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The Mitchell County News

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Published Weekly In the Interest of Loraine and Mitchell County

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

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 4.

LORAIN, TEXAS, MAY 30, 1935.

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NOBODY'S BUSINESS

BY JULIAN CAPERS JR.

Austin.—Happy, indeed, must have been the reflections of the governor of a state which has a million citizens on relief rolls, depending for the bread of life upon a government dole, as he spoke to a huge throng of merry-makers last weekend at Yoakum.

The occasion was the eighth annual "Tom-Tom" celebration, honoring the tomato, once the despised "love-apple" of our grandfathers, which they regarded as an ornamental, but inedible garden plant.

Yoakum people discovered more practical use for the tomato, and back of their carnival event lies one of the most interesting and inspiring stories in the modern history of Texas.

In 1925, following a disastrous drouth in South Central Texas, community leaders in Yoakum, hustling little city of 5656 souls situated on the border of Lavaca and DeWitt counties, 118 miles southeast of Austin, decided to do something about the situation. Cotton and feed crops were burned completely up, and there were no other important crops. O. R. Davis, then president of the Chamber of Commerce, experienced in wholesale marketing of vegetables, made a study of the Yoakum trade territory, and decided that tomatoes were the answer. An expert was hired, with the Chamber of Commerce and business men of the community co-operating, and intensive instruction was given interested farmers in growing, harvesting and marketing tomatoes for early spring trade. Phillip Welhausen, Yoakum banker, financed the experimental crop during the first year, which totaled 13 carloads, grown on 40 experimental acres.

From that beginning, Yoakum ships 600 cars of tomatoes, from about 35,000 acres, into every important American city. It operates 15 commercial packing sheds, and a commercial cannery is being built. Average net return from tomatoes is around \$150 an acre, under depression conditions, with exceptional instances where the gross return has run as high as \$500. The labor-payroll, for packing, grading and loading, alone, is \$11,000 a season.

But Yoakum folks didn't stop at that. Having learned the lesson of diversification, they didn't make the mistake of getting into a one-crop rut again, even one so profitable as tomatoes. So now they ship 20 cars of dressed turkeys, 200,000 pounds of fowls, 30,000 pounds of spring chickens and 5000 cases of eggs a year. Whole milk marketed in the Yoakum area, from fine Jersey cows that were introduced, yielded about \$112,000.00 to farmers last year.

So it is no wonder that Yoakum folks, including Editor H. D. Meister of the Yoakum Herald, whose paper rendered valiant service in the planning and carrying out of the new deal agricultural program, are proud of the tomato, and pay due homage to it annually.

Perhaps, as Gov. Allred paid his tribute to the tomato, he was thinking that the credit really should go to a people made of the stuff of pioneer Texans, who were dismayed by no difficulty, but simply met and overcame such problems as arose, using whatever materials were available to do the job with. Perhaps he contrasted the spirit of the people of Yoakum, who developed leadership under stress, and took a humble garden plant and carved an economic stability for themselves, with the thousands in some of Texas' larger cities, who have simply given up and hold out their hands daily for a government dole to prevent them from starving.

Warm weather in Texas in-

COURT HOUSE NEWS

Marriage License Issued
John Butler and Mrs. Myrtle Tubbs, San Angelo; J. H. Johnson and Mrs. Nita Davis, Wichita Falls.

New Cars Registered
H. A. Bramlett, Colorado, Ford Sedan; J. T. Howell, Colorado, Pontiac Sedan; S. A. Palmer, Colorado, Ford Coach; D. L. Buchanan, Colorado, Oldsmobile Coupe; L. R. Hanson, Colorado, Pontiac Sedan; H. L. Skinner, Abilene, Plymouth Coupe.

District Court To Open Monday
The 32nd Judicial District Court, Mitchell County, convenes Monday, June 3rd. The following have been summoned to serve as grand jurors:

J. C. Pritchett, J. Ralph Lee, E. B. Smith, Earl Jackson, Ed Hallmark, J. Marvin Dorn, E. C. Grant, A. J. Hooks, P. G. Fuller, E. S. Womack, J. M. Rogers, H. B. Beights, R. A. Hood, A. J. Roach, U. D. Wulfjen, G. A. Brown.

New cases on the civil docket for district court are: United Savings Bank vs. Lois Prude Bennett, suit on note and foreclosure of lien; Burton-Lingo Co. vs. Robert G. Thomson, suit on note; Mary Richards vs. T. J. Richards, divorce; Mary Lynn Hendricks et al. vs. Marvin Hendricks et al.; Roy W. King vs. J. C. Hall, suit for damages; Birl Smith vs. Henry Smith, divorce; P. H. Stansel et al. vs. Mrs. E. P. Stansel et al. trespass to try title; J. C. Harvey vs. Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., suit to set aside award of Accident Board; Matie A. Merrell vs. Raymond F. Lyons, suit on note and foreclosure; Helen Franklin vs. J. J. Franklin, divorce; W. C. Berry vs. Laura Berry, divorce; City National Bank vs. J. E. Franklin, suit on note; C. L. Gunn vs. Helen Lois Gunn, divorce; Stella Lee vs. Charlie Lee, divorce; Sarah M. Hyman vs. Cal Hill et al., note and foreclosure of lien; R. P. Price et al. vs. Jack Smith, Admr. Charles Mann Estate, suit to set aside judgment of county court; C. H. Hamilton vs. The California Company, damages.

Mrs. Dottie Marshall is visiting her daughter and little grand daughter at Eastland this week, variably brings political activity, and this year is no exception. Wets and dries assembled in Austin and Dallas, respectively, last weekend, and laid plans to launch the repeal battle in June. Sineux of war, the first requisite, are being raised, and oratory will begin promptly after this important financial angle is cared for. In Austin, Charley McDonald, Jim Ferguson and Rep. Emmett Morse of Houston were the featured speakers of the wet faction. Jim Ferguson declared himself, to the consternation of some of the wets who doubt if he will be helpful to their cause.

In Dallas, the dry cause was given the atmosphere of a holy war, with meetings held in First Baptist church. Mrs. Claude de Van Watts, W. C. T. U. leader; Bishop Boaz, Tom Love, Dr. C. M. Rosser, all veterans of the prohibition wars, spoke. Messages of co-operation came from Gov. Allred and Dr. George Truett, Rep. George Moffett of Chillicothe spoke for the dry faction in the legislature. Surface harmony, at least, prevailed at both sessions.

Both sides are wondering what part U. S. Sen. Morris Sheppard will take in the campaign. If any, in view of his campaign against national repeal. He faces re-election next year, and his vote to override the president's veto on the Patman bonus-inflation bill came as a surprise to many Texans. Rumors that Jim Ferguson may get into the race against him were revived in Austin, following Jim's appearance at the wet rally.

Beginners School Band Next Year

There seems to be enough demand among the beginners for a band next year. It is the plans of the school to enroll enough students in this beginners band to have a complete organization and this band will give its own concerts and enter the contests as a D class band. About 60 students have indicated that they would like to be in the organization if it is possible for them to do so.

Several students have asked what instruments they shall play. We want a balanced band and after one year's work we want these new bandmen to aid in balancing the band the school now has. At the present time we have about all the cornet and drum players that are needed; there may be one or two additions in these sections. At the present time we need about twenty clarinet players, alto players, and bass players. There will be an opening for about one piccolo, baritone, soprano saxophone, alto saxophone, and oboe. If you are debating as to what instrument to play, you will be safe in choosing the clarinet. Some will likely insist on playing some instrument for which we have little demand but you will keep in mind the fact that on all trips and contests we will carry a balanced band as nearly as possible.

The price of an instrument seems to be the greatest concern of many of the prospects. If you will start in time and look around you will be able to find something to your liking. Many of the present band members have indicated that they are interested in selling their instruments and getting new ones. Some instruments as clarinets can be bought for as little as \$5 to \$7 and up. Plan to have your boy or girl in the school band next year.

W. L. Leggett.

PAYNE CHAPPEL BOES TO HALF TIME CHURCH

The Payne Chapel Baptist Church, of which Rev. H. B. Naylor of Loraine is pastor, last Sunday voted to go from a fourth time to a half-time church.

The Buford B. T. U. rendered a good program Sunday to a record crowd at Paynes Chapel.

NEW CHARTERS IN TEXAS INCREASED IN APRIL

Austin, Texas, May 27.—A total of 165 new charters were granted to corporations in Texas during April, an increase of 2 per cent over March and 47.3 per cent over April last year, according to the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. Capitalization aggregated \$2,064,000, an increase of 8.6 per cent and 55 per cent respectively over the two comparable periods. The increase was especially marked in the groups classed as oil, manufacturing, real estate-building, and transportation.

ONLY ONE DAY TO SIGN-UP FOR BANKHEAD COTTON TAX EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES

Starting Monday, June 3rd we will receive applications for Tax-Exemption Certificates as follows:

Monday, June 3rd Loraine, Tuesday, June 4th. Valley View, Wednesday, June 5th Buford, Thursday, June 6th Cuthbert, Friday, June 7th Westbrook, Saturday, June 8th Colorado, Monday, June 10th Seven Wells, Tuesday, June 11th Spade, Wednesday, June 12th Hyman.

Due to limited funds it was necessary for us to give each Community only one day in which to sign up. If it is impossible for a producer to be at the place to sign-up on the date named above it will be necessary for him to come to the County Agent's office after Wednesday, June 12th and sign his application there. Each community committee will be assisted by Goodwin and Bask on the above dates.

Seventh Grade Exercises Tonight

Thursday evening, May 30, in the high school auditorium the seventh grade of the Loraine Grammar School will present the following program preceding the presentation of diplomas and other awards.

Invocation—Mr. Williams, Prin. of High School.
Class Song—"Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life."
Value of School Training—J. W. King.
Piano Solo "Love Dreams"—Quita Richards.
"The Study of English"—Margaret Jarratt.
"Citizenship in a Democracy"—R. L. Mahoney.
Duet (Cornet, Clarinet)—J. W. King and Jack Fain.
Presentation of Awards to Grade School Pupils—Supt. Clyde Bennett.
Presentation of Diplomas—Mrs. Hooker.
Recessional—(The audience will please remain seated until after recessional).

Candidates for diplomas are: Gwindola Mearse, Margaret Jarratt, Doris Meadows, Oma Richburg, Marcella Mearse, Janice Mearse, Helen Britton, Quita Richards, Nell McMillan, Iona Callahan, Virginia Graham, Alceena Stepp, Marie Bollinger, Helen Compton.
Buddy McRae, Weldon Rihard, Roy G. Edwards, J. W. King, Clifton Riggs, Raymond Honea, A. G. Furlow, Jr., James Manly, R. L. Mahoney, Truitt Butler, Jack Fain, Marion Rhodes, and Tom Ray.

FINAL POOL CHECKS TO BE DISTRIBUTED SOON

The final checks covering the sale of Tax-exemption certificates through the National Pool will be ready for distribution to participants within a few days, it was announced by B. M. Meeks, representative of the AAA.

The National Pool reported that Mitchell County had pooled 3,395,215 pounds of tax-exemption certificates. Of this poundage, approximately 70 per cent had been sold, or 2,376,650 pounds. The poundage was sold from the pool at 4 cents per pound and the expense for operating the Pool was less than four one-hundredths of a cent per pound.

The 30 per cent poundage, which the producers of Mitchell County have to their credit, amounts to 1,018,565 pounds. This poundage may be handled in either of two ways:

(1) It may be placed in a special pool. (2) It may be reissued in the form of new certificates to the producer.

If the first course is followed, the producer may, at the time he receives his final check, sign a form in the Assistant's office to revert the 30 per cent poundage in the special Pool to sell for not less than 5 cents per pound and the pool to be liquidated in not more than 120 days.

Or the producer may request the Assistant or the County Agent to have the 30 per cent unsold poundage issued to him in the form of 1935-36 certificates.

All producers will be notified of the date checks will be delivered. Farmers will have 10 days after receiving their check to decide whether they will pool their certificates in the Special Pool.

It was further stated that farmers who have certificates left over from last year's ginning may also pool them in the Special Pool. If this is done it will not be necessary to exchange these certificates for new 1935-36 certificates.

N. R. A. CODES HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Code making provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, under which most of the nation's business is operated, have been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Mrs. T. H. Davis Died Monday

Mrs. T. H. Davis, 66, died at her home in Loraine about noon Monday following an illness of several years. She had been an invalid and confined to her bed for several months.

Funeral services were held at the Baptist church Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock, Rev. A. C. Hardin, pastor, and Rev. A. D. Leach of Colorado, conducting the service. Her body was taken overland in a Kiker funeral coach to Sterling City where interment was made.

Miss Callie Donie Williams was born in Mobile, Alabama, March 22, 1869. In January 1887 she was married to Thomas Henry Davis. To this union 12 children were born, five of whom preceded her in death.

Survivors are her husband and seven children. J. E. Davis of Big Spring, Jeff Davis of Loraine, M. H. Davis of Forsan, W. B. Davis and Mrs. Marie Taylor of Dallas, and Florence Smith of Sweetwater. She is also survived by four sisters, 12 grand children and a great host of friends.

Mrs. Davis has been a member of the Loraine Baptist Church for 8 or 10 years.

