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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 4. NUMBER 35. LORAINE, TEXAS, JANUARY 3, 1935. Subscription Price $1.00 per Year

New Officials Inducted Into Office

Several new faces are to be seen in the court house at Colorado this week in the various offices as the result of the primaries last summer.

B. L. Templeton is to be found in the office of county judge which has been occupied by A. F. King the past four years. James M. Herrington has taken Mr. Templeton's former office of county clerk.

Roy Davis Coles has replaced Mrs. Dodge as county superintendent. Roy E. Warren is occupying the office of tax assessor and collector having won the office over J. B. Holt a veteran in that office. Jack Helton, who has been acting collector since the resignation of Mr. Holt, will be first deputy tax assessor and Bruce Hart is to be second deputy collector.

Miss Eloise Burdine is assistant county superintendent. Mrs. J. E. McCleary and Mrs. Mackey will assist the new county clerk.

County officials who will continue in office, having won the contest for re-election are: County Attorney Dell Barber, Sheriff R. E Gregory, County Treasurer Mrs. Mayme Taylor, and J. H. Ballard, District Clerk.

George Outlaw of Sweetwater, has assumed the office of District Attorney. He has been serving in that capacity since the resignation of George Mahon on November 5.

A D. Leach, justice of peace of Precinct 1, elected and then appointed to fill the unexpired term of W. S. Stoneham, will continue in office to begin his elective term.

J. S. Boyd takes office as County Commissioner of Precinct 3, succeeding H. H. Van Zandt, and W. D. McCarley succeeded Frank Crownover in Precinct 4. J. E. Skelton won re-election as Commissioner from Precinct 2, and Mack Holt as Commissioner from Precinct 1.

Howard C. Davison of Rotan becomes state representative from the 117 district, having defeated Will H. Scott of Sweetwater.

BRIDAL COUPLE VISIT HERE

Mr. and Mrs. J. Vickery of Sweetwater visited here during the past week in the home of Mrs. Vickery's sister Mrs. Clyde Wilson. They were on a honeymoon trip, following their marriage in Big Spring in the home of the pastor of the First Baptist Church.

Mrs. Vickery, the former Miss Jessie Hastings, of Lamesa has frequently visited here with her sister.

Mr. Vickery, formerly of McKinney, has headquarters in Sweetwater as a supervisor with the Gulf Refining Company.

W. J. COON AND TOMMIE ROBERTS TAKE OVER TEXACO STATION

W. J. Coon and Tommie Roberts have taken over the management of the filling station formerly occupied by the Texaco Company with Homer Richards as manager. They will operate the station and feature Coltex products. Coltex is a Mitchell County product as both the crude and the refined products are produced in the county.

ENTERTAIN WITH DINNER

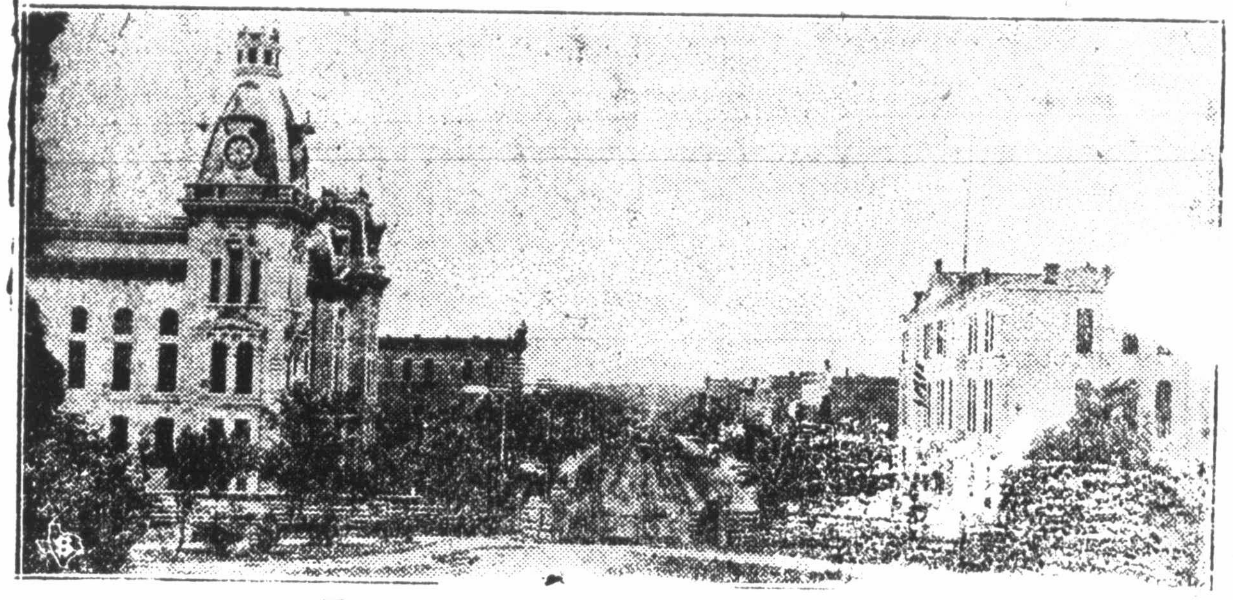
Mr. and Mrs. Marion Mahon entertained their neice Miss Lucile Jarratt with a seven o'clock dinner at their home on Wednesday evening December 26.

The table was very attractively arranged and heavily laden with all kinds of good eats.

After the delicious dinner was served music was furnished by Felix and Curtis Jarratt of Snyder.

The guests were Misses Bessie Nell Johnson, Lucille, Frances and Genevieve Jarratt and Messrs Harold Bennett, Landrum Medlock, Curtis and Felix Jarratt.

Austin, Texas, Was Different Place 50 Years Ago



You're not going to believe this, but the above picture was taken with the camera looking down Congress avenue in Austin, Texas, more than 50 years ago—in 1880, to be exact. The camera was set up on the lawn of the State Capitol. Instead of big buildings, as one sees today, only structures of two and three stories lined the streets and it was no trouble at all to see the far side of the river plainly. (Texas News Photos.)

COURT HOUSE NEWS

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

Frank Conley and Miss Sybil Neal Petersburg, Leon Callahan and Miss Donna Wright, Big Spring, Howard Thomas Caloway and Miss Helen Mae Jones, Colorado, Baxter Scoggins Jr. and Miss Hazel Irene Powell, Colorado, Albert D. Horton and Miss Ruby E. Southworth, Colorado.

TRANSFERS IN REAL ESTATE

H. G. Reese et ux to W. H. Rogers; W½ of Sw¼ Sec. 29, Block 26, T. & P. Ry. Co. surveys: $10.00

J. T. Jackson et ux A. D. Kiker; W½ Block 8, J. W. Watson Ad. to Colorado; $10. And other considerations

C. M. Ray et ux to A. F. King; Lot 7, Block 27, Adended Ad to Westbrook $475.00

J. Wiley Walker et ux to D. A. Cary; NE¼ Sec. 61, Block 25, T. & P. Ry. Co. surveys; $10.00

D. A. Cary et al to J. Wiley Walker; S½ Sec. 51, Block 25, T. & P. Ry Co. surveys; 910.99

Juanita Denton to T. R. Haggard; South 414 acres from Sec. 2, Block 29, Tsp 1 North; $500.00

L. L. Jarratt et ux to John Scown; 2 acres from Sec. 38, Block 25, T. & P. Ry. Co. surveys; $350.00

B. L. Herrington et ux to M. H. Moeller; North 220 acres from Sec. 91, Block 29, W & N W. Ry. Co. surveys; $10.00

Sheriff of Mitchell County to K. L. Taylor 100 acres from Sec. 52, Block 25, T. & P. Ry. Co. surveys; $100.00

T. E. Burrus et ux to H. R. Rogers; W½ Lots 5 and 6 Block 1, D. S & M Ad to Colorado; $10.

BUILDING PERMITS ON INCREASE

Austin, Texas, Dec. 31—A moderate increase over October and a sharp rise over November last rear was recorded in Texas building permits granted during November, according to the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. Reports from 40 representative towns and cities in the State gave total permits valued at $2,459,216, against 2,083,24_ in October and $854,886 in November, 1933, gains of 18 per cent and 188 per cent respectively. Cities showing gains both over October of the current year and November last year were: Austin, Corpus Christi, Corsicana, Dallas, Del Rio, Fort Worth, Longview, Marshall, Sherman, Sweetwater and Tyler.

FORMER CITIZEN DIES AT SWEETWATER

W. B. Wimberley, a former resident of Loraine, died at his home in Sweetwater last Friday morning at 3:30 following a brief illness as the result of a fall recently. He moved to Sweetwater in 1920.

Mrs. A. Callahan and daughter Iona visited in Roscoe and Sweetwater last Thursday.

CITIES MUST TAKE CARE NEEDY UNEMPLOYABLES AFTER FEBRUARY 1

Cities and counties of Texas will face the problem of caring for unemployable men and women who are needy after February 1.

According to announcements by Federal Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins, persons called as unemployables will be removed from FERA rolls under the working agreement between the state and federal governmnts, whereby each in theory bears 50 per cent of the Texas relief load. The unemployables will not participate in money raised by the state.

The number of unemployable persons in Texas is estimated at approximately 5,000 and care for such cases will approximate $600,000 monthly.

Approximately 10 families in Mitchell County will be affected by this order and their care taken over by the county and cities.

A constitutional provision limits counties' assessment for the general fund to 25 cents.

The result is that communities and cities must accept responsibility of the unemployables.

On March 1 the state government, under the 44th legislative act, will be without relief funds of the $20,000,000 "bread bonds" issue. Only $1,500,000 will be available for expenditure in February. How much of that may be used for direct relief of unemployables, no one appears to know.

State Relief Director Adam Johnson and legislative leaders expressed the opinion that under the Hopkins ruling the FERA would bear the entire cost of work relief in Texas. In that event the state's money could be used entirely in direct relief.

LORAINE WINS FROM VALLEY VIEW TUESDAY

The Loraine basketball team showed up well Tuesday afternoon against a weaker team from Valley View. The local team scored almost at will and without much effort. The score was 72 for Loraine and 12 for Valley View.

CITY BAND WILL GIVE FREE CONCERT

The City Band, under the direction of Harold Martin, will give a free concert at the high school auditorium Thursday night, January 10. Everybody is invited to attend.

MORE CHECKS ARRIVE

The County Agent's office received this week, through Wednesday morning, 146 cattle checks for $10,305.00 and 677 Parity Payment checks on Cotton Contracts for $27,816.28. These checks are now ready for distribution.

Mrs. H. J. Askins is spending a few weeks in Dallas in the home of her mother-in-law.

Commander Killed

[illegible]utenant-Colonel Horace M. [illegible]kman, 49, Commandant of the [illegible]hird Attack Group of the U. S. [illegible]r Corps, was killed almost in-[illegible]tly at Galveston when lan'ing p'ane at Fort Crockett [illegible]ield [illegible]g a local flight. Th p' [illegible]er. Lt.-Col. Hickm[illegible] [illegible]ed in Arlington c[illegible] [illegible]ton, D. C. (Tex s [illegible]

DIVISION OF PARITY PAYMENTS EXTENDED

College Station—The proportion of the cotton parity payment due to the share cropper or share tenant on farms covered by cotton acreage reduction contracts in 1934 is that proportion which his share in the acreage grown to cotton this year by him bears to the total acreage permitted to be grown to cotton on the whole farm under terms of the 1934 reduction contract, according to information received here from Washington by F. E. Lichte, Senior Administrative Assistant, Cotton Production Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Parity payment checks are being mailed out to farm demonstration agents direct from Washington at the rate of 20,000 per day and will be distributed by them to the producers as soon as proper forms for receipts are received from Washington, Mr. Lichte said.

When the landlords receive these parity payment checks they sign an agreement which covers distribution to share croppers and tenants. They also agree to report within 30 days the distribution of the parity payment, including signatures of tenants and share croppers who were entitled to a share of the payment. Instructions on procedure are included in the forms which are provided at the time of delivery of the check.

"Parity payment checks amount to one cent per pound for each pound of lint cotton in the producer's farm allotment which is 40 per cent of the average production for the base period years 1928 to 1932," Mr. Lichte explained.

PAY YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

Resume of County Agents Work In 1934

County Agent B. J. Baskin sent in the folliwing report of his year's work in 1934:

1. Spent 176 days in office and 89 days out of office and 19 days out of county on official business. Has had 19,889 office calls and 3465 telephone calls.

2. 955 farms covered by 1934-35 cotton contracts, of which $161,899.00 rentals have been received to date. Balance due $63,101 00 (including parity.)

3. Disbursed $66,000.00 on option certificate loans in January and February.

4. Received Bankhead applications on 1211 farms on which 1908 different producers received Tax-Exemption Certificates. Of these 3,400,000 pounds have been placed in National Pool by 1250 Trust Agreements. Will bring in approximately $105,000.00.

5. Have made 764 cattle purchases totaling 10,595 head of cattle. Total cash payments received in county to date $118,350.

6. Have 11 Corn-Hog Contracts on which $280.00 payments have been received to date.

7. Purchased 475 head of sheep from 9 men, received $867.00, balance due $128.00.

8. Received application for additional loan of 2c per pound on options from 171 farmers, on 1876 B-C, total $14,257.00, all of which is due to arrive.

9. Organized 9 Community Agricultural Associations, 7 of these are meeting regularly once a month with an average attendance of about 50 men per meeting. Some Associations have only 20 or 25 present at each meeting, others have over 70 men present at each meeting.

10. Cooperated with various Federal Loan Agencies, whereby 250 men have been able to borrow $45,000.00 to make 1934 crops or carry cattle through the winter.

11. Set up County Cotton Control Association with County Committee of 3 men and Community Committee of 15 men.

12. Set up Corn-Hog Control Association with 3 men on County Board.

13. Set up County Drouth Committee of 3 men.

14. Set up County Agricultural Council of 31 men.

15. Served in advisory capacity with Emergency Crop Loan Board of Mitchell County and Emergency Drouth Loan Board.

16. Directed work in tagging 2300 bales of old cotton.

Also cut up and sugar cured the A&M way 30 hogs: cut up and assisted in canning 2 beeves with Home Demonstration Agent; demonstrated correct method of vaccinating lambs to prevent sore mouth for 1 rancher; secured pure-line grain sorghum seed for 2 farmers; secured sugar corn seed for 3 farmers; loaned terracing instruments to 30 farmers; made survey of feed and water shortage of county.

BAPTIST NOTES

There was a good crowd present for Sunday School, there being 151 present with 15 visitors and 5 new pupils. We are happy to have the visitors with us at all times.

We had with us for the morning service Bro. Olan Welch who is a young minister. He brought a very inspiring sermon on 'God's Challange" taking his discourse from the 6th chapter of Isiah. We were happy to have him with us.

At the evening service one of our home boys, Bro. Elvis Narrell, who surrendered to preach last summer, brought us a very good sermon on "Prayer" and emphasized that we all start the new year off by praying more. He took his discourse from the 9th chapter of Acts, 9th to 18th verses.

We are very proud of Elvis for the brave start he has made in the ministry.

Reporter

Business Men To Meet Monday Night

The newly organized Loraine Business Mens League will hold the first meeting of the new year at the City Hall next Monday night at 7:00 o'clock.

The League has a big program mapped out for Loraine and community for the new year and those who are already members of the organization are hoping that every business man in Loraine will join the organization and help to put the program over.

Be at the meeting next Monday night and hear a discussion of the problems facing Loraine and become one of the enthusiastic supporters of the program to overcome the problems.

NOVEMBER SALES SHOW INCREASE OVER YEAR AGO

Austin, Texas, Dec. 31—Reports from 90 representative Texas retail stores establishments show an average gain of sales during November of 15.4 per cent over November last year and a decline of only 2.4 per cent from October whereas the average seasonal drop between these months is 7 per cent, according to the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. During the first eleven months of 1934 sales were 21.4 per cent greater than in the corresponding period in 1933.

Of the different types of stores sales of women's specialty shops showed the largest gain over November last year with an increase of 22.4 per cent. Men's clothing stores showed a gain in sales of 9.2 per cent and large department stores an increase of 18.5 per cent. Dry goods and apparel stores and small department stores, however, showed a slight decline in sales from last year of 1.4 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively. Collections of outstanding accounts were considerably better than in November last year. During the month 37.3 per cent of outstanding accounts were collected against 34 per cent a year ago.

BROWNLEE NOTES

Work was resumed in the Brownlee School Monday morning after a weeks vacation for the holidays.

Mrs. Otto Bruns and Mrs. John Zetzman accompanied by their brother of Hermleigh spent Christmas with relatives in South Texas.

Clarence Rannefeld Texas Tech student spent the holidays with his parents Walter Rannefeld and family.

E. G. Brazil and family are moving to the Champion Community this week. Gus Zinke and family will move on the place.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Lange and Mr. and Mrs. Knocke of Colorado spent Sunday with Artrur Rannefeld and family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Zinke and daughter spent Sunday with H. R. Zinke and family.

Henry Vooegler and sons spent New Year's eve with August Lehmann.

A large crowd attended the shower given in the Zinke home Monday evening in honor of Mrs. R. Marth newely weds.

W. Cooper and family spent Sunday afternoon with C. L. Harrison and family.

The Brownlee H. D. C. will meet with Mrs. A. J. Marth on January 9, All members are urged to be present.

W. A. Givens and Mrs. R. O. Bell of Shreveport, Louisiana, returned to their home Monday after spending a few days here with their mother Mrs. S. W. Givens.

Mrs. Lena Bullard of Alba, Texas, returned to her home Saturday after spending Christmas here with her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. C. McCollum.

Chronology of the Year 1934

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1—President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury W. H. Woodin and appointed Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to succeed him.

