

Speaker Rainey of National House Died Suddenly Sunday

Speaker of the National House, Representative Henry Thomas Rainey, who would have been 74 years of age Monday died suddenly in a hospital at St. Louis Sunday night after an attack of angina pectoris.

The speaker long a dominant figure in congress, entered De Paul Hospital two weeks ago suffering from pneumonia contracted during a summer political campaign. His condition was not serious and rapidly responded to treatment.

For more than a week, however, he was ordered to take a complete physical and mental rest, a carefully planned convalescence to rebuild his strength for the arduous legislative duties of the winter.

SPOKE HERE SATURDAY



HOWARD C. DAVISON

HOME MODERNIZATION PLAN IS NOW WORKING

Uncle Sams billion dollar home modernization program is getting under way in all parts of the country. This program is expected to give employment to 5,000,000 men and revive the lagging construction industry and beautify the interior and exterior of the American home through renovation.

The plan was conceived by President Roosevelt for the benefit of the home owner who, because of the depression, was forced to let his home fall into a state of disrepair.

From now on the home owner cannot plead poverty as the reason for not remodeling or painting his home, for with proof he is a substantial citizen, though broke, he can borrow the money from the bank to make the necessary repairs.

The government will guarantee 20 per cent of the loan and will join with the banker in gambling that the borrower will repay the principal.

Federal Housing Administrator James A. Moffett expects hundreds of thousands of houses to be restored under the plan. He has enlisted the co-operation of the nation's banks and has a corps of regional and field directors to aid the home owner with applications and other necessary details.

The manner in which the borrower may obtain funds is very simple.

Suppose, for example, John Smith wants to have his house repainted or have necessary repairs made. He does one of three things:

1. Goes directly to an approved bank, fills out a credit statement and signs a promissory note when the credit is approved. He is given the proceeds of his note. Then he can engage his own contractor, buy his own materials, and have the work done any way he desires—provided, of course, that he satisfies the lending institution he is not squandering the money.

2. Goes through the same procedure with an industrial bank, in which event a discount note probably would be used which would be paid off in monthly deposits.

3. Engages a contractor or dealer to do the desired work, and submits a credit statement to him. The latter has the statement approved by a bank, then proceeds with the work. When completed Smith gives the contractor a promissory note. The contractor then endorses the note and sells it to the bank for cash.

For the benefit of borrowers the housing administrator propounded these questions and answers to clarify applications for loans:

"Who may apply?
"Any property owner, individual with assured income from salary, commissions, business, or other assured source.

"To whom to apply?
"To any national bank, state bank, or trust company, savings or industrial bank, building and loan association or finance company approved by the federal housing corporation.

Howard C. Davison, candidate for representative of the 11th district, spoke to a large crowd here Saturday afternoon in the interest of his candidacy. Mr. Davison was accompanied on the trip by about 75 people of Fisher County who are boosting him for the place. Several of his neighbors and friends, including Judge Bond and Crosby County, spoke in his behalf. They were enthusiastic in their praise of Mr. Davison.

Mr. Davison only spoke for a few minutes and merely outlined the things he hopes to do if he is sent to the legislature.

The motoreade which accompanied Mr. Davison visited Westbrook, Colorado, Roscoe, and Blackwell during the day.

TWO BUSINESS CONCERNS MOVING TO NEW LOCATIONS

Two Loraine business concerns have moved to new locations. The J. H. Neill Hardware and Furniture Store moved last week to the Brown building on the highway, the former stand of the Doshier Hardware.

Clyde Wilson is moving his dry goods business this week to the building vacated by Mr. Neill. Wilson owns the building in which he is moving.

"For how much?
"From \$100 to \$2,000 dependent on income and improvement to be made.

"How long may notes run?
"From one month to three years.

"What assurance must be given?
"That you own the property; that the income of the signers of the note is at least five times the annual payment on the note; that your mortgage if any is in good condition and there are no past due liens against your property; and that the proceeds of the note be used for improvements.

"What signature is required on the note?
"That of the property owner and husband or wife. No signers or endorsers.

Not Over 5 Per Cent --
"What is the cost of this credit?
"Not more than \$5 for each \$100 original face value of the note.

"How is the note paid?
"By making regular monthly payments until the note is paid in full.

"What if payments are made late?
"The borrower must not permit payments to fall in arrears, should the payment be more than 15 days late, the bank may make a charge of not more than five cents for each dollar for each payment in arrears.

Persistent delinquency will make it necessary for the financial institution to take proper steps to effect collection in full."

Drouth in Texas at a Glance



Here is a map of Texas prepared from the data and statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to show general crop and drouth conditions. It is not intended to give conditions exactly, as very scattered rains have changed the farm outlook somewhat, in spots, but in a general way the map shows Texas is taking the drouth. (Texas News Photos.)

FORMER RESIDENT DIES AT HOME IN CRANE

E. Frank Riden, 53, a former resident of this community for 26 years died at his home in Crane Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Mr. Riden took suddenly ill last Wednesday but his condition was not considered serious. He had a good night's rest Friday night and was feeling fine early Sunday morning he said. He talked with his family and his brother Thomas until a short time before he died. Death was caused by a heart attack.

Mr. Riden was a barber by trade and followed that profession for many years in Loraine. Four years ago he moved to Crane and established a shop there. Recently he had leased his shop out and was operating a grocery store at the time of his death.

A short funeral service was held at Crane before the body was brought overland to Loraine where services were conducted at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the tabernacle with Rev. Shelton, his pastor at Crane, Rev. W. D. Green of Sylvester, and Rev. A. C. Hardin of Loraine, in charge. Burial was made in the Loraine cemetery.

Mr. Riden is survived by his wife and four children, four brothers and two sisters. The children are Alton, Helen Ruth and Evalene and Mrs. Pauline Hamm of McCombs. His brothers are Thomas J. and Henry of Loraine, Rowland of Seminole and Cas of San Berdina, California. The sisters are Mrs. M. D. McCollum of Loraine and Mrs. Walker of Silver City, New Mexico. All of the brothers and sisters were present for the funeral except Cas who was unable to reach here.

LORAIN DEFEATS ROSCOE AND VALLEY VIEW

We thought the baseball season was over for Loraine a few weeks ago but Harvey Muns has come out with a brand new team composed of young boys. They are taking everything into camp that comes along. They defeated Roscoe last Saturday 9 to 1, and Monday afternoon defeated Valley View 9 to 3.

Another game will probably be played Saturday afternoon and the fans are urged to attend the game and see these kids in action.

With a little training these boys will be good ball players. Next spring Mr. Muns plans to start early and make a ball team from among local boys.

ROQUE TOURNAMENT HELD HERE WEDNESDAY

A roque tournament in which 16 teams participated was held on the local grounds Wednesday of this week. Teams were here from several towns throughout this area. A team from Baird won the tournament in a walkover and received the prize.

George Mahon Spoke To Home Folks Monday Morning

LEGISLATURE WILL CONVENE NEXT MONDAY

Those legislators formally were called into extraordinary session, to be convened at noon Monday, August 27, by Governor Miriam A. Ferguson Monday.

Her proclamation named as the purpose of the session: "issuance of additional relief bonds and to consider and act on such other subjects and questions as I may submit."

WORLD'S HISTORY IN THE MAKING—THAT'S OUR "WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW"

The people of the United States became world-conscious with the plunging of this country into the world war. Ever since that time they have realized that the United States, with all of its so-called isolation, is concerned with world affairs, and they have a deep interest today in those current events that are making history in all countries on the globe.

It is world history in the making that we are giving to our readers every week in our "Weekly News Review," written by Edward W. Pickard.

This is an editorial interpretation of today's history-making events in our own country and throughout the world, of events that have an influence, direct, or indirectly, on ourselves. It covers the kind of events that intelligent citizens talk about, that they wish to be informed about, that they may talk intelligently.

Edward W. Pickard, who prepares this feature for our columns is one of the highly trained newspaper observers and writers of the nation. He has a background of many years of experience, of a very broad education, of personal contact with men of affairs of this country, and travel and study in many foreign lands. From his school and college days he has been a constant student of world history of the past, of world and national history in the making, of the men and events of our generation.

Mr. Pickard's foreign travels have but intensified his love for and appreciation of America. He is intensely American, and sees world events through the eyes of an American. He writes of events from the standpoint of their effect on our own land.

Our readers will find in this "Weekly News Review" a feature that is very much worthy of their careful reading each week. It will keep them closely in touch with the events of consequence, and they will find in it a sure foundation for any discussion they may have with their neighbors of the real and important news of each week.

BALLARD-MCMILLAN

Mr. A. L. Ballard, son of District Clerk and Mrs. J. H. Ballard, of Colorado and Miss Ann McMillan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. McMillan of Loraine, were united in marriage at the home of Rev. A. C. Hardin last Saturday afternoon at four o'clock. Rev. Hardin saying the words that made them one.

Mr. Ballard is operating a filling station in Colorado.

They are spending a few days in East Texas on a wedding trip after which they will beat home in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballard both have many friends here and in Colorado who will join us in extending congratulations and best wishes.

The East Side Circle of the W. M. S. met with Mrs. Bob George Monday afternoon at four o'clock. There were seven members present and we began studying our new book "What Baptists Believe," by Wallace. Mrs. Ray will be our teacher and is a real good one. We urge more of our east side members to meet with us. Our next meeting will be with Mrs. Henry Foy next Monday at four o'clock.

George H. Mahon, candidate for congress from the new 19th district, came home Monday morning to address his home people in the interest of his candidacy. His appearance here Monday was his first during the campaign. He has been devoting most of his attention to other parts of the district where he was not so well known.