TWENTY FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS BY GAS COMPANY

A quarter of a century in developing complete natural gas service is depicted in an advertisement of the Lone Star Gas System and affiliated companies, published in today's issue of this newspaper.

Twenty-five years ago natural gas service was virtually unknown in Texas. Wood, coal and kerosene fires did the cooking and heating, except in the larger cities where manufactured gas carried considerable of the cooking load. In those days smoking chimneys were a sign of prosperity, and soot laden cities accepted their murky atmosphere because they didn't know any better. Today all Texas cities using gas are served with natural gas.

Then in 1909 L. B. Denning organized the Lone Star Gas Company and in the fall of the same year started the first long distance pipeline in Texas. This line, running from Petrolia to Fort Worth and Dallas, a distance of 135 miles, was completed in February 1910 and service was started to Fort Worth in that month, reaching Dallas in April 1910. From that time, through many struggles, the system has spread over a territory larger than some states and reaches even out of the way villages, bringing a modern gas service to small towns equal in quality to that enjoyed by cities.

From one pipeline and 15,000 customers, the company has grown into an interconnected system of 4,000 miles of line serving about 300 towns and cities. From an uncertain and at times inadequate gas supply, through years of struggle for gas reserves, financial difficulties, labor shortage and serious engineering problems, the company has worked its way up to the type of natural gas service known at present throughout this territory.

The advertisement published in this paper sketches the pipeline system, indicates the towns where the company maintains offices, shows a few of the high spots in the company's history, and pictures modern gas equipment now available to gas patrons.

BEGINNERS BAND ORGANIZED LAST WEEK

A beginners band was organized by Harold Martin last Thursday night. The new band has about twenty members and is starting off nicely.

If you are interested in joining this band see Harold Martin on or before Thursday night. The meeting time has been set for Thursday night of each week at the band hall.

Final Exercises Friday Night

Final exercise for the closing of the Loraine school this year will be held Friday night of this week at the high school auditorium when 27 seniors will receive diplomas.

Dean D. W. Wiggins of Hardin-Simmons University is to give the address which is to be followed by presentation of diplomas and awards by Superintendent Clyde Bennett.

Joyce Furlow is to give the salutatory and Helen Bennett the valedictory address. Other numbers on the program are an accordion solo by Wyona Hardin, a vocal solo by Winnadel Rowland, and the class creed led by Lella June Harrell.

BUSINESS MEN MEET AT LUNCHEON WEDNESDAY

Business men of Loraine met at the Baker Cafe Wednesday at noon for a luncheon meeting with thirty-five present.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the possibilities of building the lake south of town that has been talked so long. At the close of the meeting a vote was taken and every one present voted that he would like to see the lake built. A committee of three, A. C. Hardin, chairman, G. W. Hendrick and J. B. Mahon, was appointed to make arrangements for a caravan to the lake site. The committee got together Wednesday afternoon and decided that next Tuesday at four o'clock the trip will be made and everyone who wishes to see the lake site and see first hand the possibilities of it, is invited to go along. Everyone who expects to go will meet in front of The News office and be ready to leave at 4 o'clock as it will take some time to look it over. You are also asked to take along some sandwiches to be eaten at the lake site.

J. H. Green, relief administrator for Mitchell County, and secretary of the Colorado Chamber of Commerce was present for the meeting and gave some inside information on the working of the relief office as well as to explain the method of procedure in building the lake. He also urged that Loraine organize a service club of some kind.

AGED WOMAN DIES IN FIRE

Snyder, May 28.—Mrs. T. J. Clay, 86 years of age, was burned to death early Monday night in flames which destroyed the sevenroom farm home of her stepson, W. P. Clay, 13 miles southwest of Snyder.

Mrs. Clay was an aunt of John Marshall of Loraine.

LONE STAR H. D. CLUB

Flowers have always played an important part in the decoration of our homes. Not only the formal flowers from the hot house, but simple flowers from our gardens and fields, if they are arranged in the right way, are quite important as decoration.

The women of the Lone Star Home Demonstration Club met Tuesday, May 21, with Mrs. Henry Taylor. Members of the club brought bouquets and a demonstration of the cutting of flowers and the kind of container to use and the arrangement of a bouquet was given by Mrs. Henry Allbright and Mrs. Paul Stewart.

The club adjourned at 4:30 to meet Tuesday, June 4, with Mrs. W. A. Taylor. Members present were Mesdames W. A. Taylor, Henry Allbright and Mrs. Paul C. Clifton, Cline Taylor, Paul Stewart, J. A. Crosby, Albert Orr, Jack Linam, Virgil Richburg, and the hostess, Mrs. Lee Burrus was a welcome visitor.

William Prescott has opened a filling station in the old Baker Cafe building and is featuring Continental products.

MAY 30 1935

THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne
© Western Newspaper Union



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin
© Western Newspaper Union



MESCAL IKE

By S. L. HUNTLEY



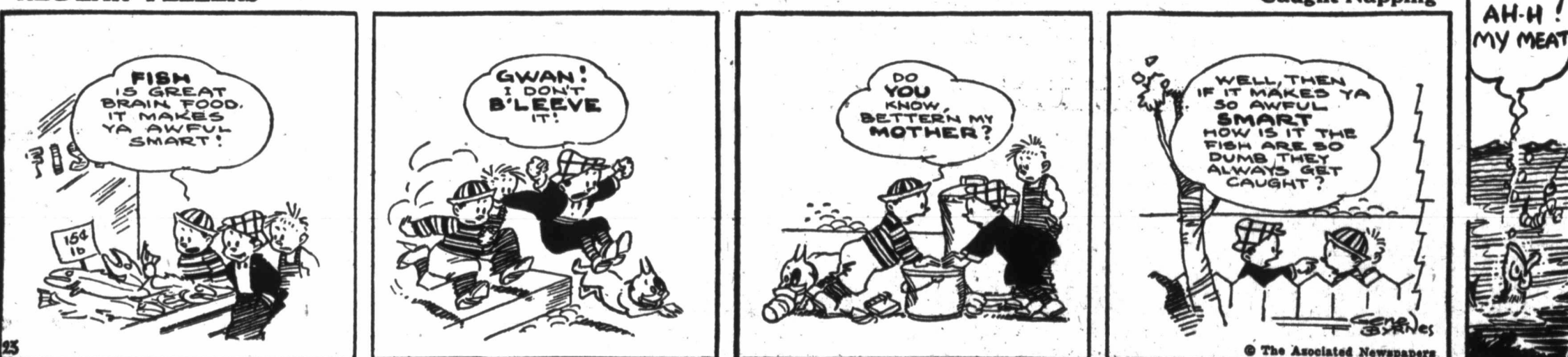
'SMATTER POP— Just Wasted Time

By C. M. PAYNE



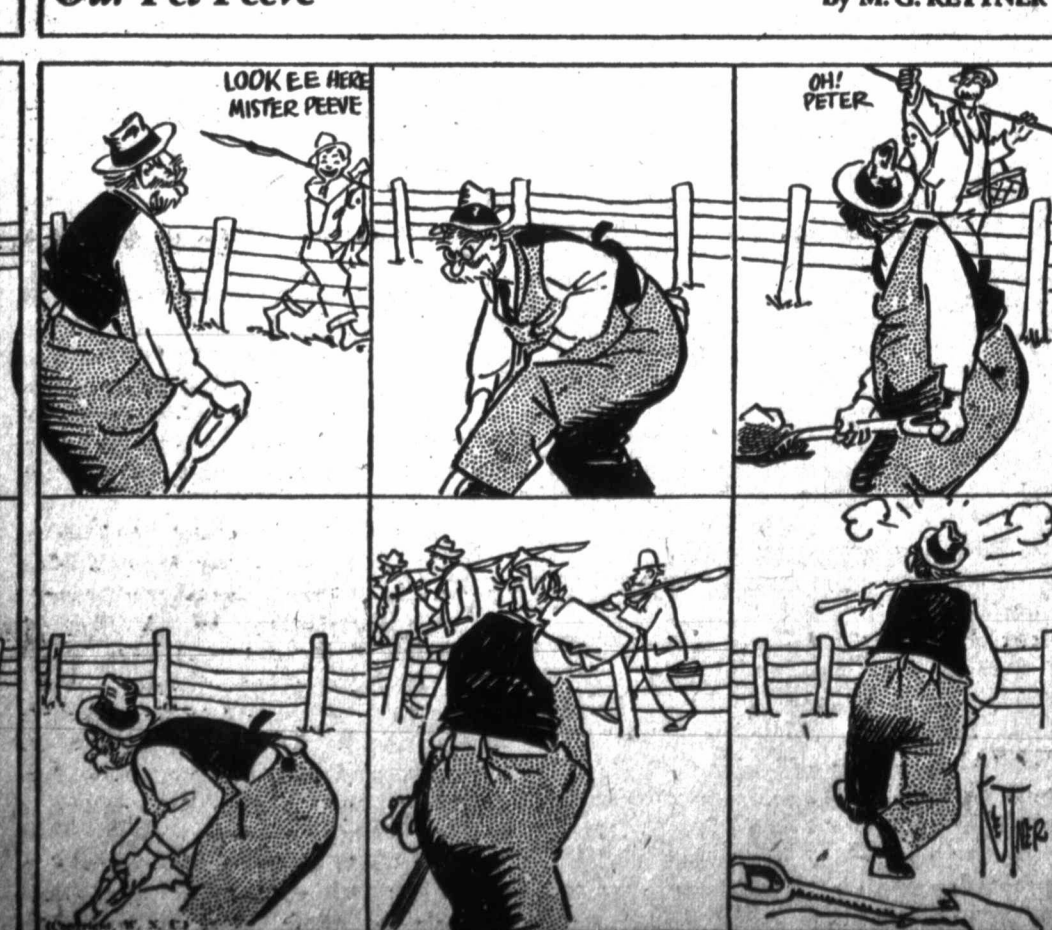
'REG'LAR FELLERS'

Caught Napping



Our Pet Peeve

By M. G. KETTNER



Company

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



Pleated Sleeve Gives Striking New Effect

PATTERN 2212



A pleated sleeve that forms an epaulet shoulder is new and creates a striking effect. (Note the back view, too.) Add to that, the center front buttoning that is so much the rage, soft gathers above the bust line, and a patch pocket, and you've a shirtmaker frock of unrivaled chic. It's a grand thing to jump into for that unexpected jaunt, and is smartly at home in practically any daytime environment. Make it in a new printed linen or cotton, or a cravat silk. It's stunning, too, in plaided or striped sports seersucker or cotton.

Pattern 2212 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3 1/2 yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

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

Address orders to the Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 243 W. Seventeenth Street, New York City.

SMILES

UP AGAINST IT
A Cockney woman was addressing her small son, who looked rather guilty.

"Wotcher bin a doin' o'?" she demanded suspiciously.
"Nuffin'," replied the small boy.
"Wot are yer doin', then?"
"Nuffin'."
"Wotcher goin' ter do, then?" she persisted.
"Nuffin'."
"Well, then," she exclaimed, giving him a sound cuff on the ear, "take that, yer lazy little brat!"—Bystander.

Power
"Why did that actress marry her press agent?"
"She wanted security," said Miss Cayenne. "She let him understand that if his compliments did not continue to please her, he'd lose his home and his job both at once."

Suggestive
"Stop playing 'Falling Dow'!"
"Why, pa?"
"It reminds me of the rent."—Everybody's Weekly.



Dent

By DR.

DISC

TEETH
The negro's teeth are blue. The semi-translucent underlayer or less yellow.

Discoloration due to face, to fill teeth. Deposits of matter of come stain. This class of failure to clean.

In certain many of the teeth are due to the water.

Where the away so the very easily teeth erupt three serrated teeth are with age 1 stances, the Discoloration bacco users' dark as the the tiny c through the smoke will ing disgust grow older.

Pitted teeth discoloration ly due to c measles, sea that interfere a short peri in the teeth directly atts many peopl frequently produced or manner as face in chic The pits ar to the fact system are the disease period when

Pitted teeth they afford fermentation treated by after decay cases can be enamel can surface is a cay, and the return of the

CITY VS

IT IS A c that the c the city boy outdoor life be, but many not. The n school child shows that 5 to 20 per the city chil

Take the test.
We have 1 and outdoor tuberculosis everywhere or the other some distant a sure cure on account c

Statistics of 1 per ce tuberculosis, mosphere of cent of cou section of ti runs just ab rural youngs

This list definitely.
To what i It can only city child dental attent No one can districts wit unkempt mo They seldo have a tooth

Bad teeth a direct bes teeth withou part in the 1 try child.
The army closed the fi far better u physically th districts. Th opportunity the dentist's his teeth and of efficiency schools ther examinations only a few s care for the country scho

The draft i that a large defects of ou they were ra Is this not t for military be far better who are out in the army proper medi to keep them

Dental Hygiene

88

The Road to Health

By DR. R. ALLEN GRIFFITH

DISCOLORED TEETH

TEETH are never pure white. A negro's teeth look white because of the contrast with his dark skin. Most teeth are a blending of yellow and blue. The enamel and dentine are both semi-translucent, the dentine carrying the underlying color, which is more or less yellow.

Discoloration of the teeth is usually due to deposits on the outer surface, to fillings or to drugs to treat teeth. Deposits that form on the outer surfaces of teeth are due to the formation of mucin plaques which become stained by food, tobacco, etc. This class of stains is due entirely to failure to keep the tooth surfaces clean.