Jan. 3—Congress opened regular session and heard President Roosevelt's message declaring the New Deal must be made permanent.

Jan. 4—Congress revived President Roosevelt's budget message calling for 16½ billion dollars.

Jan. 5—House passed $470,000,000 national liquor tax bill.

Jan. 8—Supreme court upheld moratorium on mortgages.

Jan. 10—President Roosevelt asked the senate to ratify the St. Lawrence waterway treaty.

Senate passed national liquor tax bill.

Jan. 12—Gen. Blanton Winship was appointed governor of Porto Rico vice R. H. Gore, resigned.

Willis G. Gregg was appointed chief of the weather bureau.

Jan. 15—President Roosevelt asked congress for additional authority to seize federal bank gold reserve and fix dollar between 50 and 60 cents.

Jan. 19—President Roosevelt modified his economy regulations to increase annual payments to disabled veterans by 21 million dollars.

Jan. 20—House of representatives passed the President's money bill, 360 to 40.

Jan. 24—Naval supply bill of 284 millions passed by house.

Jan. 27—Senate passed President's money bill.

Jan. 30—Nation celebrated President Roosevelt's fifty-second birthday.

House passed the Vinson navy bill.

Jan. 31—President established a 59.06 cent dollar.

Feb. 5—United States Supreme court quashed all pending federal dry cases.

Feb. 9—President and postmaster general cancelled all air mail contracts and the army was called on to carry the air mail.

Feb. 14—William P. MacCracken and L. H. Brittin sentenced by senate to ten days in jail for contempt in connection with air mail investigation.

Feb. 19—Army air corps began flying the air mail.

Feb. 21—House passed tax revision bill.

Feb. 22—Roger Touhy and two members of his gang convicted in Chicago of kidnaping John Factor and given 99 years in prison.

Feb. 26—President asked congress to create federal commission on wire and radio communications.

Feb. 27—Senate voted to restore 350 millions in veterans' benefits and federal salaries.

Feb. 28—House voted against federal furniture factory.

March 2—President asked congress for power to negotiate tariffs.

March 3—John Dillinger, bank robber and desperado, escaped from jail at Crown Point, Ind.

March 5—Supreme court upheld government price fixing.

President Roosevelt asked industry to raise wages and shorten hours.

March 6—Senate passed full strength navy construction bill.

President appointed Judge Florence Allen of Ohio as federal circuit court of appeals judge.

March 10—President ordered army air mail service halted.

Attorney General Cummings ordered criminal action against Andrew Mellon, James J. Walker and others for alleged income tax evasion.

March 12—House passed bill for immediate payment of veterans' bonus in greenbacks.

March 13—Arthur Cutts Willard elected president of University of Illinois.

March 14—St. Lawrence waterway treaty rejected by the senate.

March 19—Army resumed flying air mail.

March 23—President urged passage of job insurance bill.

March 24—President signed Philippine independence bill.

March 25—President settled threatened strike in automobile industry.

March 26—President vetoed economy bill.

March 27—President left for Florida cruise.

House overrode veto of economy bill.

March 28—Senate overrode economy bill veto.

March 31—Johnson imposes 5-day, 35-hour week on soft coal industry.

April 9—Florence E. Allen took oath in Cleveland as first woman federal judge.

Trial of Bishop Cannon and Miss Ada Burroughs for violation of corrupt practices act began in Washington.

April 10—House committee began investigation of charges made by Dr. William A. Wirt that members of "brain trust" were plotting to overthrow the government.

April 11—Senate voted for 10 per cent increase in income tax.

April 13—Senate passed its $480,000,000 tax bill with income tax publicity provision.

President Roosevelt returned to Washington from fishing trip.

April 16—Gov. Langer of North Dakota and eight others indicted by United States for forced collections from relief workers.

April 18—Wirt investigation ended by Democrats after his story was denied.

April 23—Milk control plan dropped by the AAA.

April 24—American fleet of 111 warships made record transit of Panama canal.

April 27—Bishop Cannon and Miss Burroughs acuitted of violation of corrupt practices act.

April 28—Senate passed air mail bill.

May 3—Postmaster General Farley awarded 15 air mail contracts.

New revenue bill enacted by congress.

May 4—House passed stock exchange control bill.

May 8—Federal grand jury in Pittsburgh refused to indict A. W. Mellon for tax evasion.

May 12—Senate passed Fletcher-Rayburn stock exchange bill.

May 15—Senator David A. Reed defeated Gov. Gifford Pinchot in Pennsylvania Republican primaries; Democrats nominated Joseph F. Guffey for senate.

Senate passed bill for federal control of radio and wire communications.

May 18—President Roosevelt, in message to congress, called for domestic and international control over arms and munitions.

Seven bills to aid federal war on crime were signed by the President.

Dr George F. Zook resigned as commissioner of education, effective July 1, and John W. Studebaker of Des Moines was selected to succeed him.

May 22—President Roosevelt asked congress to pass bill partly remonetizing silver.

May 26—Chicago's Century of Progress exposition reopened.

May 27—President ordered modification of service industries codes.

May 30—President Roosevelt delivered Memorial Day address at Gettysburg.

Cotton textile workers called general strike.

May 31—President Roosevelt reviewed the United States fleet off New York.

House passed administration's silver bill.

June 1—Congress completed enactment of stock exchange control bill.

President sent message to congress saying America expected payment of war debts unless satisfactory excuse were offered.

June 2—Cotton textile strike called off by compromise.

House passed communications control bill.

June 4—Senate passed the tariff bill.

June 6—Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania elected chairman of Republican national committee.

June 8—President Roosevelt in special message set forth his future plans for betterment of living.

June 11—Silver bill passed by the senate.

June 14—Senate confirmed R. G. Tugwell as undersecretary of agriculture.

June 15—Steel workers decided to postpone strike indefinitely.

June 16—Governor Langer of North Dakota and four others convicted of defrauding United States government.

June 18—Seventy-third congress adjourned.

June 20—President Roosevelt given degree of doctor of laws at Yale.

Cleaners scrapped their NRA code.

June 24—President Roosevelt ordered spending of $150,000,000 in middle west drouth areas.

June 26—United States milk code held illegal by Federal Judge Barnes in Chicago.

June 28—Board of three named by President to mediate steel industry troubles.

July 1—President Roosevelt sailed on cruiser Houston for vacation cruise to Hawaii.

July 4—Rev. John F. O'Hara elected president of Notre Dame university.

July 6—Eightieth birthday of Republican party celebrated at Jackson, Mich.

July 9—Senate's jail sentence of W. P. McCracken for contempt upset by D. C. court of appeals.

July 10—Mississippi voted to remain dry.

July 14—Unions in San Francisco area voted for general strike.

July 16—General strike in effect in San Francisco.

James J. Dooling elected head of Tammany.

July 17—Gov. William Langer of North Dakota ousted by state supreme court decision.

July 19—General strike at San Francisco called off.

July 20—Serious strike riots in Minneapolis and Seattle.

Blue Eagle restored to Harriman hosiery mills in Tennessee.

July 21—President Roosevelt ordered the beginning of vast reforestation project in midwest plains region.

July 22—John Dillinger, notorious desperado, shot to death by federal agents in Chicago.

July 24—President reached Hawaiian waters.

July 25—Pacific coast longshoremen voted to accept mediation.

July 26—Minneapolis put under martial law by Governor Olson because of teamsters' strike.

July 29—Longshoremen's strike on Pacific coast ended in compromise.

Aug. 3—President Roosevelt landed at Portland, Ore.

Aug. 9—Nationalization of silver ordered by the President.

Aug. 10—Secretary Wallace announced virtual abandonment of crop reduction program for 1935.

Strike of 15,000 employees of Aluminum Company of America started.

Aug. 15—Eugene R. Black resigned as governor of federal reserve board.

Aug. 16—United Textile Workers voted for general strike in cotton textile industry.

Aug. 17—Wool, silk and rayon unions voted to join in textile strike.

Aug. 18—Louisiana legislature passed laws making Senator Long and Governor Allen dictators of the state.

Aug. 21—Twelve bandits took $427,000 from armored money truck in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Truck drivers' strike in Minneapolis ended in compromise.

Aug 24—Reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

Sept. 1—Director of the Budget Lewis Douglas resigned.

Sept. 3—Retail coal code authority resigned in protest against NRA methods.

Sept. 4—Strike of textile workers began, declared 50 per cent effective.

Sept. 6—Aluminum workers' strike ended by compromise.

Sept. 10—Maine re-elected Governor Brann, Democratic, and Senator Hale, Republican; and voted repeal of state prohibition law.

Sept. 11—Senator Huey Long's faction won in Louisiana election.

Sept. 15—Government renewed its tax evasion charges against Andrew Mellon.

Sept. 20—Solution of Lindbergh baby kidnaping begun with arrest in New York of Bruno R. Hauptmann with part of the ransom money.

President's special board offered plan for ending of textile strike.

Sept. 22—Textile union officials ordered end of the strike.

Sept. 24—Packers raised pay of 100,000 employees 8 per cent.

Sept. 25—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson resigned as NRA administrator, effective October 15.

Sept. 27—President announced appointment of boards to conduct the NRA.

Sept. 30—President Roosevelt declared in radio address that he would seek a labor-industrial truce to end strikes.

Oct. 2—Trial of Samuel Insull and former associates begun in Chicago.

Oct. 8—American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco voted for 5 day, 30 hour work week.

Oct. 12—President ordered 36 hour week for cotton garment industry.

Oct. 22—American Legion convention opened in Miami, Fla.

"Pretty Boy" Floyd, notorious Oklahoma outlaw, killed by federal officers near East Liverpool, Ohio.

Oct. 25—American Legion demanded immediate bonus payment and elected Frank Belgrano, Jr., of San Francisco, national commander.

Rayon and silk dyers went on strike.

Oct. 31—Chicago's World's Fair closed.

Nov. 6—Elections resulted generally in decided Democratic victories, with senate gain of 10 seats and loss of 10 seats in house.

Nov. 9—Marriner S. Eccles of Utah made governor of federal reserve board.

Nov. 10—President Roosevelt appointed advisory council for social reforms, headed by Frank P. Graham.

Martial law declared in Arizona in state's fight against California project.

Nov. 14—Unemployment insurance program outlined by President Roosevelt before conference on economic security.

Nov. 15—President Roosevelt left Washington for Warm Springs via the Tennessee valley projects.

Nov. 20—Gen. Smedley D. Butler told congressional committee of alleged Fascist plot to seize the government.

Nov. 24—Samuel Insull and 16 codefendants acuitted of fraud in Chicago.

Nov. 27—"Baby Face" Nelson, public enemy No. 1, killed two government agents near Barrington, Ill., and was himself shot to death.

Dec. 1—Katherine Lenroot appointed chief of the children's bureau, Department of Labor.

Dec. 3—United States Supreme court upheld right of land grant colleges to make military training compulsory.

Dec. 6—President Roosevelt returned to Washington.

Dec. 10—National conference on crime prevention opened in Washington.

Dec. 12—President named committee to draft legislation to end war profits.

Dec. 15—President's advisory council reported unemployment insurance system.

Dec. 16—National resources board outlines 105 billion dollar public works program for 20 to 30 years.

INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 7—Paraguay and Bolivia resumed war in the Chaco Boreal, the truce having expired.

Jan. 8—France quadrupled United States import quotas.

France and Russia signed new commercial treaty.

Jan. 23—Government of President Mendieta of Cuba recognized by United States.

Jan. 26—Germany and Poland signed a ten year peace treaty.

Feb. 5—Austrian cabinet decided to appeal to League of Nations against German Nazi aggression.

Feb. 17—Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to maintain Austria's independence and integrity.

March 2—China refused to recognize Manchukuo.

March 22—France charged Germany had violated Versailles treaty.

April 17—Japan protested against the giving of aid to China by other nations.

June 23—Bolivians and Paraguayans fought great battle in the Chaco.

July 12—Great Britain and Italy announced approval of eastern European security pact fostered by France.

August 15—Evacuation of Haiti by American marines completed.

Aug. 18—Manchukuo severed all relations with Russia.

Aug. 21—World Jewish conference at Geneva declared redoubled boycott of Nazi Germany.

Sept. 3—Evangeline Booth elected general of the Salvation Army.

Sept. 10—Richard Sandler, Sweden, elected president of League of Nations.

Sept. 15—Russia accepted invitation to join League of Nations.

Sept. 18—Russia became a member of the League of Nations.

Sept. 23—Russia agreed to sell half interest in Chinese Eastern railway to Manchukuo for $50,000,000.

Sept. 27—Great Britain, France and Italy signed agreement to guard independence of Austria.

Oct. 9—King Alexander of Jugoslavia and Foreign Minister Barthou of France assassinated in Marseilles by Macedonian terrorist.

Oct. 23—Japan demanded naval equality with United States and Great Britain.

Oct 25—Nobel prize in medicine awarded to Drs. George Minot, G. H. Whipple and W. P. Murphy of United States.

Nov 8—Luigi Pirandelli, Italian novelist and playwright, awarded Nobel prize for literature.

Nov 15—Dr. Harold C. Urey of Columbia university, New York, awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry for his discovery of "heavy water."

Nov 22—Jugoslavia accused Hungary of complicity in assassination of King Alexander.

Nov. 26—Italy refused French request for extradition of Dr. Ante Pavelich, alleged leader of band that killed King Alexander of Jugoslavia.

Dec. 1—France refused to join Japan in denouncing Washington naval treaty.

Dec. 3—Germany promised France to pay for the Saar coal mines and grant political equality to citizens of the region.

Dec. 5—League of Nations decided to send international police force into the Saar, French being excluded, and Germany agreed to plan.

Dec. 6—Jugoslavia deported 27,000 Hungarian residents of that country.

Dec. 7—United States notified League of Nations it would help in negotiating peace between Paraguay and Bolivia.

Dec. 10—Jugoslavia and Hungary accepted League of Nations peace proposal, averting danger of war in Balkans.

FOREIGN

Jan. 3—George Tatarescu, anti-Nazi became premier of Rumania.

Jan. 10—Marinus Van der Lubbe, who burned the reichstag building, beheaded in Leipsig.

Jan. 15—Ramon Grau San Martin resigned as president of Cuba and Carlos Hevia was selected to succeed him.

Jan. 16—Chancellor Hitler made himself dictator over all German industry.

Jan 17—Hevia resigned presidency of Cuba and Carlos Mendieta was named to succeed him by Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the army.

Jan. 27—Chautemps' French cabinet resigned.

Jan. 30—Daladier formed new French government.

German reichstag made Chancellor Hitler sovereign of all the states.

Feb. 5—Serious riots in Paris against the Daladier government.

Feb. 7—Premier Daladier of France resigned and Gaston Doumergue undertook formation of new government.

Feb. 9—Doumergue announced his cabinet for France; Communists rioted in Paris.

Feb. 12—Civil war broke out in Austria between the government and the Socialists and hundreds were killed.

Feb. 14—Socialists revolt in Austria suppressed; dead estimated at 1,000 to 2,000.

Feb. 17—Albert I, king of the Belgians, killed by fall while climbing small peak near Namur.

Feb. 22—Gen. Augusto Sandino, Nicaraguan patriot and rebel leader, murdered by national guardsmen at Managua.

March 1—Henry Pu-yi enthroned as Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo.

Lerroux cabinet in Spain resigned.

March 2—Lerroux again made premier of Spain.

March 20—Hitler launched program to give jobs to idle.

March 28—Gen. Johan Laidoner becomes dictator of Estonia.

April 9—High army officers of Rumania arrested for plot to kill the king.

April 22—Serious revolutionary riots in Spain.

April 25—Spanish cabinet resigned.

April 28—Ricardo Ibanez formed new Spanish cabinet.

April 30—Austrian parliament adopted new constitution.

May 3—King Ibn Saud of Arabia began war on the kingdom of Yemen.

May 9—Premier Mussolini set up rule of country by guilds.

May 13—Armistice declared in war in Arabia.

May 19—Bulgarian army established a dictatorship by bloodless coup.

Pope Pius canonized Conrad of Parzham

May 24—Thomas Masaryk re-elected president of Czechoslovakia.

May 25—Irish dail abolished the senate.

June 4—Italian scientist announced discovery of new element, artificially created from uranium.

June 15—President Mendieta of Cuba wounded and two navy officers killed by a terrorist's bomb.

June 17—Cuban terrorists attacked ABC paraders; fifteen killed and many wounded.

June 30—Revolt of radicals in the Nazi party smashed by Chancellor Hitler; Gen. Kurt von Schleicher and many other leaders shot to death and scores arrested.

July 1—Gen. Lazaro Cardenas elected president of Mexico.

July 2—Japanese cabinet resigned.

July 4—Admiral Keisuke Okada made premier of Japan.

July 12—Chancellor Dollfuss reorganized Austrian cabinet and declared war on Nazis and bomb throwers.

July 17—Vargas elected constitutional president of Brazil.

July 25—Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria assassinated by group of Nazis.

July 29—Kurt Schuschnigg appointed chancellor of Austria.

Aug. 2—President von Hindenburg of Germany died and Chancellor Hitler assumed the presidential powers.

Aug. 19—Germany by 10 to 1 vote accepted Hitler's assumption of supreme power.

Sept. 3—Strikes and riots throughout Cuba; martial law proclaimed; cabinet resigned.

Sept. 26—Queen Mary of England launched the Cunarder Queen Mary, world's largest ship.

Oct. 5—Radical revolt broke out in Catalonia and other parts of Spain. Hundreds killed in fights with troops.

Oct. 7—Spanish revolution suppressed by government troops.

Oct. 9—King Alexander I of Jugo-Slavia assassinated.

Oct. 10—Crown Prince Peter, 11 years old, proclaimed king of Jugo-Slavia under a regency.

International Eucharistic Congress opened in Buenos Aires.