A large crowd was out to greet the man, who as a boy attended the local school and lived on a farm near here. The band played a few numbers preceding the speaking.

R. A. Edwards, president of the Loraine Mahon for Congress Club, introduced the speaker and told of the great work the people of this community had done in the interest of Mr. Mahon's candidacy. People of this community laid the foundation of Mr. Mahon's candidacy in many parts of the district through personal letters and literature sent to friends and relatives.

Mr. Mahon declared himself in favor of immediate payment of the adjusted service certificates of World War veterans. He also declared himself to be in favor of passing a law whereby industry will be drafted for service in the next war the same as men. This measure would be designed to keep industry from capitalizing on war.

Mr. Mahon stated that in his opinion the present agricultural program of the government was inadequate although he is not opposed to the experiments. In his opinion it is not over production so much as under consumption that is the cause of our present surplus of commodities. He favors an adjustment of the tariffs and a breaking down of the barriers now in existence that are a hindrance to world trade. He does not favor free trade.

Another measure that Mr. Mahon said he would work for would be to require members of congress to keep on public file a complete list of all stocks and bonds they own. This measure would be designed to keep the members from attempting to serve the people while at the same time were representing some great concern.

He also declared in favor of an old age pension system and the elimination of tax-free bonds and securities.

Mr. Mahon went from here to Slaton where he was scheduled to speak in the afternoon.

CELEBRATE TWENTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. McCarley celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary on August 16th with a big dinner at their home. Relatives and friends who were present are: Mr. John McCarley of Happy, Texas, Miss Betsy Watson of Lubbock, Miss Rue McCarley of Westbrook, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McCarley, Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Walker and family, Mrs. Clyde Smith and children, Mrs. Sallie Looby, Miss Richard Looby, and A. J. McCarley, all of Loraine, Leslie Hart of Coolidge, Texas, Mr. and Mrs. Kyle Hart and family of Slaton, Mr. and Mrs. Poe Burleson of Post, Lee Rustin of Lorenza, Wayne Hart of Midland, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hart and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hudson, Mrs. H. W. Snider, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hart and sons, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Burk, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hart, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Watlington and sons, Mrs. D. D. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Hart, Miss Edna Edmondson, Miss Gertrude Gray, Mrs. Weldon Moore and son, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beights and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Malom Compton and children.

Mr. Malom Compton, Mrs. Henry Beights, and Mrs. Looby were present at their wedding.

Many useful china gifts were received. Everyone had an enjoyable day and wished for them many more happy years together.

NEWS WILL HAVE BULLETIN BOARD SAT.

The Mitchell County News will have a bulletin board again Saturday giving the results of the election for county offices. No returns will be received on state races as the cost of the service is prohibitive.

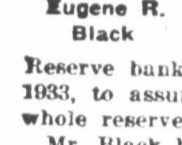
We invite the people of the territory to come to our party and get the very latest information on county races. We will also get as much information as we possibly can on the congressional race.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Eugene Black to "Sell" New Deal to the Banks—President Warns Against Food Profiteering—Cotton Textile Strike Voted.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
© by Western Newspaper Union

EUGENE R. BLACK has resigned as governor of the federal reserve board, and President Roosevelt has given him a new position—contact officer between the banks and the government. This means that Mr. Black is expected to "sell" the New Deal to the financial institutions, which in the past have been among the severest critics of the President's program for recovery. He returns to his former position of governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve bank which he left in May, 1933, to assume the direction of the whole reserve system.



Eugene R. Black

Mr. Black himself said his new assignment is "to muster the strength of our financial institutions behind recovery in America." Some observers in Washington thought the move indicated that the administration was going to make another attempt to thaw out the vast sums in commercial credits that are lying idle in the banks. "You can do much good," President Roosevelt wrote Black in accepting his resignation, "by presenting the recovery program to the country's reserve banks, commercial banks and other financial institutions, by acquainting them with the successive steps taken by the administration which have resulted in the present prosperous condition of these institutions and which make possible their co-operation with the administration in its program of complete business rehabilitation."

"I am pleased to think that your position as governor of the Federal Reserve bank at Atlanta will give you opportunity to undertake this work and that that bank, together with the federal reserve board, will co-operate with you in its performance."

Among those mentioned as likely to succeed Black as governor of the federal reserve board was Mariner S. Eccles, Utah banker, who is now a special assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. He is close to Treasury Guy Tagwell.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, it turns out, is not at all dismayed by the catastrophic drought that has afflicted a large part of the country. To the White House correspondents he indicated his belief that the drought was in a way a blessing, in that it was wiping out farm surpluses two years sooner than could have been done by the Wallace crop reduction plan. He expressed the belief that there will be plenty of food for all, and made it clear that the administration would not stand for any profiteering in food prices or grain speculation to the detriment of the farmer and the public. "Chiselers," it was promised, will be promptly and severely punished.

The federal grain futures administration directed by J. M. Mehl, it was revealed, is watching grain trading closely. The first evidence of manipulation will bring punitive action.

The consumers council of the AAA under Dr. Frederic C. Howe, is charting food prices. Housewives will be warned of any increase out of line with market supplies.

Secretary Wallace has admitted that there will necessarily be increases in food prices, and figures released by his department show they are already beginning to go higher.

WHILE Harry Hopkins, federal relief administrator, is vacationing in Europe, his place is taken by Aubrey Williams, his assistant. Mr. Williams has been in conference with the President, laying out the plans for drought relief and the conservation of food supplies. Among the first things the relief administration will do is to buy up hay and fruit that otherwise might go to waste. Hay on public lands also will be cut and baled. The complete program was being formulated by Mr. Williams and Secretary Wallace. It was expected this would include expenditure of \$550,000,000 left in the special drought appropriation, and distribution of food and clothing to the needy by the surplus relief corporation. Aid for live stock is to be provided.



Aubrey Williams

Mr. Roosevelt is determined that the relief administration shall be kept clear of politics. At his suggestion telegrams were sent to relief directors and workers everywhere telling them to keep out of partisan politics and to resign if they wish to run for office.

WHEN the NRA is reorganized and put under control of a commission—a change that is soon due—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson may still be in the picture, despite the belief that he would retire completely. He told something of the plans for the shake-up, and at the same time said: "I want to see the new organization get on its feet."

might serve as chairman of the board, provided it did not take all of my time."

Johnson said he expected the whole reorganization of the NRA to be completed within the next 60 or 90 days. The first step, he said, will be the formal submission of plans to the President. Congress will be asked next winter to enact the revised NRA set up as a permanent government control over industry, Johnson disclosed. It will be the New Deal for business which President Roosevelt will try to fix on the country for all time.

This "permanent" NRA, as sketched by Johnson, would consist of a general governing board, a single administrative officer to carry out the board's dictates, and a long string of government representatives sitting on code authorities as umpires to dispute between employers and workers and between industry and the public. Broadly speaking, the NRA might retreat and allow business greater freedom.

UNLESS President Roosevelt can prevent it, about half a million workers in the cotton textile industry will be on strike on or about September 1, because they are utterly dissatisfied with their NRA code. The convention of the United Textile Workers of America in New York voted mandatory instructions to the union's executive council to call this general strike, and if it goes into effect it may later spread to other branches of the industry, involving an additional 250,000. Leaders in the strike movement are Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for President, and the younger element in the union.

The specific aim will be to obtain a reopening of the textile code and its revision along lines demanded by the union. Demands will be made for the 20-hour week with 40-hour pay, elimination of the stretch-out system with corresponding readjustment of machine loads, and a universal system of collective bargaining on the basis of free choice of representatives by the workers.

PRIMARY elections in several states brought about interesting results. In Nebraska Representative E. R. Burke of Omaha, advocate of the New Deal, won the Democratic nomination for senator, defeating Gov. Charles W. Bryan by an astonishing plurality of more than 66,000. The Republicans nominated Robert G. Simmons. It was predicted by friends of Senator Norris, radical Republican, that the progressive Republicans would support Burke, for Simmons, a member of congress, has been attacking the NRA and the AAA.

Illinois are given their choice between two veteran politicians in the race for the senate. A. V. Donahay, three times governor of the state, was made the nominee of the Democrats, running far ahead of Gov. George White and Charles O. West. The last named was the choice of the national administration but he made a poor showing. Senator Simeon D. Fess, one of the most vociferous opponents of the Roosevelt programs, easily won re-nomination by the Republicans. For governor the Democrats nominated Martin L. Davey, the "tree doctor," and the Republicans put up Clarence J. Brown.

Gov. J. M. Putrell of Arkansas was renominated, as were all but two of the state's congressmen who sought re-election. Democrats of Idaho are so well satisfied with Gov. Ben C. Ross, former cowboy, that they renominated him for a third term. The Republican nominee there is Frank L. Stephan.

Looking over these primary results and considering the prospects all over the country, Democratic leaders in Washington predicted their party would gain six senate seats. Republican campaign managers said the G. O. P. will hold its own. As for the house, the Democrats admit they will lose at least twenty-five seats, and their opponents claim the Republican gain will be between fifty and seventy-five seats.

RELATIONS between Russia and Japan have been further strained by the arrest of 17 Soviet subjects, all officials and employees of the Chinese Eastern railway, by Manchukuo authorities. They are accused of plotting against Manchukuo and Japan and of being in collusion with bandits in recent attacks on the railway. The Russian consul general at Harbin vainly demanded the release of the prisoners. In Moscow the arrests gave rise to rumors that Japan was preparing to declare military law and take over the railway, the sale of which has long been a subject of fruitless negotiation.

