
away from the city in this coun-
try; had never been to California
or even to Chicago, and knew
next to nothing about her own
country.There are millions of New York-
ers like her, even in these days of
fast travel, although the condi-
tion is changing in recent years.
The writer lived here for seven-
teen years before he ever got a
hundred miles away from the At-
lantic Ocean, although he had vis-
ited nearly all of the coast cit-
ies.New York Opportunities
Gotham is beyond question the
greatest city in the world for any
man to make a fortune—or to
lose it. Recently there died here
a man nearing 80, Leopold Zim-
merman. He went broke when 71
and made another fortune and
paid off all his debts.Zimmerman's specialty was buy-
ing exchanges on foreign money.
There is always a shade of dif-
ference between the currencies of
the great nations and he used
to buy in London and sell in New
York by cable, pocketing the
difference. It sounds simple, but
it really takes the finest kind of
brains, which explains why Zim-
merman enjoyed what amounted to
a monopoly in his field.

Victorian Art

A certain five-story building on

Beginning To Take Notice Again

By Albert T. Reid

lower Lexington Avenue has the
most curious decorations that ex-
ist on any building in the world.
The structure is built of brown-
stone and, over each one of its
sixteen windows, appears a head
of one of the earlier presidents.The heads stand out from
their different niches and are
remarkably lifelike. One curious
thing is that the architect, or
sculptor, had his choice of about
twenty-four presidents when the
building was put up and he skip-
ped around including Cleveland
but leaving out a lot of others.Few visitors to New York ever
find one of the strangest col-
onies here. The colony is one of
canal boats and their inhabitants.
It is located almost at the foot
of the island and whole families
live on the boats, sending their
children to school when they can,
and hanging out the family wash-
ing on the lines, just like the or-
dinary dweller does in the back-
yard.Recently tug boats have put up
their charges so high that it
costs more to be towed back to
the Erie Canal than the money
received for freight, so many
canal boats have been tied up for
two years at their piers here,
waiting for lower rates. Mean-
while the families feel as though
they have become regular resi-
dents.One Big Slush
Everybody knows the prices of
many things have come down but
the biggest shock we have re-
ceived in months came the other
day when we noted a truck carry-
ing a big sign through the Times
Square district saying "Penny-A-
Dance."The movies have made us all
acquainted with the Dime-A-
Dance establishments, where one
can grab a more or less charm-
ing partner and amble about the
room for a few minutes, but we
are still curious as to how long
a cent will entitle one to swing
a girl around a dance floor.It's worth more than that in
shoe leather slippers.HOME
By Edward Rowland Sill
There lies a little city in the hills
White are its roofs, dim is each
dwelling's door,
And peace with perfect rest its
bosom fills.There the pure mist, the pity of
the sea,
Comes as a white, soft hand, and
reaches o'er
And touches its still face most
tenderly.Unstirred and calm, amid our
shifting years,
Lo! where it lies, far from the
clash and roar,
With quiet distance blurred, as if
through tears.O heart that prayest so for God
to send
Some loving messenger to go be-
fore
And lead the way to where thy
longings end.Be sure, be very sure, that soon
will come
His kindest angel, and through
that still door
Into the infinite love will lead
thee home.

Letters From Readers

Following is an essay written
by W. R. Hampton fifty-five
years ago, when he was twenty-
six years of age, and he has now
reached the age of 81. He now
resides on a farm just north of
Hico, having moved here from
Merkel a little over two years
ago:Being one of the five appoint-
ed to write an essay on farming
economy, how to make farming
profitable, I wish to impress on
the minds of patrons of husband-
ry which is not attained by over-
cropping. Farming in an occupa-
tion that requires a great deal of
thought and economy, and will
directed manly labor to make itprofitable. Anyone who is thus
putting forth their efforts should
first procure good teams and
farming implements of the lat-
est and best improved sulky plow
and cultivator. By so doing one
man can cultivate twice as much
land and do the work better.My way of farming in a brief
form on corn: break the land
deep and early in the winter the
corn should be planted three feet
in the drill and three and a half
feet between the rows so it can
be cultivated both ways. Corn
should always be planted as early
as possible if it is warm and good
weather. I would advise to plant
about the 15th or 20th of Febru-
ary. Corn planted in February
has never, to my knowledge, fail-
ed to yield less than 25 bushels
per acre and often 40 bushels.The great advantage we have by
planting our corn early is matu-
red before the drought sets in,
which is often the case in Texas.
Another advantage is that our
corn is laid by the time our
cotton is ready to work. Corn
should be planted shallow. The
first plowing should be very deep
and to use a cultivator is the
quickest and best way to plow
corn. Let the plows that are near
the corn be long and narrow so as
to loosen the ground as deep as
possible. Corn should be thinned
to one stalk in a hill.In regard to raising cotton:
First flat break the land during
winter. In the spring break over
seed. Cotton should be planted very
shallow in rows three and a half
feet apart. My advice is to plant
early, as soon as the land is
warm enough to bring up the
seed cotton. Should be thinned to
one stalk in a hill about 12 inches
apart. No one should plant more
cotton than they can work well
together with their own force as
there is no money in cotton hired
made and gathered. This is why
so many farmers fail to make
farming successful. Farmers
should all make it a point to get
out of debt as it is better to live
hard a few years than all the
days of our lives.

Bud 'n' Bub



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

International Sunday School Les-
son for March 13
JESUS COMFORTS HIS
DISCIPLES
John 14:1-18Rev. Samuel D. Price, D. D.
We are still in the upper room
where the Passover was celebrat-
ed. Then the Sacrament of the
Lord's Supper was instituted af-
ter Judas left to complete his act
of selling Jesus for thirty pieces
of silver. Before they went out
into the night Jesus made the
most celebrated after dinner ad-
dress of all time. For the full
content read John 14, 15 and 16,
and follow this with a study of
what in reality is the prayer of
our Lord, as recorded in John
17. All these messages are rich in
spiritual teaching and afford
comfort in times of most severe
need. Do not confine your study to
the limited lesson text indicated
above. There is much about heav-
en in direct teaching in our chap-
ter.All the disciples were greatly
disturbed in mind for they were
aware of some momentous eventthat was about to take place. In
the midst of this company Jesus
stands with perfect mental and
spiritual poise. It is a serious mis-
take to think that one who is
highly spiritual cannot face the
affairs of life in a most practical
manner. Because of His personal
equanimity there is a sublime
challenge in the opening words:
"Let not your heart be troubled."
Reason for this confidence on the
part of the disciples was ground-
ed in dual faith—in both the Fa-
ther and the Son. His very being is
a pledge that all that He had
taught about the future state was
so.Though he was about to go away
in physical person He would al-
ways be intimately with them as
a Spirit. They could talk to Him
just as really as during the past
three years. They would be able
through Him to work even great-
er spiritual miracles for the good
of man. There would be a won-
derous compensation to His going
away in the flesh as they would
experience the active presence of
the Holy Spirit.The FAMILY
DOCTOR
by JOHN JOSEPH GAINES M.D.A FRIENDLY CHAT
In spite of our educational prog-
ress, quackery on a colossal scale
seems to thrive. I suppose the
crop of suckers will continue to
be inexhaustible.The quack is by no means a
fool; he is the most adroit money-
getter in the land today, and he
gets it in advance—he takes
chances with the financial end of
the game. Your family doctor does
his best for you because away
down in his heart he is sorry for
you—and he loves you. The quack
is neither sorry for you, nor does
he love you, no, not in the least;
you are simply fish that he lures
into his net. If you think he
trusts you, try to get something
from him on credit; if you think
he loves you, ask him to treat
you for nothing.Many people—and that includ-
ing a few editors—wonder why the
family doctor does not advertise.
They even hint that he is stingyand selfish—that he wants his ad-
vertising free. I want to denounce
with all the force at my command
this slur on your family doctor.
The reason he does not advertise
his cures is that he could not do it
and tell the truth. Being high-
minded, he will not sink himself
to the level of the humbug char-
latan!The quack is an unscrupulous
liar to begin with; he would lie
to you before he cures everybody he
treats—that he can perform mir-
acles—that he knows something
that nobody else knows—the big-
gest lie of all! He employs sec-
ret processes, really because they
dare not be exposed to the light
of truth.Just why people feed and foster
quacks I do not know, except it
be from colossal stupidity and ig-
norance. Great medical institutes
are spending thousands in re-
search to prevent disease. There
are no quacks in any of these in-
stitutes.The Way of Life
by BRUCE BARTONBROTHERS CHRISTOPHER
I spent the week-end with my
friend, Bill Brown, whose famous
health farm is just across the
river from West Point. On Sun-
day morning we went to mass at
Father Paul's and afterwards the
good father came to the farm for
dinner.He told me how he had started
his church and boys' school twen-
ty years ago with little back-
ing, and how, though the bills some-
times mount to terrifying heights,
the money has always come from
somewhere at the critical times."We live by faith," he said, and
his face was a benediction.
"This year has been harder," he
continued, "because we have had
so many more Brothers Christo-
pher.""Brothers Christopher," I re-
peated. "That is an order with
which I am not familiar. Who are
the Brothers Christopher?"
"Some call them tramps," he
answered, and smiled at my look
of surprise."We are on the Albany Post
Road," he explained, "and all sorts
of men pass by. Some have left
their jobs; some have quarreled
with their wives; some are life-
long victims of the wanderlust.
We have a house for them in
which they may sleep, and no
questions asked. They may cometo the kitchen for their meals,
and if they know any trade they
may help us with their building
operations. When they have stay-
ed with us as long as they want,
they move on.""We took our motto from the
words of the Lord, 'Inasmuch as ye
have done it unto one of the least
of these my brethren, ye have
done it unto me.' In that spirit we
regard them not as tramps but as
brothers of our Lord, Brothers
Christopher."Listening to his gentle accents,
watching the light of benevolence
in his fine eyes, I felt encourag-
ed. I reminded myself that we are
often misled by the facts that sin
gets most of the advertising.Sin is dramatic; so are warfare
and crime. They are not common-
place; they are news. They occu-
py a prominent place on almost
every front page, while a million
quiet acts of human kindness are
not and never can be reported.Life itself is the Albany Post
Road. People hear of it only as a
highway of business and pleasure
made occasionally notorious by a
ghastly accident.Yet quietly, by the side of the
road, is Bill Brown with his farm,
where tired men lose their tired-
ness; and Father Paul with his
friendly hand and cheering word
for the Brothers Christopher.

Three Olympic Speed Queens



Left to right, these skating champions are Elizabeth Dubois, Chicago, winner of the 100-meter international race at Lake Placid; Jean Wilson, Canada, 500-meter winner and Kit Klein, Buffalo, 1,500 meters, which is a little more than a mile.

Local Happenings

Miss Emma Brewer is spending a few days with her niece in Lebanon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Welch and children of Stephenville were here Sunday visiting friends.

J. E. Burlison and Dick Hollis are business visitors in Fort Worth last Friday.

Miss Johnnie Copeland has returned home from Eastland where she has been visiting relatives.

Dellis Seago and W. G. James are visiting in Lampasas Sunday.

Mrs. Dellis Seago was in Fairbury Sunday visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Allison.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Taylor and children of Stephenville, and Miss McConnell of Sweetwater were here Sunday visiting friends.

Mrs. H. F. Sellers spent the first of last week in Fort Worth visiting her daughter, Miss Doris Sellers.

Miss Marguerite Faurey, who spent a few months in Houston, returned home the latter part of last week.

C. G. Masterson, F. S. Little, J. F. McCarty Jr., and Buster Shelton were visitors in Austin Saturday.

Mrs. Gould Blair and son Bill, Mr. A. T. Lackey and Mrs. Jessie Russell Stewart were visitors in Fort Worth Sunday.

DR. V. HAWES
Dentist
Hico, Texas
live here and am in my office every day. All work guaranteed. My prices are reasonable. 49-17c

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Wolfe and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh E. McCullough and daughter, Mary Ella, were in Fort Worth visitors last Friday.

R. V. Douglas and Othella Powell and Misses Lucille and Dorothy Duxan of Duffau were in Hico Thursday night attending a show at the theatre.

Misses Lucille, Jewell and Carleen Shelton, Johnnie Thomas and Lineola Wiley and Leon Rainwater were visitors in Hamilton Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smith were in Waco Tuesday where Mr. Smith went to see a specialist. They were dinner guests of their daughter, Mrs. J. H. McNeill and family.

Miss Mary Beth Norwood, banish teacher in the Hico High school, left Thursday afternoon for Marlin in response to a message stating that her mother was seriously ill in a Marlin hospital.

Reynolds left Wednesday for South Texas where he has accepted a position on a highway job. Mrs. Bailey remained here with the present with her grandfather, Joe T. Collier.

Mr. and Mrs. John Briscoe of Amherst were here over the week end visiting her mother, Mrs. J. R. Timmon. They left for Fort Worth to attend the Fat Stock show, and are expected in Hico again the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Best, who have been citizens of this community for over fifty years, left recently for Houston to make their home with their son, T. D. Best and family. They will be greatly missed by their many friends here, but their good wish to with them in their new location.

Miss Emma Dee Hall returned home Sunday from Houston where she spent several weeks. She returned home by way of Canada, and spent a few days as a guest of Dr. and Mrs. James M. Bauknight. Mrs. Bauknight was formerly Miss Margaret Mings of Hico.

G. H. Munterlyn, S. E. Blair Jr., Bill Blair, Roy French and Duke Pardon were in Waco Monday night attending an automobile show and banquet given in the salesrooms of Ward-Dossett-Floyd Co. The title of the picture, which was all-talking, was "Endless Channels" starring Ray Small, who also made a personal appearance before the crowd of service mechanics numbering near five hundred, assembled from the towns and cities around Waco.

Miss Ardis Cole returned home the first of the week from Dallas and Greenville where she has been visiting relatives and friends. At Greenville she attended the announcement party, announcing the marriage of Miss Myra Prather of Greenville to Mr. Marvin Primus of Commerce, which occurred a year ago and has been kept a secret since that time. Miss Prather was quite well known in Hico having made frequent visits here with Miss Cole and also her sister, Mrs. Kal Segrist. While in Dallas, Miss Cole gave musical selections over the WRR broadcasting station at Oak Cliff's "Friendly Hour."

Carlton Copeland is spending a few days in Longview on business.

Miss Frances Bakke of Clifton was a week end guest of her sister, Miss Mamie Bakke.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pool were called to Brownwood the first of the week on account of the serious illness of the little baby daughter Elizabeth, of Mr. and Mrs. Olin Ridenhower of Junction, who is suffering from double pneumonia in a Brownwood hospital.

Olin Ridenhower is also ill in the same hospital with the flu. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and Mr. Pool returned home the middle of the week while Mrs. Pool remained with her sister, Mrs. Ridenhower. Ray Ridenhower returned to Hico with the Jacksons and Mr. Pool. Elizabeth's condition has slightly improved, but is still very serious, although relatives and friends hold out slight hope for her recovery.

Mrs. Frank M. Mings
Hostess At Bridge
A profusion of brilliant yellow jonquils and pot plants decorated the reception rooms Wednesday afternoon when Mrs. Frank M. Mings entertained a few at bridge at her home here.

At the culmination of the games, grape fruit salad in grape fruit cups, sandwiches, hot tea and divinity were served to Mesdames H. F. Sellers, C. L. Woodward, H. N. Wolfe, C. G. Masterson, Roland L. Holford and Mesdames Irene Frank and Emma Dee Hall.

Wednesday Bridge Club
Entertained by Mrs. Owen
Appointments in keeping with the St. Patrick motif were featured in decorations and table appointments on Wednesday afternoon of last week when Mrs. Frank Owen was hostess to the Wednesday Bridge Club. Peach blossoms were used for the room decorations.

Invited guests were Mrs. Marvin Marshall and Mrs. P. G. Hays, the latter winning high score for the guests, Mrs. A. I. Pirtle was winner of high score for the members.