Oct. 17—Chancellor Hitler of Germany proclaimed fuehrer for life.

Nov. 8—Doumergue resigned as premier of France and Pierre Flandin formed new government.

Nov. 10—Premier Mussolini formally installed his system of industrial self-government in Italy.

Nov. 28—President Salamanca of Bolivia forced to resign by military coup.

Duke of Kent and Princess Marina of Greece married in London.

Nov. 30—Gen. Lazaro Cardenas inaugurated president of Mexico.

Dec. 1—Sergei Kirov, soviet leader, assassinated in Leningrad.

Dec. 2—Plot to kill all soviet leaders in Russia uncovered; ten army officers executed and many others arrested.

Dec. 3—Russia restored death penalty to crush "White Russian" terrorist plot.

Dec. 5—Sixty-six terrorists executed in Russia.

Dec. 6—Two hundred more Russians, including GPU officials, summarily shot.

Dec. 17—Western Australia's petition for secession from the commonwealth presented in parliament.

AERONAUTICS

Jan. 4—French seaplane Southern Cross completed flight from Senegal, Africa, to Natal, Brazil.

Jan. 11—Six American navy planes make nonstop flight from San Francisco to Honolulu.

Jan. 30—Three Russian balloonists ascended to record height of 13.67 miles and then were killed by fall of their gondola.

April 11—Renato Donati, Italy, set new airplane altitude record of 47,560 feet.

May 9—French air liner fell in English channel, six perishing.

May 14—George R. Pond and Cesare Sabelli started from New York on nonstop flight to Rome.

May 15—Pond and Sabelli landed in Ireland because of engine trouble.

May 27—Rossi and Codos began flight from Paris to California.

May 28—Wing trouble forced Rossi and Codos to land at New York.

June 28—B. and J. Adamowicz started flight from New York to Warsaw, via Harbor Grace, N. F.

June 30—Gas shortage forced Adamowicz brothers to land in Normandy.

July 24—Ten United States army bombing planes completed flight from Washington to Fairbanks, Alaska.

July 28—Stratosphere balloon started from near Rapid City, N. D., but fabric ripped at 60,000 feet; three occupants of gondola came down safely with parachutes.

Aug. 8—James Ayling and Leonard Reed began nonstop flight from Wasaga Beach, Ont., to Bagdad.

Aug. 9—Ayling and Reed forced to land near London by lack of fuel.

Aug. 19—Pond and Sabelli, flying back from Rome, crashed in Wales.

Sept. 3—Col. Roscoe Turner won Thompson trophy at national air races in Cleveland; Douglas Davis, noted pilot, killed during the race.

Sept. 26—Poland won international balloon race.

Oct. 19—Twenty airplanes left England on race to Melbourne, Australia.

Oct. 23—C. W. A. Scott and Campbell Black of England won air race to Melbourne in 2 days, 22 hours and 25 minutes.

Lieut. Francesco Agello of Italy set new seaplane speed mark of 440.29 miles an hour.

Prof. Jean Piccard and his wife made stratosphere balloon ascent of ten miles.

Nov 4—Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Capt. P. G. Taylor completed three-stop flight from Brisbane, Australia, to Oakland, Calif.

Nov. 8—Transport plane commanded by Eddie Rickenbacker flew from Burbank, Calif., to Newark, N. J., in 12 hours 3 minutes 50 seconds.

Dec. 3—Flight Lieut. C. T. P. Ulm of Australia and two companions started from Oakland, Calif., on flight to Honolulu, were forced down at sea and lost.

DISASTERS

Jan. 1—Floods in Los Angeles area resulted in about 75 deaths.

Jan. 4—Explosion and fire in mine at Dux, Czechoslovakia, killed 140 men.

Jan. 8—Eighty perished in a panic at Kyoto, Japan.

Jan 15—Earthquake shook all India, killing 500.

French tri-motor plane crashed, killing ten including prominent officials.

Feb. 20—Ten aged widows and daughters of Civil war veterans burned to death at home in Brookville, Pa.

Feb. 23—Eight persons killed by crash of air liner near Salt Lake City.

Feb. 25—Tornado in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi killed 23.

March 12—New Japanese torpedo boat capsized, about 100 men drowning.

March 14—La Liberated, Salvador, almost destroyed by dynamite explosion and fire; 150 lives lost.

March 21—One thousand dead, 3,000 injured in fire at Hakodate, Japan.

April 4—25 lives lost in Oklahoma floods.

April 7—Fifty Norwegians killed when huge cliff fell into a fjord.

April 21—Mine explosion in Jugoslavia killed 150.

May 7—Eighty-seven men killed in mine disaster at Buggingen, Germany.

May 15—Liner Olympic rammed and sank Nantucket lightship; seven drowned.

Mine blast in Belgium killed 43.

Lake steamer in Finland sank; 21 drowned.

May 19—Chicago Union Stockyards partly destroyed by $8,000,000 fire.

May 25—Landslide in Kwantung province, China, killed 250.

June 1—Forty children killed by hurricane near Nanching, China.

June 7—Two thousand killed by hurricane in Salvador.

June 9—Air liner crashed and burned in the Catskills; seven persons killed.

June 11—Floods destroyed Honduras town, 1,000 lives lost.

July 17—Disastrous earthquake at David, Panama.

July 18—Floods in southern Poland took scores of lives.

Aug. 4—Three hundred die in floods in Persia.

Sept. 8—Ward liner Morro Castle burned off New Jersey coast; 134 persons perished.

Sept. 17—Nome, Alaska, destroyed by fire; loss $2,000,000.

Sept. 21—Japan swept by destructive typhoon; more than 2,000 killed.

Mine explosion at Wrexham, Wales, killed 261 men.

Oct. 21—Disastrous storm along northwest coast of United States.

Nov. 15—Scores killed by typhoon in Philippines.

Dec. 5—Earthquakes in Honduras destroyed three towns.

Dec. 11—Hotel in Lansing, Mich., burned; about 40 lives lost.

SPORTS

Jan. 1—Columbia defeated Stanford in Pasadena Rose Bowl game, 7 to 0.

Jan. 21—Casper Oimen won national ski title at Cary, Ill.

Jan. 23—Kinrey Matsuyama of New York won national three-cushion billiards title.

Jan. 28—Ed. Schroeder, Chicago, won American skating championship at Oconomowoc, Wis.

Feb. 7—Barney Ross retained junior welterweight title by defeating Pete Nebo in Kansas City.

Feb. 23—Johnny Layton won world's three-cushion billiard championship.

Feb. 26—Purdue won Big Ten basketball championship.

March 1—Primo Carnera defeated Tommy Loughran at Miami, Fla., retaining the heavyweight title.

March 10—Michigan won Big Ten indoor track championship.

April 6—Cochran beat Hagenlacher for world's 18.2 billiard title.

April 10—Chicago Black Hawks won Stanley cup and world's hocky championship.

April 27—Jack Torrence, Louisiana State university, set new world's record in shot put at 55 feet 1½ inches.

May 5—Cavalcade, the favorite, won the Kentucky derby.

May 12—American golfers defeated British team, retaining Walker cup.

May 19—University of Illinois won Big Ten track and field championship.

May 22—John Kocsis, University of Michigan, won Big Ten golf title.

University of Illinois won Western Conference baseball championship.

May 23—Chicago boxers defeated Polish team, 7 to 1, in golden gloves tourney.

May 26—W. Lawson Little, San Francisco, won British amateur golf championship.

May 28—Barney Ross of Chicago won world's welterweight title from Jimmy McLarnin.

May 30—Bill Cunningham of Indianapolis won Speedway 500-mile auto race in record time.

June 2—Cavalcade won the American derby at Chicago.

June 6—Windsor Lad won the English derby.

June 9—Olin Dutra won National Open golf championship.

June 14—Max Baer of California won world's heavyweight championship from Primo Carnera of Italy in New York.

June 16—Cunningham of Kansas set new world sprint record of 4:06.7 for mile.

American tennis team of women defeated British for Wightman cup.

June 18—Harry Cooper won Western Open golf title.

June 22—Yale defeated Harvard in annual boat races.

June 23—Stanford won the N. C. A. A. track championship.

June 29—Henry Cotton of England won British open golf title.

July 10—American league beat National league 9 to 7 in all-star game in New York.

July 15—Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City, won western amateur golf title.

July 29—Paul Runyan won the Professional golf championship.

July 31—British tennis team defeated Americans, retaining the Davis cup.

Aug. 4—Tommy Armour won Canadian open golf title.

Aug. 19—Helen Jacobs won women's tennis title.

Aug. 26—Hans Nusslein won national professional tennis title at Chicago.

Sept. 12—Fred Perry, England, won American singles tennis title.

Sept. 15—W. Lawson Little, San Francisco, won national amateur golf championship.

First America's cup race "no contest" for lack of wind.

Sept. 17—British challenger Endeavor defeated Rainbow in first America's cup race.

Jimmy McLarnin defeated Barney Ross, regaining welterweight title.

Sept. 18—Endeavor won second race.

Sept. 20—Rainbow won third America's cup race.

Jim Londos defeated Strangler Lewis in Chicago, retaining world's heavyweight wrestling title.

Sept. 22—Rainbow won fourth race; Sopwith's protest not allowed.

Sept. 24—Rainbow won fifth cup race.

Detroit Tigers won American league pennant.

Sept. 25—Rainbow won sixth race and retained the America's cup.

Sept. 26—United States accepted invitation to Olympic games of 1936 in Berlin.

Sept. 30—St. Louis Cardinals won National league pennant.

Oct. 3—St. Louis won first game in world's series.

Oct. 4—Detroit won second game.

Oct. 5—St. Louis won third game.

Oct. 6—Detroit won fourth game.

Virginia Van Wie again won national women's golf title.

Oct. 7—Detroit won fifth game.

Oct. 8—St. Louis won the sixth game.

Oct. 9—St. Louis Cardinals won seventh game and world's championship.

Nov. 2—John Heydler resigned as president of National baseball league.

Nov. 8—Ford C. Frick elected president of National league.

Nov. 16—Bob Olin won light heavyweight title from Maxie Rosenbloom in New York.

Nov. 24—University of Minnesota won western conference football title.

Yale defeated Harvard at football.

Stanford won coast football title.

Dec. 1—Navy defeated the army in football.

Dec. 9—New York Giants defeated Chicago Bears, winning professional football championship.

J. T. Mahoney of New York elected president of Amateur Athletic union.

Dec. 10—Barney Ross defeated Bobby Pacho, retaining junior welterweight title.

Dec. 12—National league approved night games with reservations.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1—Jacob Wassermann, German novelist.

Jan. 4—Prof. H. C. Warren, Princeton university psychologist.

Jan. 7—Robert Simpson, American novelist and editor.

Jan. 9—Miss Alice French (Octave Thanet), American novelist.

Jan. 10—Frank P. Glass of Alabama, editor and publisher.

Jan. 12—Aimaro Sato, Japanese diplomat.

Jan. 14—Walker D. Hines, former director general of American railroads.

Gen. Jean Marchand of France, center figure of Fashoda fort incident.

Jan. 16—John Sherwin, Cleveland banker.

Jan. 18—Joseph Devlin, Irish nationalist leader.

Jan. 19—Harrison Fisher, American artist.

Jan. 20—Edward J. Brundage, Republican leader, in Lake Forest, Ill.

Dr. Lincoln Hulley, president Stetson university, Deland, Fla.

Jan. 21—John H. McCooey, Tammany leader of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amelia Summerville, former stage star.

Jan. 22—Dr. Mary L. H. Black, southern educator.

Jan. 30—Frank N. Doubleday, New York publisher.

Jan. 31—Walter Wellman, pioneer aeronaut and veteran journalist.

Feb. 2—Gilbert M. Hitchcock, former senator from Nebraska.

Feb. 3—Montague Glass, American writer.

Eleanora de Cisneros, operatic star, in New York.

Feb. 13—August Anheuser Busch of St. Louis, brewery magnate.

William Travers Jerome of New York.

Charles R. Flint, shipowner and financier.

Feb. 14—Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker.

Feb. 17—Albert, king of the Belgians.

Feb. 18—John R. Rogers, co-inventor of the Mergenthaler linotype machine, in New York.

Feb. 22—Representative Joseph L. Hooper of Michigan.

Feb. 23—Sir Edward Elgar, British composer.

Corse Peyton, veteran American actor.

Feb. 25—Dr. Daniel W. Protheroe of Chicago, composer and director.

John McGraw, veteran baseball manager.

Feb. 27—Dr. Henry O. King, educator, in Oberlin, Ohio.

March 4—John Alden, poet and editor, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

William Astor Chanler, explorer and soldier, in Mentone, France.

March 11—Margaret Illington Bowes, former stage star.

March 14—Mrs. Fannie Osborn Porteous, first "Topsy" of stage, at Watertown, S. D.

March 15—John A. Simpson, Oklahoma City, president of the National Farmers' union.

March 21—Lilyan Tashman, movie actress, in New York.

March 23—John M. Harlan, lawyer, in New York.

March 25—Maj. Gen. George O. Squier in Washington.

March 29—Otto Kahn, banker, in New York.

April 1—Edward W. Pou, congressman, in Washington.

April 9—William Wallace McDowell, American minister to Irish Free State.

Mother Hyacinth, founder of Passionate order in United States.

April 10—Theodore Douglas Robinson at Little Falls, N. Y.

April 11—Alfredo Zayas, ex-president of Cuba.

Sir Gerald Du Maurier, British actor.

John Collier, English painter.

April 14—Justice W. C. Owen of Wisconsin supreme court.

April 16—John J. Blaine, former governor of Wisconsin and United States senator.

Edwin V. Morgan, former diplomat.

April 18—Alfred Juergens of Chicago, artist.

April 20—C. H. Allen, former governor of Puerto Rico.

April 21—Federal Judge W. B. Sheppard at Jacksonville, Fla.

April 22—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., in New York.

William Thaw, veteran of Lafayette Escadrille.

April 24—Dr. Paul Shorey, Greek scholar, in Chicago.

Fay Hempstead, poet laureate of Free Masonry, in Little Rock, Ark.

April 30—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, noted Indian fighter.

Dr. W. H. Welch, pathologist, at Baltimore.

May 2—William C. Proctor of Cincinnati, manufacturer.

May 3—William H. Woodin, ex-secretary of the treasury.

May 7—William Gardner, naval architect, in Bayhead, N. J.

May 9—Joy Morton of Chicago, salt company head.

May 11—William E. Corey, former head of United States Steel corporation.

May 14—Charles De Garmo, ex-president of Swarthmore college.

May 17—Cass Gilbert, American architect.

May 19—Willis J. Abbott, veteran editor, in Brookline, Mass.

Dr. William Hoskins, famous chemist, in Chicago.

May 22—Joseph M. Dixon, ex-governor of Montana.

May 24—Brand Whitlock, former ambassador to Belgium.

May 25—William B. Wilson, first secretary of labor.

Frank Lascelles, English sculptor and painter.

Archbishop Neil McNeil of Toronto.

May 28—J. F. J. Archibald, war correspondent, in Hollywood, Calif.

Samuel T. Clover, journalist, in Los Angeles.

Prof. F. J. Pyre of University of Wisconsin.

May 29—Jackson Barnett, wealthiest Indian, in Los Angeles.

Admiral Togo, Japanese war hero.

May 31—Lew Cody, screen actor.

June 2—James Rolph, Jr., governor of California.

Maj. Gen. James Parker, retired.

June 4—Rev. C. L. O'Donnell, president of Notre Dame university.

June 6—Dr. C. A. Hedblom of Chicago, surgeon.

June 7—James Keeley, vice president of Pullman company and former editor.

June 8—Representative T. C. Coffin of Idaho.

Jesse C. Grant, last remaining child of Gen. U. S. Grant.

June 16—Hal Skelly, American actor.

June 18—Tom Masson, author and editor.

Fourth Duke of Wellington.

June 20—Thorne Smith, American author.

June 22—M. E. Greenebaum, veteran Chicago banker.

June 24—Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, former governor and senator.

June 25—R. E. Christie, president Investment Bankers' association.

June 27—Eugene M. Rhodes, historian of the west.

Milton C. Work, bridge expert.

June 28—Zaro Agha, 160 years old, in Istanbul.

Clifford G. Roe of Chicago, noted crusader against white slavery.

June 30—The duke of Marlborough.

July 1—Chester I. Long, former senator from Kansas.

July 3—Prince Consort Henry of the Netherlands.

July 4—Mme. Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium, in France.

Chaim Bialik of Vienna, Hebrew poet.

July 6—Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, former secretary of the treasury.

Mrs. Maud Radford Warren, American author.

July 8—Joseph Keating, British novelist.

July 9—Col. William H. Walker, chemist.

July 13—Hugh Frayne, prominent union labor leader.

July 14—Julian Hawthorne, author, only son of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

July 16—Louis Ferdinand Gottschalk, veteran composer and conductor of light opera.

July 21—Col. J. T. Axton, former chief of chaplains of United States army.

July 24—Bishop John W. Hamilton, dean of Methodist board of bishops.

July 25—Engelbert Dollfuss, chancellor of Austria.

Francois Coty of Paris, perfumer.

July 27—Marshal L. H. Lyautey, French soldier.

July 28—Marie Dressler, actress.

Henry Irving Dodge, author and playwright.

July 29—J. L. McLaurin, former senator from South Carolina.

July 30—Paul May, Belgian ambassador to United States.

Aug. 2—Paul von Hindenburg, president of Germany.

Aug. 6—Ida Mulle, veteran light opera actress.

Aug. 7—William E. Vare, veteran Republican leader of Philadelphia.

Aug. 12—Augustus Thomas, American playwright.

Aug. 13—Mary Austin, American novelist.

Aug. 14—Raymond Hood, architect.

Aug. 15—Albert B. Dick, Chicago inventor and manufacturer.