Tokio dispatches quoted a foreign office spokesman as saying the government was considering sending a general warning to Moscow.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, reasonably, objects to removal of the government's gold from California to Colorado, with "earthquake hazard" offered as an excuse. California wonders, if the government's real reason was fear of attack from across the Pacific, why it does not say so.

Everywhere is the question: what will be the effect upon the man in the street? As far as I can learn there is only one answer and that comes out of the stomach of the man in the street. Without any official explanation of the reasons for the current action, observers generally and obviously

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

BRISBANE THIS WEEK

Herr Goebbels Brags One American at Rest 'Mother Was "Mean" Another Hapsburg

In Berlin, Herr Goebbels, minister of propaganda, praising Hitler, says, "There will be no Kaiser or King." He might have added that none is needed, since in Hitler Germany has a Kaiser, King and Dictator, "three-in-one." Herr Goebbels boasts: "Hitler does not start the day asking 'What do leading bankers say?' Rather, bankers begin the day asking 'What does Hitler say?'"

Germany has no monopoly of that conduct. Herr Goebbels will be surprised to hear how many bankers and other gentlemen in this country, who once thought they had money, begin the day asking, "What does Roosevelt say?"

One American at least is out of his troubles forever. Mr. Medlock, forty-eight years old, rents cotton land in Greenville county, South Carolina, and thought he knew how much cotton he ought to plant to pay rent for his farm. After he had finished planting, government inspectors measured his cotton fields and ordered him to plow under three acres. He had gone beyond his allowance. Medlock complained to his family for two or three days, then went behind the barn and shot himself through the heart, deciding that he, instead of the excess cotton, should be "plowed under."

Little Nora Ruth Niciforov may with confidence recite the prayer: "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those that trespass against us." Because she had been disobedient, her mother, as shown in court, held the six-year-old child's fingers over a gas flame, "burning them severely." The child's mother, sentenced to 35 days in jail, was freed when the little girl told the judge: "I love my mommy. I was a bad, bad girl and picked things up after she told me not to. She never was mean to me before." It is to be hoped that the mother will never be "mean" to her again.

Prince Von Starheimberg, in a private conference, said Dictator Mussolini, and gossips suggest that Mussolini will encourage Austria to restore a Hapsburg, the young Otto, to Austria's throne.

Otto, young heir of the Hapsburgs, is extremely good looking, would deeply interest any movie director.

But, why people as intelligent as the Austrians should think of taking on another Hapsburg after what the last Hapsburg did to them is hard to understand.

There is little enough left of Austria now. Do the Austrians want Italy or Germany to take that little, or divide it between them?

Never adopt a plan unless you know all about it.

William Bryant, in the Louisiana penitentiary, read about Dillinger's "escaping from prison with the aid of a toy pistol, made of wood, terrorizing guards by the dozen, taking away their weapons."

A newspaper clipping about that pistol was found on Bryant's body after he had been shot dead, trying the same "wooden pistol" escape method.

Bryant and his fellow convict, William Chandler, whittled out two toy pistols—two, surely, would be better than one. They and eleven other convicts that followed them were all killed, wounded or caught.

It is a pleasure to hear from the United States Chamber of Commerce that there are "only" seven millions out of work in this country. Mr. Green union labor head, says ten millions, but the chamber says that is "exaggeration."

On the other hand, statistics show that one family in every ten in New York city is "getting home relief," which is our substitute expression for the dole. In New York 671,806 persons are on the dole, 7,339 more than the previous highest record. That does not indicate diminished unemployment.

Government says it will "bar profiteering" on food, following the drought. Many administrations have said that, many times, but there is no "bar."

Where there is a scarcity there will be profiteering, and there is a scarcity. Secretary Wallace says it will increase the cost of living 6 to 7 per cent next winter.

Sikorsky, who made the biggest passenger plane now flying successfully, the S-42 Brazilian clipper, predicts "50-ton aircraft" three times as big as S-42.

The 50-ton, heavier-than-air ship will come, pass and seem like a toy compared with real airplanes of the future. Columbus, in his tiny caravel, might have predicted a sailing ship 100 feet long. He could not have dreamed of a ship 1,000 feet long, driven by steam.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, reasonably, objects to removal of the government's gold from California to Colorado, with "earthquake hazard" offered as an excuse. California wonders, if the government's real reason was fear of attack from across the Pacific, why it does not say so.

Everywhere is the question: what will be the effect upon the man in the street? As far as I can learn there is only one answer and that comes out of the stomach of the man in the street. Without any official explanation of the reasons for the current action, observers generally and obviously

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted by William Bruckart

Washington.—The administration at last has taken advantage of the authority given the Chief Executive by congress in the silver purchase law and has "nationalized" silver. It has placed itself in the position where it becomes virtually the sole purchaser of silver in the United States and from which position it controls, by license, the release of silver stocks for use in industry and the arts.

Mystery still surrounds the promulgation of the nationalization order. Secretary Morgenthau at the treasury has continued to hold the reasons therefor within his own breast and the result is that a thousand and one interpretations have been placed on the action. The action, like so many having to do with the currency, has proved disconcerting, first because of the secrecy surrounding it and secondly because it has in a way added uncertainty in many lines of commercial endeavor.

That it is inflationary in character, there can be no doubt. The extent, however, is another matter and one about which experts disagree. It will mean the obvious flotation of additional silver certificates in response to the amount of silver acquired and stored by the treasury. This fact doubtless will frighten many persons. Followers of the administration, however, have taken fresh heart from the action and the nationalization order gave such inflationists as Senator Thomas, the Oklahoma Democrat, cause for great joy although the senator believes the inflationary policy should be extended almost to the point of free printing press operation. In business circles, as that opinion is reflected in Washington, there has been a determined stand taken already against what these men fear to be an important move toward uncontrolled and unrestrained inflation.

The best opinion I have been able to obtain—it amounts to a consensus of authorities in whom I have faith—is that the action just taken on silver in and of itself will not be disastrous. The danger, so I am informed, lies, therefore, not in the purchase of silver and the issuing of silver certificates but in the potentialities of the movement. There can be no doubt that once the silver movement gets thoroughly underway that it is only a short step, easily taken, to the use of printing presses and fiat money.

It will be recalled that Mr. Roosevelt said in his inaugural address that he would support an "adequate and sound currency." In the opinion of many observers if he goes further than the recent silver order he can still find justification for repeating his inaugural declaration.

Obviously the devaluation of the dollar taken about this time last year has proved inadequate to accomplish price increases to the 1923 level—a promise which Mr. Roosevelt frequently made during his campaign. His advisors admit with some freedom that the gold reduction program has not forced the anticipated price boost. This being true, it is only natural as many observers hold that the move regarding silver is intended to supplement the action which cut the gold content of the dollar from one hundred cents to slightly below sixty cents. Whether this further change in the monetary structure will accomplish the desired price level, of course remains to be seen. Administration leaders are hopeful. Old-time sound money men and the conservative thought of the country are distressed.

In some quarters I hear a discussion of the silver action which places the possible interpretation upon it that it is nothing more than a confiscation of commercial stocks of bar silver at a price arbitrarily fixed by the government. Among this school of thought some hold to the opinion in addition that the step is not particularly significant.

Fellow observers, I believe, pretty generally have accepted the silver nationalization as having been partly due to the serious agitation for inflation about which I reported several weeks ago. It is easy to understand how this would come about and why the date of August 9 was selected for promulgation of the new order. Out through the drought stricken areas and in industrial sections where employment is seasonal, summer doldrums of the first order are existent. Discontent along with distress always has and probably always will breed radicalism. The inflation agitation now surely can be said to be fostered mainly by the left wing and the more radical of the politicians. Would it not then be only natural that, having the power accorded him under the silver act, Mr. Roosevelt should seek to alleviate this condition by utilizing the discretionary authority for acquisition of silver?

Everywhere is the question: what will be the effect upon the man in the street? As far as I can learn there is only one answer and that comes out of the stomach of the man in the street. Without any official explanation of the reasons for the current action, observers generally and obviously

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

turn to the past. Thus, they cannot avoid the conclusion that the man in the street, the individual on a salary or wage basis is going to suffer unless the President's program involves some hitherto unknown and undisclosed treatment of this phase of the problem.

The circumstance is simply this: Payrolls and wages almost never rise as rapidly as commodity prices—the things you buy in the corner grocery and the clothes and shoes. Necessarily then the wage earner or the white collar worker has less in his number of dollars with which to buy the commodities upon which the inflationary process has operated to increase the prices.

As one who has spent some eighteen years as a writer on business and financial topics, it seems to me that probably the worst effect from the silver nationalization order is the added uncertainty which it creates. The thing that business generally is recognized as needing most is assurance and security. Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly made this statement and it may be that later on he will explain how the silver order provides some new security.

In the meantime the sudden acquisition by the government of all the silver stocks has provided a nice profit for holders of domestic silver and has, through the psychological effect, provided an equally nice profit for the owners of common stocks of corporations. Authorities tell me that this result was natural and, therefore, to be expected.

Says WILL ROGERS

BEVERLY HILLS.—Well all I know is just what I read in the papers. Did I ever tell you about going up to the strike in Frisco.



Well I had as I told you been to the general strike in England away back in 1926. So I wanted to see what

GREEN NEEDLES

By Mae Foster Jay

Copyright, by W. A. Wilde Co.
WNU Service

CHAPTER XV—Continued

"I've adored you forever!" His bewildered rivaled the leap of light to his eyes, the swinging of the door wide open.

"And how could you lose me, except by telling me that you didn't want me? For heaven's sake, talk, darling! End this hell I've been in, if you can. Why wouldn't you marry me?"