Ice cream and cake were served to Mesdames A. I. Pirtle, Wallace Petty, Clifford Tinkle, S. E. Blair, D. F. McCarty. Make Johnson, Marvin Marshall and P. G. Hays.

Mrs. D. F. McCarty Entertains
At Bridge Wednesday
Mrs. D. F. McCarty was hostess to the Wednesday Bridge Club at her home Wednesday afternoon. Hyacinths and begonias formed the floral decorations of the open rooms.

Invited guests present were Miss Mary Beth Norwood, Miss Katherine Randalls, Mrs. Lusk Randalls, Mrs. John Clark and Mrs. E. F. Porter. Members present were Mrs. A. I. Pirtle, Mrs. Make Johnson and Mrs. Frank Owen.

Salad, sandwiches, olives, coffee and candy were the refreshments served.

"\$1,000,000 to Start With"
"I used to be a merchant, then became a broker and had a good business till the crash came—wasn't rich of course but pretty well to do; lost everything. But I didn't go out and commit suicide—lots of folks are doing it, but I think the world's better off to lose towards like that. I just said to my wife: 'I'm going to find work at something, no matter what it is—and I'm going to come back!'"

"I've got my health—that's worth \$1,000,000 to start with—and I've got you and three fine children. I'll drive a taxi as long as I can't do better, and when I can do better than that, I'll do it. Too many folks are whining who ought to be working. Things will get better sometime and a man can come back yet if he keeps hustling all the time."

This bit of philosophy from the driver of a 20-cent taxi in Washington City is quoted in current issue of The Progressive Farmer-Ruralist with the following comment:

"We commend this man's spirit to discouraged farmers. Most of them can win out by the same spirit this man showed—at least all who have health and strength."

"That's \$1,000,000 to start with," as this taxi driver said. And on the farm there is never a day when a man need be "unemployed."

There is always something one can be doing. We can improve or enrich or beautify the farm. We can build or repair or improve or beautify the barns or home or out-buildings or fences. Where we can't paint, maybe we can white-wash. We can repair terraces, sprout fields, stop rillies. We can haul a year's supply of leaves or pine straw and so increase the "manure crop"—and we would repeat that this is the best way to celebrate the Washington Bicentennial this month. We can cut an abundance of wood—enough to last till winter. And we can do still other things at this season to improve the timber crop—our most neglected crop—by thinning out crowded trees or less valuable trees and raking fire lanes to ston fires.

"Surely every farmer who has '\$1,000,000 to start with' can come back sometime!"

VERY LATEST by MARY MARSHALL

Here is a new way to arrange a scarf and it is such a simple trick that we wonder why no one ever thought of it before. It has appeared on a number of new dresses and is likely to appear on



a good many more before many weeks have passed. But it is not necessary for you to buy a dress with this scarf arrangement when it is such a simple thing to add a scarf in this way to a dress that you already possess and that stands in need of a new touch of trimming.

The scarf does not have to become a permanent part of the dress, either, because it is attached merely by means of buttonholes in the scarf and buttons on the dress.

You will need a piece of silk about a yard and a half long and nine inches wide to make the scarf, but you may piece it in the center if you do not want to buy a piece as long as this. Simply make a narrow machine stitched hem along the sides and one end of the scarf or finish with a hand rolled hem. Finish the unhemmed end with a facing an inch or more in width so as to provide a substantial place for your buttons.

And then along the side of the dress where the scarf is attached make the necessary number of buttonholes.

Hints for the Home
by Nancy Hart

Jam Shortcake's Crust
One layer biscuit crust, butter, two packages cream cheese, one cup raspberry jam.

Split biscuit, butter, fill with cream cheese and jam. Serve warm.

Best Mutton Broth
Half a pint of stock from boiled mutton, one sliced carrot, one small turnip, one small onion, one small teaspoon of cornstarch, half a teaspoon of milk, half a teaspoon of chopped parsley, salt and is—pepper. Skim any fat from the stock, and put it in a stewpan with the vegetables cleaned and cut in pieces. Simmer until the vegetables are quite soft. Rub all through a sieve, return it to the saucepan. Mix the milk with the cornstarch and stir it in, adding salt and pepper to taste. Stir until it boils, then simmer very gently for ten minutes. Add the chopped parsley and serve.

A Variety of Sauces
Foamy Sauce—Cream together one-half cup granulated sugar with a quarter cup of butter, add a pinch of salt, two table of boiling water and the yolks of two eggs beaten until they are creamy. Cook in a bowl over a tea kettle, stirring constantly until slightly thickened. Remove from fire, fold in the stiff whites of two eggs, a half teaspoon of vanilla and a tablespoon of lemon juice.

Raisin Sauce—Add a quarter cup of raisins that have been run through a vegetable chopper to the above recipe of hard sauce.

Creamy Hard Sauce—Cream a half cup of butter, add a cup of powdered sugar, cream thoroughly, and then add cream so that the sauce will pour. Flavor with a half teaspoon of vanilla.

Lemon Sauce—Mix a half cup of sugar and a tablespoon of cornstarch. Pour over this one cup of boiling water, gradually stirring constantly. Boil for five minutes, take from fire, add two tablespoons of butter, a tablespoon and a half of lemon juice, a little grated nutmeg and a few grains of salt.

Egg Sauce—Beat the yolks of three or four eggs, until lemon colored, add a half cup of sugar, fold in the beaten whites of the eggs and flavor with a half teaspoon of vanilla.

Let's Start Business By Barter

"We can all help start business moving—some by cash and some by barter," says The Progressive Farmer-Ruralist, and adds:

"We are gratified to hear how general the 'swapping' idea is becoming. Many farmers have cattle, hogs, or poultry, and need seed or feed. Others have feed or seed they would swap for hogs or cows. Many a farmer has surplus farm machinery he would like to exchange for something else. And so on and so on."

"We should like to suggest that county agents and agricultural teachers could do an excellent thing by inviting every farmer to report what he has and what he wants and then post the resultant 'barter lists' in their offices. And at each meeting of the Grange or Farm Bureau similar reports could be made. Much business might be started going in this way."

Typical also is the average of 30 bushels of corn per acre harvested from 1500 acres of land formed by 45 Gonzales county farmers. Production on nearby farms ran only about 20 bushels per acre. "Early plowing," says the county agent, "fertilizer of the commercial, barnyard or legume cover crop variety, and good seed explained the high yields." At any rate these farmers made \$1.79 more per acre net than their neighbors did on corn.

A real aid at housecleaning time when walls must be cleaned may be found in any five and ten cent store. The little rubber sponge, which costs ten cents, will remove discolorations from paper as easily as an ordinary eraser removes soil from any paper. The tiny particles which rub off the sponge are easily brushed from the floor.

Left-over cereals such as cream of wheat, farina or wheatena, may be used as a dessert if sugar or syrup is added. Dissolve the sugar and add to the cooked cereal, pour into moulds, and chill. At serving time place on an attractive plate, add whipped cream or pour plain cream over. This is especially good for the smaller children.

The younger children in the family usually dislike the idea of having the outgrown clothes of the larger child passed on to them. If the article happens to be shoes, why not have the soles repaired, new buttons sewed on, and the shoes newly dyed and polished? The shoes will seem new, and will really be new to that child. Besides the psychological effect upon the child, the shoes wear longer and a real saving is effected.

When dish towels are too worn to be used as towels, cut out the part most worn, lay the two least worn parts together, turn in cut edges, and stitch all around the edges with the machine, then across from corner to corner, making a double cross. This makes an excellent dish cloth, and wears a surprisingly long time.

To clean combs thoroughly and quickly, use the ordinary string cleaner wet with any commercial cleaning fluid. The grease dissolves readily, and the comb may be washed with warm suds and dried after.

A Ten-Plank Farm Platform
The following ten planks have been adopted by The Progressive Farmer-Ruralist as its platform which every Southern farm family would do well to consider:

1. Richer lands for every farm.
2. A home of beauty, comfort and convenience for every family.
3. A "Blue-Ribbon Farm Family" in every home.

4. Modern equipment for every worker.
5. Club work and vocational training for every child.
6. Every crop from purebred seed, every animal from a purebred sire.

7. Support of farm organizations, farm and home agents, and cooperative marketing by every family.
8. "Equality for Agriculture" in every form of legislation, taxation, and education.

9. "Full gardens, corncribs, smokehouses, and feed barns to insure a good living at home plus at least two money crops and an important cash income from cows, hogs, or hens" as the business of every farmer.

10. A love of the country community, of church and school and Sunday school, of country things and country sports and recreations, of books and music and art, to enrich and ennoble life for every individual.

666
LIQUID-TABLETS-SALVE
666 Liquid or Tablets used internally and 666 Salve externally, make a complete and most effective treatment for Colds.
Most Speedy Remedies Known.



MOVIES

Some small European nations have prohibited the showing of "Mickey Mouse" in movie theaters on the ground that this animated cartoon is "mentally unwholesome." Few intelligent people will agree with that. On the contrary, I think such amusing productions as Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphonies are not only the best sort of comedy entertainment but they are almost the only original form of art which the movies have developed.

In such pictures as those, and in newsreels and travel pictures, the movies give something which the stage cannot offer. Much of the other stuff shown on the screen these days consists of poor substitutes for real plays picked up by real actors. They do bring the drama—of a sort—within the reach of everybody, but that is not to say that every type of drama is wholesome for everybody.

I sympathize with the effort of Mr. Will Hays to "clean up" the movies, but I don't think he is making very much headway. To judge by some talkies I have seen lately. There is some excuse for a play which deals with more or less delicate with illicit sex relations, when it is confined to a single theater and audiences of presumably sophisticated adults.

There is no excuse for vulgarizing the same play until even a child can sense its rawest implications and then showing it to audiences of millions of children in the movies.

WIVES
Not many years ago a wife was the property of her husband, not only in Turkey but everywhere else in the world, especially in England. The other day in London a man sued a doctor for enticing his wife to leave him. The judge decided against the plaintiff. He said a wife had a right to leave her husband whenever she desired, that she had the right to decide whether to bear children and when, that she was an independent individual and could decide her own course of life without consulting her husband.

Not all of our states go as far as that, but it was pointed out in court that in England women today also have the best of it in other ways. If a married woman driving her car injures somebody else her husband can be sued jointly with her and made to pay the entire damages. If she gives her husband any money it is a loan in law, but anything he gives her is a gift. No action can be taken against a wife for deserting her husband, but she can have her husband arrested if he deserts her. A husband must pay the income tax on his wife's income if she fails to do so, and if she owed

him money before they were married he cannot collect it after marriage.

Who said this was a man's world?

IRON
A hundred years ago New England mines and furnaces were producing pig iron and getting a cent a pound for it. Seventy-five years ago Pittsburgh began to be the iron center, selling castings for three cents a pound. Fifty years ago New England found a way of getting ten cents a pound for iron, making it into machinery. Ironmasters of today get fifty cents a pound for their watch-springs and pressed steel alloys.

Every advance in the art of fabricating iron yields a higher price for the finished product. The new alloys, stainless steel, chrome-plated sheets are being made into new art forms which bring the price of iron to the user up to a dollar or more a pound.

Every step away from the raw materials of existence raises the economic standard of living. The more labor goes into the iron, the more persons are employed; the higher the price of the finished product, the more that labor can earn. The great backward nations are those which put the most labor into the goods they consume.

JEWS
The Jewish Agricultural Society has been engaged for years in the effort to induce Jewish families to become farmers. Today there are 100,000 of them in America, living solely or chiefly on the land.

Most of these Jewish farmers live in colonies of their own people. They are a clanish race and they cooperate well. They are also good business men, as a rule, and make a living and more when their non-Jewish neighbors are running behind.

The latest development of this sort is the establishment of "agro-industrial" communities, near enough to large cities to enable some of the family to work in town, while the others cultivate the land. I think this solution of the industrial problem is one that is worth developing.

COLONELS
A humorist in the Kentucky legislature has introduced a bill taxing each Kentucky "Colonel" \$100 a year. Another humorist

moved that the bill be referred to the Fish and Game Committee, which was done.

Being myself one of the latest batch of "colonels" I am concerned about this. I hope the Fish and Game Committee will not report a bill creating an open season for colonels.

Typical is the increased yield of 500 pounds of grain per acre secured by 93 Ford county farmers from 4500 pounds of pure line milo maize seed secured through the efforts of the county agent.

Palace
—HICO—
Thursday-Friday—
MERCANTILES NIGHTS
Edmund Lowe and Lois Moran in
"THE SPIDER"
Magic and Mystery that takes your breath. Fox News.

Sat. Matinee and Night—
Richard Cromwell, Noah Beery and Sallie Blane in
"SHANGHAIED LOVE"
A sensational melo-drama of the sea. Talkatone Comedy.
Matinee 10c and 25c—Night 30c

Mon.-Tues.-Wed.—
Will Rogers in
"YOUNG AS YOU FEEL"
And he is all dressed up with plenty places to go. Adm. 10c-30c.

MERCANTILES TICKETS can be used one more week, ending Friday, March 18.

J. C. Rodgers
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate, Insurance
HICO, TEXAS

E. H. Persons
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
HICO, TEXAS

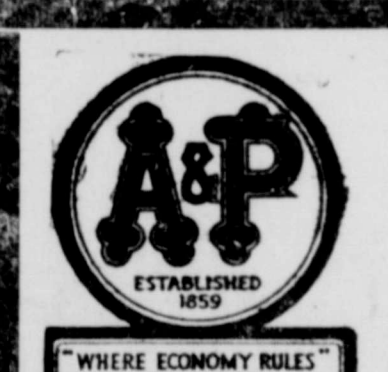
ROSS SHOP
WATCHMAKER
—Clock Repairing—Optical Goods
HICO, TEXAS

Ruth's Bakery
Phone 90

Nice Assortment of FRESH CAKES COOKIES AND PIES at your grocer. Don't fail to call for Ruth's Long loaf delivered fresh daily.

Be sure and consult our windows for special values on SUGAR, FLOUR AND SHORTENING

In fact all of your table needs before making your purchases. Plan to come to your A&P Store first and you will save time as well as money.



White House Milk	
3 tall cans	17c
6 baby cans	17c
8 O'Clock Coffee, Lb.	19c
Grandmother's Bread or Rolls	5c
Economy Oats, 3 1/2 lb. pg	12c
Walker's Chili, 15 oz. can	15c
Sparkle Gelatin Dessert Ass't. flavors, 3 pkgs.	19c

N. B. C. Crackers	
Prem. Soda, 2 lb. pkg.	19c
Quaker Maid Pork & Beans	
3 medium cans	17c
Luna Soap, 10 bars	25c
Booth's Sardines in Mus-tard or tomato sauce, c.	10c
Grape Nut Flakes, pkg.	10c
Flight Bird Seed, pkg.	10c

WEEK-END SPECIALS	
Sweet Potatoes, 2 lbs.	5c
Lettuce, 2 Heads	9c
Grapefruit, 2 for	5c
Green Beans, Lb.	12c
N. B. C. Fluff Cakes, lb.	15c
Iona Corn, 2 No. 2 cans	15c
Prunes, California, 2 lbs.	9c
Apples, each	1c
Fresh Spinach, Lb.	5c
Cabbage, 2 lbs.	7c

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

Speed King



Sir Malcolm Campbell, who drove his motor car at a speed of over 253 miles an hour on the beach at Daytona, Florida.

Fairy

By
MRS. W. L. JONES

Our delightful spring weather suddenly turned to winter when a cold rain came from the north, accompanied by a cold wave Friday afternoon. The temperature had dropped to the freezing point Saturday morning, bringing the coldest weather of the season. Most of the fruit was in bloom and is believed to be killed. The thermometer registered 29 degrees Tuesday evening.

Mrs. B. A. Grimes and son, Henry, spent a part of last week with her sister and daughter, Mrs. Obie Newton of Fort Worth. Mrs. Newton returned home with them for a few days' visit, returning to her home the latter part of the week. Mrs. Grimes and Henry accompanied her home.