In certain parts of the country, many of the children have badly spotted teeth and discolored enamel. This is due to the mineral content of the water.

Where the enamel is broken or worn away so the dentine is exposed it is very easily discolored. When the front teeth erupt their cutting edges have three serrations which wear away as the teeth are used. This wear increases with age and finally, in many instances, the enamel is worn through. Discoloration then is easy. Many tobacco users' teeth finally become very dark as the stain penetrates through the tiny canals which radiate all through the dentine. Women who smoke will find their front teeth growing disgustingly unsightly as they grow older.

Pitted teeth are also a source of discoloration. Pits in teeth are usually due to childhood diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever, etc. Any illness that interferes with the nutrition for a short period of time may cause pits in the teeth. Yet the teeth are not directly attacked by these diseases, as many people suppose. Dentists are frequently asked if the pits are not produced on the teeth in the same manner as they are produced on the face in chickenpox. This is not true. The pits are a secondary result, due to the fact that all the powers of the system are concentrated on combating the disease and its effects, during the period when the teeth are forming.

Pitted teeth decay rapidly because they afford a lodging place for the fermentation of food. They are usually treated by filling which is necessary after decay starts. Many of these cases can be treated by polishing. The enamel can be polished down until the surface is smooth, which prevents decay, and removes and prevents a return of the discoloration.

CITY VS. COUNTRY TEETH

IT IS a commonly accepted theory that the country boy is healthier than the city boy. With his advantages of outdoor life and exercise, he should be, but many statistics show that he is not. The physical examination of the school children of the United States shows that the country child is from 5 to 20 per cent more defective than the city child.

Take the tuberculosis statistics as a test.

We have been taught that fresh air and outdoor life are the panacea for tuberculosis. We read advertisements everywhere declaring that this, that or the other sanitarium, located in some distant part of the country, offers a sure cure for tuberculosis, largely on account of climatic conditions.

Statistics show that only a fraction of 1 per cent of city children have tuberculosis, in spite of the smoky atmosphere of the city, while 8.7 per cent of country children have an affection of the lungs. The proportion runs just about four to one against the rural youngsters.

This list could be carried on indefinitely.

To what is this condition due? It can only be due to one thing. The city child gets better medical and dental attention than the country child. No one can go through our country districts without noticing the dirty, unkempt mouths of most people.

They seldom visit a dentist except to have a tooth extracted.

Bad teeth are acknowledged to have a direct bearing on the health, and teeth without doubt play an important part in the poor showing of the country child.

The army draft in the late war disclosed the fact that the city boy has far better teeth and is more perfect physically than the boy from the rural districts. The city boy has a far better opportunity to come in contact with the dentist and learns to take care of his teeth and keep them in a high state of efficiency. In most of our city schools there is some sort of dental examinations of the children, while only a few states make any attempt to care for the teeth of the children in country schools.

The draft in the late war also showed that a large per cent of the physical defects of our boys are remediable, and they were remedied wherever possible. Is this not the best possible argument for military training? Would it not be far better to draft our young men who are out of work now and put them in the army where they would receive proper medical and dental care than to keep them in idleness on a dole?

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Chic Triple Sheer Print's the Thing

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



THE perfect costume for all-around practical daytime wear has arrived! See it pictured herewith. It's the dress with a jacket that is fashioned of the now-so-stylish triple sheer print. The smartest, the neatest, the most sensible and serviceable, the most attractive and best looking are befitting words when it comes to describing these jacket outfits.

There is not the slightest doubt about the wisdom of including one of the new ingeniously designed jacketed costumes in one's spring and summer wardrobe. It will prove an ever faithful standby ready for every daytime occasion. In the illustration we are showing three particularly good-looking models. They are types that women can live in from morning to night and always look well groomed.

These brand new jacket styles are in that famous fabric, triple sheer of bemberg, which is expensive in looks but not in cost. The material is pure dye, cool, washable, or dry-cleans perfectly, if you so prefer. Furthermore, it may be pressed with a hot iron without fear of pulling or slipping at the seams. And, oh, joy of joys, it is practically wrinkle proof and resistant to perspiration.

The extremely good-looking jacket suit to the right in the group is the sort that is ready to go places at a moment's notice. White pique spaghetti cordings and fastenings effectively trim the navy-with-white (other color combinations are available) sheer of bemberg material. Bandings of self-fabric are stitched row-and-row on a net foundation for the sleeves, the

same also effectively used in the yoke of the dress. This treatment which has to do with appliques and stitched bandings and folds of the dress print on net backgrounds is one which is being played up by designers throughout current styling.

A flattering jacket costume in a new flower-patterned triple sheer with collar of organdie applique on a foundation of mousseline de sole is pictured to the left. Shirring accents shoulders, sleeves, and pockets. Shirring is very popular just now. It is the fashion to wear flowers, too, which is why this charming young woman has pinned a cluster of dainty posies at her throat.

What's more, fashion goes so far as to suggest "sets" of flowers. That is to say, a gardenia on one's hat is matched with a boutonniere of gardenias. More flower news is to the effect that the floral motif is to be changed to tune in with the mood and the color scheme of the costume. Pin violets on your hat today, wearing matching flowers on your coat lapel or on the bodice of your frock. Perhaps bright field flowers is choice for the day following, or if you would flaunt the favorite flower of the moment, it's the carnation.

As you can see, looking at the costume centered in the picture, a block print in triple sheer of bemberg has a heap o' swank about it. The brief jacket is styled in cape effect, and the yoke of the slim frock alternates narrow stripes of self-material spaced with the net foundation to which they are stitched. Her lovely summery chapeau has gone very feminine what with its flowers and ribbons and a big floppy brim.

© Western Newspaper Union.

GLAMOR OF LACE

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



Lace has been shown in beautiful creations at every Paris collection this season. This very choice formal is of salmon pink lace, the full transparent skirt showing the slim, color-matched slip beneath. The sash of velvet ribbon is also in the identical salmon pink. Three strands of graduated pearls, a rhinestone bracelet and a pearl bracelet are the complementing jewelry notes.

PLEATED SKIRTS IN CHIFFON NEW STYLE

The tidal wave that has brought in more width for skirts has also brought in pleats. This type of fuller skirt is available in daytime and evening fashions, although the evening skirt version is being seen more often at present. It is a fashion that may be said to have come out of the emphasis on floating chiffon skirts, for most of the pleated styles so far are done in chiffon.

There is a particular genre in chiffon and pleats that goes with sunburst pleats, entire skirts and bodices also pleated—very Grecian, and reminiscent of the sunburst evening skirts which Mainbocher and Louiseboulanger offered in evening frocks at their openings.

But there are other interpretations of the pleated idea, in front fullness or back fullness, in those concentrated panel godets that are used often for adding width this season.

Coarse Novelty Straws Take Lead in Millinery

It is the way of hats to be anything and everything but ordinary. One of the new lines—it's impossible to designate any one type as the newest—is the hat with a brim which projects forward. Beret types are draped that way.

Coarse novelty straws, some shiny, some rough, are everywhere, but so, too, are Milans. There are any number of stitched taffeta hats and unusual felts.

The long threatened return of trimming has come. Milliners have followed the lead of the couturiere and are trimming with flowers.

Formal Swagger Coat

The formal swagger coat is a piquant newcomer. Done in woollens that vary from black to palest blue, with full sleeves and soft collars, they flare and swing above the most elegant of afternoon dresses.

Abyssinian Empire Has Only One Railway Line

The empire of Abyssinia has one railroad, and even that does not belong to it. The shares of the Djibouti Addis Ababa railroad are in French hands. There is also no time-table announcing when the trains leave and arrive.

As a matter of fact, the train goes from Addis Ababa to Djibouti and back only once a week. Usually it goes on Wednesday, but it may be that some important Abyssinian wants to leave Addis Ababa or some French official wants to leave Djibouti on Monday. In that case the train goes on Monday, and the foreign visitor who has planned to take the train on Wednesday must wait eight days until the next train leaves.

This does not disturb the Oriental, who does not understand that time has any value, for has anyone ever succeeded in putting time into a vessel? But the hotel porter understands and, in return for a large tip, sees to it that the foreign visitor gets his train. He is informed about any changes in the schedule and thus makes his living. Anyone who cannot or will not pay must wait.

The passenger traffic on the railway is of only secondary importance. The line is primarily "strategic."

Charity's Reward

The deeds of charity we have done shall stay with us forever. Only the wealth we have bestowed do we keep; the other is not ours.—Mid-dleton.

SAVES MORE TIME and WORK than a \$100.00 WASHING MACHINE

Coleman SELF HEATING IRON
No Heating with Matches or Torch... No Waiting... Lights Instantly, Like Gas
REDUCE your ironing time one-third... your labor one-half! The Coleman Self-Heating Iron will save you more time and work than a \$100 washing machine! Iron any place where you can be comfortable. No endless trips carrying iron from room to room. Operating cost only 1/2¢ an hour. Helps you do better ironing, easier, quicker.
See your hardware or housefurnishing dealer. If local dealer doesn't handle, write us.
THE COLEMAN LAMP & STOVE COMPANY
Dept. WU396, Wichita, Kans.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; or Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (206)

BEAT THE DRUMS



HERE IT COMES



CRISP AND BROWN



BEST IN TOWN



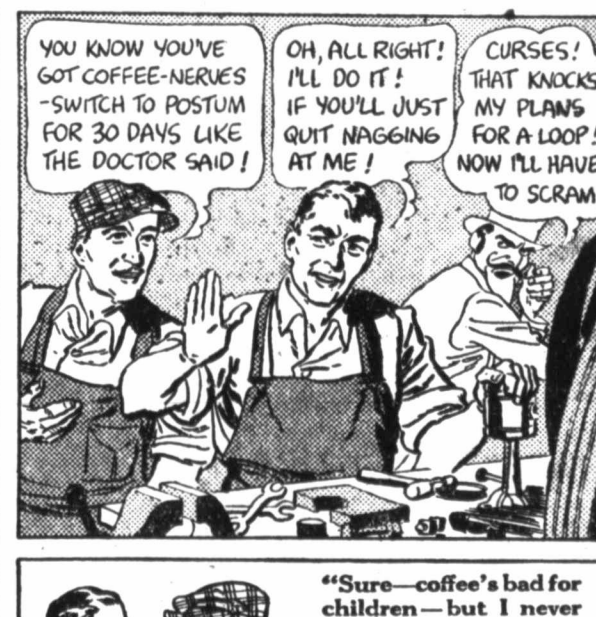
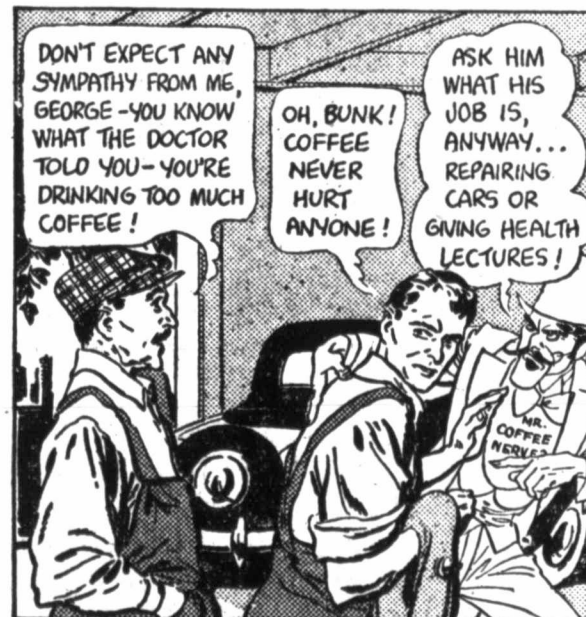
CLAP A HAND THE FLAVOR'S GRAND



ONCE you taste Grape-Nuts Flakes, you'll cheer too! It has a delicious flavor plus real nourishment...one dishful, with milk or cream, contains more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. Try it—your grocer has it! Product of General Foods.



George repairs his Disposition



GENERAL FOODS, Battle Creek, Mich. W. H. U. — R-30-35
Send me, without obligation, a week's supply of Postum.
Name _____
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City _____ State _____
Fill in completely—print name and address
This offer expires December 31, 1935

MAY 30 3 5

The Mitchell County News

Published Weekly on Thursday
By Callahan and King

Published in Loraine, Texas, and entered as second-class mail matter May 23, 1931, at the Post Office at Loraine, Texas, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

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

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

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

Subscription Rate:
In Mitchell and Adjoining Counties
ONE YEAR\$1.00
SIX MONTHS 50c
Outside Mitchell and Adjoining Counties
ONE YEAR\$1.50
SIX MONTHS 75c
In Advance

Member Texas Press Association



Pledge

I will think—talk—write . . . Texas Centennial in 1936! This is to be my celebration. In its achievement I may give free play to my patriotic love for Texas; heroic past; my confidence in its glories that are to be. . . .



Graduates, we congratulate you!

Surprises, happiness, disappointments and success . . . they will all come your way. We suggest that you make the best of them.

May you face the sunrise of each new day with faith supreme, that your endeavors will be suitably rewarded, through practical

and proficient application of a chosen work.

Our sincere wish is that you may so choose that your future days will be filled with happiness and your efforts crowned with success.