Prof. F. E. Seagrave, astronomer, at Providence, R. I.

G. A. Kingsbury of Chicago, veteran theatrical manager.

Aug. 19—Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, speaker of the house.

Sir Nigel Playfair, English actor and manager.

Aug. 25—Hugo Victor Felix, composer, in Hollywood, Calif.

Aug. 30—Charles B. Dillingham, veteran theatrical producer, in New York.

Aug. 31—Maj. Gen. H. G. Bishop, United States army.

Sept. 2—Russ Columbo, screen actor and radio crooner, in Los Angeles.

Sept. 3—Dr. G. C. Brandenburg of Purdue university.

Arthur A. Fowler of New York, sportsman and author.

Sept. 4—Arthur Jordan of Indianapolis, philanthropist and industrialist.

Sept. 6—Gen. Theodore Bingham of New York.

Sept. 10—Count Joseph Karolyi, Hungarian legitimist leader.

Sept. 12—Catherine Breshkovskaya, Russian revolutionist, in Prague.

Sept. 13—William Lorimer, former senator from Illinois.

Dr. Berthold Laufer of Chicago anthropologist.

Sept. 16—C. B. McNaught, Canadian financier.

Sept. 18—Ruth Hale of New York writer and feminist.

Sept. 20—Porter Emerson Browne American playwright.

Duke of St. Albans, descendant of Charles II.

Sept. 21—Robert Fulton Cutting, New York financier and philanthropist.

Sept. 23—Anthony Ivins, prominent Mormon, in Salt Lake City.

Lucien Gaudin of France, champion fencer.

Sept. 24—Alfred Rustem Bey, Turkish diplomat.

Sept. 25—Percy A. Rockefeller, New York financier.

Marquess of Beresford, Irish peer.

Edwin Le Mare, American organist and composer.

Sept. 28—Maj. Gen. G. H. Harries, war time commander at Brest.

Sept. 30—Harry Askin, veteran theatrical manager.

John K. Shields, former senator from Tennessee.

Oct. 5—Frank L. Coombs of California, former congressman and ambassador to Japan.

Oct. 8—Maj. Gen. W. A. Mann, United States army, retired.

Oct. 9—Louis Barthou, French foreign minister.

King Alexander of Jugoslavia.

Oct. 12—Lord Cushendun of Ulster, Ireland.

Oct. 13—Sir Arthur Schuster, British physicist.

Oct. 14—Raymond Poincare, French statesman.

Oct 15—Charles E. Coffin of Indianapolis, philanthropist and business leader.

President E. B. Bryan of Ohio university, Athens, Ohio.

Oct. 18—Hal G. Evarts, American author.

Oct. 19—Gen. Alexander von Kluck, German field marshal.

Oct. 20—James R. Mellon of Pittsburgh, banker.

Oct. 23—Prince Caetani, Italian diplomat and engineer.

Oct. 25—Frank Sprague of New York, electric traction pioneer.

Oct. 29—Lou Tellegen, screen actor.

Nov. 2—Baron Edmond de Rothschild, banker and sportsman, in Boulogne, France.

Nov. 3—Dr. Elmer E. Brown, American educator.

Nov. 4—Sir Alfred Gilbert, English sculptor.

Nov. 5—Dr. L. L. McArthur of Chicago, surgeon.

Nov. 6—Thomas G. Lee, president of Armour & Company, in Chicago.

Nov. 9—Ivy Lee, publicity expert, in New York.

Nov. 11—Rear Admiral Samuel Magowan, United States navy.

Sir Donald Mann, Canadian railroad builder.

Nov. 15—Congressman-elect Frederick Landis of Logansport, Ind.

Nov. 16—Bryson Burroughs, American artist.

Mrs. Alice Hargraves, original of Alice in Wonderland, in England.

Justice F. R. DeYoung of Illinois Supreme court.

Nov. 17—W. R. Cole, president Louisville & Nashville railroad.

Nov. 18—Lee Mantle, former senator from Montana.

Cardinal Gasparri in Rome.

Nov. 23—Sir Arthur Pinero, British dramatist.

Sir Ernest Budge, Egyptologist.

Nov. 24—Charles Macauley of New York, veteran cartoonist.

Nov. 25—Queen Sadie, mother of King Zog of Albania.

Nov. 26—Sam Harris, theatrical producer, in San Francisco.

Nov. 29—Capt. John Wanamaker of New York, sportsman and war veteran.

Nov. 30—Philip Hale of Boston, music and drama critic.

Dec. 1—C. M. Greenway, president of Booth Newspapers, Inc.

Dec. 5—Lord Riddell, British newspaper publisher.

Dec. 6—Dr. A. W. Rowe of Boston, biologist.

Dec. 7—Former Gov. W. W. Brandon of Alabama.

Dec. 9—Dr. Manuel Sterling, Cuban ambassador to Washington.

Dec. 10—Dr. Theobald Smith, president of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Dec. 11—W. T. Waggoner of Fort Worth, Texas, capitalist and turf leader.

Rear Admiral John Halligan, U. S. N.

Dec. 14—Anthony J. Drexel, Sr., Philadelphia banker.

Dec. 17—W. L. Harding, former governor of Iowa.

James B. Clews, New York banker.

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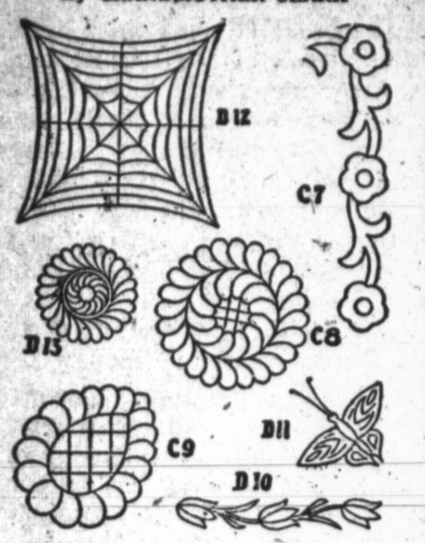

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for January 6

PETER'S CONVERSION AND CALL

LESSON TEXT—John 1:35-42; Mark 1:14-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—And Jesus said unto them, Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men.—Mark 1:17.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Why Peter Went With Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Peter Enrolls in Jesus' School.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Accepting a Great Leader.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Ways of Winning Men to Christ.

For the next three months the lessons center around the apostle Peter.

The aim of the lesson committee was to acquaint the members of the Sunday school with the life and writings of Peter.

I. The Conversion of Peter (John 1:35-42).

1. John pointing his disciples to Jesus (vv. 29-34). Through the testimony of John the Baptist his disciples were brought to Jesus.

2. Two of John's disciples follow Jesus (vv. 35-37). As a result of the Baptist's testimony, two of his disciples left him and followed Jesus. One of these disciples was Andrew (v. 40), and presumably the other was John. When the Baptist pointed out Jesus as the Lamb of God, the long-expected Messiah, these disciples sought further acquaintance with Jesus. When they looked upon Jesus, they were induced to follow him.

3. The two disciples abiding with Jesus (vv. 38, 39).

a. Jesus' question (v. 38). When Jesus saw the disciples following, he kindly inquired as to their business.

b. The disciples' reply (v. 39). They answered his question by inquiring as to his dwelling place. Their reply showed their desire to go apart privately where they could open their hearts unto him. He invited them to his place of abode, where they enjoyed sweet fellowship with their Master.

4. Andrew bringing Peter to Jesus (vv. 40-42). The very genius of Christianity is self-propagation. The usual method is to begin with those nearest us, home folks and relatives, and pass out to ever-widening circles. The disciples who enjoyed fellowship with Jesus went at once to tell others of the priceless treasure they had found. This is always true of the real disciple. Andrew bringing his brother Peter is a beautiful example of brotherly affection, expressing itself in bringing him to Christ. When Andrew had witnessed to Peter about Christ he brought him to Jesus where he could enjoy personal intercourse. This was a great piece of work for Andrew, for Peter became one of the pillars of the church.

II. The Call of Peter (Mark 1:14-18).

1. Jesus preaching in Galilee (vv. 14, 15). The growing opposition to Jesus moved him to change from Judaea to Galilee. He accepted the fate of John the Baptist as foreshadowing his own death. Observe—

a. What he preached (v. 14). The Gospel of the Kingdom of God, which meant the good news of the near approach of the rule of God as predicted by the prophets.

b. How he preached it (v. 15).

(1) The time is fulfilled and the Kingdom of God is at hand.

This meant that the time had now come for the appearance of the Messiah and the establishment of his Kingdom.

(2) Repent. This meant that the people should turn around, change their minds and attitude toward Christ, and accept him as their king.

(3) Believe the Gospel. Then, as now, men needed to believe the Gospel of Christ.

2. Jesus called Peter and Andrew to become fishers of men (vv. 16-18). Jesus called this pair of brothers for service in his kingdom. It is to be noted that these men had previously been called to be disciples of Christ (John 1:36-42). They are now called to service. Jesus first calls men to him for salvation; those who accept that call have an additional call to service. Note—

a. From what they were called (v. 16). They were called from positions of definite service; they were fishers.

b. To what they were called (v.17). To be fishers of men. They no doubt had been successful fishers. The qualities which made them good fishermen, namely patience, bravery to face the storm and darkness of the night, and perseverance which led them to toil all night, though no fish were caught, would make them good fishers of men.

c. Their obedience (v. 18). Straightway they forsook their nets and followed him. Obedience meant sacrifice, painful separation, the giving up of all business interests, and the leaving of their father behind.

Short Cut to Happiness

If anyone would tell you the shortest, surest way to all happiness and all perfection, he must tell you to make it a rule to yourself to thank and praise God for everything that happens to you.

Prayer

Perhaps we do not think enough what an effective service prayer is, especially intercessory prayer. We do not believe as we should how it might help those we so fain would serve.

Let Our Motto Be

GOOD HEALTH

BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD
Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

HEARTS OF THE TEN-TO-TWENTY-YEAR GROUP

The ten to twenty year group of young people show up remarkably well in the mortality tables of heart disease. Of every hundred persons who die of heart disease only two are in the second decade of life. These are the statistics for Illinois, and they hold true for the country generally.

This does not mean that no attention need be paid to the physical condition of the hearts of this group—the emotional flutterings of the heart common to this period are of course beyond the scope of this article. But physically this decade is the most important in the life history of the heart. It is so very easy to do damage to this organ in the adolescent years—damage that is not particularly felt then, but that will later manifest itself as serious heart disease.

If a boy or girl can go through the adolescent years without impairing the health of the cardiac region through either infections or overstraining, then he or she has a very good chance of not becoming a "heart case" later on.

The adolescent years are the heart's growth period. It begins growing when a child is twelve or thirteen years old; in some children it starts growing even earlier. By the time the boy or girl is twenty, the size of the heart has increased two and one-half times.

At the same time that the heart is growing, the bones and muscles are also growing. In quite a few young people, the growth is so rapid between the ages of twelve and fifteen that the body seems out of proportion—it looks gangling, and the youth is awkward and clumsy; he has poor posture and a slovenly gait. His or her body features are taking on the distinctive pattern they will carry through life.

Inside the body just as important changes and growths are going on. The sex glands are developing, and the heart, liver, kidneys and other organs are assuming their different patterns. If we could look through the skin, we would see that the insides of bodies differ from each other just as much as the outsides do. The pattern of one person's heart or kidneys is as certain to show weakness in early life as the pattern of another person's eyes is certain to require glasses at an early age. The shape of the heart in a child will follow the family pattern as often as the shape of his nose will.

But whether the pattern of the heart is weak or strong, there is an increased burden on it during the growing period, as great, if not greater, than there is in adult life, for, remember, the body attains its growth at about sixteen years, while the heart does not attain its growth until four years later. Sports and physical activity are very good for the normally healthy young person, but too strenuous exercise can develop what is known as "athlete's heart." This is not so serious in itself, if the person learns how to live with it in his later years. But parents should insist that the grueling physical training that often accompanies participation in competitive sports, such as football, track and rowing, should be done only under the supervision of competent coaches.

The injury done the heart by infectious diseases is far more frequent than the injury done by over-exertion.

The heart beats normally 72 times a minute. After each beat it has a moment of rest when Nature intends that it shall recuperate from its preceding moment of work. So when a rise in temperature makes it beat 90 to 100 or 120 times a minute, then necessarily the rest periods are shortened. This is why everything be done to rest the heart while the disease is in progress, and also why it is important that the patient should remain quiet for several days after recovering from a disease. Every one has heard of children who have come back to school after a week's absence due to some feverish illness, and who, though apparently well, have died suddenly after participating in some athletic exercise. These fatalities result because the heart has not yet had sufficient rest to endure the extra strain.

In the states in the Great Lakes basin, it is common to encounter goiter in adolescent girls. These girls are usually very intelligent, making high grades, and they are usually thin and nervous. They have rapid pulses.

Parents and teachers should see to it that girls with adolescent goiter should not exercise too strenuously. They should be out in the open air, but they should not engage in hard play.

Nature meant that all young animals should be active and frolicsome as they pass through the period from childhood to physical maturity. When young people are healthy and do not overtax themselves in competitive sports during too long a space of time, they come out of the adolescent period with strong hearts.

But guard against exercising too soon after recovering from an infectious disease, or any condition that causes a rapid pulse. The heart may receive permanent injury.

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Many Ways of Winning Sought-For Popularity

A girl is popular for some one of many reasons, or by a combination of them. For example, a girl who is good at sports will find herself popular with those of similar tastes. She must be expert in some field. It may be tennis, golf, water sports, sailing a boat, skiing, etc., and she should be above the average in some of the other sports. It is worth while for a girl who enjoys out-of-door exercise to practice and perfect herself in her favorite sports so that she will be sought as a partner for games or a companion in sports. Her very ability at winning gives her prestige which makes her agreeably noticeable. If to this ability she adds a pleasant manner and is a good sport in losing, when she does, as every one must at times, she has gone a long way on the road to popularity.

Some girls are popular in their set because they have an accomplishment which makes them an addition to any gathering. Playing a musical instrument, singing, impersonating, being able to interest a group in an account of some event or in telling stories amusingly, in short, being a good raconteur—any of these things, when done in a way above the average, lends a certain enviable distinction to the person, and supplies them with popularity. It is assumed that there is also a polish of manner which gives a gracious and agreeable personality, without which few can expect to become favorites or be popular, whatever their field.

Being a good dancer is one of the drawing room accomplishments which makes a girl sought as a partner, and cut in for when already dancing. A help to this popularity is to have a happy expression. The one with whom the girl is dancing may get only brief glimpses of this, but those watching get full view and are apt to make mental note of expression. Another drawing room accomplishment is playing a good game of cards plus taking a beating without arguments. To haggle over cards played, to criticize your partner's leads or the way he failed to follow yours, is fatal to popularity.

Girls who are unpopular are apt to think harshly or even speak disparagingly of those who are popular. It is distressing to find one's self in the background, but one is wise to analyze the situation and find out why one loses out, before being too downcast or derogatory.

Learn to be good at something which makes for attraction. To be good looking isn't everything. To be made up too much is no help. To have a winning expression is a great aid. To be a good listener is another. This does not mean merely being silent and letting the other person talk. It means listening so that whatever comments you do make are to the point, revealing an understanding of the conversation. Try to make yourself popular in some field and in some way. If you do this with sincerity and not superficially you are in a fair way to win success.

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Congenial Isolation

An Englishman and an American traveled in the same compartment on one of the Liverpool expresses. The former spoke not a word to his companion, who was the only other occupant of the compartment, and it was only when the train was crossing Runcorn bridge that the American said: "Excuse me, sir, but your tie is riding up over the back of your collar."

"Well, what if it is?" was the curt reply. "Your coat pocket has been on fire this last five minutes, and I haven't bothered you."—Montreal Star.

Underslung Liners

Underslung ocean liners are predicted as the next advance in shipbuilding, the lowered center of gravity, thus obtained, being advantageous in stabilizing fast ships when turns are made.

Entomologists Tell Us Things About Mosquito

Fishermen have long known when fish bite best. Now the periods when mosquitoes bite best, or worst, have been revealed by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

There are mosquitoes that bite only at night, others that bite only during the day, some bite best at sunrise and some best at sundown.

There is one grain of comfort for the mosquito-ridden citizen. Only the female mosquito bites. The male feeds on nectar and similar substances.

Here are some mosquito "schedules:"

The "rain barrel" or common mosquito bites only at night and can find her victims no matter how dark it is. When flying it makes that irritating singing noise which is familiar to every one.

The yellow fever mosquito usually bites close to the ground or attacks from behind, and often crawls under clothing to bite. It bites only in the daytime and is busiest early in the morning and late in the afternoon. It flies quietly. It will bite indoors all day.

The fresh-water marsh mosquito known under the scientific name Mansonia, a severe biter, is busiest just at dusk. It spends the day in the grass and will bite during the day if disturbed.

Malarial mosquitoes will bite all night long and sometimes, too, in the daytime, especially on dark days.

Reason for Winking

Pretty Young Lady (to gentleman sitting close to her at a party)—Will you please stop winking at me?

Gentleman—I beg your pardon, Miss. Your beauty dazzles my eyes, so I winked as though I were looking at the sun.

METROPOLITAN GRAND OPERA
direct from its N. Y. Stage
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LISTERINE
announced by
Geraldine Farrar
Every Saturday · all NBC stations · 12:45 P. M.