He didn't even guess, the funny angel! Again her head was in the hollow of his shoulder. Again he was cupping it with his hand, pressing it closer.

"Men do run," she told him from that sanctuary, "from a girl with a million."

"A million! Great jumping grass-hoppers!" demanded the idealist, the dreamer. "What's a million dollars?" But those were her lines, too! Could their slants on this wretched million actually be identical?

"Denny, I never dreamed you had so much sense!" He kissed her. He wiped her wet cheeks with his handkerchief. He held her close. His face, she thought, looked spiritual under the moon. He spoke in a voice all husky and tender.

"You precious little goose, what's money? Just a commodity. What has it to do with love?"

He laughed, the old teasing in his voice. "So you expected me to make the time-honored renunciation of love because my beloved had money? To sing a few stanzas about my pride?"

To swell out my chest and condemn you to spinsterhood until I could match your fortune dollar for dollar, story-book fashion? If I marry you, I proclaim dictatorially that no wife of mine should work; to forbid you to eat any bread but that earned by the sweat of my brow? To sentence you to live in my three-room bungalow, while your own castles rotted?

"Darling, I'm not an orthodox edition. I don't give a continental whether you come to me with rings on your fingers and bells on your toes, or just in your old pants—so long as you come! I don't care whether we eat your caviar or my rye bread—if we but dine together. I don't care whether we live in Hope of Heaven which I shall remodel for you (sweetheart, I couldn't stand the place with you gone) or on one of your estates, so long as we live together. I don't care whether these precious fingers make biscuits or bridges, where your mind and hands turn to make life interesting while I'm at my day's work—so long as you are happy, and your heart is in my keeping."

"Denny!" His lips touched her forehead as he added, whimsically, "Maybe it isn't sense I have, darling. Maybe I'm just a case of a fool rushing in. But, at least," more seriously, holding her back until his eyes could meet hers, "I'm not a coward, dear. Not cowardly enough to sacrifice our happiness because people will say I'm marrying you for your money. I'm used to having people say things. You and I know what brings us together."

"I'm not afraid of the financial adjustments that will have to come. Surely, with an engineer and a promoter in the family, we can find some recipe to keep the rule of Mary Brown's husband!"

She slipped an arm about his neck. "I can name you a formula that will take care of the filthy lucre, public opinion, self-respect, and what have you."

"Name it, sweet."

"It is—just going on forever being a little mad together."

The Brown Bowl lay flecked with sunshine and shadow as live oak leaves swung to soft breezes. It was the wedding morning of the girl for whom the Brown Bowl had been named, and of the fledgling promoter who had dedicated it to her when she was a penniless engineer.

It was the culmination of two weeks breathless with the romance of a man and girl brought together by an orphaned million; two weeks during which all interest had centered in the rich David Brown and his family. There were the arrivals of Mary Brown's sisters, their husbands and children; of Clarissa and the eleven trunks Mary had left behind. The arrival of wedding flery within those trunks.

A wedding as it is done in one of the country's richest families was no event to be taken lightly. The assembled guests waited eagerly. Mary Brown was the type to make an ideal bride, with her slender, fragile figure, eager face that would be flushed, eyes that would be starry, silver-gold hair that would glisten through her wedding veil. And Denis Craig in wedding clothes would not be hard for the eyes, either.

"Come, come, Mary!" Eve was saying in the Brown mansion on the most exclusive hill. "Don't sit there moaning any longer. Get into your dress."

"No need, honey, until I see Denny's car coming across the valley."

"Why a man would rush off to sell a piece of land—on his wedding morning!"

Mary smiled dreamily, wrapping her arms about her silken legs as she curled up on a chaise longue. She was thinking of Denis—Denis, the go-getter who had rushed in two hours ago, afire with energy and enthusiasm.

"Darling, I've a big deal in the air!"

A relative of the baron is here—lukewarm about buying that tract adjoining ours and the baron's, and having it developed after our plan. He'll be more than lukewarm when I get through with him! I could carry it on while I'm finishing this. Girl—how would that be as a commission for a promoter on his uppers, and as a suitable first bid for the firm of Stark and Brown?"

"Go get it, Denny!"

"He's here only until noon. I'll try to get back in time for the wedding. End this hell I've been in, if you can. Why wouldn't you marry me?"

She was thinking of Denis last night, when, returning from a tramp, they had stood for a moment under the low-hung branches which formed the natural canopy where they were to stand as they were made man and wife—as Hill had suggested on a morning long ago.

Denis had posed her for the part. "Tomorrow is so far away! I wish it were this very minute, sweet!"

"With your bride—this way?" she laughed, looking down at herself in boots and breeches.

"Even so?" tenderly. "She will be beautiful in her wedding gown, but she's dearer to me this way. I have so many memories of her—like this."

Now the dress lay waiting on the bed. "You must get into it, Mary," cooed Denis.

"And you girls must go, this minute! Now, hurry along, and go in slowly and turn about several times so every one can have a chance to see your dresses. They're dreams!"

And after they had departed, she added, "And I can manage dad!"

But it was Denis Craig's car which first came swirling toward the amphitheater in a cloud of dust. There was a baffling glimpse of Denis leaping out and disappearing, back stage. Then shortly came the magnificent limousine of the copper magnate, parking at the entrance to a vine-covered archway which connected with the stage.

A breathless interval, with the orchestra throbbing out Lohengrin's melody of love triumphant.

The bridegroom appeared at one side of the stage—and there seemed to be a common intake of breath about the amphitheater.

Then appeared the robust figure of David Brown, and, on his arm—on his arm—

Even the leaves seemed to stop rustling. Surprise crept into the strains of the orchestra.

To David Brown's arm clung a slim boyish figure in soft white shirt, riding breeches, and putts. Her eyes, eager and questing, sought out Denis Craig.

Denis, across the stage, started, gazed at her for one second, that touched tender look suffusing his face.

Then, after that brief glance, he rushed forward with a quickly murmured, "Darling!" Mary Brown flew to his open arms, to clasp her own about his neck.

"You came—like this—for me, darling!"

"It's you I'm marrying, Denny! We can model our wedding togs at our reception."

"Our—" He looked down at himself, in the trig riding suit in which he had gone out to tramp over the project he had made a certainty.

"Criminy, honey!"

"I adore you for it!" she bubbled.

"I—forgot to go home and change! I was thinking only about putting over that deal, and of getting here—"

He broke off as they became conscious of the approach of a dark-garbed Mission Father, with a small volume in his hands; of an audience making a display of handkerchief linen, as the orchestra rapturously prophesied: "Blest be ye both, far from all earth's annoy!"

Tears or laughter—which reflected more accurately the emotions aroused at this tossing down of the gauntlet to earth's annoy by this young man sufficiently unweaned by material things that he could forget to dress properly before marrying into a multi-millionaire family; by this girl with visions in her eyes, insouciantly tossing aside tradition, convention, and the outward symbols of her wealth to pamper the lightly uttered whim of a young adorer who had not so much as five hundred dollars "in the pockets of their classy riding pants?"

Now, obviously to all the world, the girl to whom a million had been an obstacle to success stood within the circle of the arm of the man to whom a million had been an essential to success, fearlessly repeating the old vows which should start them forth upon the adventure of being a little—oh, quite a little—mad together.

They stood, at sunset, on the threshold of Hope of Heaven, watching the shadows deepen in their own isolated round little valley.

She laughed suddenly as her eyes fell upon a little pine tree snuggled chummily against the cabin. Her hand went out to touch its shining needles.

"There, Denny," she declared, "am I! At least, there I was! Just another foolish little pine tree that didn't like its own green needles! Remember?"

"I'm afraid I'm rusty on my old classics, sweet. I suppose there was a fairy—"

"Um! She pampered its whims, outfitting it again and again, according to its heart's desire. But each time its dreams ended only in frustration. It, too, discovered through experience, that one meets life best in one's own uniform."

(THE END.)

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

Lesson for August 26

HOSEA PREACHES GOD'S LOVE

LESSON TEXT—Hosea 11:1-4, 8, 9; 14:1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT—For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. John 3:16.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God's Wonderful Love.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Hosea Preaches God's Wonderful Love.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How God Shows His Love.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—All for Christ.

Hosea's message was primarily to Israel. The nation was outwardly prosperous, for its height of temporal glory was reached in the time of Jeroboam II (II Kings 14:18). With this prosperity came luxury, immorality, and apostasy. Calf worship and Baal worship were substituted for worship of the true God. With the increase of wealth in our age has come luxury, corruption, and gross wickedness. Hosea's message is therefore a vital one for us now.

1. Israel's Apostasy (Hosea 1:1). Her covenant relationship with Jehovah was presented under the figure of a marriage. Their spiritual whoredom is symbolized by the example of an unfaithful wife.

1. The marriage (1:1-2). Hosea was commanded by God to take an unchaste woman to be his wife. It was designed to show God's wonderful condescension and love in entering into covenant relationship with a nation of such immorality. The nation had no more to commend it at the time of God's choice than the unchaste woman when Hosea contracted marriage with her.

2. The unfaithful wife (ch. 2). Notwithstanding the wonderful condescension on the part of the prophet in contracting marriage with this woman, Gomer departed from him to consort with her former base lovers. This shows Israel's base ingratitude in their departure from God and going after idols. Sore chastisement fell upon her for her unfaithfulness.

3. The command to love Gomer, the unfaithful wife (ch. 3). This illustrates God's love for Israel.

8, 9. 1. Its beginning (v. 1). It began when Israel as a nation was in its childhood.