FATHER FORGETS

Faced daily with the task of making a living or with the task of making a success, beset with grave problems and many annoying cares living almost constantly in high tension, many of us fathers fail to give our sons the attention, the sympathy, and companionship to which they are entitled.

It was a father living in such manner as this who one night "came to himself" and wrote the following tender little classic, which has found its way into many a newspaper since. W. Livingston Larned described this little gem of his heart as "one of those amazing little pieces which—dashed off in a moment of sincere feeling—strikes an echoing chord in so many readers as to become a perennial reprint favorite."

Here it is, as we clipped it from the columns of one of our exchanges last week. Many a father may read it with profit.

"Listen, son: I am saying this as you lie asleep, one little paw crumpled under your cheek and the blond curls stickily wet on your damp forehead. I have stolen into your room alone. Just a few minutes ago, as I sat reading my paper in the library a stifling wave of remorse swept over me. Guilty I came to your bedside."

"These are the things I was thinking, son: I had been cross to you. I scolded you as you were dressing for school because you gave your face merely a dab with the towel. I took you to task for not cleaning your shoes. I called out angrily when you threw some of your things on the floor."

"At breakfast I found fault, too. You spilled things. You gulped down your food. You put your elbows on the table. You spread butter too thick on your bread. As you started off to play and I for my train, you turned and waved a hand and called, 'Goodbye Daddy!' And I frowned and said in reply, 'Hold your shoulders back!'"

"Then it began all over again in the afternoon. As I came up the road I spied you, down on your knees, playing marbles. There were holes in your stockings. I humiliated you before your boy friends by marching you ahead of me to the home. Stockings were expensive—and if you had to buy them you would be more careful! Imagine that, son, from a father!"

"Do you remember, later, when I was reading in the library, how you came in, timidly, with a sort of hurt look in your eyes? When

I glanced up over my paper, impatient at the interruption, you hesitated at the door. 'What is it you want?' I snapped."

"You said nothing, but ran across in one tempestuous plunge and threw your arms around my neck and kissed me and your small arms tightened with an affection that God had set blooming in your heart and which even neglect could not wither. And then you were gone, pattering up the stairs."

"Well, son, it was shortly afterwards that my paper slipped from my hands and a terrible sickening fear came over me. What has habit been doing to me? The habit of finding fault, of reprimanding—this way my reward to you for being a boy. It was not that I did not love you; it was that I expected too much of you as a man. Yet as I see you youth. It was measuring you by now, son, crumpled and weary in the yardstick of my own years."

"And there was so much that was good and fine and true in your character. The little heart of you was as big as the dawn itself over the wide hills. This was shown by the spontaneous impulse to rush in and kiss me good night. I have come to your bedside in the darkness and I have knelt there ashamed!"

"It is a feeble atonement; I know you would not understand these things if I told them to you during your waking hours. But tomorrow I will be a real daddy! I will chum with you, and suffer when you suffer, and laugh when you laugh. I will bite my tongue when impatient words come. I will keep saying as if it were a ritual: 'He is nothing but a boy—a little boy.'"

"I am afraid I have visualized you as a man. Yet as I see you now, son, crumpled and weary in the yardstick of my own years, your son, I see that you are still a

boy. Yesterday you were in your mother's arms, your head on her shoulder. I have asked too much."



No city can be greater than its citizens.

Some politicians seem to think they know it all, but do they? The most expensive thing a section can support is poor roads.

Some cities sleep and dream—dream of the days gone by when they were busy places. They never dream of the future, of the awakening ambition to again

be bigger and busier cities.

A Chamber of Commerce is an organization of the people in a community who desire to forward its welfare and who believe that they can accomplish more through cooperative effort.

Home-town boosting is infectious; it spreads fast. It often keeps a community out of a rut. Boosting gathers momentum as it goes along. It gives pleasure, satisfaction and experience. It broadens the vision; destroys selfishness and makes everyone see the brighter, happier side of community work.

You have a right to feel proud of this newspaper for the able and fearless way in which it works to build up a spirit of mutual confidence, real justice and constructive good will, for that is the foundation upon which a city is built.

Twenty-five Years on a TRENCHING Expedition to reach Your Doorstep with Natural Gas!

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the Lone Star Gas System (of which your Gas Company is a part) struck out across country with pick and shovel in a four-foot trench, to pipe some North Texas natural gas into Fort Worth and Dallas. They were the pioneers in this part of the country, and many were the problems they had to work out, digging away through black waxy, limestone, rivers and woods. It took years of work and planning, large investments, great engineering skill, and a great deal of courage to thread this network of dependable gas supply to nearly 300 towns in Texas and Oklahoma.

Southwesterners Snap Up New Inventions

People have used more gas than we dreamed of in the beginning, because of the new inventions they have snapped up. Imagine our surprise, when even the Refrigerators began running with gas. There have been remarkable inventions in industrial gas equipment, from oil refineries to

automobile jappanning-ovens. There are House-Heating Systems, that clean and moisten the air, as well as warm it; there are Clothes Dryers, Radiators, Floor Furnaces, Automatic Ranges, Incinerators, and so forth. For running a cement plant to warming a baby's bath, these Lone Star towns enjoy an automatic heat that has made their skylines famous for their smokeless chimneys.

A quarter of a century of careful planning has made natural gas so low-priced at your meter that 15 cents' worth a day is the average household load the year around, for heating, cooking, hot water and refrigeration.

SOME OF THE MODERN GAS INVENTIONS ON SALE BY GAS COMPANIES AND DEALERS

ELECTROLUX The Gas Refrigerator It runs for much less cost than any other method	AUTOMOBILE ENGINE Running with Gas to Operate Ammonia Compressor	AUTOMATIC RANGE Time-Clock Control	CENTRAL HEATING Cleans, Moistens, and Warms the Air	INCINERATOR Destroys Garbage and House-Trash	STEAM HEATER No Boiler Needed Makes Steam Heat on the Spot	LAUNDRY DRYER For the Family Washing
STARGAS For Country Kitchens Compressed natural gas (extremely rich) bottled in steel drums, to use beyond the gas lines	FLOOR FURNACE Popular Built-In Heater with Bronze Floor Grills	WATER HEATER				

LONE STAR
Community Natural Gas Co.
C. C. SYSTEM

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INSURE NOW
Better Be Safe
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INSURANCE OF ALL
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Colorado, Texas

J. P. Majors

Mitchell County's Oldest
Jeweler and Optometrist
Quality Watch Repairs
AndCorrectly Fitted Glasses
At prices you can afford to pay.
Visit our store when in
COLORADO

The "HUDDLE"

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 15.

PUBLISHED BY LORAIN HIGH SCHOOL

LORAIN TEXAS MAY 30, 1935

NEW CAR SALES ABOVE APRIL A YEAR AGO

Austin, Texas, May 27—Sales of new passenger cars in fifteen representative Texas counties during April totaled 5,357 cars, show a gain over March. The increase in sales in this group during April was 135 per cent over 1934, according to the University

of Texas Bureau of Business Research. Aggregate sales during the first four months of 1935 were 21,497 cars, 44 per cent above the corresponding period last year. The highest price bracket was the only group to show a gain over March. The increase in sales in this group during April was 135 per cent over the previous month.

CHILDREN'S HAIRCUTS

(Those small enough to sit on board)
Open 7:30; Close 6:30; Close at 10: Saturday Night
Will Appreciate Your Business
WILLIAM MARTIN BARBER SHOP

HAND TAILORED SUITS MADE TO MEASURE

Marvin J. Martin
HOME OF DRY CLEANING

SAVE BY PAINTING

If you want cheap paint we have a line that will meet all competition.
If you want the best paint made remember that we are agents for the old reliable Sherwin-Williams Line.

Higginbotham-Bartlett Company

Junior Edition
The Staff
Editor-in-Chief—Katha Lee Harrell.
Joke Editor—Eldon Mahon and Edwin Hallmark.
Society Editor—Lula Mae Roberts.

SENIORS OF 1936 COMING UP!

The seniors of 1936 are on the air! "We're here because we're here" is what they are singing. The seniors of 1935 have been singing "Good bye, we hate to leave you." We're sorry to see them go, too, but we are glad that we are seniors now. Our goal is to be the model class of Loraine High School. We want to be able to set an example for the lower classmen to follow. We want to be the most dignified seniors Loraine High School has ever seen.

The seniors of 1936 have several songsters, quite a few of its members are in the band, and we have several pianists in our class. We have basketball and football players. Also, all of the seniors for 1936 are unusually smart. Our sponsor is Miss Lee. We like our sponsor so well that we almost hate to graduate next year and

leave our sponsor to another class. We may worry her to death, but we really like her and we believe that she likes us, for she has been splendid to us this year.

Hail to the seniors of 1936!

POPULARITY CONTEST

The basketball girls sponsored a popularity contest last week. Of course, the freshmen's candidates were crowned king and queen. Pauline Parker and Wilburn Allbright seem to be the most popular students in school. The seventh grade king and queen, R. L. Mahoney and Quita Richards were second with Opal Martin and Jiggs Allbright third. At the band concert Friday night Pauline Parker and Wilburn Allbright were crowned king and queen and given a big cake, as the band played "Sweethearts on Parade."

The basketball girls wish to thank everyone that had a part in the contest.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICE

Sunday, May 26, 11:00 A. M. everyone gathered at the high school auditorium to hear the baccalaureate service of the

graduating class of 1935.

The processional was played by Mrs. K. L. Taylor and then the congregation sang "America The Beautiful." The invocation was said by Rev. Bruce Meador. James Jarratt and Douglas Taylor played a duet entitled "Supplication." "I Love a Little Cottage" was sung by Arnold Marshall. After this number Rev. N. E. McGuire brought a wonderful message using as his text John 13-14. "And He took a towel and girded himself." He preached on the subject "Glorifying the Ordinary."

After the sermon the benediction was said by Supt. Clyde Bennett and the recessional was played by Mrs. K. L. Taylor.

JOKES

Wilburn: Give us a kiss.
Pauline: You and who else.
Oscar: Pa, you remember you promised to give me \$5.00 if I graduated from school this year?

Mr. Allbright: Yes, Oscar.

Oscar: Well, Pa, you ain't gonna have that expense.

Annie Mae: (As she paid the milkman) I do hope you keep your cows in a pasture.

Milkman: Yes, madam, of course, we keep them in a pasture.

Annie Mae: I'm so glad. I have been told that pasteurized milk is much the best.

Joyce: Everytime I look at you, I think of a great man.

Arnold: You flatter me. Who is it?

Joyce: Darwin.

JUNIOR NEWS

- Can you imagine:
1. Eldon Mahon being a senior
 2. Edwin Hallmark taking a geometry exam?
 3. Geneva Nelson coming to school because she wanted to?
 4. H. B. McCollum singing love songs to Evelyn Land
 5. Leroy Lucas not tired or sleepy?
 6. The juniors being seniors, the sophs, juniors, the fish sophs, and the sub-fish fish?
 7. Miss Lee not smiling?
 8. Garland Land not studying?

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE JUNIORS

We, the junior class of 1935, feel that we have accomplished a great deal in our junior year. It seems to us that one of our greatest accomplishments was the success of the junior-senior banquet. The success of this banquet would not have been possible had it not been for our sponsor, Miss Ruby Lee.

Some of "our" boys accomplished wonders in the field of athletics. Most of the juniors have accomplished something during their junior year, if in no other field than mischief.

But we, the juniors, are still striving to accomplish the object foremost in our minds, this is to be seniors.

SOPHS FAREWELL

Sophs, we're headin' for the last roundup. We will to the fish of '35 the honor of being sophs of '36. We hope that on May 31, all the sophs of '35 will be juniors of '36. We hope the juniors of '36, sponsored by "Dear old Eddie," will be the best junior class ever known to old L. H. S. Willard Groom came back this week to take the exams.

FRESHMEN PARTY

Ruby Hendrick entertained the freshmen class with a party at her home Saturday night. We played many interesting games, some went airplane riding, and Mr. Leggett phoned Mr. Riden to get him to blow the beacon light out because it was so bright on his eyes. After having the king and queen cut the cake and eating it, we left for home.

FRESHMEN NEWS

The freshmen class wish to thank everyone that gave us votes or helped us in any way to get votes. We also wish to thank the juniors for offering us their votes.

Pauline Parker has gone to have her picture made today. Wilburn says he doesn't want his picture in the paper but maybe we can persuade him.

Some of the freshmen must

have eaten too much cake Saturday night and that explains their absence from school today.

The freshmen were sorry they made so much noise Friday night that Mr. Leggett couldn't be heard when he talked, but wait until you win a contest and see what you do.

We have all decided that Lucille Oliver is a good candy and popcorn seller, that Dell Johnson would make a good beggar if she had the other three to help her.

We are still angry because Mrs. Hooker ate our stick of candy and didn't give us a vote for it.

CALLED TO GREENVILLE TO ATTEND MOTHERS FUNERAL

Thursday of last week Mrs. L. W. Banta of the Champion Community was called to Greenville to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. E. A. Benton of Oklahoma City, whose death occurred early Thursday. Her death came as a result of injuries resulting from a fall some time ago. Her body was shipped to Greenville for burial, which took place Saturday.

Mrs. Banta was accompanied by her brother C. A. Benton and his son Paul, of Lubbock. They are expected to return some time this week.