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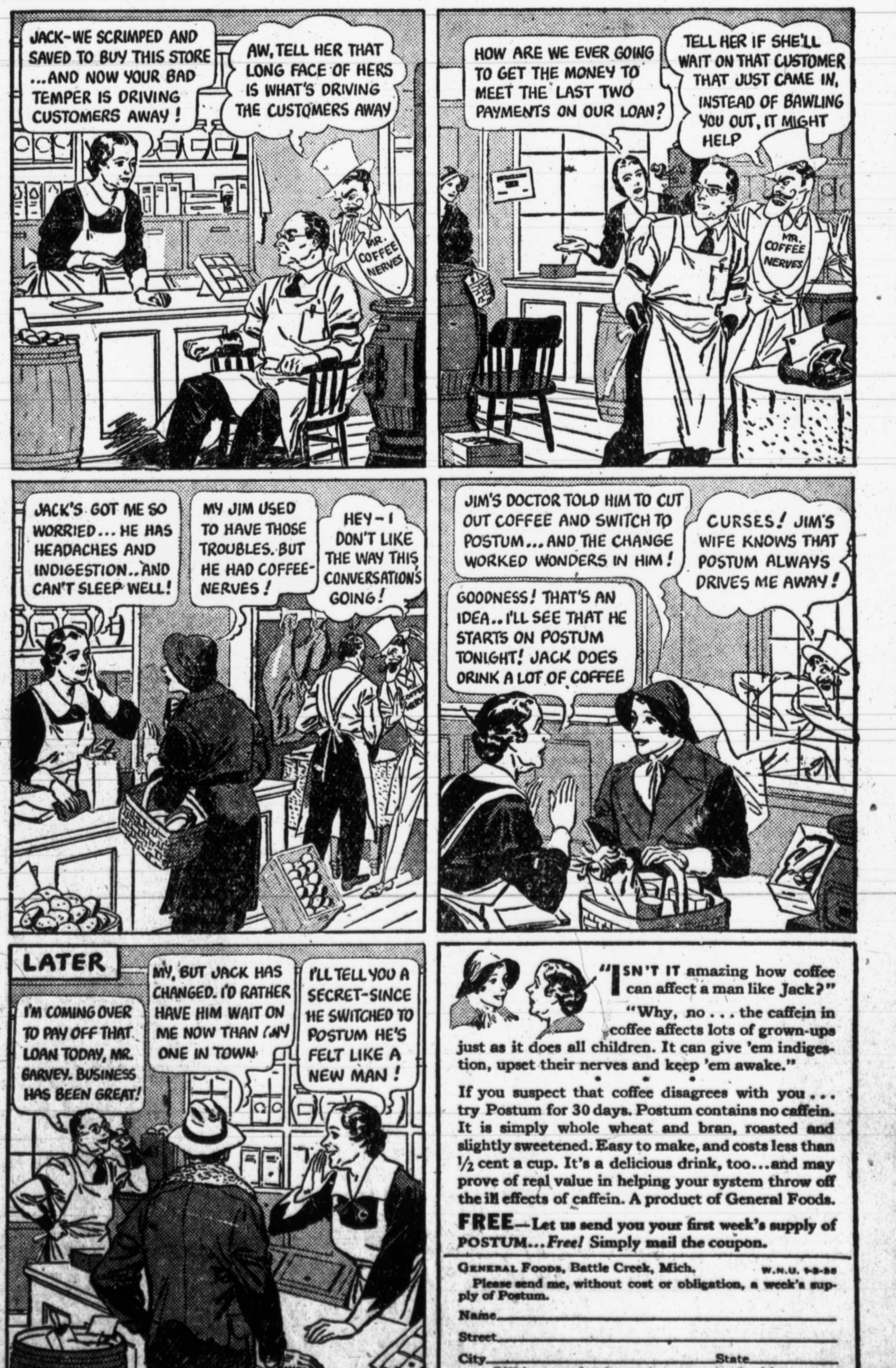
JACK—WE SCRIMPED AND SAVED TO BUY THIS STORE ...AND NOW YOUR BAD TEMPER IS DRIVING CUSTOMERS AWAY!
AW, TELL HER THAT LONG FACE OF HERS IS WHAT'S DRIVING THE CUSTOMERS AWAY
MR. COFFEE NERVES
HOW ARE WE EVER GOING TO GET THE MONEY TO MEET THE LAST TWO PAYMENTS ON OUR LOAN?
TELL HER IF SHE'LL WAIT ON THAT CUSTOMER THAT JUST CAME IN, INSTEAD OF BAWLING YOU OUT, IT MIGHT HELP
MR. COFFEE NERVES
JACK'S GOT ME SO WORRIED... HE HAS HEADACHES AND INDIGESTION..AND CAN'T SLEEP WELL!
MY JIM USED TO HAVE THOSE TROUBLES. BUT HE HAD COFFEE-NERVES!
HEY—I DON'T LIKE THE WAY THIS CONVERSATION'S GOING!
JIM'S DOCTOR TOLD HIM TO CUT OUT COFFEE AND SWITCH TO POSTUM... AND THE CHANGE WORKED WONDERS IN HIM!
CURSES! JIM'S WIFE KNOWS THAT POSTUM ALWAYS DRIVES ME AWAY!
GOODNESS! THAT'S AN IDEA.. I'LL SEE THAT HE STARTS ON POSTUM TONIGHT! JACK DOES DRINK A LOT OF COFFEE
LATER
I'M COMING OVER TO PAY OFF THAT LOAN TODAY, MR. GARVEY. BUSINESS HAS BEEN GREAT!
MY, BUT JACK HAS CHANGED. I'D RATHER HAVE HIM WAIT ON ME NOW THAN ANY ONE IN TOWN
I'LL TELL YOU A SECRET—SINCE HE SWITCHED TO POSTUM HE'S FELT LIKE A NEW MAN!

"ISN'T IT amazing how coffee can affect a man like Jack?"

"Why, no . . . the caffein in coffee affects lots of grown-ups just as it does all children. It can give 'em indigestion, upset their nerves and keep 'em awake."

• • •

If you suspect that coffee disagrees with you . . . try Postum for 30 days. Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Easy to make, and costs less than ½ cent a cup. It's a delicious drink, too...and may prove of real value in helping your system throw off the ill effects of caffein. A product of General Foods.

FREE—Let us send you your first week's supply of POSTUM...*Free!* Simply mail the coupon.

GENERAL FOODS, Battle Creek, Mich. W.N.U. 1-3-35

Please send me, without cost or obligation, a week's supply of Postum.

Name____________________________

Street___________________________

City_________________State__________

Fill in completely—print name and address.

This offer expires December 31, 1935

JAN 03 35

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 misimum charge of 25 cents for first insertion. All local readers and classified ads must be ordered run a specified number of times. No "til forbidden" ads will be accepted. Cash must accompany all orders. Display advertising rates will be furnished on application.

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ONE YEAR ---------------$1.00
SIX MONTHS ------------ 50c
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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. . . . . .

THE NEW YEAR

The old year of 1934 passed away at twelve o'clock Monday night and the new year of 1935 was ushered in.

1934 was not such a bad year after all. We can look all around us and see that a great deal of progress toward recovery was made during 1934. People in general are in better financial condition than a year ago. Nobody is flush with money and there are quite a lot who are still down and out but money has been a little more plentiful than in years past in spite of the short crop.

1935 will mean to each individual and the community just what is put into it. We can make it a good year by hard work and cooperation or we can make it a poor year by lack of work and cooperation. Everything points toward better times in 1935.

Citizens of this town and community have the opportunity to make great strides toward prosperity during this year. All we have to do is lay aside petty bickering and put our shoulders to the wheel and strive in every way possible to bring about better times. Let us all resolve at the beginning of this year to do all in our power for the betterment of Loraine and surrounding community. Many things must be done to clear the way for progress and the only way we know to do it is through work and cooperation.

THEY QUIT ADVERTISING

You may have been here forty years and everyone knows you are here, but do they think of you when they need merchandise?

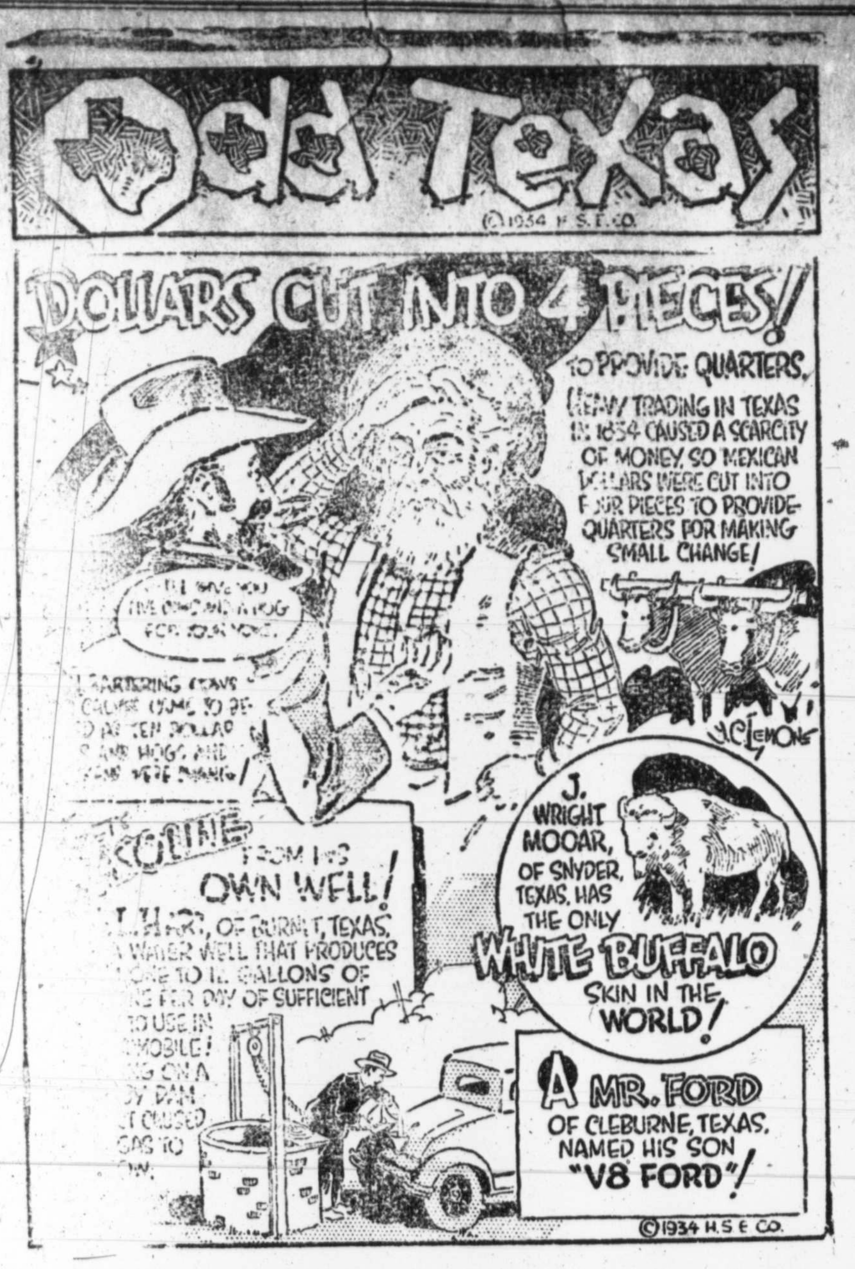
Likely they do not. They think of the fellow who is constantly after them reminding that he has the goods and service.

Here are some things that "have been here 40 years," until they quit advertising. Now they are either off the market entirely or sales are limited:

Pear Soap.
Pearline.
Sapolio.
Silk Soap.
Sweet Caporals.
Force.
Egg-O-See.
Lion Coffee.
Rubinfoam.
Abri-Cola.

And, dear reader, how many really meritorius articles can you think of that are off the market today, or practically so, because they quit advertising, even if they "had been here 40 years?"

And if we wanted to be supercilious we could mention the names of several local firms that have ceased to exist because they were "too well established to advertise."


Odd Texas
©1934 H.S.E.CO.
DOLLARS CUT INTO 4 PIECES!
TO PROVIDE QUARTERS. HEAVY TRADING IN TEXAS IN 1834 CAUSED A SCARCITY OF MONEY, SO MEXICAN DOLLARS WERE CUT INTO FOUR PIECES TO PROVIDE QUARTERS FOR MAKING SMALL CHANGE!
GASOLINE FROM HIS OWN WELL!
J. WRIGHT MOOAR, OF SNYDER, TEXAS, HAS THE ONLY WHITE BUFFALO SKIN IN THE WORLD!
A MR. FORD OF CLEBURNE, TEXAS, NAMED HIS SON "V8 FORD"!
©1934 H.S.E CO.

Did you ever stop to think
by EDSON R. WAITE
Shawnee Okla.

Today is the day of competition. Your city must compete with other cities, and the only way it can hope to gain is through successful cooperation.

After much disjointed efforts on the part of business concerns in many cities, order has been brought out of chaos by cooperation.

Difficulties have been smothed out, obstacles overcome, and they are now getting the business of their trade territory by cooperating and going after it.

Cooperation is an essential part in city building for which there is no substitute.

What the average city needs is more cooperation.

They can't have increased business without increased cooperation.

Cities whose merchants do not believe incoperation often wake up to find out that other cities are getting much bssiness they should get.

ON TEXAS FARMS
By W H Darrow, Extension Service Editor

A specially prepared bed in which she systematically roots cuttings; the use of native shrubs; a definate plan for landscaping the farmstead; and the expenditure of $3 together with some sure enough work has given Mrs. B. F. Curry, home demonstration club member of Matagorda county a lovely yard.

From Brazos county comes this story of improved farm conditions—a farmer leaning against a bank building said to C. L. Beason, County agent, "I have been owing this bank five years and this is the first fall I've been able to pay out."

When asked what he thought about the government cotton adjustment program, J. B. Anderson operating a 1200 acre farm west of Brookshire in Waller county answered. "I have 11 tenants on the farm and every one of them has paid up in full this fall and is out of debt, and I give the cotton control program credit for the improved conditions and financial circumstances of the tenants on my farm as well as myself."

From ten cents worth of pecans planted by Mrs. Will Mattingly, member of the Tarzan Home Demonstration Club in Martin county, 61 little pecans will be set beside the surface tank at the Mattingly home, as shade for the fish that are in the tank. Plums and peaches, from seed, are growing by the pecans in the plant bel. Eleven grape vines are already started from cuttings this year.

Placing second and third with two car loads of feeder calves at the American Royal Live Stock Show has confirmed Clyde McElroy of Randall county in the practice of cheap feeding. About $2 worth of coon cake was creep-fed to each of the calves, and they brought $9 a head more than they otherwise would have brought on the market, not to mention the premium money.

The Green Lake Home Demonstration Club in Calhoun county believes in "lamps trimmed and burning" and already has money in the bank to pay the expenses of delegates to the 1935 Farmers' Short Course at A and M College. When "hog killing time" comes they plan to make tamales from the heads and sell them to swell he fund.

A calf being fed by Damon Davis of the Hext 4-H Club for boys in Menard county has set a record for that county by gaining 206 pounds in 60 days, an average daily gain of 3.4 pounds.

START THE NEW YEAR
Right
TRAVEL by TRAIN

FARES AS LOW AS 1 4/5¢ A MILE

Rail travel offers you greater safety, comfort and reliability! Now at present low fares you can go anywhere for as little as 1-4/5c a mile, round trip. Liberal return limits.

For rates, reservations, etc.
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THE TEXAS T AND P PACIFIC RAILWAY
TEXARKANA SHREVEPORT EL PASO NEW ORLEANS

Business and Professional Directory

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Abstracts Notary Public
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THE MITCHELL COUNTY NEWS

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Than Sorry
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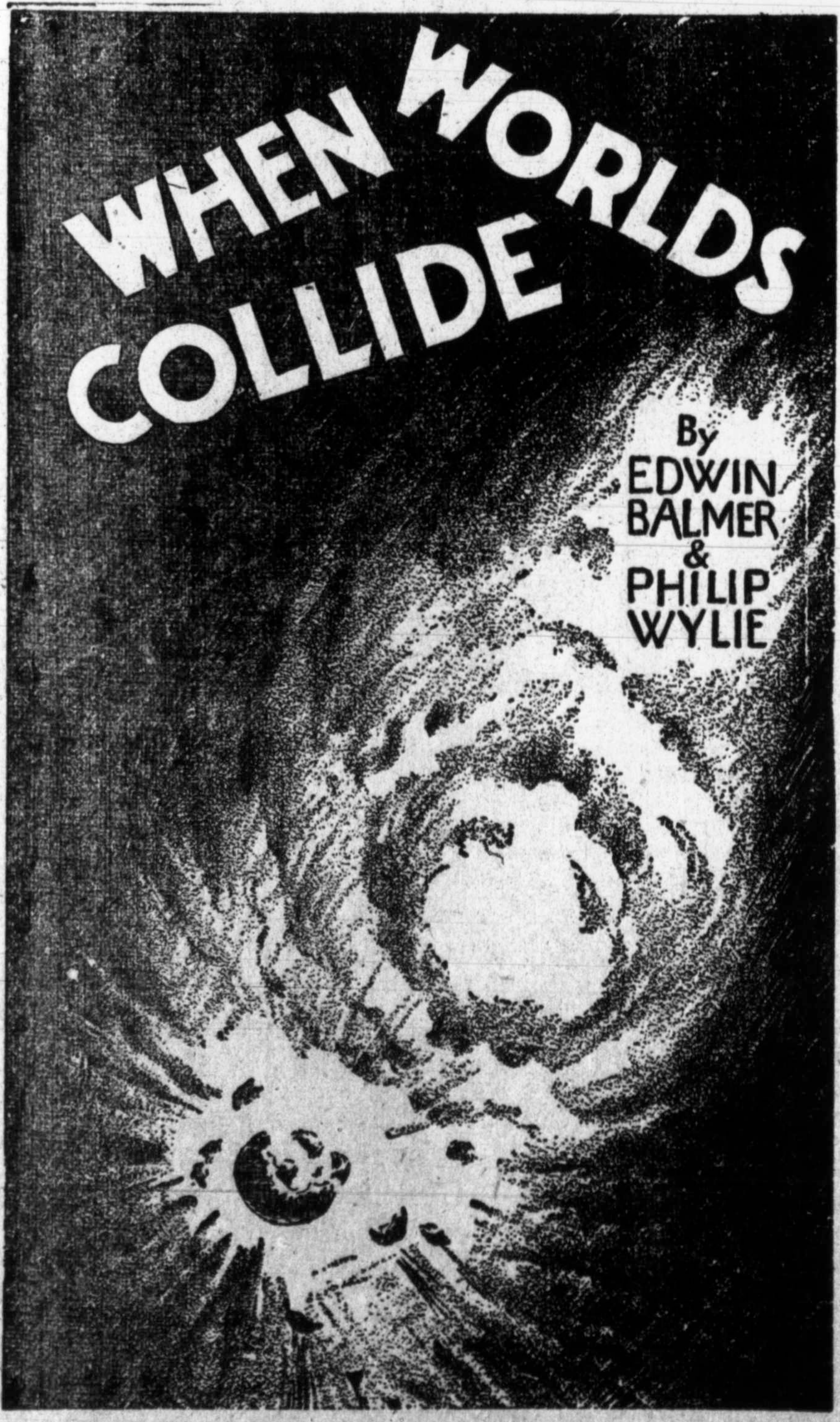

WHEN WORLDS COLLIDE
By EDWIN BALMER & PHILIP WYLIE

A tale of enduring love...of desperate adventure...of heroic effort...as the world and the billions of creatures that teem upon its surface are smashed into oblivion.