2. How it expressed itself (v. 1, 9). a. In calling it out of Egypt (v. 1). God called Israel out of the bondage of Egypt and brought them into Canaan, the land of freedom, tending with milk and honey. Such love and favor placed Israel under peculiar obligations to God.

b. He taught Ephraim to walk (v. 3). In spite of Israel's backsliding (v. 2), God is represented as teaching Israel how to walk, even as a father takes his child by the arms to sustain it while endeavoring to walk. God even watched over Israel as parents watch over their children by night.

c. "I drew them with cords of a man" (v. 4). Observe that his drawing was not with a stout rope as used with an unruly heifer (10:11), but a cord such as a man could bear.

d. He took off the yoke from the jaws and placed food before them (v. 4). The figure is of a husbandman lifting the yoke from the ox as they could eat.

e. His unwillingness to give them up (vv. 8, 9). In spite of all Israel's sins God was unwilling to destroy them.

III. God's Urgent Call for Repentance (ch. 14). Notwithstanding their awful sins, God urged Israel to turn unto him.

1. Appropriate words of confession were put into their mouth (v. 1-3). a. "Take away all iniquity" (v. 2). This is the nation's request to God.

b. "Receive us graciously" (v. 2). This request is accompanied by the promise to worship God on their return.

c. "Asshur shall not save us" (v. 3). They were made conscious that even the strong nation of Assyria could not save them.

d. They will not say any more that their idols can save them (v. 3).

2. Gracious promises given in response to their confession. a. "I will heal their backsliding" (v. 4). This healing was on the condition of frank and full confession.

b. "I will love them freely" (v. 4). c. "I will be as the dew unto Israel" (v. 5). This means that God would refresh the nation.

d. Growth promised (v. 5). e. Beauty assured (v. 6). f. A pleasant fragrance (v. 7). This is a picture of the restored nation.

3. Idolatry to be abandoned (v. 8). 4. The Lord's ways are acknowledged as right ways (v. 9).

To Preserve the Church

We are not the ones who can preserve the church; our ancestors were not the ones; our descendants will also not be able to do it, he it has been, is still, and will be who says: "I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."—M. Luther.

Needs No Defence

C. H. Spurgeon once asked if he could defend the Bible. "Defend it!" he exclaimed. "I would as soon defend a lion. Let it out; it can defend itself."

Our Only Sultan



Sultan of Sulu is a Modern Ruler.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

THE sultan of Sulu, the only oriental potentate ruling under the protection of the United States, has recently been bereft of all political power, although he still exercises religious authority over his Moro subjects in a little group of islands which are part of the Philippines.

Frank Murphy, decided not to appoint the sultan to the Philippine senate. Although the sultan seldom took his seat, the honor had been accorded him since the time of Gov. Gen. Dwight F. Davis.

"In real life the sultan of Sulu is not the amusing semi-savage that George Ade put into comic opera three decades ago, but a decidedly modern ruler of the Sulu archipelago, which forms a series of oceanic stepping stones from the Philippine group to British North Borneo," writes George M. Hanson, former United States consul at Sandakan, British North Borneo.

Although he partly acknowledged the temporal sovereignty of the United States in 1929, and completely so in 1935, he retains some of the glamor ascribed to him by the dramatist and remains locally a potentate to the native Sulus, or Moros. He formerly maintained at Mainbung, on the southern coast of the island of Jolo, a two-story frame "palace" for himself and six smaller dwellings for his wives and retinue. In 1932 a storm wrecked most of the buildings.

"Purely religious, his title connotes nothing more than leadership of the Mohammedan church within the limits of his sultanate. The sultan of Brunai, British Borneo, the recognized royal highness in the greater part of the territory, is inclined to regard him as a poor relation who pays tribute to Brunai; but nevertheless he is a full-fledged sultan and has authority of a sort over perhaps 200 small islands and that part of British North Borneo with administrative headquarters at Sandakan.

"In Borneo, as elsewhere, the British are good colonizers. They believe it is wiser to placate the Sulus on the Borneo side of the Sulu sultanate than to run risks of trouble, consequently they still pay tribute to the sultan and accord him military honors on his visits to Sandakan. He is given a salute of guns when he comes to collect his annual tribute, and is entertained for two weeks or more by British officials at Government house. Here he receives local native chiefs and other notables.

Many Wives but No Children. The sultan prides himself on being an American, though his domestic arrangements have hardly been of a kind sanctioned in the United States.

Under the Koran he may have four wives at one time, and since he has power to dismiss a wife or divorce her by waving his royal hand, the limitation of number has not been irksome. It is said that in his day he has espoused many wives. He has no children, however, and the Rajamuda, or heir apparent (muda is a Malay word meaning "unripe"), is his younger brother. Although the 1915 treaty recognized him as the spiritual head of the Sulu Mohammedans, its terms were such as will eventually cause polygamy to be abandoned.

"Matrimony is somewhat casual among the Sulus, and it is not unusual for girls of thirteen, twelve, or even eleven to be claimed as brides. When I was United States consul at Sandakan, I had an amusing experience which impressed upon me the peculiarity of native marriage customs.

"Shortly before the sultan's visit to Borneo that year, a German landholder whom the British had ordered out of the country for the duration of the World war requested me to take charge of his rubber plantation near Sandakan. I agreed, since it was then my duty to take over representation of German interests, to go there on each pay day and check the accounts, but I declined to assume official control of the plantation. Thus I became for a short time 'master' of the Malay laborers, pending appointment of a permanent superintendent.

"Upon my arrival on the first pay day, the accountant, a Singaporean from Alus, the house boy, who needed an advance of \$10, Singapore currency, for wedding expenses, Alus' prospective bride, the intermediary explained, was Canapa, daughter of Samat, the chief tapper.

Canapa Was Too Young. "Canapa was rather a little girl, and, it seemed to me when her mother presented her for inspection, much too young to be thinking of matrimony. I decided a little delay would do no harm. Although the mother, herself only twenty-four, argued that Canapa was 'long past eleven and ready to marry', I announced kindly but firmly that no girl under twelve could be married without my special consent.

"The mother asked if the wedding could take place when the girl was twelve. Not wishing to seem over-harsh, I assented. I even offered to take a photograph of the supplicants and to give them a print as a memento for their disappointment. They eagerly posed for the picture and went away seemingly well pleased.

"On my next visit to the plantation, I sent for Canapa and her mother and gave them a print of the photograph I had taken of them, two weeks earlier. They seemed very happy, and the mother asked again if Canapa could be married when she was twelve. Again I said yes, and told her to go ahead and prepare for the wedding. Alus also asked the same question, and I repeated my assurance to him. Canapa would be twelve at the full moon, which would occur, so he had learned from the accountant, on Sunday of the next week.

Entertaining the Sultan. "A week after this episode the sultan arrived and received official entertainment at government house. I could not let the British outdo me in showing him the courtesy due his position and influence, and accordingly I invited him and his party to the consulate to tea. The guests included the sultan, the rajamuda, the sultan's minister, and several datus, or chiefs.

"I offered them cigarettes and handed the sultan a package labeled 'Egyptian Cigarettes, Turkish Tobacco.' He examined the package critically, and when he saw the hieroglyphics he was delighted. Egyptian cigarettes, he said, were made by the followers of the Faithful and not by Christian infidels. I did not disturb his sublime faith, though I could have told him that those cigarettes were machine made in North Carolina from tobacco grown in Asia Minor.

And So They Were Married. "While I was entertaining the sultan at the consulate, it occurred to me that it would be a fine thing to have him perform the wedding ceremony. This would be an unexpected honor to Alus and Canapa and no doubt would prove highly gratifying to all concerned. The more I thought of the idea the better I liked it. I would have the young couple come back with me to Sandakan on Saturday, and invite the sultan to smother tea, where he could smoke his fill of Turkish cigarettes made by the 'Faithful' in North Carolina. The wedding of Alus and the Rajamuda and the twelve-year-old Malay beauty, Canapa, would follow. The incident was all but closed.

"When I went to the plantation the following Saturday, the full moon that regulated Malay birthdays for the month had waned perceptibly. The accountant met me as usual, but no smiling Alus stood in the doorway to greet me.

"Where is Alus? I asked. "He is here no more. He and Canapa live in the little house behind the rubber factory with Surinin, the kaboon (gardener), and they went to Sandakan today in the hope of getting to see the sultan."

"Living with Canapa?" I muttered. "What do you mean?" "They were married at the full moon, a week ago, as the tuah had said, and he is at this house no more."

"Married a week ago? Who married them?" "Why you, Tuan; you married them."

"I married them! What are you driving at?" "It was the full moon, Tuan, and Canapa was twelve. And so they were married, as the tuah had said. They sleep in the house of the kaboon, who is Canapa's uncle. Is not the tuah pleased?"

"Then the whole thing suddenly dawned. The accountant was right, and all my paternalistic plans for giving the house boy and his child fiancée a wedding of regal pomp and circumstance had come to naught. "I had married them, however, unintentionally, but none-the-less certainly. Because of my inexperience with native customs in affairs of the heart, I had spoken fateful words too casually. The tuah had signified his consent and had fixed the time. That was enough."

WOMEN IN HAZARDOUS WORK

Today women enter the most hazardous occupations. In Europe, they alone operate several women's prisons; in Chile, they comprise the official fire-fighting unit of one large municipality; and in Russia they form the entire crew of several sizable commercial ships—running these vessels successfully without the aid of a single man.—Collier's Weekly.

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.

Able to Say "No!" As a rule, sharp business men are rather blunt.

RHEUMATIC?