The P. T. A. met with their semi-monthly programs Thursday night instead of Friday night as is their custom as the Glee Club of John Tarleton were to render a program here Friday night, but owing to bad weather, they did not come. A splendid program was rendered by the P. T. A., an interesting address was delivered by Jim Barrow of Hico, and a fairly large attendance was present. The singing Sunday was well attended and some good singing was rendered. The out of Fairy visitors were, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, Miss Bowman and friends of Iredell and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Barrow of Hico.

Fairy has another wedding on her calendar, Miss Thelma Richardson and Mr. Marvin Stephens, who were married last Wednesday at Hamilton. Miss Thelma is the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richardson living some two or three miles east of Fairy, while Mr. Stephens is of the Gum Branch community. We are not acquainted with the groom but he has won a charming sweet girl for a bride and one who has many friends who wish for her happiness over the voyage of life. Miss Thelma makes the 8th Fairy to sail out on the sea of matrimony the last two seasons.

Herman Sills, who has been in the Hamilton Sanitarium since Christmas day, returned home to the home of his parents last Sunday. He and his wife will remain there until he fully recovers. He thinks he will soon be able to walk with the aid of crutches. He suffered an axe wound early in December which became infected causing him much trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss Newman spent Sunday with Mrs. Newman's mother, Mrs. W. C. Pendleton and family of Cranfills Gap.

Mrs. D. E. Allison and Mrs. Gerald Liecht are on the sick list this week with an attack of the flu.

J. L. Wilson and Rispy Newton of Hico attended church at this place Sunday night.

We are making a correction in the name of our new mechanic, as it was printed in last week's news, Mr. Guy Plouff, it should have been Mr. Guy Plout.

Durwood Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gene Young of Carlton, is seriously ill in the Gorman Sanitarium with pneumonia and appendicitis. Mrs. Young was before her marriage, Miss Charlie Burris of this place. It has been reported there is no chance of his recovery but we hope that there will be a change in his condition and he will be restored to his wanted health.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hoover attended the funeral of Grandma Gann at Hamilton last Friday.

Mrs. John Luckabee of Walnut Springs was the guest of her mother and brother, Mrs. B. A. Grimes and son, Henry, last Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Brummett were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hartgraves Sunday.

Camp Branch

By
BESSIE LITCHFIELD

We are having some real winter weather. Another big rain and some hail fell Friday.

John Collier and sons, Russell and Clay, and Lee and John Britton were in the Walter Pruitt home Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Stone's little children visited their daughter, Mrs. Jackson, of Olin, the first part of the week.

C. L. White was in the John Collier home Tuesday night.

James Collier, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Collier, was taken to the sanitarium at Stephenville Wednesday. They removed the tube from his side. He made the trip nicely and is doing fine now. We hope it won't be long until he will be well again.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Perry visited his brother, Pitchford Perry, Wednesday who is sick.

Mrs. J. E. Cooper visited in the Pitchford Perry home Wednesday. Fred Blackburn visited Pitchford Perry Wednesday.

Maybe it won't be long until spring and there won't be so much sickness, or we hope there won't. Those who are on our sick list this week are, Pitchford Perry and Beas Litchfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Britton of near Hico visited C. W. Britton Wednesday.

Lee Britton, Ella Dale Collier, John Britton and Russell Collier were guests of Grace and Hettie Mae Steele Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ledbetter and children, Ruby, Louise and Darrell, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bell of Duffau Wednesday night.

Mrs. Ledbetter visited her son, B. C. Ledbetter, of Duffau, the first part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Martain and little son, Ray, of Duffau, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blackburn Thursday.

Mrs. Molly McAlley spent the latter part of the week with her daughter, Mrs. Fred Blackburn and children, Grace and Delbert, spent Wednesday night with Pitchford Perry, who is sick.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Williams, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Forest Todd started for their home in Oklahoma Monday. Elmer Steele and family were in the C. L. White home Thursday night.

Horace Murray of Sunshine was in our community Friday. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. White, Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Harris and Russell Collier were in Fort Worth Friday on business.

Those who were in the John Collier home Sunday were, C. L. White and family, Lee Britton, Jerry and son, J. D. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Umans of Tolar.

Those who were in the Henry Nix home Sunday evening were, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Land, Mr. and Mrs. Ross McClelland of Greyville and J. D. Todd.

Miss Melissa Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Harris, Lee Britton, Clay, Billie and Ella D. Collier, Leroy Litchfield and Charlie Adelaide and Paul White were also guests in the Nix home.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Sears visited Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Connolly Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tim Steele of Purvis visited Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Steele Sunday. Their daughter, Miss Hettie Mae Steele, who has been visiting her uncle, accompanied them home.

John Collier spent Sunday night with C. W. Blackburn, who is sick. Fred Blackburn spent Saturday night with his father, C. W. Blackburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Truitt Gibson were in Eastland Sunday.

Lee and John Britton and Rod Word were in the John Collier home Sunday night.

Oreille Glover was a guest of Miss Naomi White Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ledbetter and children visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eck Bell of Duffau Sunday.

Mrs. Ledbetter visited in the Carrie Trimble home Sunday. Grace Blackburn visited Algie and Emma Sue Campbell Sunday.

Rev. R. H. Gibson of Carlton visited the sick of our community one day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Forest Todd visited Mr. and Mrs. Will Hobgood Sunday.

Mrs. Jerry Todd visited Mrs. Mack Horsley Sunday.

Sorry to say we are losing one of our neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rippey, who have moved to Hico.

WHY SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM, STOMACH OR KIDNEY TROUBLE?

Thousands have found almost immediate and permanent relief through the use of BAKERWELL Mineral Water Crystals. NOT a drug—but the natural, curative waters produced ONLY in Mineral Wells, Texas' great health resort, and put up in crystal form for convenient use. Nothing added—Nature's own remedy.

Send one dollar for large size trial package, testimonials and descriptive literature. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

MINERAL WELLS WATER COMPANY
Baker Hotel
Mineral Wells, Texas

For Railroad Wage Cut



Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O. railroad, asked all railroad men to accept a 10 percent cut so the roads could live.

Will Test Power of Press



Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, has been asked by Hoover to start propaganda to stop prosperous citizens from hoarding in order to bring back prosperity.

Duffau

By
INEZ SMART

We have certainly been having some winter weather the last few days. We received a hard rain Friday afternoon which was followed by a strong norther. We are hoping that this severe weather will not last very long.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Warren and daughters of Hog Jaw visited Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Alexander and daughter, Louise, last Sunday afternoon.

Loeta Roberson spent Friday night of last week with Mildred Strother.

Minnie Nachtigall and Inez Smart were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Arnold last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fallin and children attended the funeral of Mr. Percy of Bluff Dale last Saturday.

Neil Monroe and Mildred Strother spent Sunday with Louise Alexander.

Grace Arnold visited Donna and Lula Land last Sunday.

Some from our community attended the play at Salem on Thursday night of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roberson and daughters, Rita and Veta, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Roberson of Hog Jaw last Sunday.

There is some flu in our community at the present. Miss Eleanor Kiker, one of the teachers, is among those on the sick list. Rev. Douglas is teaching during her illness.

Mrs. L. A. Phillips who died last Thursday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Phillips of Stephenville, was brought here to be laid to rest in the Duffau cemetery. She was well known here and was loved by her many friends here who mourn her death.



CHILDREN CRY FOR IT—

CHILDREN hate to take medicine as a rule, but every child loves the taste of Castoria. And this pure vegetable preparation is just as good as it tastes; just as bland and just as harmless as the recipe reads.

When Baby's cry warns of colic, a few drops of Castoria has him soothed, asleep again in a jiffy. Nothing is more valuable in diarrhea. When coated tongue or bad breath tell of constipation, invoke its gentle aid to cleanse and regulate a child's bowels. In colds or children's diseases, you should use it to keep the system from clogging.

Castoria is sold in every drugstore the genuine always bears Chas. H. Fletcher's signature.

Fletcher's
CASTORIA

NEWS FROM IREDELL COMMUNITY

By MISS STELLA JONES

Mrs. H. B. Strong and son were in Dallas Wednesday.

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Tidwell and Mrs. T. M. Tidwell were in Stephenville Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil McClintock of Paducah are visiting relatives here.

Terrel Weems was a visitor in Arlington this week end.

Mrs. Lizzie Daniel is seriously ill and isn't expected to live. She had a stroke of apoplexy.

THE DRAGON'S DEN

Debate Finals.

From present prospects, Iredell is strong in debate. In a final held Saturday evening, Albert Pike and Charles Davis were selected as the two outstanding debaters of the school.

To add to the glory, Lillie Turner and Zelma Claire Wilson are to represent the girls at the meet. It would pay someone to watch these debaters.

Trackmen Shine.

We have realized the benefit of practice, meets between schools, for Iredell uncovered material and prospects at Walnut Friday we never dreamed of possessing. The inexperienced athletes showed their newness, never the less they are more than trustworthy of hope.

Coach Phillips is giving the finishing touch to the track and field men before matching them against stronger competition.

State Inspector Visits.

Iredell Public School has again proved its superiority in all respects. The State Inspector searched in vain for a flaw in its system, and tried to find something amiss with the equipment, but failed. He praised our neatness, and the general school program.

Who Knows?

Inspector: Which direction is east?

Mr. Barsh: (To English Class)—Which way is it?

THE STAFF.



Regular Prices

Cabbage, Lb.	3c
Weiners, Lb.	15c
Soap, 11 bars	25c
Nice bananas, dozen	15c
Nice Apples, dozen	15c
Heinz Tomato Juice, large size	10c
Quart Jar Peanut Butter	25c
Hersheys, 5 for	10c

J. E. BURLESON

A Brighter Day
Coming Bye & Bye

Yes, eggs are cheap, we can't help that, neither can you. The only way to make your poultry pay now is to cull out the non-layers. Keep young ones coming. You can not afford to quit because times look bad. Feed is cheap and by culling you will come out ahead.

WE HAVE A MAN THAT WILL CULL YOUR POULTRY AND CULL IT RIGHT WITH NO CHARGES.

Remember, we want to buy your chickens, eggs, turkeys and cream, and will be glad to help you in any way that we can.

We handle all kinds of chicken feed

Hico Poultry & Egg Co.
Dellis Seago, Manager

The BAKER

MINERAL WELLS

"Where America
Drinks it's Way to Health"

THOUSANDS ARE LEARNING
OF THE BENEFITS DERIVED
FROM A FEW DAYS OR
WEEKS REST IN THIS WON-
DERFUL HEALTH RESORT

- DRINKING THE WATERS • • • • •
- TAKING THE BATHS • • • • •
- IN LUXURIOUS SURROUNDINGS
- AND ENJOYING THE FRIENDLY
SERVICE **THE BAKER HOTELS**
RENDER SO WELL • • • • •



**450 ROOMS
BATHS**

Other Baker Hotels

The TEXAS FT. WORTH The STEPHEN F. AUSTIN AUSTIN
The BAKER DALLAS The GUNTER SAN ANTONIO

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

The BAKER HOTELS

T. B. BAKER, President

"Where Most Texas People Stop"

Mt. ZionBy
MRS. G. D. ADKISON

Well, we are still having lots of rain and real cold weather. We had a severe storm here Friday evening about 3 o'clock, which did considerable damage around here. It moved G. D. Adkison's house, blew his windmill down and moved their chicken houses. Mr. and Mrs. Adkison and son thank all the men who gathered in Saturday and helped fix their house back. There were 15 of the neighbor men who came and worked all day.

Mrs. Simpson and children were in the G. D. Adkison home Saturday morning, also Mrs. Eula Newton and son spent Saturday in the Adkison home.

Colquitt Harris visited Grady Adkison Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Harris entertained a bunch of young folks in their home Saturday night, and all had a nice time.

Weston Newton and family visited in the Claude Sullivan home Sunday.

Joe Harris and family, H. L. McKenzie and family, Earl Adkison and family, Oscar McElroy and family and G. D. Adkison and family visited in the C. L. Adkison home Thursday night.

Miss Nevada Adkison spent Wednesday night in the G. D. Adkison home.

Cleora, Oleta and William Simpson spent Friday night in the G. D. Adkison home.

Claud Lucas and family and I. C. Duncan and sisters were in the Polnack home Thursday night.

A. F. Polnack and wife visited in the Simpson home Sunday.

Mrs. Mackie visited in the Luckie home Sunday night, also Mrs. Simpson's children.

Those who visited in the G. D. Adkison home Sunday night were Joe Harris and family, A. F. Polnack and family, Elsie Kidwell and brothers, I. C. Duncan and sister, T. C. Freedman.

Opal Duncan was in Cranfills Gap Sunday.

GreyvilleBy
ALICE HICKS

It seems like winter is just now beginning. It has been so cold, it seems like most of the fruit is killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Roberts and Misses Corene and Elton Johnson of Waco spent the week end with Mr. Frank Johnson and their sister, Miss Eria. Elton will remain for an extended visit.

Mrs. John Latham of Dry Fork spent Wednesday afternoon as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Latham and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant and family of Fairly spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hendricks.

Mr. and Mrs. Wylie Bingham spent Thursday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Goad of Hico.

Miss Emma Dee Proffitt has been on the sick list for some time and unable to attend school.

Mr. Frank Hendricks is visiting his daughter this week, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and family of Fairly.

Judge J. A. Stanford and wife of Waco visited Friday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stanford and family.

Misses Thelma and Artie Maye Tolliver spent Sunday as guests of Misses Inez and Bonnie Thompson of Altman.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Johnson and family of Dry Fork spent Saturday night and Sunday with his father, Mr. Frank Johnson, and sister Eria.

Mr. S. S. Johnson left for Waco Saturday for treatment.

FairviewBy
CYNTHIA GUINN

We are having some winter weather. We would like to see some warm weather.

Mrs. Ruby Blue spent the day, Tuesday, with Mrs. Charlie Snelson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ike Porter entertained the people of this community with a musical entertainment Tuesday night.

Mrs. Helen Golden and daughter, Lennie, spent Tuesday afternoon with her sister, Mrs. Charlie Snelson.

Mrs. Erah Madden spent a while Wednesday with Mrs. Bill Guinn.

Mrs. Ruby Blue spent Wednesday with Mrs. John Parker.

Misses Cynthia Guinn spent Wednesday with Misses Lennie Golden.

Those who were visiting in the Bill Guinn home Sunday were, Mr. and Mrs. John Parker and son, V. Gil, Mr. and Mrs. Nig Blue and children, Charlie Jeffrey and M. L. Prater.

Harlie Golden spent the week end near Clifton.

Mrs. Charlie Snelson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dennis, of Rural Grove community.

Mrs. Ruby Blue and Misses Len

This Week in WashingtonBY RADFORD MOBLEY
AUTOCASTER WASHINGTON BUREAU

Special to Hico News Review
Washington, D. C.—With the major financial measures for the easing up of credit and the relief of business out of the way, Congress and the Administration are getting down to their regular business of playing politics. There may be some excitement here yet, and there will be if the present plans of the House majority are carried out.

Speaker Garner has already promised a fight on President Hoover's plan to consolidate a number of detached government bureaus in the interest of economy. Mr. Garner calls the President's plan "idiotic." Perhaps that may have been merely an expression of peevishness because the President beat the Democratic leaders to it by a couple of days. A program of consolidation had been under careful preparation for a good while, but before it could be made public the recommendation came from the White House and once more the Administration had stolen the spotlight.

That starts a fight in which each party will try to prove that its pet method of retrenchment is better than the other side's. The argument will be hot and lively and full of statements and speeches carefully prepared for use in the Presidential campaign. But out of it there seems a hope that there will actually be a reduction in Government costs.

One of the big fights between Capitol Hill and the White House will be over the Democratic proposal to consolidate the Army and Navy under one War Secretary. Army men oppose it unless they can run the combined services. Navy men oppose it, for the same reason, the President and his advisers are said to be against it, but it has been made an official policy of the Democratic majority, which intends to shove the bill through the House as speedily as possible and to use every effort to get the Senate to agree to it.