THE MOST AMAZING STORY IN YEARS
It is to be published serially in these columns...do not miss the opening installments.

STARTS WITH THIS ISSUE

DO YOU

BELIEVE IN

ANY KIND

OF

Advertising?

I NEVER READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS

You know this person. He thinks he is telling the truth. But quiz him and he will recite the make of his motor-car, his hat, his suit, his shoes, his toothpaste, his towels, ad infinitum . . . with the accent on the "ad". In other words, they are all advertised products.

Why he could no more escape the presence and the power of the printed word than he could evade eating or sleeping. The advertisements are a definite part of contemporary American life. Their messages are vital to daily existence. They have a definite association with the pocketbook, than which there is nothing more intimate and personal.

The important thing is not merely to "read the advertisements," but to read ALL of them. The one advertisement you didn't see may contain information you would have given a great deal to possess. Certainly it is as important to you to know that Smiths are having a sale of sheets or shirts, as to read that Congress will hold a special session!

"FRIEND, GUIDE AND COUNSELOR"—THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS PAPER

The Mitchell County News

Bargain Days Will Soon Be Gone On Your Daily Newspaper

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

January 10th Last Day

Before Your

LAST CHANCE

Gets Away

Star-Telegram Daily and Sunday
and Mitchell County News
Both Papers $7.00

Abilene Morning News Daily and Sunday
and The Mitchell County News
Both Papers $5.15

The Dallas Morning News Daily and Sunday
and The Mitchell County News
Both Papers $8.00

The Dallas Semi-Weekly Farm News
and The Mitchell County News
Both Papers $1.30

WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR ORDER

The Mitchell County News

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Representative Tinkham's Scathing Attack on Secretary Perkins—Senator Lewis Warns Against Any More Disarmament Treaties.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

© by Western Newspaper Union.

GEORGE H. TINKHAM, the bearded and sharp-tongued representative from Massachusetts, has revived the controversy over the League of Nations with an assertion that the United States is being slipped into the league through the back door. He says the joint resolution adopted in the last few days of the Seventy-third congress, making the United States a member of the international labor organization was the first of a contemplated series of moves designed to put the United States openly into the league, contrary to the wishes of the people and of congress, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was the especial object of his attack. Using such harsh words as "fraud" and "intrigue," Mr. Tinkham accused Secretary Perkins of employing "contemptible trickery" in advocating the adoption of the resolution.

Secretary Perkins

Mr. Tinkham quoted the labor secretary as saying that the international labor organization, "is not even now an integral part of the League of Nations, and membership in the organization does not imply affiliation with the league." He continued:

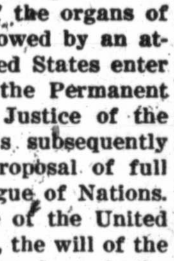
"This statement is the grossest perversion of the truth. It is squarely contrary to the facts—facts established by an indelible record, the treaty of Versailles. The statement contained in the letter of the secretary of labor was intended to deceive. The secretary knew that the congress of the United States was opposed to entry into the League of Nations and would not vote for entry knowingly. Entry was therefore made surreptitiously and fraudulently.

"Article 392 of the treaty of Versailles states:

"'The international labor office shall be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organization of the league.'

"This audacious intrigue to have the United States enter the League of Nations by way of one of the organs of the league is to be followed by an attempt to have the United States enter another of its organs, the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations, this subsequently to be followed by a proposal of full membership in the League of Nations. Thus, the independence of the United States will be destroyed, the will of the American people thwarted, and the United States inevitably involved in the next European conflict."

SENATOR JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS of Illinois, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations and a veteran in international conferences, has set forth a view concerning treaties for disarmament or reduction of armaments that will meet with the approval of many of his fellow citizens, though they are sharply at variance with those of the administration. He evidently is glad the Washington naval pact is dying, owing to the action of Japan, and he says that in future the United States must, for its own sake, remain aloof from all such agreements, because they are almost certain to embroil us in war.



Senator Lewis

Addressing the National Forum in Washington, Senator Lewis declared the recent naval conversations in London succeeded only in designing a "chart of death to men, destruction to nations," and he warned against the renewal of the Washington treaty.

"Plain it must be," Senator Lewis pointed out, "that should we enter the deal, and it is disobeyed by any of its parties, the United States must be called on by the nations involved to lend ourselves to enforce the compact. This means war upon the United States by the nations we threaten to force to obedience, or war from the nations we refuse to aid in the enforcement.

"To the United States nothing but evil and danger awaits our entrance into any international contract with foreign nations preparing for war on each other."

America wants no war and wants armaments only for self-defense, the senator said, and America does not recognize the right of any international conference to tell her what arms she needs for that purpose.

"On this right of our own self-defense America stands sovereign in her guarded isolation," he informed other ntaions. "We deny the privilege of any nation to dictate to the United States the quantity or quality of protection our nation shall adopt."

War can come to the United States only through her foreign entanglements, Senator Lewis explained, and because of the present warlike attitude of the world, America must stand isolated.

SPEAKING of war, it is interesting to learn that the senate mission to the Philippines has discovered that those islands "possess the most important source of war material under the American flag." Senator Tydings of Maryland sent the word from Manila that there are in Zambales province deposits of chromite so large that they have attracted the attention of other nations. John W. Haussermann, dean of the islands' gold mining industry, told the senators these deposits may soon take their place as one of the most important ore bodies in the world, and he added significantly that chromium is the one war material which the United States does not have in ample quantities within its borders. These deposits in the Philippines were discovered after the Tydings-McDuffie independence act was drafted. It is easy to see that this news will be of immense interest to Japan, which, in its plans for territorial expansion, is ever on the lookout for war material sources.

POPE PIUS XI is not optimistic concerning world peace. In his Christmas eve address, delivered according to custom to the cardinals resident in Rome, the Holy Father said that "the clamor of war spreads ever farther," and he urged the world to pray and work for peace. "We see a constant increase in warlike arms," the pope continued.

"This is a distracting element in which the spirit seems to have no part. We are on the eve of a day when the heavens resound with the hymns of angels calling for peace on earth. Never has the chant had more reason for being than today."

King George, in a radio address to all parts of the British empire, was a little more cheerful. He adjured his "peoples beyond the seas" to remember that they all belonged to one great family.

"My desire and hope is that the same spirit of brotherhood may become ever stronger in its hold and wider in its range," the king said. "The world is sitil restless and troubled. The clouds are lifting, but we have still our own anxieties to meet. I am convinced that if we meet them in the spirit of one family we shall overcome them, for then private and party interests will be controlled by care for the whole community."

He made a special effort to reach the restless multitudes in India, whose fate now is in the hands of parliament, by assuring them of his "constant care of them."

President Roosevelt's brief Christmas talk was addressed especially to the citizens of America, calling for "courage and unity," for greater happiness and the improvement of human welfare.

PROSECUTION and defense attorneys completed their proparations for the trial of Bruno Hauptmann on the charge of murdering the Lindbergh baby, and the little town of Flemington, N. J., was a busy place. The names of 48 veniremen were drawn for examination as jurors, and the sensation over the mailing of a satire on the Lindbergh case to 150 prospective jurors died down. C. Lloyd Fisher, defense counsel, said he would not ask for a new panel.

Bruno Hauptmann

Betty Gow, the nurse who put the Lindbergh baby to bed the night he was kidnaped and killed, arrived from Scotland on the liner Aquitania and went at once to the Morrow home in Englewood, N. J., to await her call as one of the state's star witnesses. She declined to talk to reporters, but posed for cameramen. There was a report that Miss Gow might remain in this country and take up her former job in the Lindbergh household. She had acted as nurse for Jon, second son born to the Lindberghs, until she returned to her home in Scotland several months ago.

Hauptmann seemed calm as the time for his ordeal approached, and he ate a hearty Christmas dinner. Mrs. Hauptmann, who moved from the Bronx to Flemington to be near her husband, made a radio appeal "to the people of the country to wait until they hear every side of the story before they condemn him."

She reiterated her belief that Hauptmann had nothing to do with the kidnaping of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. She repeated her story that Hauptmann had waited for her at a Bronx bakery where she worked the night of the kidnapping and that he had taken her home.

As for the ransom money found in the Hauptmann home and garage, she insisted on the truth of her husband's story that he got the money from Isidor Fish, who is dead. Mrs. Hauptmann told parts of her story amid sobs.

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

A Pretty Good Christmas
Germs Travel High
We Are Coughing Better
Prairie Dogs, Catacombs

It was a satisfactory Christmas, the best since the depression began. The nation at least knows that the depression is here and that attending to it, instead of talking about things "just around the corner," is the program.

The government knows that money was made to be spent in emergencies and that helping the people is cheaper than revolution. The government is spending and helping.

Colonel Lindbergh proves, after transatlantic flights, that bacteria can travel across the ocean by air. The winds of the north Atlantic carry microscopic germs of life through the upper air. Disease germs might travel, thus, across either ocean.

That interests anybody planning to make war more interesting by adding disease germs to poison gas and high explosives.

Scientists already believed that, since life cannot be created on the earth, except supernaturally, life began on this planet probably with germs that had traveled millions, perhaps billions, of miles through space at absolute zero. They started life on the earth when it had sufficiently cooled off, and may have been brought in the wake of flying meteors.

Heat destroys microscopic life, cold does not.

Cheerful optimists, telling you that conditions are getting better, remind you of Meyer Hecht's benevolent friend who told each tuberculosis patient, "You are coughing better this morning."

We all are "coughing" a little better. It has been the best, most freely spending Christmas season since the depression began. Merchants testify to that. The season of grand opera opened in New York with every seat sold and a demand for seats nonexistent.

Mr. Hull, able secretary of state, wants freer trade with foreign countries. Those that shut their markets to the outside world are like "animals which burrow in the ground," says Mr. Hull. That might be true, without proving that protection is unwise.

Animals burrowing in the ground—prairie dogs, etc.—would regret it if they came to the surface and sat around inviting coyotes to eat them. Early Christians burrowing in the catacombs were better off than they would have been on the surface, thrown to the lions.

It is better for this country to burrow under protection than be thrown to the lions of free competition of labor and manufacturing.

Occasionally you hear what Mr. Field called "a sour note" in the hopeful chorus of "Happy Days Are Here Again." Senator Dickinson of Iowa—Republican, of course—says NRA plans have collapsed. He finds that "monopoly" is being encouraged, private initiative is being depressed and the small business man driven to the wall—"The rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer."

That will be news for some of the rich—they had not heard it. You may hear many of them say now, "If I can get together and keep enough to take care of my family, that is all I ask," and they mean it.

Projects thus far proposed by congressmen and executives in Washington would cost Uncle Sam, in addition to money already spent, $30,000,000,000, and would double the national debt. If the money were wisely created, wisely spent, the country would be better off, with many employed in useful work. But if it is found necessary to inflate with interest-bearing bonds, instead of simply printing the money and later retiring it as bonds would be retired, the $30,000,000,000 would cost the country $60,000,000,000.

Is it really necessary to force on taxpayers that extra load of $30,000,000,000 for interest, when interest bonds are just so much "inflation money," in no respect different from greenbacks?

According to dispatches from Nanking, China's killing methods make the efforts of Stalin or Hitler seem feeble. Gen. Kiang Kai-Shek gives proof in Kiangsi province. Six million people have been driven from their homes and 1,000,000 killed in cold blood by "Red Communist" troops.

The killing championship is now with China, naturally one of the most peaceful countries on earth.

Mr. Irenee du Pont, munitions manufacturer, who knows about war, since he produces "the goods," tells the munitions committee "the only way to wage a war is to have an absolute monarch at the head of the government"; also "we shall have a h—l of a time in case of war."

No question about the last statement.

Mr. Baruch, entering whole-heartedly into the President's campaign to prevent profits for munitions makers in wartime, wisely urges preparation, says the country should buy and store thousands of tons of tin for use in the event of war. "It think we ought to buy tin just as we would invest in a battleship, and keep it in storage."

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

Again at Crossroads

Washington.—Time after time since President Roosevelt entered the White House, many observers have insisted that he had reached a crossroads and that on those occasions he necessarily had to choose between the right and the left. They contended with considerable justification that he either had to be conservative or radical. But somehow the President arranged to follow both roads at once. At least that conclusion has been reached by those who classify themselves as liberals.

Now, observers are saying again that the President has reached the crossroads and must choose between the right and the left. With the convening of congress there has come forward the usual number—perhaps I should say more than the usual number—of proposals for radical or conservative legislation as the case may be. There are dozens, almost hundreds, of bills advocating nostrums and crackpot ideas which cannot possibly do more than take up time and keep the government printing office busy at the expense of the taxpayers in printing the bills themselves. There are in all of this mess as well many pieces of worthwhile legislation as well as the proposals bearing earmarks of drafting under White House guidance.

In addition there are close to six dozen presidential appointments upon which the senate must act. Some of these names are of individuals of known radical tendencies. Some others are recognized as equally conservative. It will be the senate's job to pass upon these nominations which, some observers insist, represent perhaps the widest variation in economic views that has ever been sent to the Capitol for confirmation of appointment.

As a corollary for this confused state, there are the growing differences of opinion, based on presidential policy proposals, as to whether the government should attempt to provide relief through work as Mr. Roosevelt desires or should turn to a plain, unadulterated dole. There is the demand from the White House for legislation putting the federal government further into competition with business by expansion of publicly owned power facilities and the question of liquidating or continuing to expand such programs as that of loans to home owners and extension of NRA.

Summed up, it would appear, superficially at least, that Mr. Roosevelt is definitely at the crossroads. I am told by legislative leaders, however, that the administration program thus far advanced again does not commit Mr. Roosevelt definitely to follow either the radical or conservative pathways. They point out that there is an unusual admixture of two schools of economic thought represented in legislation bearing presidential approval and their thought seemed to be that Mr. Roosevelt will avoid being forced into either camp at this time.

* * *

More Action Than Results?

It has been most interesting to observe the fluctuation of temperature among the various New Dealers. Prior to the last election they were very low in spirit. Many of them were saying, in private at least, that Mr. Roosevelt was getting out of hand as far as they were concerned and was turning certainly toward the conservative school of thought. At the same time among conservative members of the administration and in congress and to a considerable extent among business leaders, there was a growing feeling that they had witnessed the phenomena of having their own ears pinned back just when they thought they were on the upgrade.

Following this change of trends, along comes the mass of White House legislation, some of which pleases the New Dealers and some of which pleases the conservatives. Each finds fault with that portion of the program that is reasonably satisfactory to the other. This contrariety of opinion extends into the ranks of members of the house and senate. Consequently, the question to which the observers are now seeking an answer is whether Majority Leader Robinson in the senate and the Democratic wheel-horses in the house are going to be able to keep their tremendous numbers in line. Thus far, there has been no word from the majority leaders either in the house or the senate indicating any doubt on their part that the administration whip will fail to drive recalcitrant members into the proper alleys. Unbiased observers are taking the position, however, that time alone will tell. And it may be added with some emphasis that if the wild horses break loose from the hitching post once, the current session of congress may provide much more action than results.

* * *

Soldiers' Lobby Strong

Present plans of the Republican leadership, if there are enough Republicans left to make their presence felt, indicate that the Democratic commanders need not expect any help from that quarter in pulling hot chestnuts out of the fire. For example, I understand that the soldiers' bonus question will be used by the Republicans as a sort of prod with which to disturb the majority party. It seems definite that the house and senate will pass legislation for immediate payment of the bonus. It may not be a program for full payment of the sum that is not due until 1945, but the pressure is so strong that some action will be forthcoming.

If Mr. Roosevelt sticks to his guns and vetoes any bonus legislation excepting that proposing to care for the destitute ex-soldiers, sailors and marines, there is enough strength in congress to pass the legislation over his veto. The soldiers' lobby is strong; of that there can be no doubt. The members will be thinking of their political future, not Mr. Roosevelt's, when the question is put before them. Then is when the Republican minority could be of distinct help to the administration but, apparently, that is just the thing the Republican minority is not going to do.

The administration is now examining various avenues of a possible compromise on the bonus payments and it is through this course that a hope exists on the part of administration leaders to avoid the showdown mentioned above. Knowing that it cannot count on the Republican minority for any help to carry through its plans, the administration may make some concessions to the bonus advocates. These most certainly will be made unless a count of noses by the leadership shows a little later that the supporters of a full bonus payment can be whipped—and right now that is generally considered by observers as being impossible.