Pure 'Natural Mineral Water May Help

MILLIONS FIND IT VERY BENEFICIAL

For over 2,000 years the great mineral waters of the World, given to us by Mother Nature, have proven themselves very beneficial in the treatment of "rheumatic" aches and pains, arthritis, sluggishness, certain stomach disorders and other chronic ailments.

It has been estimated that Americans alone have spent \$100,000,000 a year in going to the mineral wells and health resorts of Europe. Over \$1,000,000 of these foreign mineral waters are imported annually into this country to help suffering humanity.

But it isn't necessary to go to Europe to find fine natural mineral water. We have many marvelous mineral waters in our own country—many excellent health resorts to which you can go for the mineral water treatment for "rheumatic" aches and pains.

Most surprising of all, however, is the fact that today you can make a natural mineral water in your own home at a tremendous saving in expense. For Crazy Water Crystals bring you, in crystal form, healthful minerals taken from one of the world's fine mineral waters. Just the natural minerals. Nothing is added.

All you do is add Crazy Water Crystals to your drinking water, and you have a great mineral water that has helped millions to better health and greater happiness.

A standard size box of Crazy Water Crystals costs only \$1.50 and is sufficient for several weeks thorough treatment for rheumatic pains. Crazy Water Co., Mineral Wells, Texas.



are for sale by dealers displaying the red and green Crazy Water Crystals sign. Get a box today.

Sleep for Baby Rest for Mother

When Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are used. All mothers should know that when little ones are sleepless, fretful and cross because of pimples, rashes, irritations and chafings of infancy and childhood, Cuticura will quickly soothe and heal. Bathe the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry, and gently apply Cuticura Ointment.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Proprietors: Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Malden, Mass.

WOMENWORKERS—\$25.00 weekly for eight hours work addressing envelopes, etc. (including postage). Complete instructions. Business Builders, Jamesburg, N.J.

World's Fair Visitors. Beautiful, increased, newly decorated, 1-2-3 room furnished kitchenette, bath, shower, etc. \$11.00 day. Ellis Lane, 4212 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.

Try RU-AD for Rheumatism, Arthritis, Sciatica, Neuritis. Write for free sample. Guthrie Drug Co., 7 - 7 Townsend, Mont.

Do you lack PEP?

Are you all in, tired and run down? WINTERSMITH'S TONIC Will rid you of MALARIA and build you up. Used for 65 years for Chills, Fever, Malaria and A General Tonic 50c and \$1.00 At All Druggists

for Biliousness Sour Stomach Gas and Headache due to Constipation

aloabals Price 25c per box California Constipation Co.

"I had married them, however, unintentionally, but none-the-less certainly. Because of my inexperience with native customs in affairs of the heart, I had spoken fateful words too casually. The tuah had signified his consent and had fixed the time. That was enough."

AUGUST 23 1934

The Mitchell County News

Published Weekly on Thursday
By Callahan and King

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

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

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

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

Subscription Rate:
In Mitchell and Adjoining Counties

ONE YEAR \$1.00
SIX MONTHS 50c
Outside Mitchell and Adjoining Counties

ONE YEAR \$1.50
SIX MONTHS 75c
In Advance

Member Texas Press Association

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

Saturday is voting day again. The runoff primary to be held Saturday, will nominate the candidates for various offices to represent the democratic party in the general election in November.

The ballot for Saturday's election will not be as long as the ballot in July and counting should be completed early. Every citizen of Texas should go to the polls Saturday and do his part toward electing men and women for the various offices of the state and county. Every citizen should exercise his right of suffrage.

Four months without rain is a long time for any country to be without moisture for growing crops. This is just what has happened in this section. It has been a little more than four months since rain fell in this immediate territory. In some sections crops would have been a total loss if it had remained dry as long as it has here. We do not mean to say that crops are in good shape here for they are a long way from it. They are not totally ruined, however. There will be quite a bit of feed made and several hundred bales of cotton.

The cotton crop to be ginned here has been variously estimated from 800 to 3000 bales. We are inclined to believe the first figure is much too small and the latter figure too high by several hundred bales.

Did you ever stop to think
EDSON B. WAITE
Shawnee, Okla.

There always have been, and we suppose there always will be, people who insist on paying a dollar for every fifty cents worth of goods they buy. They are the folks who fail to read the newspaper advertisements before they

Federal Agriculture Officer Visits Texas



Ola Powell, United States Department of Agriculture, supervisory officer of home demonstration for the Southern States, is pictured (left) when she visited the Extension department of Texas A. and M. College. She is shown with O. B. Martin, Director of Texas Farm Extension work, and Miss Mildred Horton, state home demonstration agent. (Texas News Photos.)

A whole lot of people in every city always have unimpaired advice to offer on affairs about which they know nothing.

Subsidies and loans by the government at their best are mere payment of one's bill special favor of business and development of new markets for our products. Business men have a hard time borrowing themselves into prosperity.

Reading newspaper advertisements is not only profitable, it is also educational.

There seems to be a growing demand by the people for protection against ill-considered legislation.

Advertising a city is a business, not a child's play.

The slump has taught many of us a little much-needed common sense.

ON TEXAS FARMS

By W. H. Darrow, Extension Service Editor

Some watering, careful cultivation after the watering and mulch of barnyard manure are factors in the success with shrubs which Mrs. H. N. Harrison of Kleberg county is enjoying a spite of the drouth. She has many native shrubs that are drouth resistant which has helped her responsible for her "good luck" more than any of these items she regards the fact that she started with prepared shrub beds with the soil thoroughly pulverized.

You can tell to a row where the cotton was plowed under last summer because the crop is larger and standing the drouth better there than on other land. Boy Lyles of the McDuff neighborhood in Bastrop county told his county farm demonstration agent W. S. Millington.

In the fall of 1933 Clyde Keeney of Eldorado put up the first trench silo of feed ever to be stored in Schleicher county. "Proof of the pudding was in the eating" and the only trouble he had with his livestock in relation to this feed was keeping them off the wagon while he was scattering it. Last year he stored 2700 bundles of feed in the trench. This year's plans are to put up ten or fifteen thousand bundles if the drouth permits.

In Archer county Felix Gardner thrashed oats and barley for 17 farmers in his neighborhood and in every case where the grain was planted on land on which cotton was plowed under last summer the yield was increased from one-fourth to one-third.

Two trench silos were dug in Brazoria county in 1932. This year there are 75 in use in that county. The two in 1932 carried about 150 tons of silage. In less than three full years this amount has increased to approximately 11,250 tons.

TEXAS RANKS FIRST IN BIRTH RATE FIRST TIME

Austin, Texas, August 20—For the first time in the history of Texas, the United States Bureau of the Census has published the Texas birth rate along with that of the other states in the Union. Last year 107,924 births were registered with the Texas State Department of Health.

Texas, in comparison with the larger states, ranked first in birth rate, 17.9 per thousand of population; third in number of births filed; and fifth in population. This is the first time comparisons could be made between all the states and Texas is proud of her showing in this first test.

To secure admission to the Registration Area of the United States it is necessary for at least

Style Show Models



Here are two of the evening gowns being shown on living models at the three Tuesday night exhibits of the Southwestern Fall Style Show. The show dates are August 7, 14 and 21. The place is Fair Park, Dallas. (Texas News Photos.)

ninety per cent of all births to be filed with the State Department of Health. Each parent or relative of a new born child should make sure that its birth is filed with the local registrar.

The registration of births is valuable to the individual in that a birth certificate may be necessary to secure passports, prove school age, prove citizenship, prove right to vote, prove legal age for marriage, prove age for military service, prove right to hold public office, prove right to property inherited, prove qualification for jury service, prove age under child labor laws, prove nationality in foreign countries, determine the birth rate in state, counties and cities, establish proof for pensions, insurance, compensation, etc.



This signature is familiar to you if you follow the cartoons that appear regularly in this paper and if, by any chance, you are not following them, you are missing something.

Kettner ranks as one of the great cartoonists of the country. His cartoons reflect an unusual insight into human nature and an extremely keen sense of humor. There is never a sting or an unpleasant suggestion in any of them, but there is always an idea or a thought that is worth while.

We are glad to be able to give our readers this splendid feature. We know that you always find it pleasant to spend a minute or two with

KETTNER

BUILDERS OF TEXAS (IN THE AGRICULTURAL, AMUSEMENT, EDUCATIONAL, FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, POLITICAL, PROFESSIONAL AND RELIGIOUS FIELDS)

TOM F. HUNTER

BORN IN WISE COUNTY, TEXAS IN 1890, SON OF A TENANT FARMER, LEFT HOME AT AGE OF 13 TO MAKE HIS OWN WAY IN THE WORLD.

AT AGE 17 HE ENTERED POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF FORT WORTH, LATER TAUGHT SCHOOL AND STUDIED LAW, UNTIL HE WAS ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

HE WORKED EARLY AND LATE ON A WICHITA COUNTY RANCH, ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING DAY.

MOVED TO WICHITA FALLS WHERE HE HAS BEEN AN HONORED CITIZEN SINCE, PRACTICING LAW.

MR. HUNTER RAN A STRONG THIRD IN THE 1934 GOVERNORIAL RACE. HE FAVORS OLD AGE PENSIONS, A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION FOR EACH CITIZEN, A REVISION OF THE TAX SYSTEM, SUBMISSION OF THE LIQUOR QUESTION, STATE REGULATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES, ABOLITION OF OIL AND CHAIN STORE COMBINES.

Travel Over the World . . .
While Sitting in Your Easy Chair.

KEEPING YOU IN TOUCH WITH WORLD EVENTS

Our WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW gives you a condensed, editorial interpretation of the events of each week that are making world history. It is a syndicated newspaper feature prepared by Edward W. Puckard, one of the highly trained newspaper observers of the nation.