The Army and the Navy were administered as a unit in the first few years of the United States, but since 1798 they have been operated separately. There is no possible way therefore, to tell whether combined operation of all our fighting forces under a single Cabinet head would be more or less efficient in these times. That gives everybody a chance to argue on either side, without danger of anyone proving him wrong. And into the debate there is likely to be interjected the third group which has been trying to divide control still further by setting up the military and naval air services as a third arm with its own Secretary in the Cabinet.

There's going to be a lot of fighting talk spilled over this.

Signs are multiplying that we shall have a general sales tax of some sort before Congress gets through.

It begins to look as if the Wet-Dry issue will loom big in the Democratic Convention next June. Official party leadership in the National Committee is Wet, and the Wets are not going to let a Dry candidate be nominated, let alone a Dry platform be adopted, without making a fight. Governor Roosevelt of New York is regarded as a moderate Wet; Al Smith is an outspoken "dripping" Wet. Wetness is the principal basis of the appeal of Governor Ritchie of Maryland. Newton Baker has not committed himself irrevocably on either side, and most of the other men being talked of as possible nominees of the Democrats are rather non-committal, hoping that the matter will not become an issue.

Speaker John N. Garner, however, is regarded as politely Dry, and the Dry leaders are just as determined as the Wets to make no compromise on the question of Prohibition in the convention. Garner will have a lot of delegates in the convention and he has the powerful support of W. R. Hearst and his chain of twenty-seven daily newspapers. Now support for Garner has come from an unexpected source which suggests that a strong Dry element has picked him as its standard-bearer. This new support of Garner is voiced by W. G. McAdoo, who was President Wilson's Secretary of the Treasury and married Eleanor Wilson. McAdoo is a decided and uncompromising Dry. Moreover, he was beaten out of the nomination in 1924 by the efforts of Al Smith, and he'd like to keep Mr. Smith and his friends out of it this year. Mr. Garner hasn't said as yet how he likes this volunteer offer of support from Mr. McAdoo, who is not at all popular with the official party leadership, although he has a large following in the ranks. Anyway, it's a fresh complication which should make the Democratic convention even more livelier than had been anticipated.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Meets every Lord's day at 10 a. m. for Bible Study in classes. Have five classes and welcome all who want to study God's word to come and join in this good work. Ish. 1-18 says, "Come, let us reason together." 11 a. m. the worship, songs, prayers and the communion service. See Acts 20-7.

Flag BranchBy
HAZEL COOPER

F. D. Craig and family and Joe Craig spent awhile with Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Bandy Monday night.

J. L. Flanary was the guest of his parents, W. M. Flanary and family Monday.

Mrs. Lola Gosdin visited Mrs. J. C. Hanshaw of Gordon Tuesday evening.

H. M. Burks and family spent awhile in the N. L. Mingus home Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gosdin spent awhile in the Cas Bowman home Tuesday.

H. C. Graves and Claud Pruitt visited W. K. Hanshaw Tuesday evening.

Bill Middlebrooks visited his sister, Mrs. H. M. Sawyer, Friday. Mr. Joe Shoops of Skipper Gap was a dinner guest of Mr. John Harlow and family Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Bandy and J. D. Craig were in Stephenville on business Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Newman of Black Stump were the guests of Mr. Claud Pruitt and family Tuesday.

Bud Flanary and family spent Thursday in the O. M. Sawyer home.

John Hovey of Oden Chapel spent Friday night in the home of Mr. Mize.

J. A. Flanary and family of Stephenville spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

Mr. H. M. Sawyer and family were guests of O. M. Sawyer and wife Sunday.

Grandmother Harlow visited in the Henry Davis home the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Graves and little son and Mrs. R. S. Graves were in Dallas Thursday on business.

Will Hanshaw and two daughters were in Meridian having dental work done Thursday.

Harve Sawyer and family spent Saturday with Sherman Bandy and wife.

Mrs. Fannie Dunlap was the guest of Mrs. J. M. Cooper Saturday morning.

Miss Ella Mae Sawyer spent Sunday with Miss Daphne Davis.

J. L. Gosdin and wife visited J. W. Bowman and family Sunday.

Daphne Davis was the guest of Francis Wagner and Margaret Graves Thursday evening.

GAIN OF 81 PER CENT BY CHEVROLET MOTOR CO. DURING MONTH OF JAN.

DETROIT, Mich.—A gain of 81 per cent was registered by the Chevrolet Motor Company during January in fleet deliveries—cars and trucks sold for commercial purposes—over the same month last year, H. J. Klingler, vice-president and general sales manager, announced recently.

Nearly fifty large companies were numbered among those who purchased new equipment during the month, three different organizations taking delivery of 100 or more units each, Mr. Klingler said. He interpreted the improvement as indicating a resumption of replacement buying by those organizations whose fleets are largely made up of cars and trucks purchased in 1928 and 1929, and which are now obsolete due to the heavy usage they receive in commercial work.

The present trend to six cylinders for commercial purposes got under way after fleet users, who purchase equipment as a capital investment, had made competitive tests as to the economy and durability of various types of cars, Mr. Klingler pointed out.

The January performance follows a year in which Chevrolet set a new high mark for fleet deliveries. In 1931, despite the general trend in the industry, Chevrolet bettered by ten per cent the best previous year in fleet business in the history of the company.

Fleet sales in 1931 included not only greater individual purchases by large corporations but also a larger number of purchasers. Forty-two customers bought 100 or more units at one time during the year. More than fifty customers bought 50 units or over. Eighty customers purchased 25 units or over, and more than 225 customers bought more than ten units.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M.

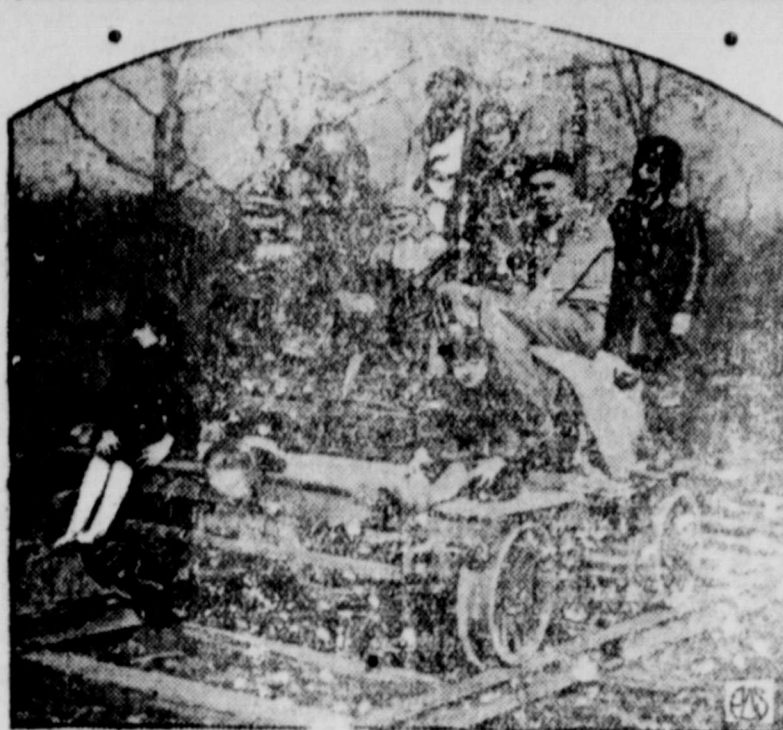
Subject: The Triumphant Life. Evening Service at 7:30 o'clock. There will be no sermon at this hour. The service will be in the hands of our young people and they will render the following:

PROGRAM

Orchestra
Hymn No. 329 and 246
Prayer, Etta Mae Alexander
Psalm One, (502) Responsive, Inez Burlison
Hymn No. 378
New Testament Scriptures, Etta Mae Alexander
Orchestra.

Short talks: (a) The essential Unity of the Church, by the pastor
(b) What should be the attitude of Adults toward Youth: J. C. Barrow
(c) What should be the attitude of the Young People toward the Church? Rubilee Malone.

Ten Laws for church young people, S. E. Blair Jr.
Offering
Hymn No. 222
Epworth League benediction.

Something Else You Can Do With a Ford

High school boys of Harrisburg, Pa., found an old hand-car beside the abandoned trolley tracks. They bought an ancient Model T for three dollars and hitched its engine to the car axle. They cover the two miles to school at the rate of 35 miles an hour. And is it fun?

Knows Italy's Plans

Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, followed Premier Laval of France to this country for informal conferences with the President.

Cat Walks 228 Miles

Tommy was left behind in Ridgeville, Ind., where his little mistress, Gloria Meehan, spent her vacation, and walked back home to Dearborn, Mich., in 31 days.

ClairetteBy
VELMA CHANEY

We are having some real cold weather at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. McBride of Breckenridge were week end visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Ben D. Cook.

Misses Ione Salmon and Mary Robbins entertained the basketball girls and boys with a party at the school Tuesday night.

Emma Mae Mackey visited Juanita Hardin Tuesday night.

Misses Eunice, Nola Lee, and Mrs. Bishop Stanford made a business trip to Stephenville Monday.

Velma Chaney spent the week end with her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Chaney of Salem.

Several from here attended the stock show at Fort Worth Sunday.

Hazel Salmon visited Delma Littleton Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Sherrard had the misfortune of losing an infant girl Sunday. Mrs. Sherrard is doing nicely at present.

Mrs. W. E. Salmon who has been on the sick list for sometime, is improving fast.

We have several cases of flu at this writing.

Several from here enjoyed a party at Johnnie Scott's of Salem Saturday night.

Mrs. W. E. Salmon was surprised Sunday with a birthday dinner, it being her 65th birthday. Those present were, Mr. and Mrs. Hub Alexander and children, Mr. and Mrs. Rob Sherrard and children, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Salmon and daughter, Hazel, Mr. and Mrs. Conda Salmon and Miss Mildred Lancaster. The dinner was enjoyed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Hub Alexander visited Mr. and Mrs. Rob Sherrard Thursday.

W. E. Salmon and son have moved their store on the north side of the railroad in order to be on the highway which will be through here in a few days if the weather permits.

Rob Sherrard has also moved his barber shop.

While WINTER

... seems to still be with us, suppose you make some pictures of the kiddies in their winter togs, furs, little overcoats 'n everything. It will help keep that unbroken picture record.

The WISEMAN STUDIO

HICO, TEXAS



Empty Claims vs. Facts:

Every now and then you see some newspaper, magazine or other medium of publicity claiming one thing or another, with nothing whatever to back up their claims.

The News Review does not claim to cover the world, or to even have 100 per cent of the residents of this territory on its mailing list. The fact is, we want more readers all the time, and if everybody were already getting the paper, we would not have any goal to work toward.

We do claim, however, that we endeavor to print a newspaper that will hold some interest for everybody in this section of the country which we try to serve. Perhaps we are not succeeding in this effort, but we ask your consideration of the news from the various communities represented on this page, sent in by loyal correspondents each week and printed along with local news and features, and judge for yourself whether the paper is worth the price asked for subscription.

We believe this section deserves a good newspaper, and are glad that we have loyal friends who are of the same opinion and help us in our efforts to provide this medium.

If the paper is worthy, we solicit your support in co-operation and patronage. Otherwise we do not expect you to believe any claims made by us or anyone else.

SELECT YOUR OWN READING MATTER—BUT GIVE THE HOME PAPER FIRST CONSIDERATION.

The Hico News Review

Hog JawBy
OMA ROBERSON

H. A. Warren was a business visitor in Stephenville Monday. Miss Hazel Salmon of Claiborne spent Saturday with Misses Delma and Nona Littleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Howerton of near Ireddell spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Howerton.

We are glad to report Miss Velma Childress who has been ill with the flu for sometime is improving, but unable to be back teaching school.

Those who visited in the home of J. W. Roberson Sunday were, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Roberson and daughters, Reta and Veta, of Duffau, Mrs. W. B. Hollis of Clinton, Okla. and Bill Summerville of Lampasas and Bud Stringer.

Mrs. Childress of near Carlton spent last week here at the bedside of her daughter, Miss Velma Childress.

Merion Elkins and family visited in the home of Mrs. N. J. Land of Salem Friday night.

GordonBy
MRS. G. W. CHAFFIN

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Smith of Black Stump and Mr. and Mrs. Homer Whitley and children of Spring Creek were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sparks Tuesday.

Mrs. Jim Gosdin visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hanchew Tuesday.

Mrs. Ima Smith and son spent Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Minnie Perkins and children.

Mrs. Ima Smith and son, Louis, visited Mrs. A. B. Sawyer Friday afternoon.

Hugh Harris and family were visitors the first of the week in San Antonio of Mr. and Mrs. Trimmer.

Mr. Hill visited Mr. Newton a while Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sawyer spent a few hours Thursday night with Mr. and Mrs. Sowell.

Lee Priddy of Ireddell visited Wence Perkins Wednesday.

Mr. Kincannon's boys spent Sunday afternoon with W. B. Smith of Black Stump.

Those on the sick list are Mrs. Hanchew and the little girl of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander. They both seem to be better.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sawyer spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and children.

Mrs. John Tidwell of Ireddell and Mrs. Henry Spencer and son of Louisiana were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Smith and son, John D. Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Newton spent while Monday afternoon with Mrs. Chaffin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sawyer visited in the home of Abe Myers and mother Tuesday night.

Grand Jury Report Praises Citizens For Few Law Violations

Following is a report of the Grand Jury for the February term of court which was submitted for publication by L. A. Morris, District Clerk of Hamilton County, in session at Hamilton the first of last week:

STATE OF TEXAS
County of Hamilton.

To the Hon. Joe H. Eidson, Judge 52nd Judicial District of Texas: We, your Grand Jury for the February 1932 term of the District Court of Hamilton County, beg to submit the following report.

We have been in session five days, examined 81 witnesses and found 10 bills of indictment, all for felonies.

We are glad to report very little crime of any kind in Hamilton County the past six months and none of a serious character and believe this is due both to the diligence of our officers of the law as well as the prompt and efficient actions of our courts in convicting the guilty.

We are particularly pleased with the lack of violations of the prohibition laws and trust that it indicates a changing attitude on the part of the general public, particularly the young people of the community and a general belief that drinking is getting to be neither smart nor profitable.

We wish to thank Judge Joe Eidson for his excellent charge and his suggestions about the scope and conduct of our duties. We also thank District Attorney Tom L. Robinson for his assistance in carrying on our examinations and believe that his attitude towards witnesses, upholds the honor of the courts and is a distinct influence for good in the community.

We appreciate the co-operation of County Attorney Ardell Williams, Sheriff Mack Morgan and our door and riding bailiffs. It was largely due to their prompt and courteous service that we were able to accomplish so much in such a short time.

Having labored diligently into all matters brought to our attention and having no further business, we respectfully ask to be discharged.

VAN WISDOME, Foreman.

Grocery bills of 4-H pantry demonstrators in Kaufman county have been running from 35 cents to \$2.25 per month the last winter. All year round gardens that supplied from 5 to 10 varieties of fresh vegetables helped

LOANS

(Continued from Page 1)

must get the agreement of the landlord waiving his claim on the crops for the amount of the loan, or the loan cannot be made. This does not mean that the landlord must release the lien, but he must agree that the Government's loan will come first. If the borrower owns his own farm, he must still give a first lien mortgage. If it is already mortgaged, it must be released or the mortgage holder sign a second lien agreement.

No lien is taken on livestock or tools. The mortgage must cover all crops of the borrower and not a part only.

The government does not think much of cotton crops, and no loan will be made unless the borrower cuts his cotton acreage under last year at least 35 per cent. This has no reference to the State's cotton law, but is a ruling of the Department of Agriculture. The Government thinks that with a two years supply of cotton on hand, that another cotton crop is poor security, and it wants less cotton security, and more of those crops that insure a living at home.

The Government wants to encourage the "Make Your Living at Home" program and will insist on the borrower planting a good garden, and make arrangements to fill his pantry with home-grown products the coming year.

To insure this and to guard against thoughtless spending, the loans may be made in installments and the borrower required to show how he has spent the first payment before the next one is delivered. It is desired to help people to raise the next crop, and sustain them while it is being done, and any diversion of these funds to old debts, second-hand cars and unnecessary things will bring an end to the loan.