Here again the views of radicals and conservatives clash. There will be some radicals supporting the bonus payment in order to force the President into a position where he must inflate the currency further. That group thinks inflation of the currency will boost prices and provide the necessary hypodermic injection to get us out of the depression. Opposed to these are a considerable number of house and senate members who fear inflation and its results like they fear the poison fangs of a rattlesnake So, when the bonus question is joined as an issue it seems to me we will see an interesting exposition of how politics makes strange bedfellows.

* * *

Federal Loans to Cities

President Roosevelt is about to open up the federal treasury for loans to cities to provide funds for construction of municipal light and power plants. He has announced definitely that he favors this procedure and, therefore, in effect has invited cities to join the march on Washington for more federal loans.

The newest development in the administration program of loaning money here and there seems to have resulted in repercussions of a more important nature than objections voiced to other types of federal loans. Here in Washington considerable discussion has developed as to the wisdom of this policy and this has been followed by speculation as to the ultimate end of a program of this kind. Opinion throughout the country apparently has not been definitely crystallized yet but from all indications it appears we are due to hear much debate on the newest New Deal idea.

Objectors to the program of providing loans to cities for construction of municipal light and power plants insist that Mr. Roosevelt has taken the longest step toward state socialism thus far to be made a part of his New Deal. They contend that Mr. Roosevelt has gone beyond his recovery program and has embarked upon a plan representing part and parcel of his scheme for public ownership of all industries impressed with a public interest through service of a monopolistic character.

Opponents also argue that the President is placing privately owned industries under a severe handicap by forcing them to compete with what should be private industry but what actually is their own government.

In some quarters also I hear expressions of a fear that if any substantial number of cities borrow federal money to build their own light and power plants, the federal government will have expanded to that extent its domination over those cities. Through loans to banks, to agriculture and to many other lines, federal influence daily is being exerted upon the private life of the country until, some observers declare, states, counties and municipalities are gradually sinking into oblivion insofar as their own self-government is concerned.

On the other hand, such advocates of public ownership as Senator Norris of Nebraska, are elated over Mr. Roosevelt's decision to proceed along public ownership lines. Senator Norris believes Mr. Roosevelt has authority now under public works and recovery act provisions to promote publicly owned light and power plants about any place he pleases. The Nebraska senator, it will be remembered, was the spearhead of the movement that resulted in creation of the Tennessee Valley authority and the program for development of electrical energy from the Muscle Shoals dams in the Tennessee river. Already, privately owned light and power companies in many sections contiguous to the Tennessee river plant have been virtually forced to sell their properties to the TVA.

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Says WILL ROGERS

BEVERLY HILLS.—Well all I know is just what I read in the papers, or what I pick up in the mail. Here is a telegram just come in here from one of my school alumni's, Col. Johnson of Kemper Military Academy, of Boonville, Mo. One of the finest of men, who lived to see his school reach top rating and rank among military schools. We want to erect a memorial to his cherished memory. I am all for it, and hope they do it, but I cant be chairman of it. I never was a chairman, or on the "Exec" Committee of anything. In fact I am a mighty poor group worker. I mean well but I just dont do anything.

Another letter by the way is laying in a wash basket full waiting till next Fall, (I think its Autumn when I answer the years letters). Well this old kid wanted to know just what made me leave Kemper Military Academy in the Winter of 98. He says there is always quite a controversy as to whether I jumped, or was I shoved. Well I cant remember that far back. All I know is that it was a cold Winter, and old man Ewings Ranch on the Canadian River at Higgins Texas wasent any too warm when I dragged in there. Kemper was my last school. Bill Corum, the crack A. I. sporting writer comes from Boonville and Kemper.

Do you know I used to play me a pretty good end, that is a substitute end. I dont think they ever used me, but the rough way they was playing in those days, that dident hurt my feelings any, not getting in there. I played what you might call a "Wide End." I would play out so far that the other 21 would be pretty well piled up before I could possibly reach em.

I think it was along about in our days when the first thing come in the way of a shift. It was called "Tackles Back," "Tackles Right" or left, "Guards Back." They would move everybody over to one side of the line, that is everybody that could remember the signals. Kinder the way it was worked was the fellow that was going to lead the interference would just holler for all the help he could get, then everybody fell in behind and pushed, so you see when I picked this deep end job, I kinder figured that I would arrive a little late for most of the festivities. So thats why to this very day I dont carry any football scars, or bruises. I was pretty fast as a runner. Down in the old Indian Territory they used to call me "Rabbitt." But I never seemed to be fast enough to get there in time to get into one of those massacres. Well in those days if I remember substitutes dident get in games much anyhow. You either played or you dident play. You wasent allowed to run in and out like a bell hop.

Been seeing some of these professional games, and as just downright interest in real football, why they have the colleges skinned a mile. These colleges better start changing one rule anyhow, and that is allow a pass from anywhere to anybody anytime. Because these Pro's just make a whole audience stand up and cheer when they start passing that old schote wrapper around. They really toss that swine pulp. In years to come you will see just as much difference between college and Pros in football as you see between them playing baseball and seeing the St Louis Cardinals play it. You better open up that game. Those bands and that marching on the field, and making letters with those cards wont get your prices from the mob. You will want to see a man do something with a football that is an expert.

And kicks after touchdowns? Why they just give em those by defaults. They are like a three inch putt, they just concede em. Taint the boys fault in the colleges, its the rule makers, its the old foggies who wont admit they can learn anything from an upstart opponent. They think the "Pros" cant do anything because they are getting paid for it, that the spirit is not there. You cut off a coache's wages and see if his spirit is there. The old dollars might be filthy lucre, but there is quite a bit of energy and spirit yet in earning one. Coaches dont want it, because they would have to learn their own game over again, but pass anywhere anyplace to anybody, and you will see your old stadiums fill up next Fall and you will see more excitement than you have had in years. Somebody fixed a baseball so you could do some scoring with it, and the game was rejuvenated. Get some scoring into your football, enough to cut out all these ties, and beat by one point games. The greatest game played was Army Navy 21-21 in Chicago. If it had been nothing to nothing you wouldent remember it. Throw em anywhere, anytime, and revive the game. Now I must get back to advising my Democrats.

'RAY
WOW!
WEE-E

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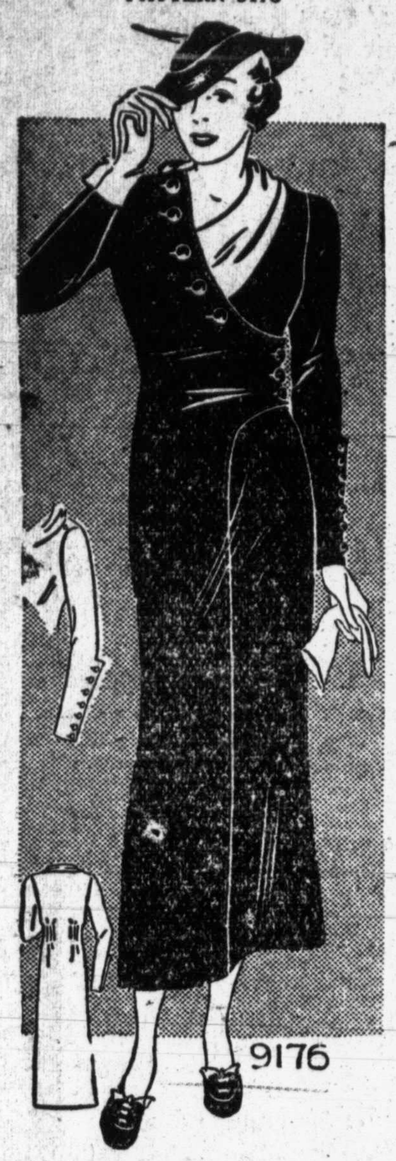
BUTTONS BESTOW SMARTNESS HERE

PATTERN 9176



Buttons emphasize every smart detail of this unusual dress with such slender lines. See the way they follow the surplice from the right shoulder, close it at the side, and strut half the way up the forearm of the sleeve. Tiny vertical tucks are used to mold the waistline at the back, giving extra ease to the bodice. Then, too, stitched seaming down the front of the skirt seems to take away inches from the hips. The irregular neckline is softened by a most becoming scarf. This design would be charming in black satin with a scarf of the queerly named, but very lovely, dirty pink color, or metal cloth.

Pattern 9176 may be ordered only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 requires 3⅜ yards 39 inch fabric and ½ yard contrasting.

Complete, diagrammed sew chart included.

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

Send your order to Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 232 West Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Smiles

SHE KNEW

Scribbler—Ah! A check for $100 from Dribbler's! And I don't know what it is for!

Wife—Oh, that's for my new gown and bonnet, dear! I've been praying for it a week!

Copy-Cat

"I hear that Mrs. Highbride is much disappointed in her husband."

"Dreadfully. She understood he was a home-loving man and now he wants to tag along with her everywhere she goes."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Dream Girl

"It's tough to be goofy. There's only been one girl who ever really cared for me."

"Who was she?"

"The nurse I had when I was sick."

Taking Medicine

"Where have you been for the last four years?"

"At college, taking medicine."

"And did you finally get well?"

WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
GUM
The Flavor Lasts

In the Twilight of Doom . . .

The world waited . . . hushed, fearfully expectant . . . as death blasted from the skies, boiled up from the bowels of the earth.

What did people do as they stared into the relentless face of destruction? What happened on that last terrible day when everybody knew that the hour of doom had struck?

Edwin Balmer and Philip Wylie will tell you in the amazing story, "WHEN WORLDS COLLIDE."

Read This First Installment and Follow It Through to the Smashing Climax

WHEN WORLDS COLLIDE

by
Edwin Balmer
and
Philip Wylie

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WNU Service

CHAPTER I

—1—

The secret itself was still safe. It was clear that the public could not yet have learned it. No; the nature of the tremendous and terrific Discovery remained locked in the breasts of the men who had made it. No one had broken so badly under the burden of it that he had let slip any actual details of what had been learned.

But the fact that there was a secret, of incomparable importance, was out.

David Ransdell received plenty of proof of it, as he stood at the Europa's rail, and the radiograms from shore were brought to him. He had had seven, all of the same sort, within the hour; and here was another.

The first, arriving less than an hour ago, offered him one thousand dollars for first and exclusive information—to be withheld from all others for twelve hours—of what he carried in his black box. It was signed by the most famous newspaper in New York.

Within ten minutes the offer had jumped to five thousand dollars, made by another paper. Plainly, the knowledge that there was a secret of utmost importance had spread swiftly!

The thrilling and all-absorbing fact of it was that David Ransdell himself did not know what he carried which could become of such amazing concern. He was merely the courier who transported and guarded the secret. Those who had entrusted it to him knew that he would never violate his word. Least of all, would he sell out to others. Moreover (if curiosity tried him beyond his strength) he had Professor Bronson's word for it that the contents of the box would be utterly meaningless to him. Only a few, with very special training, could make out the meaning.

Cole Hendron in New York—Dr. Cole Hendron, the physicist—could make it out. Indeed, he could determine it more completely than any other man alive. That was why Dave Ransdell, from South Africa, was bound for New York; he was bringing the box to Cole Hendron, who, after he had satisfied himself of the significance of its contents, would take the courier into his confidence.

Dave gripped the rail with aggravated impatience for arrival in the city. He wondered, but with secondary interest only, under the circumstances, what it would be like in America. It was the native land of his mother; but David had never so much as seen its shores before. For he was a South African—his father, an Englishman who had once ranched in Montana, had married a Montana girl and had taken her to the Transvaal. Dave had been born at Pretoria, schooled there, and had run away from school to go to war.

He had been summoned at night to the great mansion of Lord Rhondin, near Capetown. Lord Rhondin himself, a big, calm, practical-minded man, received him; and with Lord Rhondin was a tall, wiry man of forty-odd, with a quick and nervous manner.

"Professor Bronson," Lord Rhondin said, introducing Ransdell.

"The astronomer?" Dave asked as they shook hands.

"Exactly," said Lord Rhondin. Bronson did not speak at all then, or for several minutes. He merely grasped Dave's hand with nervous tightness and stared at him while he was thinking, patently, of something else—something, Dave guessed, which recently had allowed him too little sleep.

"Sit down," Lord Rhondin bade. They were in a big, secluded room given to trophies of the hunt. Animal skins covered the floor; and lion and buffalo and elephant heads looked down from the walls, their glass eyes glinting in the light which was reflected, also, by festoons of shining knives and spears.

"We sent for you, Ransdell," said Lord Rhondin, "because a very strange discovery has been made—a discovery which, if confirmed in all details, is of incomparable consequence. I tell you that at the outset, Ransdell, because I must refrain for the present from telling you anything else about it."

Dave felt his skin prickling with a strange, excited awe. There was no doubt that this man—Lord Rhondin, industrialist, financier and conspicuous patron of science—thoroughly believed what he said; behind the eyes which looked at Dave Ransdell was awe at knowledge which he dared not reveal. But Dave asked boldly, "Why?"

"Why can't I tell you?" Lord Rhondin repeated, and looked at Bronson.

"Why not tell him?" Bronson asked.

But Rhondin went abruptly to business: "We asked leave for you, Ransdell, because I have heard you are a particularly reliable man. It is essential that material connected with the discovery be delivered in New York city at the earliest practicable moment. You are both an expert pilot who can make the best speed, and you are dependable. If you will take it, I will put the material in your care; and—can you start tonight?"

"Yes, sir. But—what sort of material? I must ask, if I am to fly with it?"

"Chiefly glass—photographic plates."

"How many of them?"

Lord Rhondin threw back a leopard skin which had covered a large black traveling case. "They are packed, carefully, in this. I will tell you this much more, which you may guess, from Professor Bronson's presence. They are photographic plates taken by the greatest telescopes in South Africa, of regions of the southern sky which are never visible in the northern hemisphere. You are to take them to Dr. Cole Hendron in New York city, and deliver them personally to him and to no one else. I would tell you more about this unusual errand, Ransdell, if the—the implications of these plates were absolutely certain."

At this, Professor Bronson started, but again checked himself before speaking, and Lord Rhondin went on: "The implications, I may say, are probably true; but so very much is involved that it would be most disastrous if even a rumor of what we believe we have discovered were given out. For that reason, among others, we cannot confide it even to you; but we must charge you personally to convey this box to Doctor Hendron, who is the scientific consultant of the Universal Electric and Power corporation in New York. He is now in Pasadena, but will be in New York upon your arrival. Time is vital—the greatest speed, that is, consistent with reasonable safety. You should reach Doctor Hendron not later than a week from Monday. You may return, then, if you wish. On the other hand"—he paused as crowded considerations heaped in his mind, —"you may be indifferent as to where you are."

"On the earth," added Professor Bronson.

"Of course—on the earth," Lord Rhondin accepted.

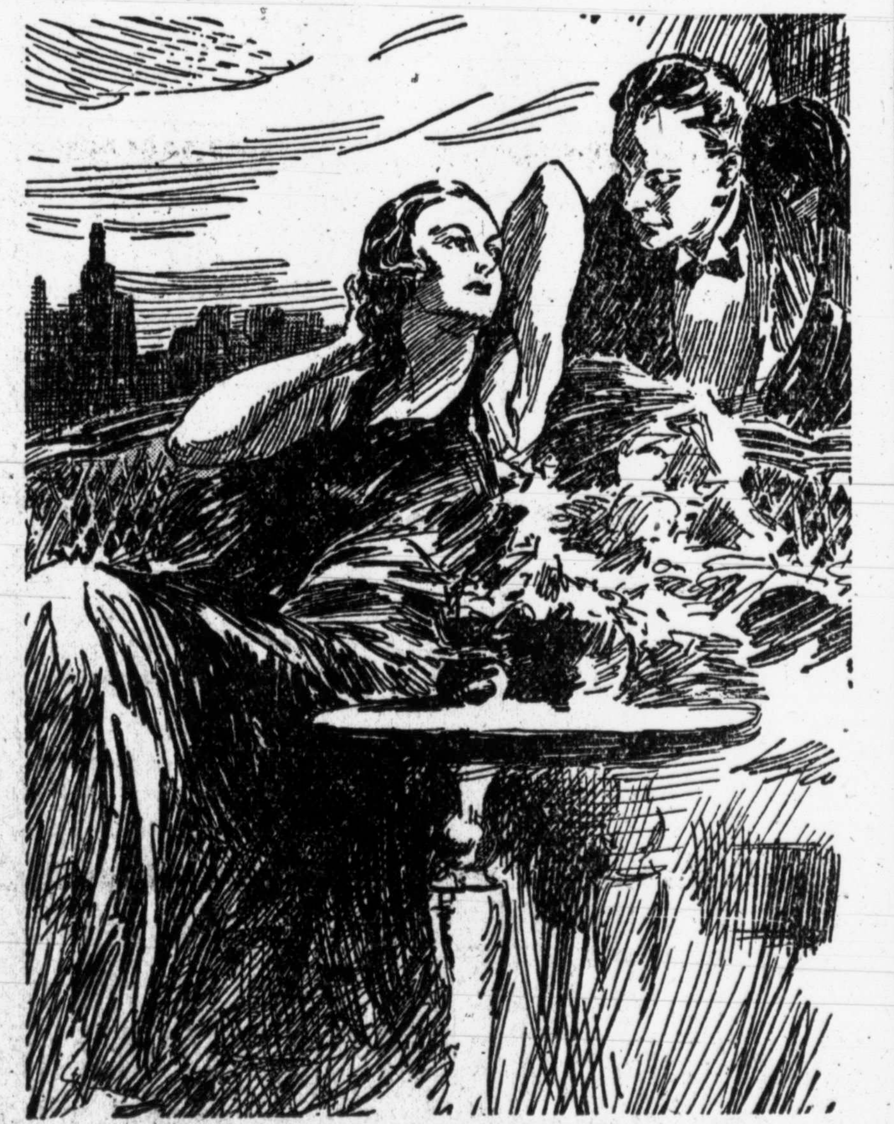
"I would go myself, Ransdell, you understand," Bronson then proceeded. "But my place, for the present, certainly is here. I mean, of course, at the observatory. . . . It is possible, Ransdell, in spite of precautions which have been taken, that some word of the Bronson discovery may get out. Your errand may be suspected. If it is, you know nothing—nothing, you understand? You must answer no inquiry from any source. None—none whatever!"