No newspaper can offer its readers any better foundation for their intelligent discussion of the history-making events of the world. We consider ourselves fortunate in being one of the newspapers able to secure this valuable feature.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Lawrence rado Wednesday to take the exam in the esoteric work of Masonry. He now holds a three-year certificate and renewed it for another three years.

Egg Stamp and Pad \$1.25
News office.

Carry A CAN OR TWO IN YOUR CAR

Never be without the Protection of the Humble Friction Fighter

Report No. 4 from the HUMBLE FRICTION FIGHTER

Now you can get Humble 997 (100% paraffin base) and Velvet Motor Oils in refinery sealed cans from retail dealers throughout Texas and from all Humble Service Stations. Never be without the protection of these two tested lubricants. The bright new cans are clean and convenient to carry in your car. One and five quart sizes.

997 BREAK-IN OIL is also available in sealed cans.

In REFINERY SEALED CANS:
HUMBLE 997 MOTOR OIL . . . 33c Quart
VELVET MOTOR OIL . . . 28c Quart
(Tax included)

HUMBLE MOTOR OILS IN REFINERY SEALED CANS ARE AVAILABLE AT ALL HUMBLE SERVICE STATIONS AND AT THE FOLLOWING DEALERS—
H. K. SADLER

J. H. Hammett is spending a few days this week with his daughter Mrs. W. O. Kinnison.

One used electric washing machine at a bargain. Can give terms. Hutchins and Hall Drugs.

R. B. Ferguson returned Sunday from Glen Rose where he has been the past two weeks with his family. Mr. Ferguson recently traded for a farm in that section and has moved his family to it. He will be here for an indefinite period.

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

For Sale two good milk cow Also good seed wheat \$1. per bushel. W. A. Reed Loraine Tex

VOTE FOR JOHN H. SHARP OF MICHIGAN COUNTY FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT



JOHN H. SHARP
He has served as one of the judges on the Supreme Court Commission of Appeals for the past five years with honor and distinction. After serving one term he was unanimously reappointed by the three Judges of the Supreme Court. He is justly and fairly entitled to be promoted to the Court itself.
(This advertisement is paid for by his friends.)

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our most sincere thanks to the people of Loraine and Crane for the many acts and words of sympathy during our recent bereavement in the loss of our husband, father and brother. We especially thank our friends and neighbors for the beautiful floral offerings and the bounteous supper provided for us Sunday night at the home of Thomas J. Riden, and also to our Colorado friends for their beautiful floral offerings. May God's richest blessings be with you.

Mrs. Frank Riden and children Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Riden and family.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Riden and family
Mr. and Mrs. M. D. McCollum and family
Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Riden and family
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Walker

... of B... in the home of...
...
...

wedding anniversary of M. Thomas' uncle.

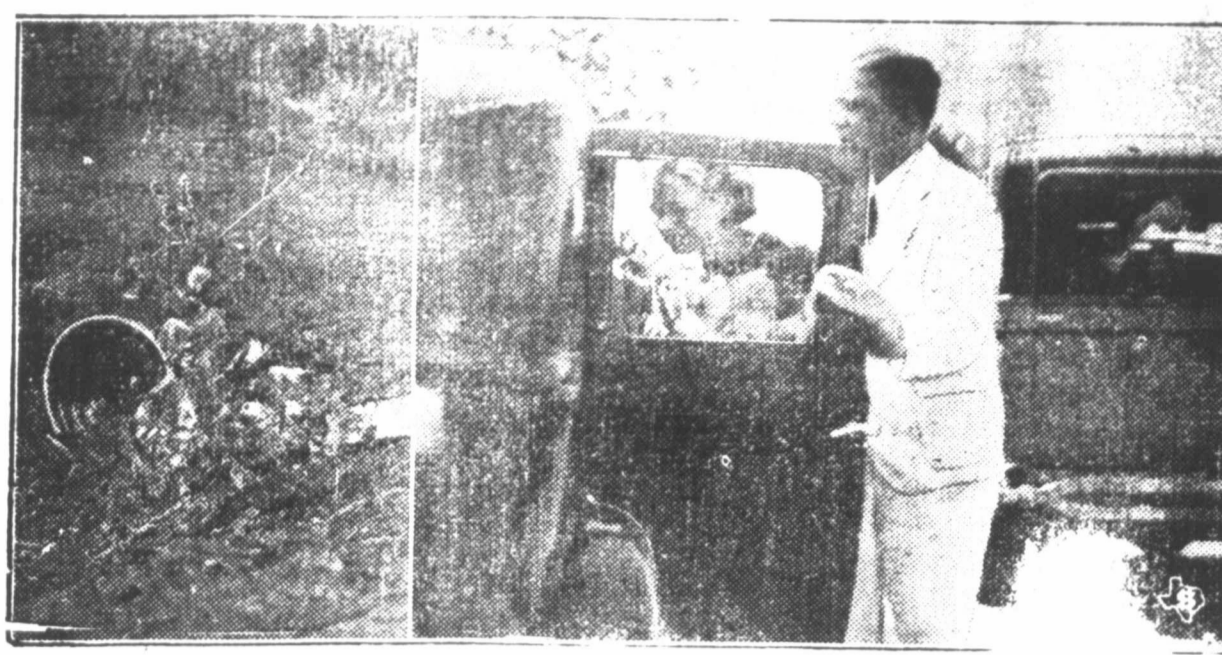
SMOKING AND DRINKING? WATCH YOUR STOMACH
For quick relief from indigestion and upset stomach due to excessive smoking and drinking try Dr. Emil's Adia Tablets. Sold on money back guarantee.
Hutchins & Hall, Druggists.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce the following candidacies for public office in Mitchell County, subject to the Democratic Primary in August. These candidates respectfully solicit your consideration.

- For Congress, 19th District:
GEORGE H. MAHON
CLARK M. MULLICAN
- For County Judge:
B. L. TEMPLETON
- For County Superintendent:
ROY DAVIS COLES
CHAS. BRAZIL
- For County Clerk:
J. M. HERRINGTON
J. F. QUINNEY
- For Public Weigher, Pre. 5:
MOODY RICHARDSON
JOHN SCOWN
- For Tax Assessor and Collector:
J. B. HOLT (Re-election)
ROY E. WARREN
- For District Clerk:
J. H. BALLARD (Re-election)
Mrs. Willie May Thompson
- For District Attorney:
GEO. W. OUTLAW
- For State Representative 117 Dis.:
HOWARD C. DAVISON

Scenes in Slaying of West Texas Banker Near Seymour



The country road where Horace E. Nichols, 40, Seymour, Texas, was shot to death is shown at the left and his bereaved wife entering an automobile after Nichols' funeral services, is pictured right. Nichols, who has two children, allegedly dead, Miss Ruby Britain, 40, is charged with his murder after officers found her driving near the scene of the tragedy on the night of the shooting. (Texas News Photos.)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS SINCE LAST REPORT

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ignacio Guerrero, June 29, a son Houston Shurtleff, July 1, a daughter.
P. W. Vaughan, July 1, a daughter.
E. S. Womaek, July 2, a son
Albert G. Ballard, July 4, a daughter.
Albert P. Oglesby, July 4, a daughter.
L. S. Cooper, July 7, a son.
Estell M. Fisher, July 7, a daughter.
Thos. E. Conoway, July 13, a daughter.
Miguel Rodriguez, July 13, a daughter.

James W. Padgett, July 15, a son
W. H. Nossmith, July 17, a son
A. J. Nolan, Jr., July 18, a son
Guy Floyd, July 21, a daughter
Emor Peach, July 22, a daughter.
Epefanis Oliva, July 24, a son
Lavin Singleton, July 25, a son
James P. Hestand, July 27, a son
J. P. Bond, July 27, a daughter
Fernando Carnero, July 29, a son
W. C. Thomas, July 31, a son
Andrew Medina, July 31, twins, a son and daughter.
Geo. V. Fuder, July 31, a son
Ester Hardin, July 10, a daughter
Ordal Causey, August 1, a son
Clyde Slaughter, August 1, a daughter.

Deaths:
Mrs. Catherine Ann Reese, July 4, age 84 years, 10 months, 19 days.
Jesse Wesley Burdell, July 13, age 33 years, 5 months, 13 days.
S. L. Lawson, July 16, age 28 years, 10 months, 28 days.
G. W. Lee, July 16, age 74 years 6 months, 27 days.
Catherine E. Merritt, July 3, age 73 years, 11 months, 26 days.

DEATHS

Jesse Banillo, July 8, age 5 mo.

Telephone 65 when you have visitors or know of any news whatever. We will appreciate the favor and our subscribers will enjoy reading the news.

Cotton Co-operative Officials at Dallas Meeting



Plans for placing the facilities of co-operatives under the growers of Texas were made at a meeting of the directors of the Texas Cotton Co-operative Association Saturday. Representatives of a number of allied organizations were present. Shown in the picture, left to right, are J. F. Chiles, Washington, representative of the Farm Credit Administration; Fritz Eaglehard, Eagle Lake, who was elected president; Charles C. Jacobs, manager of the Mid-South Cotton Co-operative Association; N. C. Williams, New Orleans, president of the American Cotton Co-operative Association; Sam Bass, New Orleans, general manager of the American Cotton Co-operative Association; and E. H. Emms, Dallas, general manager of the Texas Cotton Co-operative Association. (Texas News Photos.)

A really careful MOTORIST...