Requisites of the Application.

The borrower should fill out a written application under oath, describing the land he works, the amount of acreage in the different crops, and a statement of all his indebtedness of every character. This does not necessarily mean that he will not get a loan if he owes other people (in fact, the people who are involved are the ones who need help the most) but the committee wants to know all the facts concerning your loan. He should give a statement of all teams, milk cows and tools he has. The mortgage will not cover these, but whether you have milk cows, hogs and poultry determines in a large measure whether you are a good risk. All applicants should turn over in their minds carefully these matters and be prepared to state them accurately and swear to them. Also there is required a statement of your crops for 1930 and 1931, and how much in bushels you made then and what supplies you now have on hand.

Maturity.
All loans are due when crops are marketed and bear interest at five and one-half per cent. As a matter of convenience all interest is figured on Nov. 30th but if paid before then, the unearned interest is refunded.

Time Required to Get a Loan.
The government recognizes this as an emergency measure, and every effort will be made to expedite the loan. The application is filled out and sworn to, and the local committee of three pass on it and make recommendations. It then passes to the field man, who inspects it as to formal requisites and it is then mailed to the officials at Dallas. They state that they will examine and mail checks in 24 hours, if the loan is satisfactory. A loan should be procured in a week's time. The person whose crops are already mortgaged, and tenants, should first consult their mortgage holders and landlords with reference to waiver of their liens, before taking up the time of the committee.

The three committeemen for Hamilton County are Joe Cleveland, J. P. Gerald and E. E. Morris, who are giving their time free of charge. It is hoped that notaries will donate their services in taking affidavits. The Government will pay for filing the mortgage.

It is expected that committees will be appointed at other places in the county as may be desired, and it is hoped that the business men in the smaller towns will co-operate to the end that needy persons may be taken care of with this class of loan.

FORMER DUFFAU RESIDENT DIES AT STEPHENVILLE

Mrs. G. H. Phillips, who formerly resided in the Duffau community died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Phillips, in Stephenville last Thursday morning. Funeral services were conducted at the Duffau Church last Friday by Rev. Barnett and the body laid to rest in the Duffau cemetery.

Mrs. Phillips had been in ill health for several years but her health was doing better recently. She was survived by three children, Ed Phillips of Jonesboro, Mrs. A. L. Phillips of Stephenville and Mrs. Ben Herring of Duffau.

Agricultural regional supremacy usually rests with those sections securing high acre yields whether due to a gift of Nature or to the managerial skill of man.

Honey GroveBy
MRS. J. P. CLEPPER

It is feared that the recent cold weather has done much damage to the fruit crop.

Those who have been on the sick list recently are the W. S. Roberts family and Fern Jordan.

Rev. R. H. Gibson of Carlton filled his regular appointment here Sunday at 11 A. M. and Sunday night.

Vernie Faircloth is quite ill. The County Superintendent, Mr. Williams, and the State School Inspector were inspecting our school Tuesday. We have not learned their report.

Rev. and Mrs. D. D. Tidwell spent the week end at Thurber where he filled his appointment at the Baptist Church.

Mrs. Wallace Edwards visited her mother, Mrs. H. H. Wolfe, of Long Point last Friday.

Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Rogers and little son of Pleasanton spent from Thursday until Saturday visiting his father, Mr. Rogers of near Carlton, who had fallen and hurt his back, but is somewhat improved. They also visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Stuckey while here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jordan and family visited their son, Mr. and Mrs. Culmer Jordan of near Carlton Sunday.

Dallas Waldrep was in the Davis home of near Hico Tuesday. Mrs. Odie Pingleton visited her mother, Mrs. Blacklock, of near Agee Friday.

Rev. R. H. Gibson was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Stuckey Sunday, and they accompanied him Sunday afternoon and visited J. A. Walker and family, who recently moved from near Rocky to the Waddell farm.

Dollars Continue With Compliments By Our Subscribers

In spite of the cold weather, our subscribers are remaining faithful and coming in to renew their subscriptions. Some of their neighbors are subscribing, who have not been getting the paper. Most of those coming in flatter by compliments, some even declaring it to be one of the best papers ever gotten out in Hico. We appreciate very much these remarks as they spur us onward and give us inspiration to continue in our work.

Miss Etelle Diltz was in Monday to renew the subscription going in the name of her father, J. D. Diltz, who gets his mail on the city list.

Mrs. A. Q. Jordan, Route 7, came in Monday in spite of the cold weather and advised us to keep the home paper coming and also gave us her subscription to the Semi-Weekly Farm News. We always enjoy chats with Mrs. Jordan and appreciate the flattering remarks she made about our paper.

One of our good friends, T. S. Simpson of Ireddell, sent in \$1.00 the latter part of last week to renew their subscription for another year. We just sent out a card to him Thursday advising him of the expiration of his paper, and received the check by return mail. Mr. Simpson does not believe in putting things off until tomorrow.

One of our neighbors, Watt Ross, manager of the Ross Poultry & Egg Co., brought in the subscription of E. H. Adkins last Friday, which was left in his place of business. Mr. Adkins resides on Route 4, and is a new subscriber. We hope he enjoys the News Review and takes it for another year when his time expires.

Lee Rainwater, of the Hico Furniture Company, came in last Friday and plunked down \$1 to keep the home paper coming. They missed two or three weeks getting the paper, through some unintentional error, but said they were getting it alright now. W. E. Ledbetter, who gets his mail on Route 4, was in the first of the week and renewed for another year. His time was out recently and they had missed a few copies, and decided they could not do without it.

John A. Leach, Route 7, telephoned in Wednesday night to keep their paper coming. He did that so they would not miss any copies. They are among our most faithful subscribers.

Frank Smith, who resides here with his mother, was in the first of the week, instructing us to keep sending the paper. His mother also enjoys reading it.

"YOUNG AS YOU FEEL" WITH WILL ROGERS AT PALACE THEATRE

Evening clothes, top hat, cane, boutonniere; not the Prince of Wales, but the Prince of Good Humor, Will Rogers; and that's just what he wears in his new Fox picture, "Young As You Feel," which opens at the Palace Theatre next Monday and runs for three days.

But don't laugh now. Save your giggles, 'cause you're going to need every one of them when you see Rogers change overnight from an old duck of the stock yards to a modern playboy of the night clubs. He's more with provoking than ever and he'll shake you loose from your last titter.

"Young As You Feel," is by far Rogers' funniest. It was adapted from George Ade's stage play, "Father and The Boys," and it was directed by Frank Borzage.

Texas Fire Loss For Past January Is Enormous Sum

Following is the report which represent the January 1932 fire loss of 425 Texas cities and towns made to the Texas Fire Insurance Department by the local fire marshals thereof:

No.	Cause	Amount
80	Defective chimneys and flues	\$18,166.00
78	Vacant house fires	143,278.00
73	Stoves, furnaces, boilers and pipes	73,018.00
70	Exposures	112,741.00
44	Matches-Smoking	54,714.00
39	Electricity	63,578.00
23	Incendiary	34,831.00
19	Rubbish	18,862.00
16	Explosions	20,495.00
6	Open fires, open lights	8,718.00
16	Petroleum and its products	2,445.00
9	Sparks on roof	386.00
7	Spontaneous combustion	6,780.00
6	Gas, Natural and Artificial	9,329.00
3	Fireworks	685.00
2	Picture Show fires	15.00
5	Ignition of hot grease, tar, wax	430.00
22	Miscellaneous known causes	22,948.00
240	Unknown	730,505.00
769	TOTALS	\$1,321,924.00

Raymond S. Mauk, Fire Insurance Commissioner had the following to say:

"Fire is daily taking the lives of men, women and children, and the records show that over 85 per cent of the total deaths are the result of the 'careless' use of fire."

"Destruction of property by fire constitutes one of the greatest economic wastes of our State and Nation. It is destroying vast quantities of materials annually and depriving men of work and wages. A substantial reduction in our annual fire waste in Texas and the rest of the United States would materially aid a return of better times."

"Fire prevention teaches that fire consumes time and money, and that it gives back nothing, which it takes. It is a useful business and a saving business. The unnecessary burning of any kind of property, whether by or through carelessness or otherwise, is a waste of values from which no benefit can arise to anyone. Fire is 'waste' and 'waste' makes want."

The fire loss in Texas has been too large in past years, and present day conditions demand the preservation of human life and the conservation of property planned and built by the ingenuity of man. I want to urge that all officials of Texas whose duty it is to uphold the laws of this State take an active part in helping to bring about a reduction of our annual fire loss. Foremost and important I want to urge an immediate investigation of all fires that occur to determine the cause of same. It is thru this procedure that 'spite fires' and 'profit fires' will be reduced. If this is done I sincerely believe that an immediate reduction in the number and the amount of our fire loss will be the result.

"The people are paying the cost of all fires, and certainly a reduction of our fire loss will bring about a reduction in the cost of insurance. It is every citizen's business to help reduce our annual fire loss, and I make this appeal to them to work with their Fire Insurance Department in behalf of Fire Prevention."

NOTICE OF CITY ELECTION!

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the City Hall in Hico, Texas, on the first Tuesday in April 1932, same being the 5th day of said month, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and three Aldermen to succeed J. C. Barrow as Mayor, and J. W. Richbourg, H. N. Wolfe, and S. E. Blair as Aldermen. J. W. Autrey is hereby appointed to hold said election. J. C. BARROW, Mayor. J. R. McMillan, City Sec.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—Selected Buff Orpington eggs for hatching, \$2.75 per 100. Baby chicks, 10c each (hen hatched). Mother hens of setting hens \$1.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Mrs. J. O. Richardson, Fairly, Texas. Address Hico, Texas, Rt. 3. 38-3p.

FOR SALE—Grain Scoops, Spading Forks, Mattock Hoes, Broom Rakes, Handles for farm and garden tools. Corduroy Tubs, Mansfield, Tires, Independent Gasoline and Oil. WHITE SERVICE STA., J. A. Hughes, Prop. 41-1fc

FOR SALE—Baby chick, leading breeds from choicest flocks in the country. Also do Custom Hatchery at \$2.00 per 100 eggs.—Lyle Golden. 39-4fc.

LOST—Green fountain pen. Sharf's. Return to Hico News Review for reasonable reward.

GRAVEL and Sand for sale. Phone J. W. Fairley or W. S. Patterson. 45-52p.

Nearly new Piano for sale or will take part in trade, cows, etc.—See R. J. Driskell at home in Hico. (38-4fc)

MillervilleBy
ONETA GIESECKE**Good Sportsmanship Code**

The following article was sent in Wednesday by H. H. Miller, principal of the Millerville school, which was written by one of his pupils, Herman Leach:

A good sport is one who can follow the rules of sportsmanship with a smile.

He will go to his work with a gentle smile and he will have something to say to everybody.

The good sport will obey all laws of his country, and will listen to his leader, and do what is commanded. Above all he believes in fair play, and keeps his head while playing for his goal; he plays hard to the end; he has good team work; he does his best in all school work; he backs his team in every honest way. He shows respect for superiors. He will congratulate his opponent, and be true to highest ideals.

One is a truly good sport when he is able to practice good sportsmanship at home as well as in the public.

One may be a good sport at home by obeying their mother and father. He should go to bed when told, eat what is set before him. A good sport is always polite to his parents and company.

The good sport plays what his company wants too. The good sport plays the game for the games' sake.

"When the great scorer comes to write against your name, he writes not that you won or lost but how you played the game."

PUREBRED POULTRY: THE START TO BETTER THINGS

The farm family who will succeed this year will be not only a working family, but a "working together" family; they should pull together with all the ardor and fighting determination of a football team. In discussing this idea The Progressive Farmer-Ruralist presents the following suggestion:

"Poultry also offers an opportunity for the women and girls and children on the farm to add to the family income. Of course, when Dad and the larger boys are idle, they ought not to throw all the poultry work on the rest of the

family. But during most of the year when the stronger members of the family are busy tending, breaking the land, harrowing, planting, cultivating, and harvesting, the rest of the family can look after the hens, the chicks, and the eggs. For that \$500 More will yield only to united effort."

"And we ask you this: Don't you think it is a shame to have California making millions by supplying New York and other Northern markets with eggs when we of the South have all California's advantages and are a thousand miles nearer these great Eastern markets? We ought to have captured this trade long ago. Now old 'General Depression'

may make us do it—with increased profits and benefits all the rest of our lives. But let's remember this—we can beat California only by having four things: "Purebred fowls, Cleanliness from A to Z, Standardized products, Cooperatively marketed."

Helped by the county agent, 112 farmers in San Augustine county terraced 3100 acres of land in 1931. The commissioners' court furnished 12 levels to farmers who are trained to lay out terrace lines. One man cut the cost of construction from \$2.50 per acre, using teams, to 50 cents per acre, using county road grading machinery.

INSIST ON QUALITY It Always Pays to Buy the Best**IN GROCERIES AND MEATS IF IT COMES FROM—****Hudson's IT IS THE BEST****ALL WE ASK IS THAT YOU COMPARE QUALITY WITH PRICE****YOU ARE INVITED****TO VISIT AND COMMAND THE SERVICES OF OUR****RETAIL FEED & SEED STORE**

(ON MAIN STREET)

The poultry and dairy interests within Hico's trade territory are at this time of prime importance. We believe that by placing a retail feed and seed store on Main Street we can lend encouragement to these industries, and increase the production of eggs and butter. If we can do this we know it will increase the cash receipts of every farmer and the cash sales of every merchant in Hico. However we know that to maintain a feed and seed store without other lines we will have to have the cooperation of every citizen of this entire community.

\$=CASH=\$**PAID THE PRODUCERS BY RANDALS BROTHERS IN 1931**

In the four years we have operated a feed mill in Hico we have never at any time been out of the market for wheat, oats, barley and corn. "If the markets are bad we buy grain, if the markets are good we buy grain." Unless we can maintain our present volume on manufactured feed we will be forced to get out of the market at times. Any assistance you give us will help to create a better market for all raw feed raised and offered for sale in Hico.

Randals Brothers

Manufacturers and Distributors of
3-R DAIRY AND POULTRY FEEDS
HICO, TEXAS

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HOW TO STOP PAIN INSTANTLY

One drop does it—corn soon lifts off



Just one little drop of FREEZONE on that aching corn will stop all pain instantly and for good. Then a few more drops of this safe liquid and corn gets so loose you can lift it right off with your fingers, core and all. It's the quickest way known to get rid of hard and soft corns and calluses. Get a bottle from your druggist and try it.

FREEZONE

FORT ELLIOTT TO BE MARKED

The site of Fort Elliott, once the safeguard of settlers against raiding Indians, will be marked soon with a monument. This information was given by F. P. Reid, a pioneer who is president of the memorial association. The monument will be erected beside the oil field highway, which crossed part of the reservation of the old fort, thirty-eight miles east of Pampa and two miles west of Mobeetie.

Lumber for the fort buildings was freighted from Dodge City, Kansas. All the building disappeared long ago, and only faint traces can be seen of the once active army post. Fort Elliott, which was established the year after the famous adobe walls fight, was named in memory of Joe E. Elliott, who was killed in 1868 in an Indian battle in Oklahoma. The fort had been discontinued then, and Reid lived for a while in the house that had been occupied by the general.

NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

The regents of the University of Texas have awarded contracts for nine University buildings, the total contract price being \$3,413,736, the price including some equipment. Work on the new structures has been begun, or will be in a few days. All the contracts except one were awarded Texas firms.

The buildings include library buildings, physics building, student union building, engineers' building, home economy building, architecture building, men's dormitory, geology building and auditorium.

WHEN CAMELS CAME TO TEXAS

It is a fact not generally known that camels, as beasts of burden, were once tried out in Texas. But for the breaking out of the Civil War, the humped, ugly animals of Asia and Africa might have become a factor in the upbuilding of the great semi-arid section of the West and Southwest between Texas and California.