Until now, nothing had happened to recall these emphatic cautions; but now, something was out. A boy was approaching with another radio:

"Twenty thousand dollars in cash paid to you if you grant first and exclusive interview regarding the Bronson discovery to this paper."

It was signed by the man who, an hour ago, had opened the bidding with one thousand dollars.

Dave crumpled it and tossed it overboard. If the man who sent it had been in that trophy-room with Bronson and Lord Rhondin, he would have realized that the matter on their minds completely transcended any monetary consideration.



"You Can Kiss Me. I Like to Be Kissed. But Don't Propose." "Why Not? . . . See Here, Eve, I'm Through With Christmas Kisses With You."

• • • • • • •

The evening in New York was warm. On the high terrace of the Hendron apartment Eve found that her search for a breath of fresh air was fruitless. For a moment she gazed into the mist and monotone that was Manhattan, and then stared over the city toward the channels to the sea.

"Suppose those lights are the Europa?" she asked Tony.

"It left quarantine before seven; it's somewhere there," Tony said patiently. "Let's not go back in."

Eve leaned against the balustrade and looked down at the lights; and he, desirous of much more, bent jealously beside her. Tony laid his hand possessively on Eve's. She turned her hand, lessening subtly the possessiveness of his, and said, "You can kiss me. I like to be kissed. But don't propose."

"Why not? . . . See here, Eve, I'm through with Christmas kisses with you."

He put his hand on her shoulder, and turned her away from the panorama of the city.

"Is there some real trouble, Eve?" he inquired gently.

"No; there's no trouble, Tony."

"Then there's somebody else ahead of me—is there? Somebody perhaps in Pasadena?"

"Nobody in Pasadena—or anywhere else, Tony."

"Then what is it, tonight? What's changed you?

"You're not listening to me even now. You're thinking instead."

"What do you want me to do?"

"Feel!"

"Oh, I can do that, too."

"I know, then why don't you—and stop thinking?"

"Wait! Not now, Tony. . . . Do you suppose that's the Europa?"

"Why do you care? See here, Eve, is there anything in that newspaper story your father and you have been denying all afternoon—that something unusual is up between all the big scientific leaders?"

"There's always something up, in science," Eve evaded. . . .

The doors were flung wide open. In the drawing room a half dozen people continued to dance. Another group surrounded the punch bowl. Some one stepped out and asked Eve to dance, and she went in with him.

Tony Drake wandered in from the terrace.

An arm encircled his broad shoulders. "Hello, Tony. Say—give me the low-down on what shot the market to h—l today."

Tony frowned; his eyes were following Eve. "Why do you compliment me with thinking I may know?"

"It's something happened in Africa, I hear. Anyway, the African cables were carrying it. But what could happen down there to shoot h—l out of us this way? Another discovery of gold? A mountain of gold that would make gold so cheap it would unsettle everything?"

"Cheap gold would make stocks dear—not send them down," Tony objected.

"Sure; it can't be that. But what could happen in South Africa that—"

Tony returned alone to the terrace. His senses were swept by intimate thoughts of Eve: A seductive perfume. Gold lights in her red-brown hair. Dark eyes. The sweep of a forehead behind which, in rare company, a woman's instincts and tendernesses dwelt with a mind ordinarily as honest and unevasive as a man's. All the tremendous insignificances that have meaning to a man possessed by the woman he loves.

He stood spellbound, staring through the night. Anthony Drake was an athlete—that would have been the second observation another man would have made of him. The first, that he owned that uncounterfeitable trait which goes with what we call good birth and breeding, and generations of the like before him.

With this he had the physical sureness and the gestures of suppressed power which are the result of training in sports. He had the slender waist of a boxer, with the shoulders of a discus thrower. His clothes always seemed frail in comparison with his physique.

He also had intelligence. His university companions considered it a trivial side issue when he was graduated from Harvard with a magna cum laude; but the conservative investment house with which he afterward became affiliated appreciated the adjunct of brains to a personality so compelling. His head was large and square, and it required his big physique to give that head proportion. He was blue-eyed, sandy-haired. He possessed a remarkably deep voice.

He was entirely normal. His attainments beyond the average were not unusual. He belonged more or less to that type of young American business man upon whom the older generation places its hope and trust. Eve was really a much more remarkable human being—not on account of her beauty, but because of her intellectual brilliance, and her unique training from her father.

Yet Eve was not the sort who preferred "intellectual" men; intellectualism, as such, immensely bored her. She liked the outright and vigorous and "normal." She liked Tony Drake; and Tony, knowing this, was more than baffled by her attitude tonight. He believed her when she told him that her tantalizing abstraction was not because of another man. Then, what was its cause?

Tony was drawn from his reverie by the appearance of Douglas Balcom, senior partner of his firm. His presence here surprised Tony. No reason why old Balcom should not drop in, if he pleased; but the rest of the guests were much younger.

TO BE CONTINUED.

TOWNS HAVE MANY AUTOS

It has been found that it is in small towns of 1,000 to 5,000 people that the largest number of cars is owned in proportion to the population. The percentage is least in towns of 50,000 to 100,000.

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.

Greatness Recipe

To be personally great is to forget all personal greatness.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Winner

"This clock we won runs fine—it does an hour in forty-five minutes!"—Everybody's Weekly (London).

MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES
Quick, Safe Relief
For Eyes Irritated
By Exposure To
Sun, Wind and Dust
At All Drug Stores
Write Murine Co., Dpt. W, Chicago, for Free Book

Really Simple

Economy begins in not wanting something one can't afford.

CHAPPED SKIN
To quickly relieve chapping and roughness, apply soothing, cooling Mentholatum.
MENTHOLATUM
Gives COMFORT *Daily*

Female Help Wanted

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT for married women, $15 weekly and your own dresses FREE representing nationally known Fashion Frocks. No canvassing. No investment. Send dress size. Fashion Frocks. Dept. A-385, Cincinnati, O.

Point to Remember

Law is made for liberty, not liberty for law.

Help Kidneys
- If poorly functioning Kidneys and Bladder make you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Rheumatic Pains, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching, or Acidity try the guaranteed Doctor's Prescription Cystex (Siss-tex) —Must fix you up or money back. Only 75¢ at druggists.

Cystex

Don't Do This→
use
LEONARD EAR OIL
FOR DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES
A soothing and penetrating combination that has improved the Hearing and lessened Head Noises of many. Not put in the Ears but Rubbed Back of Ears and Inserted in Nostrils. Also excellent for deafness caused by Flu, Colds, etc. Leonard Ear Oil has been on the market since 1907. Price $1.25 at drug stores. Descriptive circular sent on request.
A. O. LEONARD, INC.
70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Little Girl's Face Inflamed by Psoriasis

Healed by Cuticura

"My little girl's face was so inflamed that her eyes were swollen almost shut. The trouble was diagnosed as psoriasis. She scratched night and day and was not able to obtain rest. The scratching aggravated the trouble and each finger tip was red and swollen with infection. She became so emaciated that she was very pathetic looking.

"After three months' suffering I recalled the Cuticura treatment used by my mother. I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and used them according to directions. The first treatment brought relief and she is now healed." (Signed) Mrs. Marie I. Johnson, 4720 Ames Ave., Omaha, Neb., March 14, 1934.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold Everywhere. One sample each free. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden, Mass."—Adv.

JAN 03 35

LOCALS

ATTENTION WAR VETERIANS

All in one booklet; How to file a Service Connected Claim; How to enter a Government Hospital; How to secure all rights and benefits under the law if eligible; Send 25 Cents in coin or stamps to Capt Hirman Williamson—State Secretary- American Federation of Veterans-323 North Akard St. Dallas and Booklet will be mailed. We will help you with your claim free—

American Federation of Veterans
Hiram Williamson
State Secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ferguson of Bano were in Loraine for a short time Friday meeting their friends.

A NEW WAVE

And A

NEW PRICE

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.

Either
Croquignole or Spiriol
All Work Guaranteed

Margarets Beauty Salon

STOCKHOLDERS NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the annual stockholders meeting of the First State Bank will be held at the banking house on January 8, 1935, at 2:00 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for transacting any other business that might come before the meeting.

First State Bank
K. L. Taylor Cashier

We have some real bargains in Radioes either electric or battery sets. Hutchins & Hall Drug.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Wilson had as their guests on Christmas day Mr. and Mrs. Homer Green, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pritchett, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Green, Mr. and Mrs. Ross McDonald and Mrs. J. D. Hastings, of Lamesa, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Cox of Abilene, Mr Robert Hastings of Ballinger, Mr. and Mrs. John Vickery of Sweetwater, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cooper and children of Colorado.

Mrs Callie Perry of Beeville took dinner with Mrs W. A Jarratt and daughters Sunday.

Felix, Curtis, Genevieve and Francis Jarratt of Snyder visited with their grandmother Mrs. W. A. Jarratt Wednesday.

Lucile Jarratt spent last week visiting in Roscoe.

J. D. Norman of Abernathy came down Saturday night and returned Sunday, accompanied by his wife and children and his mother Mrs. J. S. Norman.

Mrs. Fred Ison returned home last Saturday from Rockwall where she spent Christmas with her grandmother.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leggett returned Sunday from Leggett, Texas, where they spent the holidays with home folks.

Washing Machines Automatic & Fairbank Morse either gasoline or electric. Terms to responsable people. Hutchins and Hall Drug.

WE ARE PREPARED TO

Wash, Grease and Polish Your Car

Generator, Starter, Ignition, Light Troubles Repaired
BATTERY REPAIRING

NEW LINE NATIONAL BATTERIES WITH
GUARANTEE AT POPULAR PRICES

WHEEL ALIGNING, BRAKE SERVICE
ROD REPAIRING—IN FACT SUPER SERVICE

SEE JIM THE SUPER SERVICE MAN

CONOCO BRONZE AND COLTEX SPECIAL GAS
STANDARD BRANDS OILS

Will Appreciate Any Part of Your Business

H. K. SADLER

We Will Appreciate
Your Trade
During the Year
1935

"Everything Must Please"

J. B. MAHON
Gro. & Market
Phone 50

Miss Ruby Fae Hock returned to Brownwood Sunday after spending the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hock.

Mrs. S. M. Hallmark was brought home Monday afternoon from the Sweetwater Sanitarium where she recently underwent an operation for apdendicitis. She is improving rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bruce visited relatives in Comanchie county over the week end. They were accompanied by J. L. Bird who remained there for a few weeks visit with friends.

Rodney Glasscock, Geneva Glasscock and Mrs. O. J. Temple of Snyder visited Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hock and family last week.

For Sale--One pair of horses, weigh about 1300 pounds, 6 and 7 years old, worth the money. W. A. Richburg, 2½ miles east of Loraine. 1tp.

Doyle Furlow of Corpus Christi spent the week here visiting hi parents Mr. and Mrs. Grady Furlow.

Miss Ethlyn Furlow spent Sunday and Monday in the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Furlow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Butler and daughter of Fort Stockton spent Christmas day in the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Furlow.

Leon Crutcher, who is attending Texas Tech at Lubbock, spent the week enl here with his father L. E. Crutcher.

Troy Welch and Miss Opal Moore of Sweetwater visited Miss Maggie Jeter Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Fain and son Jack returned Saturday from Killeen and Lampasas, where they spent Christmas with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Fain left Sunday afternoon for Odessa on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Tartt are spending the week in Abilene in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Tartt.

Miss Ruby Lee returned Sunday afternoon from Olden, where she spent the Christmas holidays with home folks.

For Sale or trade mules, mares, horses and few colts 70 head cash or terms. New and used implements on the same terms. Anything bought of me that does not suit you after a few days use may be returned unharmed and money will be refunded. Would like to show you anything you are interested in.

R. E. Gracey in T. M. Dobbin building Roscoe, Texas. 334tc

FOR SALE—Sanders double disc. James Bennett, 4 miles north of Loraine. 2tp

MAN'S HEART STOPPED, STOMACH GAS CAUSED

W. L. Adams was bloated so with gas that his heart often missed beats after eating. Adlerika rid him of all gas, and now he eats anything and feels fine.

Hutchins & Hall, Druggists.

Theatre Entertainment
AT
Loraine Theatre
FRIDAY & SATURDAY
"CROSS FIRE"
A Rip Roaring Western featuring Tom Keene and Betty Furnace.
Also a Four-Star Comedy
"FIXING A STEW"

SUNDAY AND MONDAY
"CAT'S PAW"
A hilarious show with Harold Lloyd staging a real comebask. And a real comedy supporting the feature picture.

TUESDAY
BANK NIGHT
"BY YOUR LEAVE"
An interesting picture featuring Genevieve Tobin and Frank Morgan.
Also a musical variety
"If It Isn't Love"
Prices 10c and 25c

LONE STAR TWINKLINGS

The following pupils are on the honor roll for the second six weeks term:

First Grade (A) Elmer Lee Hayes. (B) Eldon Mearse, Lois Coley, Roy Lee Mitchell, Norris Taylor, Bobbie Joe Preston.

Second Grade (A) Lennis Ray McCollum. (B) J. C. Swafford, Lucile Brown, Mary Frances Walker, Naomi Walker, Betty Jo Whirley.

Third Grade (A) Merlin Bennett, Ouida Blair, Maxine Bullard, Freeman Burns, Billie True Linam. (B) Carol Preston, Norma Croslin, Ruby Ann Prescott.

Fourth Grade (A) Doyle Ray Mitchell, Vernon Wade. (B) Loyd Ray Finch, Horace Rogers, Sylvia Croslin.

Fifth Grade (A) Nellie Mae Prescott, Wayland Bennett. (B) Willadean Mearse. Louise Linam, Vern Preston, Dual Blair.

Sixth Grade (A) Herbert Mearse, Lela Fay Hall. (B) H B. Allbright, Pearl Richards, Wilda Finch, Lorraine McCollum

Seventh Grade (A) Nina Pearl Groom, Viola Rogers (B) Cyrus Britton.

Ninth Grade (A) Billie Jean Barron, Charlie Prescott.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Hamilton of South Champion have moved into the house vacated by J. B. Burns. Mr. Burns has moved to Loraine. Mr. Hamilton lived in this community for several years before moving into the Champion community.

Raymond Nix is recovering from a fractured bone on his leg that he receivel several days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Bennett of Colorado visited Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Blair Sunday.

Mrs. Herman Crockett is visiting her brother Forley Linder of Big Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cranfill and Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Blair returned home this week from Ranger and Hamilton county where they visited relatives during the holidays.

Mrs. Mae Martin and family and Mrs. R. V. Martin and baby and Norris and C. T. Gibson visited in the home of Claud Martin Sunday.

Mrs. V. D. Armstrong is on the sick list this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Stewart left Saturday for Commerce to make their future home.

Theron Henderson spent Saturday night visiting his cousin Carol Preston.

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

W. J. Coon received a message Wednesday that his daughter Ora underwent an operation at San Angelo Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clark and family of Bronte visited in the home of his sister Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Richey Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Williams and children visited in the home of Mrs. Williams' sister Mrs. B. F. Trott last week.

Joyce and Lynn Trott of Sweetwater spent a few days last week in the home of their grandfather B. F. Trott.

Redskin Fun

The Indians had a wa bow and arrow—but the the co-eds at Texas Christ versity, Fort Worth. Part regular work in the girls' training classes is concer archery. Here is Miss I Fallis, T. C. U. senior, dra bow. (Texas News Photos.)

Dr. R. E. L. Mewshaw and family of San Benito, California, visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Johnson Thursday and Friday of the Christmas holidays.

Miss Faye Johnson returned to Hardin-Simmons University Tuesday after spending the holidays with her parents.

Miss Edna Edmondson returned Sunday to New Mexico State Teachers College after spending several days here visiting friends and relatives.

Wesley Edmondson has returned to Paris after a short visit in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L Johnson.

Mrs. Lillie Bennett spent several days the past week in Mexico City attending a convention of insurance salesmen.

WHEN YOU NEED FUEL GIVE US A CHANCE.
YEAR-ROUND SERVICE
Your Business Is Appreciated

J. C. MEEK
ICE AND FUEL

Your Day Is a
Pleasure When
Your "Feet are Fit"

Perfect Comfort
Is Further Enhanced by
UNUSUALLY SMART STYLING

In

Friedman-Shelby

Shoes

The freedom of ease and smartness in these new models actually makes your shopping tour a pleasure!

Patent and grain combinations -------- **$2.95, $3.95**

Fred B. Ison Dry Goods

COLTEX SERVICE STATION

We have taken over the Texaco Station operated by Homer Richards and will continue to operate the station but have discontinued Texaco products and will use—

Coltex Products

Coltex Gasoline and Oils are produced and refined in Mitchell County and are as good as can be found anywhere.

BUY AND USE COLTEX PRODUCTS

"What Mitchell County Produces Makes Mitchell County"

A Home Owned and Home Operated Service Station Selling Products Produced at Home.

When in Loraine drive in and let Tommie Roberts service your car with Coltex Gasoline and Oil.

If you have not tried Coltex products we urge you to do so and be convinced that there is none better.

Car Washing and Greasing

Will Appreciate a Share of Your Business

Coltex Service Station

"Home Owned and Home Operated"
W. J. COON TOMMIE ROBERTS