We make shafts and bearings for planters and tractors.
General Electric Work
Kincaid-Cleveland Electric Shop
Colorado, Tex. NE P. O.

WIMBERLEY MOTOR CO.

Dodge and Plymouth
Sales and Service

Bargains in Used Cars
35 to choose from
Colorado, Texas

Planting Seed

Of All Kinds

Good Mebane Cotton Seed,
Sudan Grass, Milo, Kaffir,
Feterita, Red Top Cane,
Hegari—Farm Prices.

Few head of work stock
Good reconditioned used implements.

R. E. GRACEY
John Deere Implements
Roscoe Sweetwater

Theatre Entertainment AT

Loraine Theatre

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

May 31, June 1

ROCKY MOUNTAIN MYSTERY

Zane Grey's great western detective story featuring Randolph Scott and Chick Sale. Also Water Rodeo.

SUNDAY & MONDAY

June 2nd, 3rd

GILDED LILY

Claudette Colbert in this humorous picture for all the family.
Comedy—Monkey Shines

TUESDAY

GREAT HOTEL MURDER

Edmond Lowe and Victor McLaglen.
Plus—Picturesque Portugal

PROTECT YOUR LIFE AND THE LIVES OF OTHERS!

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

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

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

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

Answer No. 2—Blowout protection must be built into a tire. Friction and heat within the tire is the greatest cause of blowouts. Firestone protects its tires from friction and heat by a patented process which soaks every cord and insulates every strand with pure liquid

rubber. This is an additional process known as Gum-Dipping, by which every 100 pounds of cotton cords absorb eight pounds of rubber. This extra process costs more and is not used in any other make of tire.

Leading race drivers investigate the inbuilt qualities of the tires they use, because their very lives depend upon their tires, and they always select Firestone Tires for their daring speed runs. In fact, Firestone Tires have been on the winning cars in the gruelling Indianapolis 500-mile race for fifteen consecutive years, and they were on the 5,000-pound car that Ab Jenkins drove 3,000 miles in 23½ hours on the hot salt beds at Lake Bonneville, Utah, at an average speed of 127.2 miles per hour, without tire trouble of any kind. These amazing performance records are proof of the greatest blowout protection ever known.

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

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

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



HIGH SPEED TYPE

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

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$7.75
4.75-19	\$8.20
5.25-18	\$9.75
5.50-17	\$10.70
6.00-16	\$11.95

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

CENTURY PROGRESS TYPE	OLDFIELD TYPE	SENTINEL TYPE	COURIER TYPE
Designed and built with high grade materials. Equal or superior to any so-called First Grade, Super or Deluxe line of tires built, regardless of name, brand or by whom manufactured, or at what price offered for sale.	Designed and built with high grade materials. Equal or superior to any special brand tire made for mass distributors and advertised as their first line tire but without manufacturer's name or guarantee.	This tire is good quality and workmanship and carries the Firestone name and guarantee, and is equal or superior to any tire made in this price class.	This tire is built of good quality materials and workmanship. It carries the Firestone name and guarantee and is sold as low as many inferior tires that are manufactured to sell at a price.
SIZE PRICE	SIZE PRICE	SIZE PRICE	SIZE PRICE
4.50-21 \$7.30	4.50-21 \$6.05	4.50-21 \$6.05	4.40-21 \$4.75
4.75-19 7.75	5.00-19 7.55	4.75-19 6.40	4.50-21 5.25
5.25-18 9.20	5.25-18 8.40	5.25-18 7.60	4.75-19 5.55
5.50-18 10.40	5.50-17 9.20	5.50-19 8.75	30x3 1/2 G.

AUTO SUPPLIES AT BIG SAVINGS

Our large volume enables us to save you money on every auto supply need for your car. All Firestone Auto Supply and Service Stores, and many of our large tire dealers, have complete stocks, and you have the added convenience and economy of having them applied.

SEAT COVERS 30c	PICNIC JUGS \$1.19	CHAMBERS 30c	SPONGE 15c	Flashlights 34c	San Vipers 59c	Firestone Stewart-Warner AUTO RADIO \$29.95
BATTERIES As Low As \$5.55	MIRRORS 29c	BRAKE LINING As Low As 33c	SPRAY PADS 8c	Headlights 34c	Foot Pads 34c	SPARK PLUGS 58c
Gasoline 29c	WRENCH 71c					

Firestone

MAY 30 1935

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Roosevelt's Veto of Bonus Bill Overridden by House,
Upheld by Senate—Ford Boosts Wages—
Hitler's Peace Program.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© Western Newspaper Union.



President Roosevelt

SETTING a new precedent, President Roosevelt "acted as his own messenger" and personally returned to Speaker Byrne the Patman bonus measure with his disapproval. Before a joint session of the house and senate and crowded galleries the Chief Executive read his veto message, an able and well ordered document in which he set forth his conviction that "the welfare of the nation as well as the future welfare of the veterans wholly justifies my disapproval of this measure." Asserting that an able-bodied citizen, even though he was a uniform, should not be accorded treatment different from that of other citizens, he said:

"The veteran who is disabled owes his condition to the war. The healthy veteran who is unemployed owes his troubles to the depression. Any attempt to mingle the two problems is to confuse our efforts."

Mr. Roosevelt's stern warning against the dangers of inflation inherent in the measure was listened to in silence, though there was mild applause at other times. All his argument was in vain so far as the house was concerned, for as he left the chamber there were quick demands for a vote and by the time he had reached the White House the representatives had overridden his veto and again passed the bill by a vote of 322 to 98. In the affirmative were 248 Democrats, 64 Republicans, 7 Progressives and 3 Farmer-Laborites. Those voting to sustain the veto were 60 Democrats and 88 Republicans.

The re-passed bill was laid before the senate by Vice President Garner, and Senator Thomas insisted on the reading of the veto message in that body. Action was postponed for one day because a lot of the senators wanted to make speeches.

The debate in the senate was long and perfunctory, and quite unnecessary, because the result of the vote had been a certainty for several days. Fifty-four senators voted to override the veto; but 40 supported the President, and only 32 were needed to kill the measure. Three members had switched over from their stand when the bill was first passed. They were Pittman of Nevada, Pope of Idaho and Coudage of Massachusetts, all Democrats. The only absentee was Norbeck of South Dakota. Dennis Chavez, the new senator from New Mexico, caused a surprise by voting to uphold the veto.

BONUS advocates and inflationists were prepared for further action in various ways. One plan was the introduction of a bill to draw \$2,000,000,000 to pay the bonus from the work-relief appropriation, out of which the President has already approved the allocation of about \$1,000,000,000 for immediate work projects. Other measures, as riders to navy or legislative appropriation bills, were being drafted. So there was a prospect of a great tangle in the administration's legislative program.

IN ITS annual statement the Ford Motor company discloses that it made a gain of \$3,759,311 in 1934 over the previous year, to a total of \$580,276,391. Just before these figures were made public, the company announced that the minimum daily wage of its employees would be raised from \$5 a day to \$6, adding \$2,000,000 a month to the pay roll. The Ford and Lincoln plants in Detroit and all other cities share in this revision of the wage scale.

Henry Ford began boosting the wage scale back in 1914, and in answer to adverse criticism of economists, he made the pay increases a policy of his company. He put the minimum wage at \$6 in 1919 and ten years later raised it to \$7, where it remained until the end of 1931. With the depression it fell back to \$4, but in March, 1934, a raise to \$5 was made. The company's announcement says:

"The Ford Motor company has paid its workmen a total of \$223,000,000 over and above what the company needs to have paid had it followed the general wage scale."

MISS JANE ADDAMS, "first citizen of Chicago," internationally famed as a social worker and peace advocate, has gone to her reward, and her passing is deeply mourned by the many thousands of poor and unfortunate persons for whom she had made life more endurable. She started her real life work in 1889 among the Italians and other foreigners on Chicago's West side, founding Hull House, which grew into the most famous social settlement in America. Later her activities were extended to the amelioration of sweatshop conditions, the child labor problem, and then to the matter of international peace. During the war she was made president of the women's international peace conference at The Hague, and she interviewed the officials of virtually every one of the belligerent nations. Three times she presided at the sessions of the International Congress of Women, and she was prominent in many humanitarian movements. But it is as the head of Hull House and the tireless friend of the poor and underprivileged that her memory will live longest.

GOV. MARTIN L. DAVEY of Ohio withdrew the warrant charging Federal Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins with criminal libel, so the administrator was able to visit Cleveland and make a speech without being arrested. The governor said that "all the objectives which were sought have been accomplished and no good purpose can be served by carrying on guerrilla warfare."

FIRST of the list of projects to be undertaken under the works relief program is the Passamaquoddy tidal power scheme, and there is a lot of grumbling because it was placed at the head of the line by the President himself.

This project was once turned down as an economic by Secretary Ickes, the assertion being that it would cost too much in comparison with the returns that might be expected, would take too long for completion and was in a region where so much work relief was not needed. But Mr. Roosevelt, whose Campobello summer cottage is near the location of the proposed dam site, is said to be personally interested in the project, believing it will bring new industries to the area.

Anyhow, this big Maine project is to go ahead, and Maj. Philip B. Fleming of the army engineers corps has been chosen to take charge of the construction. Major Fleming has been serving in the PWA for some time but has been released for this Eastport work.

IN ADDITION to the Passamaquoddy project, calling for \$10,000,000, about a billion dollars in work-relief allotments were given verbal approval by the President, these having been favorably passed by on by the allotment board. Included in this program are extensive rivers and harbor works throughout the country, and a \$100,000,000 integrated works program for Wisconsin. The latter was planned by Senator La Follette and his brother, Governor La Follette, and approved by the administration.

These initial allotments will put a lot of men to work in a short time, for the plans for many of the projects already are complete. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that 25 to 50 per cent of the work-relief funds to be spent in the various states would go out through mandatory allotments to such units as the CCC, highway construction and grade-crossing elimination. Funds for these expenditures were earmarked in the bill.

IN AN executive order the President established pay rates under the \$4,800,000,000 work-relief measure, dividing the country into four sections in setting regional wages. Pay will range from \$19 a month for unskilled laborers in the South to \$34 a month for professional and technical workers in the East. The wages will be from 20 to 30 per cent below the prevailing wage rate structure throughout the country.

REICHSMUEHRER HITLER, appearing before the reichstag, outlined a 13 point program for disarmament and the improvement of international relations, and did it so well it cannot well be ignored by the other nations of Europe. He again rejected the resolution of the League of Nations council condemning him for the rearming of Germany, but said Germany might return to the league if that body divorced itself from the principles of the Versailles treaty and from the "psychology of victors and vanquished" and "after Germany is granted full equality rights, extending to all functions and privileges in international life."

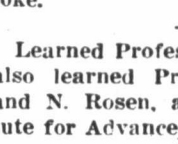
To the great satisfaction of Great Britain, Hitler promised to respect the territorial clauses of the Versailles treaty, which, he said, could not be modified by unilateral action. He declared Germany was willing to sign non-aggression pacts with all her neighbors except Lithuania, and to agree to an arms embargo if others would do the same. Also the reich is ready to sign an air convention supplementing the Locarno pact.

Maj. Gen. Walter von Reichenau, director of the ministry of defense, announced that under the new conscription decrees the classes of 1914 and 1915—Germany's "war babies"—would be called up for medical examinations starting June 1. The able men of the class of 1915 will be called to the colors November 1 for the army and air force. The class of 1915 is to be conscripted for the labor service at the same time.

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Jane Addams of Hull House
What Is Reality?
Ludendorff Said No
A Woodpecker Sermon

Miss Jane Addams "of Hull House" is dead. She set an admirable example for before men and women. She devoted her life and her fortune, all of her time, effort and money, to the welfare of unfortunate women and children. She was one of those that make it difficult not to believe in heaven.



Arthur Brisbane

If there were no future rewards for such goodness the entire universe, with its relatives, quanta, electrons and light-years, would be one ghastly joke.

Learned Professor Einstein, with the also learned Professors B. Podolsky and N. Rosen, all of Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, makes a deep announcement that will interest those that can understand it.

This is it, condensed: "A scientific theory can be devised which will completely describe reality." It seems the present scientific theory, supposed to give a description of physical reality by the "quantum-mechanical" method, does not work out satisfactorily, and you are sorry you learned it.

It is pleasant to see scientists on the shore of the ocean of knowledge, playing with one or two little pebbles. Science is far from any "scientific theory" that will completely describe reality, for science cannot tell what "reality" is.

In a universe without limits of time or space, made up of particles of electricity variously grouped, in electrons, atoms and molecules, no man-microbe can hope "completely to describe reality."

Chancellor Hitler of Germany conferred upon the fighting German General Ludendorff the title "field marshal general," highest rank in Germany's army. General Ludendorff, greatest, after Von Hindenburg, in the big war, declined with thanks, announced his retirement to a small hunting lodge in the Bavarian mountains. It is suggested that Germany's most distinguished living general did not feel that his glory could be increased by Chancellor Hitler, who was a corporal in the army of Austria.

"Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

There must be a sermon in the Chicago woodpecker that every morning woke his neighborhood drumming on a copper drainpipe.

The copper resisted, but the woodpecker drummed on until a boy with a slingshot stopped him forever. What is the sermon?

Does it deal with modern efforts to ignore the nature of man, stand old "Supply and Demand" on his head, and prove that super-intelligence can make the world over in ten minutes?