The camel, as did the ostrich in later years, made his bow into this country through the port of Galveston. Several camel-laden vessels docked there during the years between 1856 and 1859, and wild rumors went scattering through the northern and eastern States that the trade was only a cloak for the traffic in African slaves. Singularly enough it was for the army of the United States that these animals were imported and the camels were given a thorough trial and pronounced thoroughly adapted to the needs of the army by the commanding officer of Camp Verde, 60 miles southwest of San Antonio.

One of the last cargoes of camels to be received at Galveston was landed there for sale by an English woman named Watson, who entrusted them to Frank R. Lubbock, later Governor of Texas, who had them cared for at his ranch near Houston. Governor Lubbock has given a spirited and interesting account of these 40 camels and their Arab attendants in his memoirs, "Six Decades in Texas."

An old Galveston paper tells of the fun the youth of Galveston had when a shipload of the camels were left several weeks on a plot of ground in the city. The small boys gathered around the lot daily and pleaded with the Arab attendants for rides upon the "ships of the desert." It was joy supreme when this privilege was accorded a boy, many of whom proudly exhibited the blue marks made by the bite of a camel. For a time the camels were taken out upon the streets for exercise, but this had to be stopped because of the consternation produced upon the senses of the horses drawing vehicles through the streets.

As soon as possible the camels were carried away from Galveston to the arid section of Western Texas and New Mexico, and there they were given little attention because the war broke out. The United States army moved North, and the Southern troops had matters of more importance to handle. Gradually the camels died out, and there are probably none of the successors of the original bands now in existence.

But the word of God grew and multiplied. (Acts 12:24.)

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Good Training

"You seem to enjoy watching your son play football?"
"Oh, yes," answered Farmer Jones; "if he ever gets into the habit of working that hard he may yet pay the old farm out."

Well Washed

"The new patient in Ward B is very good looking," said the nurse.
"Yes," agreed the matron, "but don't bother to wash his face. He's already had that done by four nurses this morning."

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the lecturer, "I understand the language of wild animals."

From the back of the hall came a voice: "Well, the next time you see a skunk, ask him what's the big idea."

Here's Brass for You

"I don't believe you'll ever pay me and I couldn't get anything by suing so I'll just give you a receipt and call your bill paid," the grocer told a deadbeat customer who was planning to move away. The deadbeat still hung around.
"Well, what is it?" asked the grocer.
"Why I was just thinkin', ain't it customary to give a feller a cigar when his account's squared?"

Speaking of old families," said the aristocrat of the party, "one of my ancestors was present at the signing of the Magna Charta."

"And one of mine," said little Ikey, who was one of the push, "was present at the signing of the Ten Commandments."

The Voice of the Purist

In the National League formerly was an umpire who was a stickler for correct deportment on the diamond. In a game in which he officiated at the Polo Grounds Chief Meyers, catcher for New York, came to bat. Certain of the Boston players sitting on their bench began to guy the brawny red man.

In an instant the umpire had left his place behind the catcher and was running toward the visitors' dugout.

"Cut out them personalities!" he ordered. "Cut out them personalities!"

A high pitched voice filtered out from the grandstand:

"Cut out them grammar!"

Slim Slokum offers the following conundrum:

"Why does a black cow that eats green grass give white milk that makes yellow butter?"

He Was Right

The financial committee of the colored lodge was discussing the low condition of the treasury; it was scraping bottom, in fact. One of them turned to the chairman who was supposed to be in charge of the books and have the actual handling of the funds. What's become of de ten dollars what was in de books las' month?" he asked.

"Dat money went to de ducks," replied the chairman.

"What you all mean, de ducks?" spoke up a puzzled member. "Is we in de chicken business?"

"Jest what ah said; de ducks," and the chairman consulted his books. "We done bought some flowers fo' a sick brudder, and deducts dat from our money. Den we gits some sandwiches and some seegars fo' de brudders las' week, and after we deducts 'at our money was all gone."

Experimental Willie

Willie—Dad, what would happen to baby if he ate a goldfish?
Dad—I'm afraid it would kill him.
Willie—Well, it didn't.

The Light That Failed

An ambitious Chinaman secured a long time lease on a tiny island on the California coast. Here he built himself a simple shack and here he raised garden-truck. Because of the climate, which was generally damp, and because of the soil and most of all because of the tenant's industry, the venture prospered. Naturally, when a gentleman in uniform came along one day and suggested to him that he should vacate the property and turn it over to the government, the Oriental protested. He wanted to know why Uncle Sam should covet his tiny possession.

The visitor said to him:
"Well, you see, John, it's like this: There's a lot of fog along this coast and Uncle Sam wants to put up a lighthouse here for the benefit of ships. Savee?"

The Chinaman shook his head.

"No glood," he said. "Lighthouse no glood for fog."

"What makes you think so?" asked the government agent.

"Listen," said the Chinaman, "fore I clumb here I live longtime in Oakland, across bay from San Francisco. Mchee fog there. Uncle Sam put up lighthouse and fog-whistle and fog-bell. Light-house he shine, fog-whistle he blow, fog-bell he ling—an' damn fog he come just same!"

"I hear you dropped some money on the stock exchange. What were you, a bull or a bear?"

"Neither, just a simple ass."

One Time When the Colonel Balked

In his old age, after he quit the war-path, Quanah Parker, the famous chief of the Comanches, adopted many of the white man's ways; but in one important respect he clung to the custom of his fathers. He continued to be a polygamist.

He was a friend and admirer of ex-President Roosevelt. On one occasion, when Colonel Roosevelt was touring Oklahoma, he drove out to Parker's home camp twelve miles from Fort Sill to see the old warrior. With pride Parker pointed out that he lived in a house like a white man, that he was sending his children to the white man's schools and that he, himself, wore the garb of the white man. Whereupon, Colonel Roosevelt was moved to preach him a sermon on the subject of the moralities.

"See here, Chief," he said, "why don't you set your people a still better example of obedience to the laws of the land and the customs of the whites? A white man has only one wife; he's allowed only one at a time. Here you are living with five squaws. Why don't you give up four of them and remain faithful to the fifth? You could continue to support the four you put aside but they need no longer be members of your household. Then, in all respects, you would be living as the white man lives."

Parker, who spoke excellent English when he chose to do so, considered the proposition for a space in silence. Then, with a twinkle in his beady eyes, he made answer:

"You are my great white father," he said, "and I will do as you wish—on one condition."

"What's the condition?" asked the Colonel.

"You pick out the one I am to live with, and then you go tell the other four."

Poultry Facts By F. W. KAZMEIER Poultry Breeder, Bryan, Texas.

Hard Times and Chickens

The price of eggs and chickens has dropped to the very bottom. Food prices also are correspondingly low, so their still is a profit in raising chickens. The past year, the poultry flock on the farm, was about the only thing that showed a profit. It is true that the margin of profit is smaller, and probably it will be some time before we will again see abnormally high egg prices. The price adjustment is made in less time, in poultry products than in other lines, because it is so easy to reduce the flock as well as build it back up.

Last year the lower price on eggs, according to government statistics, directly caused an average decrease of 5% in laying pullets on the farms. This decrease, however, was not enough to allow for the decreased consumption because of lowered buying power of the average consumer. As a result the egg prices this year has dropped still lower, causing farmers and others to still more decrease the size of their flocks. From all present indications, we may expect next year government figures to show a decrease of 15% to 20% of laying hens on the farms. If that prediction comes true, then we will again see very profitable egg and poultry prices. One thing is absolutely certain, and that is that egg and poultry prices will return to normal faster than any other farm crop or product.

This is the year to increase your poultry flock, because the average farmer is not going to do it. It never pays to follow the mob. Right now the mob is leading to the produce buyer and they are getting rid of their hens at any price. Farmers generally have already sold their hens or they are finishing up the job now.

When the average farmer is going into the chicken business is a good time to go slow; but when the average farmer is selling off his flocks, then certainly is the best time to increase your flock. This has proven true for several hundred years in the past and will be true again.

People will always eat chickens and eggs. In times like these, they will not consume as many, which forces down the price. You can not beat the old law of supply and demand. Even the farm board has learned that lesson again to their sorrow.

Eggs and chickens are a very perishable product. Unlike cotton surplus they may not be carried over to another year. Once a year storage stocks must be cleaned out, because of government requirements. The past two years, cold storage people and speculators, storing eggs have taken a wonderful licking. Some banks financing these have not escaped entirely. In view of these facts, banks are not going very strong in advancing cash to store eggs, and the speculators are afraid to do so, which will mean less eggs will go into storage this spring. So far this certainly has proven true.

Less eggs are going into storage right now, than in many years past. That fact is helping depress prices now, but you may depend that by this fall, it will be a big factor in boosting egg prices up.

China, in the past has shipped millions of eggs, frozen and otherwise, into the United States in spite of the tariff. Right now the Japs are keeping them busy otherwise, and it may be that many less foreign eggs will be imported, which also was true in previous years when China was at war with foreign countries.

All indications are definitely indicating that the later part of 1932 and early part of 1933 may again see very profitable prices for eggs and chickens.



BROADCAST in Your Own Home

Make your own voice come out of your radio! Kid your friends. Make josh announcements. Inject your own wit and wisdom into station broadcasts. Create a sensation at parties. All you need is a World Mike. Comes ready for use. Just attach it to your radio set and mystify your friends by broadcasting from another room. Nothing complicated; anyone can attach it. A wonderful fun-maker that doubles the entertainment of your radio. Send for it today. Only \$1, mailed postpaid, \$1.22 C. O. D.

WORLD MICROPHONE CO. Chronicle Bldg., Dept. 1010, San Francisco, California.

Not a toy—but a REAL microphone

TEXAS' FIRE LOSS

The State Fire Insurance Department's figures show insured fire losses in 400 cities and towns in 1931 amounting to \$11,000,000. The total insured and uninsured for the whole State for the year is estimated at \$20,000,000. This represents a complete loss to Texas and constitutes a direct tax upon all the property owners of the State, since fire insurance premiums must be higher to take care of these losses.

By far the largest single cause of fires in Texas cities and towns last year was that listed as "unknown." Close behind this classification followed vacant-house fires, with losses totaling nearly \$652,000. Discussing these items, the Insurance Commissioner says: "The number of vacant house fires in 1931 could have been reduced had the vacancy clause been put in policies in every instance, and had a vigorous investigation been made of fires in vacant houses. The number of incendiary fires (which caused a loss of \$601,000) could have been reduced in 1931 had every town and city in Texas at the beginning of the year inaugurated the policy of holding a fire inquest of every fire, as provided for under the criminal code. Also the number of 'unknown fires' could have been reduced in 1931 had a proper investigation been made of all fires at the beginning of 1931 and the cause could have been ascertained in many of these reported 'unknown' fires had the investigation been made."

The fire insurance department appeals to the officials of Texas cities and towns to follow its suggestions by passing an ordinance creating a fire prevention board, whose duty it shall be "to find ways and means to reduce fires caused by carelessness, over-insurance and incendiarism."

DISTRICT LEGION TO MEET AT KERRVILLE

The Sixteenth District Texas American Legion Convention will be held at Kerrville March 26 and 27. It is planned to have the annual American Legion pilgrimage to the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Lehigh, near Kerrville, while the meeting is in progress. State Commander Earl O. Sweetwater, State Adjutant R. O. Whiteaker, of Austin, and others are on the program for addresses.

TEXAN IS GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

James R. Beverly, who was appointed Governor of Porto Rico by President Hoover, to succeed Governor Roosevelt, resigned, is a native of Texas. Mr. Beverly, previous to his appointment as Governor, served several years as Attorney General on the island.

TEXAS IRON ORE

According to "East Texas," a journal published by the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, the East Texas iron ore deposits, found in Upshur and adjacent counties, are among the greatest in the world. The last of the several surveys of these deposits made during the past twenty years was completed early in 1931. While the data of this last survey has not been made public, from reliable reports concerning this data and from information developed in earlier surveys, rough estimates of the magnitude of the deposits can be made. Three hundred square miles will probably be found to be underlain with iron ore of commercial importance.

In earlier days much ore was taken from this area, and some was shipped to the Atlantic seaboard by Port Bolivar. During the Civil War Confederate cannon were made from iron ore smelted from these deposits. Mining was discontinued, probably because of the absence of coal and limestone and the lack of water transportation. It is said that the principal iron ore deposits in the North and East are now being depleted, which, coupled with the fact that coke and limestone have been found within economical distance of the East Texas field, leads to the belief that at no distant date these iron ore deposits will be at least partially developed.

SIX EX-GOVERNORS OF TEXAS ARE LIVING

There are six of the living ex-governors of Texas—the five men and one woman who have held the State's highest office in the past and who presided as its supreme executive officer. In the order of their election they are Oscar B. Colquitt, James E. Ferguson, William P. Hobby, Pat M. Neff, Miriam A. Ferguson and Dan Moody. Mr. Colquitt is a member of the National Labor Meditation Board, and spends his time in Washington. James E. Ferguson publishes the Ferguson's Forum, at Austin, and also looks after his farming and dairying interests. William P. Hobby is one of the publishers of the Post-Dispatch at Houston. Pat M. Neff is a member of the Texas Railroad Commission. Miriam A. Ferguson, the wife of James E. Ferguson, resides at Austin. Dan Moody is engaged in the practice of law at Austin.

OZARKS OUTDOORS

For Your Vacation and Enjoyment 20,000 square miles of hills, valleys, lakes await the hunter, fisherman and vacationist in Arkansas and Missouri Ozarks. Visit the new Lake of Ozarks with its 140-Mile Shoreline. Send 25c, sample copy with literature or 1 Yr. Trial Sub \$1 to the Magazine of the Ozarks. Established 1925. OZARK LIFE OUTDOORS, Barnett, Missouri.

FREE 10,000 BABY CHICKS

Just think of winning—absolutely free of all cost—chicks from M. JOHNSON'S celebrated Star and Imperial Matings! That's exactly what you may do, if you are among the hundreds of poultry raisers all over America who buy chicks this year from M. JOHNSON.

Don't confuse these with ordinary hatchery chicks. Each chick is from stock that is mated and bred under the personal supervision of M. JOHNSON—each chick has behind it 25 years of specialized breeding, rearing, and growing, and nowhere can you obtain chicks of equal quality and dependability, regardless of price.

THINK OF IT! Behind every chick is 25 years' experience as the WORLD'S LARGEST SPECIALTY BREEDER of S. C. White Leghorns—the producer of over 1,000 hens with frequent records of 300 to 314 eggs per year. And that's the kind of chicks—10,000 of 'em—that you and other 1932 baby chick customers may win!

That's the kind of chicks that you can get now from M. JOHNSON—bred from line alone! And that's the kind of chicks—10,000 of 'em—that you and other 1932 baby chick customers may win!

M. JOHNSON
KING OF THE
LEGHORN WORLD

LOWER PRICES

At the beginning of the season, M. JOHNSON offered his world-famous baby chicks at the lowest price in his entire 24 years in the poultry business. Now, to enable every poultry raiser to stock up with America's best and biggest money-makers—to help you beat the depression, regardless of egg prices—M. JOHNSON announces these NEW LOW PRICES:

GRADE "A" MATINGS	SPECIAL MATINGS	IMPERIAL MATINGS
\$10.00 PER 100	\$12.00 PER 100	\$14.00 PER 100

Now have the best blood line in best production stock and money-making descendants of line and Imperial Matings—chick and cockerel—Star Matings head the line. Poultry from Grade "A" Matings average 300 to 314 eggs per year.

Pricing as at rock bottom; no further reductions are possible. You can order your chicks now—secure in the knowledge that you're getting the world's highest quality at lower prices than ever before—and, in all probability, lower than they'll ever sell for again!

CLIP-SIGN-AND-MAIL-TODAY

Send me one at once, FREE of all cost or obligation, your 1932 Catalogue and complete details of your 10,000 FREE Chick Offer.

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THIS BRINGS YOU FREE CATALOGUE AND 10,000 FREE CHICK OFFER—USE IT!

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HOTEL SHERMAN

1700 ROOMS
1700 BATHS

Rates from \$3 with bath

RANDOLPH CLARK
LAKE LA SALLE

TEXAS FARM NEWS

A net profit of \$1.36 per hen for the year is reported by Rozelle McKenny, on five Dawson county poultry demonstration flocks.

J. M. Peterson, a dairy herd demonstrator of Dawson county, financed the growing of an 800-acre crop last year by milking fifteen cows fed on home-grown feed. They made a gross return of \$1,550.

With a total of 260,000 lambs on feed in Texas on January 1, compared with 85,000 on the same date a year before, lamb-feeding in Texas showed an increase of approximately 300 per cent this year.

Over \$20,000 worth more food in the pantries of 135 families in Montague county, more appropriate clothing at less cost in 103 families, and 53 farm home living rooms made over, are the features of home demonstration work in that county in the year 1931.

Increase of 22 per cent in the Texas 1932 onion acreage over 1930, or 35 per cent above the five-year average, is estimated by the Federal-State reporting service. Totals are 21,040 acres for 1932, 17,200 in 1931, and 16,310 in 1930. Willacy county leads the other counties of the State in onion acreage this year, with 3,000 acres.

A total of 3,536 cars of eggs and poultry, consisting of 271 cars of live chickens, 928 cars of dressed chickens, 49 of live turkeys, 1342 of dressed turkeys and 973 cars of eggs were shipped from Texas during 1931 to about thirty markets. Receipts of eggs amounted to 307 cars, leaving 666 cars as net shipments from Texas.

An early result of the home-canning campaign that resulted in the use of 100,000,000 containers for foodstuffs in 1931 is the announcement that the Continental Can Company, one of the largest manufacturers in that line in the world, has purchased a site on the ship channel near Houston and will establish there a big can-making plant during the coming year.

Spraying for San Jose scale, curculio and brown rot last winter and spring, seven Newton county orchard demonstrators produced 70 per cent more No. 1 fruit trees than from unsprayed trees, and received 50 cents more per bushel for their fruit, the county agent reports.

Many Fisher county farmers now feed their hogs by the self-feeder method as an outgrowth of six demonstrations by 4-H club boys in 1930, in which this system was found to produce better gains at less cost and with less labor. The ration used as reported by the county agent consists of wheat and kaffir fed free choice, with a protein supplement made of half tankage and half cotton seed meal.

Early Irish potato acreage in Texas is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 14,200 acres for 1932, a decrease of 26 per cent from 19,300 acres in 1931. The Eagle Lake-Wharton area is estimated at 8,700 acres against 12,400 acres a year ago, and other counties have 5,500 against 6,900. Total acreage in the second group of early potatoes is 56,650, 35 per cent less than 86,000 acres planted last year.

At the meeting of the Texas Workers' Association at Fort Worth, Miss Marie Matzner, of Tarrant county, was awarded the \$100 cash prize offered by the Texas & Pacific Railway for having been selected as the champion girl food producer of Texas. The young lady told briefly of having canned 442 quarts of fruit and vegetables and of clearing \$930 from her club work in 1931. She announced at the convention that she was going to give her prize money to her parents to assist in paying off notes against the farm. Edward Barnes, a 4-H club boy of Hallsville, also won a \$100 cash prize. He netted \$350 on three and a half acres in hegazi, the tract yielding more than 58 tons. Young Barnes will buy Angus calves with his prize money and with the proceeds expects to enroll in A. & M. College next fall.

An Eagle Lake paper reports that during the week from January 10 to 16, Fred Fojtik, a farmer who lives near No. 1, marketed as fine tomatoes in Eagle Lake as are grown in the spring, selling same to the trade at 10 cents per pound. The flavor was just as good as tomatoes grown in the spring. Other citizens of the county have since been marketing tomatoes. The warm weather that prevailed permitted the tomato vines to grow right along and the fruit to ripen.

A McKinney paper reports that although alfalfa is presumed to be a spring and summer crop in Collin county, it kept right on growing fall and winter the past season as a result of rains and continued mild weather. An example of this was seen on the Roy Roberts farm, in the Chambersville community, where his fifth cutting was on the ground and about ready for baling on Christmas day. The alfalfa was of excellent quality and cured well.

When a long poultry house consists of tight sections, while the hens all range in one flock, we find it pays to open all the inside doors and block them open, says the Indiana Farmers' Guide. This tends to stir up a draught in the house and the air keeps moving on hot days. An outside screen door covered with hardware cloth can be used instead of the wooden door on hot nights, and it will help keep out thieves but permit air to circulate through the house.

The gross farm income of the United States in 1931 was probably equal to the pre-war 1909-1913 average and was the lowest since 1911, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Preliminary estimates indicate a total gross income from the farms of the nation of \$6,920,000, or 26 per cent less than the gross returns of \$9,300,000,000 from the production of 1930, and 42 per cent below that of 1929. This estimate included the value of farm products sold and farm products consumed in the farm homes.

J. D. Rippen, a farmer of Lavaca county, says he planted one acre in alfalfa last February, and that this proved the most valuable acre on his farm last year, the value to him being \$75. He used the alfalfa patch for hog-grazing.

Craig Logan, of Valley Mills, Bosque county, says he had no lambs "cut out" at market since he began mixing limestone flour in his lamb rations two years ago. Two of his shipments last fall topped the market.

Garden demonstrators and 4-H club girls of Mason county grew \$34,890 worth of vegetables in 1931. Some of the vegetables grown in the 223 gardens were consumed at home, some were sold and the remainder were canned.

In the valley of the Pecos river, in the McCamey district of Pecos county, near where the counties of Upton, Crane, Crockett and Pecos corner, farmers are growing high quality vegetables, cantaloupes, watermelons and other crops under pump irrigation. There were 315 cars of melons shipped from this district last year. Some of the farmers irrigate their farms from wells not more than 25 feet deep.

The Agricultural Experiment Station for Northwest Texas, which is located about three miles from Lubbock, has been in existence about 20 years and has been a very important agency in developing the plains from strictly a cattle country to general farming. The station has assembled much dependable information on fruit and truck crops, and has given much time to developing high-producing strains of grain sorghums and testing out varieties of cotton.

A. L. Landers, of the Moore community, Howard county, says he and his neighbors planted a goodly portion of their land in red top and seed-ribbon cane, last year, on account of the poor prospects for fair cotton prices. They are very glad they did, for all received fair returns. Mr. Landers had 35 acres in cane, and valuing the syrup at 50 cents per gallon he realized \$1137.50 from the same. On a field of 35 acres of cotton, near the cane, he grew 17,500 pounds of cotton, which was worth \$385.

Broom corn promises to be an important crop in several South Plains counties. So far as tried it has yielded fair results. Last year 20 cars were shipped; this year the indications are that more than twice that much will be shipped.

The Madison county 4-H Club boys proved beyond a doubt that boys can grow corn in that county last year. Thirty-two of the boys made full reports to the county agent, and these reports show that the boys produced an average of 47 bushels of corn per acre.

Denton county tomato growers have formed an organization and entered into contracts with representatives of buying firms for this year. More than 200 acres have been pledged in tomatoes by Denton county growers.

The experience of a small community near Schulenburg demonstrates the benefits of proximity to a milk plant. The small group in the community is, and was all last year receiving \$1,000 cash a month from its milk sales, and the members have found that they are receiving more income from their cows than from their cotton.

A very successful organization of the syrup makers in one of the communities of Houston county is functioning and is proving very helpful in the marketing of syrup. The organization exacts a high standard of quality of syrup, also a rigid inspection. A uniform label is used, and purchasers who see this label are assured the best quality of ribbon cane syrup.

For the first time in many years 1931 allowed another State to assume leadership in respect to crop valuations. Last year California crowded Texas out of first place. The total value of California's crops was \$316,076,000, while the total value of Texas crops was \$297,281,000. California's victory is to be accounted for by the fact that cotton prices were extremely low in 1931, while citrus fruits brought fairly profitable prices. California produced last year its largest citrus fruit crop. But through an aggressive sales campaign the growers managed to dispose of most of it without taking heavy losses. Co-operative marketing has been developed to a high point by the citrus growers of California, and this proved the salvation of the growers last year, when a record crop was produced.

Five demonstrators and fifteen co-operators of Orange county, who worked with the county agent last year in the establishment of pastures for cheap winter grazing, are enthusiastic over the results obtained. The value of winter pasture was thoroughly demonstrated, and all the demonstrators say that oat pastures may be had five months in the year in that county.

Tax assessors are now at work on the compilation of Texas' first farm census, which is hereafter to be gathered annually and used for the benefit of farmers. The census was authorized by the regular session of the Forty-Second Legislature. Its principal purpose is for the gathering and dissemination of facts regarding the operation of farms in Texas, so that farmers may be aided in production and marketing of crops. Through the joint arrangement of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Texas Department of Agriculture, the statistical information obtained by the census will be compiled and used in the periodic crop reports of the Federal-State Crop and Live Stock Reporting Service. The law authorizing the survey included a provision permitting the Texas Commissioner of Agriculture to co-operate with the Federal Department in the work.

It is quite probable that Mrs. A. B. Briggs, of Montague county, was the champion canner for the State of Texas last year. If any person canned a greater amount of provisions in 1931, the fact has not come to the knowledge of the writer. Mrs. Briggs canned 1,277 quarts of fruits and vegetables, all of which was raised on the farm she and her husband own. In addition to putting up this great quantity of food, Mrs. Briggs is in charge of a store and a filling station. She is also postmistress and cares for three children. In the store which she conducts the shelves are well stocked with cans of fruits and vegetables she canned, for which there is an increasing demand. She kept a canner at the store, and when business was slack she put in the time canning. Food canned by her include sausages, cucumbers, beef, cherries, berries, greens, peaches, watermelon preserves, jellies, marmalade, chow-chow, hominy, kraut, English peas, okra, beans, beets, tomatoes, black-eyed peas, corn and carrots. She put up 651 quarts of pickles from less than an acre planted in cucumbers.

The rapid increase in the number of year-around gardens on Texas farms the last few years has been made possible by hot beds which permit a small supply of winter vegetables and very early spring gardens, according to the horticulturist in the Extension Service of Texas A. & M. College and the United States Department of Agriculture. Practically every home demonstration agent in the State has a few "year-around" garden demonstrations which have served as examples of what can be accomplished in this line, and which have invariably included hot beds. These hot beds usually consist of a shallow layer of earth enclosed in a low glass-covered frame heated by fermenting manure placed eighteen inches deep directly under a two to four-inch top soil layer. A properly managed hot bed of six by twelve feet size is large enough for an average farm garden, says the horticulturist. He says further, that by starting slow-maturing plants, such as tomatoes, cabbage, pepper and lettuce, in these shelters while the weather is still cold, and transplanting into the garden when warm weather comes, thirty to fifty days may be added to the bearing season. The hot-bed should be located in a sheltered place, preferably on the south side of some building, and the soil removed from the pot piled up about the wooden frames. Pieces 2x3, or 3x4, three feet long, should be used as braces onto which is nailed shiplap or other lumber to give a tight wall for the frames. The wall is made 18 inches high on the north and 12 inches on the South, and all walls lined with building paper or newspapers. The sash coverings are made in 6x3-foot sizes with glass, cello glass or muslin cloth used for covering, and fitted snugly into the frame to prevent air leaks. Fresh horse manure with one-third straw is recommended for heating, and it should be made to heat in piles before placing in the pit where it is thoroughly tramped down as a foundation for a thin layer of equal parts of well-rotted manure and loam soil for a seed bed. Seed may be planted broadcast or in rows. Watering should be done mornings and a temperature of 60 to 70 maintained by raising or lowering the sashes. A small amount of ventilation is always needed except on very cold or very windy days. In extremely cold weather a protective layer of straw should be placed at night on top of the sashes.

Choctaw Justice--"An Eye for an Eye"

By J. D. TANNER
Lawrence, Oklahoma.

(Copyright, 1932, by the Home Color Print Co.)

THE Choctaw Indians of Mississippi, and later of Oklahoma, are known as a peaceful, law-abiding race. Crime, of course, existed among them, but before their contact with the white man, law-breaking was negligible and easily controlled. Early leaders of the tribe had no patience whatever with crime of any character and adopted stern measures to check it. All Choctaws—and this included criminals—entertained a profound respect for tribal laws and tribal edicts. Mandates of the Choctaw courts were accepted as final and unalterable.

Because of this profound respect for law and order, few jails existed in the Choctaw Nation. Any member convicted of violating the law, murder not excepted, was set free until a certain date, when sentence would be pronounced by the courts; if a death sentence the offender was again set free until the day of his execution. It was rare that any man or woman, sentenced to be punished, failed to appear before the authorities on the day and hour set for his or her execution.

Lashing for Minor Offenses

Choctaw tribal custom prescribed lashing for all minor offenses, including theft. For the first offense, fifty lashes on the bare back were meted out; and for the second offense one hundred lashes. If the same transgression was committed the third time, nothing could save the guilty one from receiving the death penalty. At every court was a whipping-post, and many of these are still to be seen in eastern Oklahoma.

Men sentenced to be lashed were never bound. At the time appointed for punishment the criminal stripped himself to the waist, stood with his face to the post and placed his arms about it.

With the Choctaw phrase, "Sa kullo; fummih" (meaning, I am strong; whip) he would signify to the officer in charge to do his duty.

None of the Choctaws punished in this manner whimpered or covered while the lash was being applied to their bare backs. After the lashing, friends would greet the culprit with handshakes and he or she resumed their former status in the tribe. No one ever mentioned the whipping unless the same offense was repeated; if repeated a third time the violator would receive the death penalty.

The Penalty for Murder

Death, swift and sure, was the universal Choctaw penalty for murder. The Biblical law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was accepted as the only atonement that would compensate for taking of human life. A rifle and not hanging was the means of execution. It was the Choctaws' faith and belief that hanging prevented souls from entering the Happy Hunting Ground. Seldom did the condemned murderer find fault with the court's edict that his life must be forfeited for the crime committed. By ancient custom, he was often granted a short stay in which to put his business affairs in shape, go on hunts he had planned, or participate in Indian ball games. The condemned never failed to appear at the time set for execution

and faced the rifle fire with calm, stoical fortitude. Until the coming of white men decreased the sternness of Choctaw courts, executions of this nature continued in vogue.

Silan Lewis was the last man to be executed by Choctaw law, paying the supreme penalty near Wilburton, Okla. There was a hotly fought election for tribal chief, in 1892, between Wetson

and Choctaw affairs of the Hartshorne country, that brought matters to a crisis.

Major Event in Choctaw History

Some of the men said to be implicated sought shelter in Antlers. It was an exciting annal in Choctaw history and brought about what was called the "Antlers War."

Lewis was captured by the progressive party, tried and found guilty in the court of Mosholubbe district. The death sentence was passed on him and he was executed in ancient tribal form.

Another case of inexcusable Choctaw justice is told by Edmond Gardner, a nephew of Chief Jefferson Gardner, long time postmaster at Valiant, Okla. This execution occurred in the early 80's at Orka Alikichi, a famed courthouse village of the Choctaw Nation.

The victim was an old Indian by the name of Hopokisa, who was quiet, retiring and considered harmless by his friends and neighbors. However, brooding deeply over a wrong done him by a fellow-tribesman, he finally killed the man.

At the trial the old Indian denied nothing, but stated that he had done no wrong; that killing was what the slain man needed. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, the execution to be carried out in the usual tribal form. Asked if he had anything to say, he re-

affirmed that he had done no wrong, but would accept the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the court. He was told that he could go home and settle his affairs, but he refused this offer, saying there was no need of it—that he was ready to die.