Professor Kemmerer, financial expert, of Princeton, worrying about inflation, "too much money in circulation," says the government is spending money twice as fast as it comes in. This, he says, is done by "pumping the banks full of artificial credit." Having done that, the government borrows its own money from the banks and pays them interest, which seems mildly amusing.

President Roosevelt may be right about professors. An eight-year-old girl missing in New York; all police detectives, plus 60 policemen, especially assigned, and troops of Boy Scouts searched the neighborhood vainly for 61 hours.

Prof. Taylor Putney, Jr., of New York university, said to the police: "I saw boys and girls digging a cave in the sand late on the day of the girl's disappearance; look there," and pointed. There at the foot of the concrete wall the girl was found, apparently smothered by sand that had caved in. There is much in knowing how to look for what you want to find.

In New York city racketeers collect \$10,000,000 a year from poultry dealers, having, by way of persuasion, killed a few of them.

To discourage the racketeering, Police Commissioner Valentine tells merchants to "sing racketeers" at sight; and offers to help them get revolvers for shooting.

An old poker player when he "raised" used to say: "The best way to discourage vice is to make it expensive."

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart
National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—The senate has again indulged in its favorite pastime of listening to its straining at the gnats and swallowing the camels. Its latest camel that was swallowed and with the same ease as the man on the flying trapeze was passage of the so-called Wagner labor disputes bill. The consensus seems to be that reformers in the senate reached the highwater mark when they capitulated to the labor lobby and put further insurmountable difficulties in the way of recovery for business.

Of course, the Wagner bill still must run the gauntlet of house passage. It appears, however, that the labor lobby will drive it through there substantially in its present form unless smaller communities in the United States awaken to the dangers of such legislation. The probabilities are that house members will not hear from home in time to influence their votes and prevent passage of the legislation.

The bill, drafted by the German-born Senator Wagner (Dem., N. Y.) creates a national labor relations board. This body will have almost judicial powers in settling labor disputes and in connection with those powers the board can actually say to an employer of workers that he must not promote an organization among them other than of the type of their own choosing. In other words, a labor agitator representing the American Federation of Labor will be permitted to enter anybody's shop and organize the workers and the employer will be powerless to prevent it. If, however, he sought to have his workers organize themselves into a union not affiliated with organized labor, the proposed labor relations board can order it stopped. Actually, and there seems to be little dispute of this potentiality in the legislation, it is designed to establish the American Federation of Labor in this country as a class strong enough to control the management of commerce and industry.

Although the senate action in passage of the bill was overwhelming, it was not accomplished until the Democratic Senator Tydings of Maryland shouted over the din the warning that the measure would ruin chances of business recovery. The Maryland senator sought to amend the bill with a provision prohibiting coercion and intimidation of employees by "anyone whatsoever." Then Senator Tydings told the senate:

"If you do not accept this amendment, talk of freedom for labor is a farce."

Senator Hastings (Rep., Del.) was another opponent of the measure who fought vigorously until the bill was called for a vote. He declared it made him feel that the senate was passing legislation "to force every man in America to join a particular union whether he wants to or not." The amendment was killed.

The Wagner bill is an outgrowth of attempts to develop through the national industrial recovery act a policy compelling employers to bargain collectively with their employees. That is, the famed section 7-A was intended to make it impossible for employers to enter into an agreement with their employees except by dealing with a committee selected by a majority of the workers. It was the assumption when this provision was written two years ago that the American Federation of Labor would have a majority in all of the important industries. It developed, however, that many unions, not affiliated with any other organization, constituted a majority in scores of factories and plants. Thus, the A. F. of L. encountered an unexpected obstacle.

Now Senator Wagner, whose radical tendencies are well known, has attempted to give the Blue Eagle some claws by enactment of the labor disputes bill and the creation of a separate labor relations board.

The measure as it passed the senate makes it "unfair" for employers to do any of the following things:

1. To interfere with, or to coerce employees, in the exercise of collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing.
2. To dominate or to interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or to contribute financially or aid in the support of it.
3. To encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization by discrimination.
4. To discriminate against any employee for filing charges or giving testimony under the proposed act.
5. To refuse to bargain collectively with representatives of their employees.

No prohibitions against labor agitators are to be found in the legislation. From all of the debate and committee hearings which I have examined, it appeared that business interests were fighting the legislation not only because of the handicaps it places upon them but as much for the reason that it represents an entering wedge for labor agitators in all commercial lines. There seems to be no doubt that when an employer is prohibited from driving labor agitators away, he is handicapped in attempting to maintain industrial peace with his own workers on whatever terms they deem proper.

If the legislation creating the labor relations board is bad for big employers of labor, it seems likely to be worse in the smaller communities where employees of a small number of workers constitute the majority of industrial lines. I mean by that, there is usually more skilled labor available in larger industrial communities than in small towns or rural areas. That being true, the employer in a larger community has an opportunity to replace workers who are dissatisfied or who have yielded to the influence of labor agitators, whereas the small town employer of labor cannot always replace workers who would rather be idle than accept terms which paid labor leaders tell the workers are not proper.

Further, the legislation will put organized labor deeper into politics than it has ever been. It will make elections depend largely instead of just partially on the attitude of a congressman or a senator toward labor questions. In addition, the discussion I hear indicates definite fear on the part of some political leaders that the paid organizers in labor circles will themselves become political as well as economic dictators.

In some quarters, there is doubt that the bill will do for organized labor all of the things the paid leaders claim.

It begins to appear that the farmers' march on Washington may bring a setback on the administration. Certainly, opponents of the administration are not going to let President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace, and Agricultural Administrator Davis forget very soon their feeling that the march was not of the spontaneous sort.

No sooner had the farmers arrived here than an ugly rumor was spread around that the visit of the forty-five hundred was financed by the Agricultural Adjustment administration. The rumor spread so fast that it broke out in senate and house debate and demands were made for an investigation. In fact, a resolution to that effect was introduced in the senate. The Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment administration paid no attention to the rumor until the resolution was offered on the floor of the senate, whereupon a vigorous denial was forthcoming from Mr. Davis. He said that the farmers had expressed the desire to come to Washington as a demonstration of their approval of AAA policies and frankly stated that his organization was happy to see such an endorsement. But as to expenses, Mr. Davis said and repeated that none of the funds used for the trip came from the federal treasury.

On the other hand, observers and writers in Washington noted that the farmers were equipped with highly decorative badges; they were provided with a meeting place, a great auditorium which rents for considerable money, and when they went to the White House the President spoke from a prepared speech. They stopped at good hotels and the majority of them had traveled to Washington in pullman sleeping cars.

I do not assume that it is of world wide importance what the total cost was. I am reporting only the reaction which Washington had. Thus it can be mentioned that all of the badges worn by the delegates bore the large letters "AAA" and the names of the respective states represented. The hall, as I have said, rents for a substantial amount and the hotel bills are never small. Railroad fare from distant points costs enough that the depression conditions have cut down passenger traffic and the march on Washington was concluded with a banquet. So, naturally, those who were curious concerning the expenses of the trip freely stated that there are at least four thousand, five hundred farmers in the country who are not as destitute as professional friends of agriculture have been claiming.

Secretary Hull of the Department of State is being heaped with praises these days on his diplomatic accomplishments and is receiving at the same time vigorous criticism on the basis of results thus far accomplished on his reciprocal tariff policies.

With regard to the Secretary's diplomacy, I believe it can be said he has established better relations with South America than any secretary of state in recent years. As regards the reciprocal tariff policy which Mr. Hull fostered, the country is witnessing a sharp exodus of dollar capital into new investments in lines made profitable by tariff changes complete or pending.

The information I gather respecting the reciprocal tariff policies indicates, however, that the movement of capital into South American investments remains partially from Agricultural Adjustment administration activities. But it seems that the agricultural crop reduction plans would not of themselves cause as large an outgo of dollars for industrial investment in South America as has taken place if they were operative alone.

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Says WILL ROGERS

BEVERLY HILLS.—Well all I know is just what I read in the mail. The other day I wrote some little gag, and it mentioned Will H. Hays when he was Postmaster General. Well sir I got the nicest long letter from him, and he paid the present Postmaster General a fine compliment, and the thing that was so interesting to me was just what a big thing this Post Office business is.

Will quoted all the following statistics on it. And he is mighty proud of it.

He says, the last year I was down there in every single hour of the 24, one million four hundred thousand letters were mailed. In every day 33 million. Fourteen billion postage stamps. One billion two hundred and fifty million post cards were sold and over two billion stamped envelopes. There is 326,000 postal workers serving our 110 million people. 43 rural mail carriers serving seven million families. The P. O. use 800,000 miles, (not yards) of twine just to tie the packages of letters, enough to circle the earth 32 times. 6,500,000 pounds of paper are used just to manufacture post cards, debts totalling one billion five hundred million are paid through the Post Office money order department. There are five hundred thousand depositors on Postal Savings. A larger number than in any other banking institution in the world, and 75 per cent are of foreign extraction. Sixty-five million mail sacks are in use all the time, and it takes six million yards of canvas every year just to replenish the supply. There is twice as much business done in the Post Office of New York City alone as in the whole of the great Dominion of Canada.

An average of more than 250,000 letters every day in New York City are addressed from city directories. Nine million letters every year go to the lead letter office because of carelessness of the writers, all charged to the taxpayer. If that alone was rectified it would do away with a Post Office deficit. The Parcel Post is the greatest express company in the world, and handles more than two billion five hundred million packages.

All the above is Hays speaking, but from statistics of that time, and he goes on to say, "Now Will, all this sounds like Ripley, Believe It Or Not, but honestly its a swell business and a great business. Its the biggest distinctive business in the world, and comes nearer to the innermost interests of a greater number of people than any other institution on earth. It makes thousands of scattered communities into a state. It makes all states into a Nation. Without it business would languish in a day, and be at a standstill in a week, public opinion would die of dry rot. I will never cease to appreciate the relation of that figure in grey to the daily lives on our whole 110 million people. He is apart of the vast business which can be tabulated in terms of annual turn-over and number of employees and curves of profit and loss like any other business, but which is never the less the strangest, most human, and most romantic business in which men were ever engaged. Now that I have got that off my chest, I remember, Will, that I don't have to sell the Post Office Department to you. I shall never forget the talk we had, after you had just told those Army Mail pilots goodbye in Salt Lake City."

Well that whole thing was so darn interesting that I am using it. By golly I had no idea it was so big. We take it as a matter of fact. It seems to be the one department in Washington with no press agent, so there may be lots of folks that was as dumb as I was on its hugeness. The thing that makes it important is the fact that its always pointed—as an example that the Government cant run business. They run look at the deficit. Sure there is a deficit, and its a deficit because of a well organized minority against allowing the Government to charge what it costs to carry certain types of mail. Any other business could raise their rate. But no, not the Post Office. It must continue at a loss on every body, because the great users of the mail, which are few in number, (compared to the whole population,) wont allow the rate to be raised.

Its the most competent business in the world, the costs are lower. No sir, the Post Office is just the opposite of what its pointed out to be by a lot of folks. It proves that the Government can run something. Turn it over to private enterprise and see what your costs are, and what your service is compared to what it is now. I am not for Government ownership in a lot of things, but I dont believe in lying about a thing, and misrepresenting facts, just to try and prove that the Government cant run anything.

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Kentucky Jones tends the inquest. Waterman, into son, banker and the district. Jean Ragland, owner where Mason met mystification and him the bullet w.

CHA

The inquest Jones returned joined one of talked it over o "Verdict come ed?"

"Oh, sure; A his own weapon off more than Say! The sheriff "Where is he "He went back ago."

"All right." Kentucky Jones street in unbury reached the she Floyd Hopper ing, having ju macy, more wor little structure For Kentucky opened his door "Come in here a ragged blind door's glass pan a chair.

"See you got The sheriff pu blew an exhaus Can you beat Brench country, that couldn't be that as good as tie in the hole rabbit jumps, a Great guns, Ke any other time Kentucky J m. There is who seems fate somehow perva thing else. Ho His straight-cl flat loose-skinn eyes somehow the public offi tent, but defini "Any other spared better," could have bee But with Wol ragged edge o lowest beef pr "Does Olive Hanson's shoea know anything "A little, an banking. But v idence has col scared stiff— Some think a half the outfit bank, too, if he's got his m where his bran his neighbor."

"Maybe it'll fered. The sheriff something very adjust like a d throws the w balance! And me—" He pa words. "There his hands an gesture of m good sample per the whole up here to a two minutes v other's throat "That's all "If disorderly I expect I m ants-in-the-un "Disorderly sheriff said. Now! Half other half al Five and th Three Bar an them two ow never stop "Take Bob Ragland's I prompted.

"There you case of all. Jangled. And don't own a rest is lesser lot's lease is to be bid fo that there's I will never l Elliot depend take the mos all over the bank won't b any quick pi stock; he's t "And what Ragland's ably stand i wasn't for i But Ragland range nears lot turns a the Bar Ho Jones arl Hook was a main. By t was entitled because he l it; but he u unfenced.

"Are you mind," Ken Elliot will o the Bar Ho "I know heavily, son more than c are of his

WINTER RANGE

SYNOPSIS

Kentucky Jones, veteran cowman, attends the inquest, in the little town of Waterman, into the death of John Mason, banker and financial mainstay of the district. Jean, daughter of Campo Ragland, owner of the Bar Hook ranch, where Mason met death, to Kentucky's mystification surreptitiously passes to him the bullet which had killed Mason.

CHAPTER II

The inquest was over as Kentucky Jones returned to Kerry's store. He joined one of the big groups which talked it over on the sidewalk.

"Verdict come out same as expected."

"Oh, sure; 'Accidental discharge of his own weapon.' The jury didn't hold off more than a minute and a half. Say! The sheriff wants to see you."

"Where is he?"

"He went along about ten minutes ago."

"All right."

Kentucky Jones moved off down the street in unhurried long strides. As he reached the sheriff's little frame office Floyd Hopper was in the act of leaving, having just ejected, with diplomacy, more worried cattlemen than the little structure could comfortably hold. For Kentucky Jones, however, he reopened his door.

"Come in here, Jones," Hopper jerked a ragged blind downward over the door's glass pane and flung himself into a chair.

"See you got your inquest over?"

The sheriff puffed out his cheeks and blew an exhausted blast. "Damnation! Can you beat this? In the whole Wolf Bench country, there was just one man that couldn't be done without—one man that as good as held the rimrock cattle in the hollow of his hand—and a rabbit jumps, and blooey! He's gone. Great guns, Kentucky! Any other man, any other time—"

Kentucky Jones waited, studying him. There is a certain type of man who seems fated to pursue public office, somehow pervasively unfitted for anything else. Hopper was such a man. His straight-clipped gray mustache, his flat loose-skinned jaws and full-fleshed eyes somehow unmistakably advertised the public office holder—not incompetent, but definitely limited.

"Any other man could have been spared better," he raved. "Even John could have been spared any other time. But with Wolf Bench cattle on the ragged edge of bankruptcy, and the lowest beef prices since—"

"Does Olive Pierson—she steps into Mason's shoes, doesn't she?—does he know anything about cattle?"

"A little, and maybe a little about banking. But with Mason dead all confidence has collapsed. Olive Pierson is scared stiff—ready to stampee. Some think already that he'll break half the outfits on Wolf Bench; and the bank, too, if he can save the outfit he's got his money in. No man knows where his brand gets off. Nobody trusts his neighbor."

"Maybe it'll adjust," Kentucky offered.

The sheriff burst out at him with something very like fury. "Adjust? It'll adjust like a doggie calf to a wolf! This throws the whole d—n range out of balance! And you stand there and tell me— He paused hopelessly, out of words. "There you have it." He lifted his hands and let them fall with a gesture of morose futility. "This is a good sample of the raw edge of temper the whole rimrock is on. I call you up here to ask you a favor, and in two minutes we're jumping down each other's throats."

"That's all right," said Kentucky. "If disorderly conduct was my field, I expect I might be feeling somewhat ants-in-the-under-shirt myself."

"Disorderly conduct is right," the sheriff said. "Man, you'll see plenty now! Half the range is sore at the other half already. Take the Circle Five and the Lazy Deuce. Or the Three Bar and the Running M; today them two owners met face to face and never spoke. Or take—"

"Take Bob Elliot's 88 and Campo Ragland's Bar Hook," Kentucky prompted.

"There you are—maybe the worst case of all. Those outfits have always jangled. And now look at it! Elliot don't own a fifth of his range. The rest is leased Indian land. Now Elliot's lease is out. Them leases have to be bid for—and everybody knows that never let that lease go cheap. Elliot depended on Mason to let him take the money for his bid. Now it's all over the range already that the bank won't back him. Elliot can't get any quick price for all that landless stock; he's through."

"And what about Ragland?"

"Ragland's Bar Hook could probably stand through the storm, if it wasn't for the misfortune to Elliot. But Ragland's open range is the open range nearest to Elliot. What if Elliot turns and floods his cattle onto the Bar Hook grazes?"

Jones already knew that the Bar Hook was at least half on public domain. By the cowman's code Campo was entitled to the use of that range because he had developed water upon it; but he had no legal hold upon the unfenced.

"Are you convinced in your own mind," Kentucky asked him, "that Elliot will dare shove his herds onto the Bar Hook range?"

"I know this," said Floyd Hopper, heavily, somberly. "Elliot don't need more than four or five riders to take care of his winter work. Yet he's lay-

By ALAN LE MAY

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WNU Service.

ing on extra hands. He's hired on at least six more men just in the last couple of days, since the death of Mason. You know how it looks to me? Like he's not waiting for the day he'll have to move. Like he's not even going to wait the winter out before he starts filtering into the Bar Hook range."

"In that case," said Kentucky, "Bob Elliot is sure a man who enjoys to grab a bear by the tail and go round and round. Campo Ragland will fight like a whangdoodle in defense of its first born."

"Sure, they'll fight. They'll fight to a standstill. I'll have a full fledged cattle war on my hands within a month! And what can I do about it? Nothing. By G—d! Off in the hills somewhere three or four cowboys meet three or four others, and start trading private opinions. Then—wham! The guns come out, and, one or two, or three go down. No one bears witness, no one lodges a complaint—there's just those good boys dead, and that's all. And two days later there's another killing somewhere else!"

"I know," said Kentucky. "Hell afloat and no blotters."

The sheriff grunted. Suddenly a new grievance seemed to occur to him, and the explosiveness came back into his voice again. "I'd give a hundred dollars to lay my hands on the son of a gun who swiped that bullet out of the inquest. Right out from under my d—n nose, by G—d!"

"Well," said Kentucky, "lead's cheap. It wasn't worth much."

Sheriff Hopper savagely pulled off his hat and slammed it on the edge of his desk; it fell unnoticed to the floor. "It'll do 'em no good," he declared. "It isn't as if we didn't have the—"

"The other bullet?" Kentucky asked.

The sheriff seemed to go relaxed and cold, all of an instant. He studied Kentucky with a questioning eye. "Why did you say that?" he said at last.

"Well," Kentucky apologized, "you were just remarking you had something on hand that would take the missing bullet's place."

The sheriff's steady stare did not drift from Kentucky's face. "We took a mold," he said at last. "We took a mold of this bullet that's gone."

"That was a smart thing to do," said Kentucky.

"I expect," said the sheriff. He dropped his eyes, and his hands fidgeted with the miscellany on his desk. "Just the same," he said, returning his eyes to Kentucky's face in a cold and smoky gaze, "that was a very strange question, Mister, for you to ask. I had a hound dog once, that got in trouble that way."

"Trouble, sheriff?"

"By sight running."

They looked at each other, two men who had said more than rested upon the surface of their words—one of them unwillingly. Kentucky Jones began rolling a leisurely cigarette; and he grinned, the slow infectious grin that could make a dog follow him, or a woman remember him, or could make a man forget why he had meant to paste him a couple.

Sheriff Hopper stirred restively, and dropped his eyes. "I was just thinking of something," the sheriff said.

"What was that?"

"You're a sight runner," said the sheriff again; "but I don't know but what you're a good one. Sometimes there's a use for a feller like that. And that was what I wanted to see you for. That was a good job of scouting you did for the Cattle association last year; and I—"

"Who told you I ever did any 'scouting,' as you call it, for the Cattlemen's association?"

"Old Man Coffee told me, up-country in the Fryng Pan."

"Sometimes Old Man Coffee gets too d—n eloquent," said Kentucky Jones, exasperated.

"Well, anyway," said the sheriff, "I was hoping I'd find you kind of at loose ends around here; like as if you might be able to take and do something different from what you'd figured to do."

"As for instance?"

The sheriff fidgeted. "There's an end hanging loose in this Mason case," he admitted finally.

"So? I thought it was all decided that Mason committed suicide by mistake?"

Hopper made an annoyed gesture. "The case is closed. John Mason died of the accidental discharge of his own gun—that's established. But it just happens that there's a man has come in with a perjury."

He paused. "Yes?" said Kentucky Jones after a moment. "To what effect?"

"Well—we questioned him about Mason's death; and later I found out he wasn't where he said he was."

"You sure you want to tell me this?"

"I'm not telling you anything that ties you to anything—yet. Now, this feller—maybe he was in sight when Mason got killed. Or maybe in earshot. Anyway he lied about where he was—tried to make a fool of us, by G—d! And I mean to look him for it."

"Hardly seems important," Kentucky said speculatively. "If there's no question about how Mason died."

"It isn't that," said the sheriff gloomily. "There's some awful bad times ahead of us here, Kentucky; and we get to show that the law has teeth in it while we still can. Now, if you don't

mind taking the time, there's a thing you could do for me that would be an almighty favor."

"Come to cases," said Kentucky.

"This man I'm telling you about is out at the Bar Hook. Now, I realize you're a cattle trader; but oftentimes a feller like you will take a riding job to fill in with, over the winter, or something—especially in times like this. Now, if you'll go to Campo Ragland and get a job, you can find out about this feller for me in a way that I couldn't myself, nor the deputies neither."

"You want me to hire on at the Bar Hook and root this feller out for you—is that it?"

"That's the idea."

Kentucky Jones was looking out the window, down the snowy street. Half a block down, in front of the hotel, Jean Ragland's pony stood.

He had seen this girl but half a dozen times in his life; yet she had singled him out today to aid her in a thing which he did not yet fully understand. She had been surrounded by friends, by men she had known all her life; even her own father had been there. Yet, for some obscure reason she had turned to him.

Jean Ragland sat her pony with the easy lax grace of young muscles raised in the saddle. Now that she was in her own element again she no longer looked frail and small, as she had in the crush of the inquest, but competent and at home on her horse, as he had known her before. As she passed she looked straight at the window where he stood, and Kentucky believed that she saw him there; but she gave no sign. He turned back to the sheriff.

Floyd Hopper smoked morosely in the shadows brought by the closing of the early dusk. "If you want to go out to the Bar Hook for me, I can make it worth your while. What we got to do is—"

"I wouldn't touch it," said Kentucky, "with a ten-foot pole."

Floyd Hopper stared at him irritably. "Just because you're gone on Campo Ragland's girl doesn't have anything to do with this job. This is for the protection of the Bar Hook people, as much as anything else."

"Protection or no protection," Kentucky Jones said shortly, "I won't touch it. As far as Campo Ragland's



Elliot's Head Snapped Back.

girl is concerned, I'll tell you straight and plain that if Mason hadn't been killed within fifty yards of her door, I wouldn't be here now."

"I guessed that," said the sheriff drily.

"You guessed it, and now you know it; and beyond that—to h—l with you!"

Floyd Hopper made a disgusted gesture. "All right. I don't blame you much. It's pretty near too much to ask a man to step square into the makings of a range war that's none of your own. I guess you're smart to stay out of it, all right. I only wish I was—"

"I'm not out of it," said Kentucky Jones.

The other looked up at him, startled. "I've already talked to Campo Ragland," said Kentucky. "He's given me a riding job. I'm going out and ride for the Bar Hook until this thing clears up."

The sheriff said with annoyance, "You just now said you—"

"Hopper," said Kentucky Jones, "how long have you known that John Mason was murdered?"

It took a moment or two for the sheriff to convince himself that he had correctly heard; but when it had soaked in he came to his feet with a jerk. His eyes flared narrowly, but his face was grim and tight. "You accusing me of lying at the inquest?"

"Yes," Kentucky Jones said.

Floyd Hopper's leathery face turned a deep maroon, and in the shadows his eyes seemed like points of light. "Then," he said, "it's because you know a whole h—l of a lot that I don't."

Kentucky Jones grinned faintly, re-lit his cigarette, and shook his head. "The sheriff's voice was heavy and intent. 'Come out with it, Jones! What's your play here?'"

"I'm going to try to get me the man that killed Mason."

They stared at each other. "Jones," said the sheriff, "let's get this straight here. Are you working with me or not?"

"Not," Kentucky answered.

The dark color of the sheriff's face,

which had faded slightly, now deepened again. "You look here, Jones! If the time ever comes when it can be shown that Mason was murdered—and the man who murdered him can be turned up—"

"Maybe that time," said Kentucky, "is coming quicker than you think."

"When it does come, I'll make my play, and I'll make it stick. In the meantime—think twice, you, before you buck me! You can make plenty trouble if you want; I've got no doubt of that. But it's you that'll burn if you do!"

"Reassure yourself," Kentucky told him. "If I can't make a British play, I'll make no play at all."

"I don't know," said the sheriff, "but what you'll go a little farther than that if you know what's good for you."

"You mean—?"

The sheriff's voice was low, but his words had more force than if he had thundered. "I mean you'll sit out of this altogether."

"I told you what I'm going to do," Kentucky said shortly. He was in a hurry now to be on his way; he wanted to hit the Bar Hook road before the final closing of the dark.

The sheriff shouted at him, "You infernal—"

The door came open, shuddering as it broke clear from the ice that had formed at the sill.

The man who stamped the snow off his boots upon the threshold was straight-backed and lean-shouldered; his age was indeterminate—he might have been forty, or he might have been much more. He had a clean-cut, knife-carved face, set with blue eyes as clear and penetrating as sharp bits of ice. And he radiated a driving, thrusting energy, so definite as to convey an almost physical sense of impact.

Floyd Hopper said without warmth, "Hello, Elliot," and Kentucky Jones said, "Howdy, Bob."