Fearless and Unflinching

A quilt pallet was spread a short distance from the courthouse and a low bench was placed in the center of it. A coffin stood to the right of this, and near it a wagon with a driver, ready to convey the body to its place of burial. The courthouse yard was filled with spectators who stood in a half circle. Indian officials walked beats and held back the crowd. In a short time the doomed man emerged from his place of confinement, walking closely behind an officer. Another Indian officer and the wife of the man, for whom life was now only a matter of minutes, accompanied him on his death march. As he neared the execution place, the old man paused, shook hands with friends and waved to others who stood further back in the crowd. Without faltering he strode to the bench, took off his coat and seated himself. Over his heart was pinned an oval piece of black paper. He wore a gleaming white shirt, which he removed, folded neatly and laid aside. Then he reigned the black target to his undershirt, over his heart, stood erect and said, "I am ready."

At a silent signal the executioner dropped to his knees, took careful aim with rifle and pressed the trigger. Once again the law of the Choctaws, like that of the Medes and the Persians, had exacted a life for a life.

In July, 1898, Congress passed the Curtis Bill, this bill taking jurisdiction away from the tribal courts. Not until August, 1898, however, did the Choctaw people ratify it, though most of the tribal courts, anticipating ratification, had ceased to function.



"Choctaw tribal custom prescribed lashing for all minor offenses."

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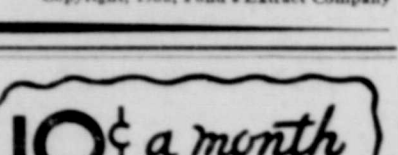
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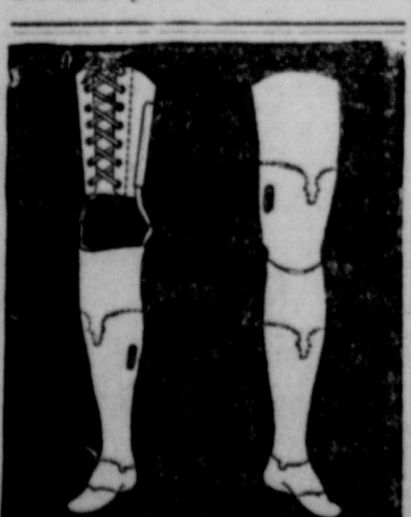
GOVERNOR PAROLED 509 FIRST YEAR

Governor Ross Sterling issued 509 general paroles and sixteen full pardons during his first year as chief executive of Texas. Of those paroled only sixteen violated the terms of their paroles and had to be returned to prison for new law violations. These facts are shown by the records of the Governor's office.

During the first year of his term Governor Sterling commuted two death sentences to life imprisonment, and extended clemencies in the way of furloughs and furlough extensions to several hundred of the State's prisoners.

The Governor took full advantage of the law making it possible for the chief executive to extend clemencies to prisoners with good records, but only after they had served a reasonable portion of the terms given them by the courts.

Former Governor Dan Moody, who was Governor Sterling's immediate predecessor, issued very few general paroles and pardons. During his four years of occupancy of the State White House he did not grant anything like as many paroles and pardons as were granted by Governor Sterling during his first year as Governor.



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MANY PREDATORY ANI- MALS CAUGHT LAST YEAR

Texas is rapidly getting rid of predatory animals, though it will be several years before the State is entirely rid of the animals that prey upon livestock and poultry.

In December of last year 1,832 predatory animals were trapped, which brought the total number of such animals caught during the year 1931 by trappers in predatory animal control work in the Texas district to 12,794.

C. R. Landon, who is at the head of this work in Texas, reports that of the total of the 12,794 predatory animals caught in 1931, a very large majority were the despised coyotes. There were in the catch 10,342 coyotes. The bobcats numbered 1,484, the red wolves 855, the fur animals 87, the mountain lions 19. There were five ocelots and two bobcats.

The very heavy rains in most areas and the deer-hunting season in South Texas handicapped trappers during December, but the total catch was second only to the record of the previous month.

OLDEST WOMAN IN PENI- TENTIARY PAROLED

Governor Sterling recently released from the State penitentiary farm at Goree, the oldest woman prisoner of the State. The woman is Mrs. Ellen Etheridge, who is in her 67th year. In 1913 Mrs. Etheridge was given a life-term in the pen. She was sent up from Bosque county. She remained at the pen several days after receiving her parole, and then left for California, where her relatives reside. The prisoners on the farm and prison officials loaned her money to assist in purchasing a ticket.

The woman is bent and gray and says she had given up hope of ever obtaining freedom. She was taken in an automobile from the prison farm to the railway station in an automobile. It was her first automobile ride.

We ought to obey God rather than men. (Acts 5:29.)

Woman's Page

By MRS. MARGARET STUTE

HOME PROBLEMS

In the diversified spring frock collections, printed fabrics, liberally used, impart a feminine and fresh aspect that we welcome most heartily. In both silk and cotton groups, one finds neat tailored designs spaced rather far apart. Two or three colors are prominent... namely, melon, red, yellow-green and blue. Perhaps it is the facility with which these are used on light and dark grounds that makes them so desirable. Beige and greige are the most important ground colors and some of the colorful designs on these soft tones make the selection of fabrics for spring a perfect joy. In silks, black grounds, too, continue their smart, gayly printed way.

PATTERN 1153

Here is a charming frock to be made of printed crepe... georgette, roma, canton or flat crepe... and daintily trimmed with narrow lace edging. You'll find lace on many of the loveliest warm weather frocks, white, cream or dyed to match your fabric. The cape collar, free in back, continues in front to the waistline where it forms a softly crushed girdle. The skirt is decidedly slenderizing with its slim panels and snug hip sections. The skirt has a one loop and two ends. A Parisian touch you'll adore on this exquisite model. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 4 1/4 yards of 39-inch fabric, 2 1/4 yards of 1/2 inch lace.

PATTERN 1106

For the junior miss, or the youthful matron, this very smart little model of simple lines may be run up in an hour or two as there are but four parts to the pattern. A perfect frock for the beginner! Particularly interesting are the scalloped details at neck, sleeves and skirt joining. The pert bow of ribbon gives opportunity for chic color contrast. You could use shantung, broadcloth, cotton mesh, wash silk or wool crepe very nicely in solid color or print. Sizes 12 to 20 and 32 to 42. Size 16 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch fabric, 1 yard of ribbon. These models are very easy to make as each pattern comes to you with simple and exact instructions. Yardage is given for every size. Send FIFTEEN CENTS in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for EACH pattern. Be sure to write plainly your NAME, ADDRESS, THE



STYLE NUMBER and SIZE of each pattern ordered.

OUR NEW SPRING FASHION CATALOG offers 32 pages of the most delightful current and forthcoming styles for afternoon, evening and sports dresses, house dresses, lingerie, pajamas and kiddies' clothes. All the models featured are authentically styled, and simple and inexpensive to make. SEND FOR YOUR COPY. This catalog is FIFTEEN CENTS when ordered alone. Catalog and pattern together, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address all mail and orders to SOUTHWEST MAGAZINE CO., Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

WOMAN'S PLACE TODAY

In every assembly of people today there is one topic that can be depended on to be talked by everyone present, and that is the "unusualness of the times." Each one present has his or her own idea of just why conditions are as they are, and how to cure them. There are about as many ideas as there are people present. Whatever our opinion as to the cause, whatever our pet remedy, we all agree on one point—get back to normalcy as soon as possible.

What part can women play in the return to normalcy? This is the question you and I should ask ourselves. It doesn't do much good to talk unless we are ready to express an opinion that is constructive, and then be willing to sacrifice ourselves to carry forward our ideal. No section of history that is truly recorded fails to tell of the heroic part women played. During war time she has served from the plow to the gun. In times of peace she puts her shoulder to the wheel and helps to push civilization nearer and nearer the light of truth. Surely there is something she can do today to help this old trouble-ridden world back to peace and happiness. It is woman who must bear the greatest sorrow, the greatest burden in times of trouble. It's the baby of her arms that is slaughtered on the battle field—it is the sweetheart of her youth and the father of her children that must follow the sons—it is her daughter that must risk her life, her health and her virtue just behind the lines. Both sons and daughters are still her babies—they are never grown up to a mother heart. It is woman who will go hungry that the others may eat—woman who will go cold that the others may be warm—she is willing and glad to sacrifice everything for her mate and her children. Behind every great man in history is a mother. His hand, his mind and his spirit are led to great heights by the guiding spirit of a good and wise mother.

What the world needs today is a LEADER—a man who will be willing to live and die for the good of the whole and not serve selfish interests and personal greed. Where can such a man be found? Where have the men who have been the outstanding figures in history come from? What kind of homes did they have? What kind of mothers? These are the questions that the world must ask—especially the mothers.

In considering the first question, let us look into the offices of the men who have achieved high places—where did most of them come from? Time and time again it has been proven that they were born and raised for the most part, yes, by a large majority, in country homes or small towns. Bank presidents, merchant princes, famous doctors, great political leaders have all been trained first in the simple rudiments of righteous living, in simple surroundings. Then, perhaps our apartments—crowded city districts—have nurtured a generation of weaklings. This, I believe, because country-raised children have many advantages over city-raised children. Man's inborn desire is to discover and conquer. It is only by developing this trait that we grow. How many enemies have you folks that were raised in the country conquered on a stick horse? How many strange lands have you sailed to on the old straw stack? Who has not explored the pirates' den and captured them all? Who hasn't known the love and affection of a horse and dog? Do you remember how heart-broken you were when the lambs died, and the funerals you held for your pets? What did all of these experiences do for your soul and heart? There is only one answer and that is that you were made a better and a wiser person. In a

recent prison survey it was found that only one per cent of the criminals had enjoyed the companionship of a dog. Therefore a leader must come from surroundings that build character, clear thinking and a good and kind heart.

What kind of mother did the great leaders of history have? I believe we can safely say they had a home-loving and home-keeping mother. Women of former days HAD to stay at home. She had no other choice. Johnnie knew where he could find mother twenty-four hours a day—and as a rule mother knew where Johnnie was. Is that true today? I don't think so! One of the redeeming features of our depression (as I see it) is that mother and father must spend more time at home. First, this is because there is little or no money for luxuries, and they are forced to stay at home. I cannot help but believe this is going to have a very good influence on the coming generation. Children and parents should be the greatest of pals and there should exist between them the fullest understanding. We cannot understand or know persons unless we are with them much. Woman's part in the reconstruction and saving of our tumbling civilization is to bring the family close together. Her part is to build again the fires of love and understanding on the family hearth. Out of the confusion of our threatened civilization I believe we will rise and build again a greater and more secure place in the sun. We will see our mistakes as stepping stones and not stumbling blocks. Through all the rebuilding we will find woman—that mighty force through the ages—guiding the hand of man. If we fall or if we rise, it will all depend on her. I believe with her education, her business training and her great love and understanding, she will build a great and wonderful nation.

The need of the world is a real and tender mother. Our schools and colleges must offer to women courses that will fit her for that greatest of professions—motherhood and wifehood. We do not force our boys to become doctors, if they desire to be lawyers, that is if we are wise; so we should not force our daughters to be wives and mothers if they wish a career. However, we should train them to think in the terms of their profession, and to not enter matrimony without thought. I believe in education for women, even more if necessary, than men, because she is the trainer of future men. I believe she should have every convenience in her home to make work lighter and easier, but I also believe she should use her whole free time teaching her children the right and noble way to live. For this she was created. Clubs and organizations are fine for women, but they should be run and managed by women who have no children or whose families are grown. It is alright for a woman to attend occasionally, but a woman with a growing family has little time for such things, if she does justice to her family. The right rules and high signs of life are not learned in books, in school or from other children, but only through the wise and patient guidance of a good mother. The part woman can and must play today is to bring the family back home, kindle the fire on the home altar and build the love of God, the fear of wrong, and the unity of spirit and family love into the hearts of her husband and children. It is a great challenge to womanhood—will we rise or fall? It is up to YOU and it is up to ME. Let us be about our Father's business.

Editor's Note: Next month Mrs. Stute will choose for her subject: "Should Women Enter Politics?"

(Continued in next column)

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ... ABOUT AN ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR



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HOME CARE OF THE SICK —NURSING HELPS

The complimentary letters that I have received regarding this series of articles on nursing has been very gratifying. Now that they are drawing to a close, I want to thank my readers for the lovely letters.

Nursing is one of the oldest and noblest professions for women. Nursing has played a great part in both times of peace and war. I wish it were possible for every girl to have at least a year's training in nursing. Such training for the home-maker is more valuable than a college degree.

Here are a few hints that might be well to clip and tack on the medicine cabinet.

No. 1: Keep all medicinal supplies in one place. Have that place where small children cannot get into it. If nothing better is available, a box with a hinged top will answer the purpose.

No. 2: Be careful with poisons. Keep them out of the reach of children.

No. 3: Every home should have in its medicine closet the following articles at all times: Soda, salt, iodine, unguentine, a good disinfectant, such as lysol, a tube or bottle of vaseline, one ounce bottle of 10 per cent argol, small box of absorbent cotton, one tube of adhesive, a roll of sterilized gauze or sterilized white goods that is wrapped carefully, an enema bag with various sized tips, a good laxative medicine and a good thermometer.

No. 4: Soda and salt make a good mouth wash. Salt is excellent to use as a gargle in sore throat. Make the salt solution strong and warm—gargle every three hours until relieved. Salt makes an excellent poultice. To make a poultice fill small sacks with salt and heat in oven until very hot. Apply as hot as possible to part to be poulticed, taking care not to burn; cover with a bath towel or piece of blanket.

No. 5: Unguentine should be used in all burns, clean cuts or bruises. It promotes healing.

No. 6: Wash all wounds, cuts or skin abrasions with a good disinfectant; be sure and dilute it according to directions. Always measure as directed — DON'T GUESS. After thoroughly cleaning with a disinfectant, apply iodine. Do not bandage at once, unless there is a great deal of bleeding. Do not neglect small cuts, as they often give the greatest trouble. Bandage after about 15 minutes, applying unguentine or vaseline to wound before dressing. Use only clean sterilized dressings.

No. 7: Do not neglect a sore throat. Gargle frequently, give a laxative, watch for fever and if grayish patches appear consult your doctor at once.

No. 8: Do not disregard fever—it is nature's warning signal of trouble ahead. Find out the cause—and correct it as soon as possible.

No. 9: For poisons taken in-

ternally induce vomiting by giving warm mustard water or salty water. In most poisons such as ammonia, rat poison, copper sulphate, lead salts, give the white of egg or milk, freely. For carbolic acid, give epsom salts as an antidote. For ammonia give vinegar or lemon juice. Creosote same as carbolic acid. Iodine, give starch-paste as an antidote. Silver nitrate, give common salt as an antidote. Strychnine, complete rest and give tannic acid as an antidote if convulsions have not set in. After convulsions have started a patient must be etherized first. White of egg and milk are safe to give for any kind of poisons, apply external heat and keep quiet. Loosen all clothing, give plenty of fresh air, keep body covered with warm blankets. Call a doctor and follow his directions carefully.

No. 10: Do not get excited; keep a cool head.

Miss A. T. Crosbyton, Texas: The name of the training school you wish to know about has been sent to you.

Note: There will be one more article on nursing helps and that will close our series. If there are any questions you would like to have answered please mail them at once to: Mrs. Margaret Stute, Box 1012, Fort Worth, Texas.

GOOD RECIPE

Those of you who look on salt as something to be used only for seasoning food will be startled to learn that it has no less than 1,400 uses, ranging from melting ice on sidewalks to its place in every medicine cabinet.

TEXAS HAS BIG LEAD IN CATTLE

The Department of Agriculture estimates that there were 6,127,000 head of cattle on Texas farms January 1, 1932, approximately 2,000,000 more than on the farms of any other State of the American Union.

In value cattle, however, Texas was not the leading State. That honor went to Iowa and Wisconsin. Iowa's cattle were estimated to be worth \$106,000,000, and Wisconsin's cattle were valued at about the same sum.

Texas farmers were estimated to own 2,088,000 swine, which were valued at \$12,400,000.

The value of livestock on the nation's farms was estimated at \$3,195,748,000, compared with \$4,450,708,000 in January 1, 1931, and \$5,994,970,000 January 1, 1930. The statistics did not include livestock in cities and villages.

And he went on his way rejoicing. (Acts 9:39.)