Kentucky Jones had always been on good terms with Bob Elliot before; but now Elliot looked over the other with a coolly noncommittal eye. "I heard," Bob Elliot said, "you got yourself a job today?"

"That's so."

"Bar Hook?"

"Yes."

The boss of the 88 looked Kentucky over again slowly, with a certain bleak irony. Then abruptly he turned away, breaking into the painful-sounding cacklings which passed with him for laughter. It consisted of a shaking of shoulders and a series of coughing sounds, accompanied by a general pained, cracked-up look, but no expression of enjoyment. While this went on he always turned away from his companions as if the unaccustomed onslaught in truth seized him against his will.

The paroxysm died away. "And with a face like that," Bob Elliot was able to say at last. "Oh, naturally! Oh, of course!"

"I've found it a useful face for fighting a wolf," Kentucky agreed equally. "Still, I don't see—"

"Just the brand," said Bob Elliot, "that always goes loco over the nearest gimlet-headed girl."

There was quiet while a man could count fifteen. "I'm going to finish rolling this cigarette," said Kentucky Jones, "and I'm going to roll it right. Then I'm going to see if I still feel the same way about that last remark. And if I do—I'm going to smash your teeth down your throat."

"Maybe you are," said Bob Elliot, without emotion. "Floyd, I hear somebody rustled the bullet that killed John Mason."

"Uh, huh," said Hopper.

"I'm not sure that I saw that done, Floyd," said Elliot, disregarding Kentucky now, "but I think maybe that I did; and I think so more and more."

Sheriff Floyd Hopper came awake.

"Who was it?"

"I don't want to name a name," said Bob Elliot, "unless we can make a test to see if I'm right. If I'm right, the party that took the bullet passed it on to another; and I don't think this second one passed it on. I don't know but what he's just dumb enough to have it still."

"And where is it?" said the sheriff.

"I think," Bob Elliot said, "that you'll find the bullet that killed Mason in the clothes of this man here: Kentucky Jones."

The three were motionless for a moment. The sheriff stared from one of them to the other. "Look here—"

"That settles it," said Kentucky. He smashed Bob Elliot across the face with his open hand.

The owner of the 88 staggered against the wall, spun half around with the weight of that open-handed slap. Jones said, "Take care of yourself."

Elliot's hand made a whipping snatch at the gun at his right thigh as Kentucky struck again, this time with his closed left hand. Elliot's head snapped back; he seemed to teeter for a moment, face upward, then buckled at a dropped saddle blanket.

"For G—d's sake get out of here," said the sheriff. "Get out of this town! He'll kill you when he comes up."

TO BE CONTINUED

Origin of "Yankee Doodle"

"The tune of 'Yankee Doodle,'" said S. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald in his "Stories of Famous Songs," "has been traced as far back as Oliver Cromwell's time, when, in words similar to our own, it was sung in derision of the great protector (or usurper, whichever you like). The air was handed down to the Puritans, and finally became a New England jig. In the natural order of things, it was fitted with appropriate words by some revolutionary rhymester, and served such an excellent purpose in satirizing the British troops that it was adopted throughout the colonies as the patriotic song of the sons of liberty."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for June 2

OUR DAY OF WORSHIP

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 100: John 4:20-24; Colossians 3:15-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.—John 4:24.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Lord's Day.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Our Lord's Day.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What Should We Do on Sunday?

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—What We Do When We Really Worship.

I. The Origin of the Sabbath (Gen. 2:2, 3).

When God had completed the heavens and the earth he desisted from creative action. Since his creative work was finished in six days, he ceased from action on the seventh day, which was, therefore, called the Sabbath or rest day. The Sabbath was not a Mosaic but an Edenic institution. It is older by centuries than the Sabbath given to Israel at Sinai.

II. The Sabbath Given to Israel (Exod. 20:8-11).

It was made a peculiar sign of covenant relation between the chosen people and God (Deut. 5:11-15). It enjoins a twofold obligation:

1. Work through six days (v. 9). Work was God's primary thought for man (Gen. 2:15). It expresses man's normal condition. The command to work six days is just as binding as the command to rest on the seventh day.

2. Rest on the seventh day (v. 10). There must be cessation from work on the Sabbath. Since God gave the example and then sanctified the day, it should be kept holy. It was not only to give relief to the body, but to be a time when man's thoughts would be turned to God. It was designed to keep fresh in man's mind the consciousness of God and his mercies. It was thus made for man's well-being (Mark 2:27).

III. The First Day of the Week (Acts 20:7).

The early Christians met on the first day of the week to break the bread of fellowship and to worship God. Paul used this assembly as an occasion to preach the gospel. Doubtless this became the day of rest and worship in honor of the Lord's resurrection.

IV. True Worship Taught (John 4:20-24).

1. True worship is not confined to a particular place (vv. 21, 22). The place is unimportant. The all-important thing is to have the right conception of God as revealed through the Jews. Since God is omnipresent, the true worshiper can hold intercourse with him anywhere and everywhere.

2. It must be spiritual (vv. 23, 24). God is Spirit. Therefore, only those who through regeneration have a spiritual nature can truly worship God.

V. A Psalm of Worship (Ps. 100).

1. Whom to worship (v. 1). Worship should be rendered to God, for he alone is worthy.

2. The spirit of worship (v. 2). Worship should be joyful. This joy should be manifest in the singing of praises to God.

3. Who should worship (v. 1). All the world should worship, not merely the Jews, but all nations. The peculiar mission of the Jews was to call all nations to the worship of the true God.

4. Reasons for worship (vv. 3-5). God should be worshiped because he is God. Being God, he is our Creator, Preserver, and Savior.

VI. The Soul Praise of the True Worshiper (Col. 3:15-17).

1. Peace rules the life (v. 15). The one joined to Christ by faith and resting in his finished work is at peace with God and should be at peace with all members of the body whose head is Christ.

2. Gives thanks to God (v. 15). In spite of all troubles which beset the Christian, they should all be drowned in his constant giving of thanks to God.

3. Christ's Word to dwell in the heart (v. 16). It is not enough to know the truth; the very words of Christ must be made real in experience. They must be made to dwell, that is, be at home in the heart.

4. The definite function of the Christian (v. 16). It is to teach and warn others. Christ's words dwelling in the believer will result in blessing to others. The Christian should always maintain a joyous attitude.

5. The supreme motive (v. 17). All that the Christian does and says should be for the glory of Christ. The enthronement of Christ as the Lord of life means that all the Christian's duties are performed with the consciousness of union with Christ. He knows that his life belongs to Christ, who died that he might live.

Be Cheerful

What do the flowers say, that nod at you from field and garden and lane? I think they say "Be cheerful; look as bright as you can. Leave off frowning, and cheer other people up; smiles cost nothing, but can often lift the shadows and bless the heart."

Friendship

Make no friendship with an angry man; and with a furious man thou shalt not go: Lest thou learn his ways, and get a snare to thy soul.—Prov. 22:24, 25

KINDERGARTEN VALUE

One of the great contributions of kindergartens is the freedom provided in school work. They have provided a homelike atmosphere in the school that has enabled the child to readjust himself to a new environment in a happy way.—William S. Taylor, Dean, College of Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Free publicity literature on the kindergarten may be obtained for use in any effort to secure a public school kindergarten. Write to the National Kindergarten association, 8 West Fortieth street, New York city.

Week's Supply of Postum Free

Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

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LOCALS

B. D. Smith Jr., went to Lubbock Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Thomas J. Long of Inadale is visiting relatives in Lorraine this week.

Miss Josephine McGee of Dallas is visiting relatives here this week.

Fly, Garden, and Chicken House Insecticides, also Sprayers, Hutchins and Hall Drugs.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Muns of Sweetwater spent Sunday here with his mother, Mrs. J. S. Muns.

Mr. and Mrs. Loal Baird of Big Spring spent last weekend here with relatives.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

I am moving next Tuesday to the new building on the highway which is being erected by Mr. Foy. I invite all my friends and customers to visit me when I get moved, Mrs. J. L. Meadows Gro.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Norman of Lamesa visited in Lorraine last weekend.

Warm weather is here. Have your heavy garments cleaned and put away in a Cedarized Moth Proof Bag. Leggett Tailor Shop.

Arnton West of Big Spring spent Sunday here with his mother, Mrs. W. S. Thomas.

Lloyd Jackson of Ft. Sumner, New Mexico, came in Tuesday to spend the summer here. He will play baseball with the Lorraine team.

S. B. Jackson of Abilene was here on business Monday.

Don't be gypt, get Government standard Dip. 75 cents 1/2 Gallon at Hutchins and Hall Drugs.

J. M. Winstead suffered a stroke of paralysis at the home of his daughter near Snyder Monday. Dr. W. L. Hester brought him to his home here Tuesday where his condition is said to be serious.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

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J. D. Norman of Abernathy came in Saturday night and his wife and children returned home with him after spending the week here with her mother, Mrs. W. A. Jarratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Ottis Muns visited in DeLeon Tuesday.

Mrs. Benton Templeton and Mrs. B. L. Taylor of Colorado were visiting in Lorraine Tuesday.

Farm Radios or Elec. Sets Batteries cheaper than ever before. Hutchins and Hall Drugs.

Butsie Hall, who is attending Hardin-Simmons University at Abilene, spent the week end here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hall.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

I am moving next Tuesday to the new building on the highway which is being erected by Mr. Foy. I invite all my friends and customers to visit me when I get moved, Mrs. J. L. Meadows Gro.

Mrs. H. L. Harrell left last Thursday for Dallas to spend several days with her mother, Mrs. E. K. DuBose.

Allen Nelson of Clyde was visiting in Lorraine Tuesday.

See the Ice-Ball Kerosene Refrigerator, only cost one penny a day to operate. Hutchins and Hall Drugs.

PRESIDENT IN PLAIN TALK TO FARMERS ON AAA DENOUNCES 'SPECIOUS LIES' OF SELFISH CRITICS

President Roosevelt's talk to the farmers who journeyed to Washington to urge continuance of the AAA was described by the Baltimore Sun as "a fighting speech, redolent of his 1932 campaign and the 4,500 farmers from 30 states who listened to its delivery from the White House portico punctuated almost every line with cheers, cowboy yells and gleeful laughter."

Reviewing AAA to date, the President emphasized that it is an adjustment act, under which production can be increased as well as curtailed, but that there "always must be a check rein." There were only two alternatives to this policy. One would have involved governmental price-fixing for farm products; the other unrestrained agricultural production with the surpluses dumped in foreign markets. The former clearly would not have solved the problem of overproduction. The latter was discarded because other nations had already begun to stop dumping and were raising their tariffs, establishing quotas and clamping on embargoes.

"In record time you farmers set up the machinery to control your own affairs and put the new law to work," he said. "I remember the high and mighty people who said you could not do it—that it was no use for you to try—intimating clearly that their only remedy was to let the sheriffs' sales go on. These people did not understand, many of them do not today, that if the farm population of the United States loses its purchasing power, the people of the cities of necessity suffer with them. One of the greatest lessons that city dwellers have come to understand in the past two years is this: Empty pocketbooks on the farm don't turn factory wheels in the city. "As you know, a great many of the high and mighty—with special axes to grind—have been

deliberately trying to mislead the people who know nothing of farming by misrepresenting—no, why use a pussyfoot word?—by lying, about the kind of farm program under which this nation is operating today.

"It is your duty and mine to continue to educate the people to the fact that adjustment means not only adjustment upward. If we have a bumper crop one year we will, by mutual consent, reduce the next year's crop to even up that carryover. If we get a short crop in a given year, you and the Government agree to increase the next crop to make up the shortage.

"It is high time for you and for me to carry, by education, knowledge of the fact that not a single program of AAA contemplated the destruction of an acre of food crops, in spite of what is said by people with special axes to grind. It is true that the Relief Administration has purchased hundreds of thousands of tons of foodstuffs to feed the needy and hungry in every part of the United States.

"The crocodile tears shed by the professional mourners of an old and obsolete order over the slaughter of little pigs and other measures to reduce surplus agricultural inventories deceive very few thinking people.

"Let us make another point clear for the benefit of the millions in cities who have to buy meats. Last year the nation suffered a drought of unparalleled intensity. If there had been no Government program—if the old order had maintained in 1933 and 1934—that drought on the cattle ranges and in the corn belt of America would have resulted in the marketing of thin cattle, immature hogs and the death of these animals on the range and on the farm. Then we would have had a vastly greater shortage and much higher prices. Our program saved the lives of millions of head of livestock, now in consumption and reproduction.

"The memory of old conditions, under which the products of a whole year's work often would not bring you the cost of transporting it to market, is too fresh in your minds to let



A NEW WAVE

And A

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

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All Work Guaranteed

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One dose of ADLERIKA quickly relieves gas bloating, cleans out BOTH upper and lower bowels, allows you to eat and sleep good. Quick, thorough action yet gentle and entirely safe.

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Say 'Whitaker's Bread---and you will always get Flavor, Silky Texture, Golden Crust--It is perfectly baked--Always the same goodness.

Ask For It By Name

WHITAKER'S BAKERY

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Classified Ads

Come to ROSCOE HATCHERY or BABY CHICKS and CUSTOM HATCHING. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Egg Stamp and Pad \$1.25 News office.

Typewriter ribbons, a new tock at The News Office.

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

See the Specials at the MILLIEBELLE SHOPPE First door East Ritz Theatre Colorado, Texas.

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