Should be careful not only of how he drives, but careful also of everything about his car—especially about motor oil. Because we know how important it is to use good oil, we sell only the best. We want more customers—more car-owners to enjoy every mile of driving. And you will, if you'll drive around and let us Drain and Refill your crankcase with "Crack-proof" TEXACO. Our way of servicing your car will please you. Come in soon and start enjoying care-free driving.



Homer Richards, Loraine

New Prices on Lumber Now in Effect
Considerably lower than they have been.
Our prices are always in line
BUY NOW AND SAVE
Higginbotham Brothers

CLEANING! PRESSING! SUIT ORDERS APPRECIATED
Marvin J. Martin
DRY CLEANING

Business and Professional Directory

COLORADO	LORAIN
Dr. R. D. Bridgford DENTIST X-Ray Office in Root Building Colorado, Texas Phone 484 Res. Phone 522-J Calls Answered Day or Night	K. L. Taylor AGENT INSURE NOW Better Be Safe Than Sorry INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
W. S. Stoneham Abstractor of Land Titles FOR MITCHELL COUNTY Office at Court House COLORADO, TEXAS	G. W. Hendrick FUNERAL DIRECTOR Efficient, Courteous Service Loraine, Texas

PERMANENT WAVES
THE NEW VOGUEART OIL METHOD
PERMANENT WAVES NATURAL, SOFT, LASTING.
ALL WORK POSITIVELY GUARANTEED
For Appointments Telephone 65
Margaret's Beauty Salon
MAGGIE JETER, PROPRIETOR

Never has safe Home Refrigeration cost so little!



Owners write to tell us how amazed they are to find how very little gas it takes to operate Electrolux. Many report little difference in gas bills.
Because this is a saving that goes on day after day and year after year we believe you'll be much more pleased with a gas refrigerator than any other type. You will find that it makes no noise—operates constantly to maintain a uniform, steady cold—and is trouble-free, for parts that do not move cannot wear and cause trouble.
It is these fundamental advantages which have swung housewives in all parts of the Southwest to gas refrigeration to reduce the cost of safe food protection in thousands of homes. See Electrolux, the gas refrigerator, today!

with ELECTROLUX, of course...
Runs for about 25¢ a week!
Community Natural Gas Co.
GAS SYSTEM

AUGUST 23 1934

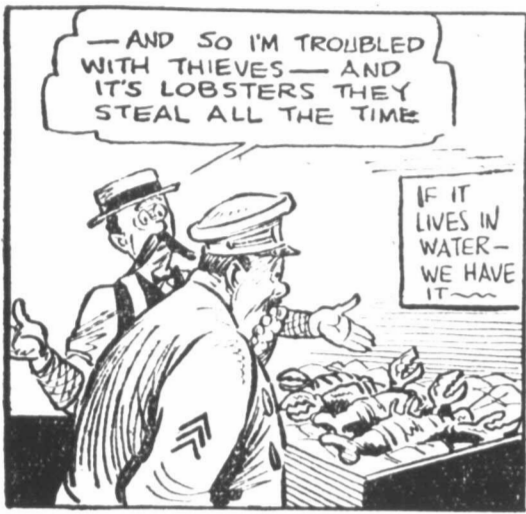
THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne



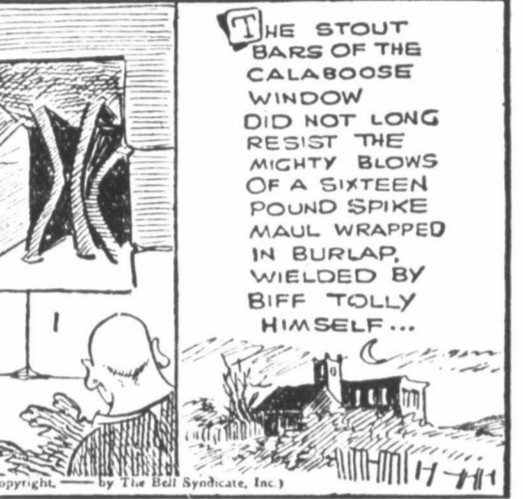
FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin



BOBBY THATCHER— Their Offer Spurned ----

By GEORGE STORM



Good Taste Today

BY EMILY POST

Author of

"ETIQUETTE," "THE BLUE BOOK OF SOCIAL USAGE," ETC.

IN THE DINING ROOM

DEAR Mrs. Post: Is it improper to put the left arm on the table while eating, or (2) May one rest one's left wrist or side of the hand against the table edge while eating? (3) Or may one rest both arms on table between courses or while talking after the meal, or (4) Perhaps even rest the elbows on table?

Answer: (1) Never lay arms on table at any time. Above all, do not encircle plate. Nor should an elbow be put on the table while eating, unless you are at home alone and too ill to hold your head up unsupported. (2) Yes, either. (3) No. (4) Elbow on table depends upon how it is done. Talking across a restaurant table, yes.

Dear Mrs. Post: (1) Are service plates too formal to use for breakfast? (2) I know the cocktail course and soup are placed on the service plates, but when the dinner plates are removed, are the service plates returned to table and both, salad and dessert course served from them? Nothing in my house is so confusing as this service plate question.

Answer: (1) The service plate at breakfast is merely the plate to be used for fruit or to put the cereal bowl or saucer or egg cup on. If the first course is a hot one, plates are probably set with hot plates. (2) The service plate is merely the plate with which each place at table is set. Each time a plate is removed with one hand, a clean one (which may perfectly well be the service plate returned) is put in its place. That is all. Before dessert no plate is put down until the table is cleared and crumbed.

Dear Mrs. Post: What should be done with the long-handled spoon that is served with iced tea, iced coffee and lemonades? No matter what I do with it, it seems awkward in the glass while sipping or out of the glass on the tablecloth or tipping over the edge of a small coaster, which is sometimes put under the glass? And what should I do at a soda fountain?

Answer: At table put it on your plate after you have finished stirring. At afternoon tea, where you have no plate to put it, leave it in the glass and drink as best you can. At a soda fountain, when you have stirred the drink or eaten the ice cream, take a spoonful, which naturally empties the bowl, and then lay the spoon on the counter.

MISCELLANEOUS

DEAR Mrs. Post: I have seen both "betrotal" and "engagement" used on the society pages of the best papers. Which is preferable, because they mean the same thing, don't they? Answer: Betrotal is somewhat foreign to American speech. It is not talked but it verges just a little on the pretentious. Engagement is, therefore, preferable.

My dear Mrs. Post: What is the simplest and most correct way to let a large number of friends know of our change in address? If we send cards, how should they be worded? Or can we write on visiting cards?

Answer: Mail your double visiting card with your new address on it. Sending out such cards means, "This is where we live," and no further message is either engraved or written on them.

Dear Mrs. Post: I am sometimes invited to the homes of married friends for dinner or supper, or for the week-end. I have no possible way of returning these invitations because I am single and live in a woman's club. Would it be proper for me to invite the wives here for lunch without asking their husbands?

Answer: Certainly.

My dear Mrs. Post: I am secretary to a man who is traveling half the time in all parts of the world. Invitations of all sorts for him and his wife are received in their absence at the office. I have up to this time done nothing except forward these, and I'm sure there must be something else I can do to relieve the mind of many an uncertain hostess who hears from them weeks after her party. Can you help me?

Answer: As secretary you naturally open all mail (except such as is obviously personal) and it would be proper (because practical) to reply to all invitations that require answers, saying:

Dear Mrs. So and So: Since Mr. Jones is in India and will not be back for three months, I thought it better to let you know why he is unable to answer your kind invitation.

Very sincerely,
MARY SMITH, Secretary.
© by Emily Post.—WNU Service.

Saving Drowning Person
The old superstition that to save a drowning person brings misfortune seems to be based on a primitive idea that the gods of the sea demanded tribute, and if they were seized a drowning person the rescuer would defeat their purpose and bring down their wrath. This superstition existed on the Danube river, and among the French and English sailors.

Flattering Beret a First Choice

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



TO BE smartly in fashion these days you must tilt perilously aiant your carefully coiffed head a pert beret of either velvet, felt, or that which is very new, quilted taffeta or crepe.

When you see the new berets you understand why the movement is spreading like wildfire throughout the length and breadth of all fashiondom. You could buy a dozen or more of these fascinating new berets and no two would be alike. If you are the type which looks best in either eye-shading lines just ask for the beret that answers this description for some of the newest models are as large and picturesque as a brimmed hat.

Pose a black velvet beret atop your "permanent" with the summer organdy and sheer prints you are loath to give up during the hot midseason days and you will realize a hundred per cent returns in the way of chic and charm. And that new sheer woolen shirtwaist dress (or is it of the heavy silk which is equally as voguish) which you lately acquired in accordance with fashion's dictate for fall, of course if you have not already done so you will be investing in a felt beret to wear with it which will give your outfit just the right dash of color. Be sure it sports a saucy feather of some sort or other.

If it is color you are looking for to enliven your now fall ensemble or to cheer up the black sheer wool afternoon dress which you have wisely invested in for practical afternoon wear, you will find it in the swanky beret and scarf as pictured at the top to the left in this group. Multi-colored corded velvet (stripes are everywhere present in the fall style picture) is cut to form a geometric design for the beret. A jeweled clip attaches itself at the exact center front of this gay little headpiece. The scarf is taffeta

lined to give it that crisp up-and-go look.

The beret centered in the illustration has cunning ways about it. Of course it must be worn just so, to wield its magic sway. But trust modern youth to see to that. There is a little top section formed of grosgrain ribbon the frayed ends of which form a saucy topknot. The rest of this little flirtatious creation is of black felt which makes it just the hat to wear with tailored togs.

Among the millinery showings out for midsummer, the beret of black silk is an outstanding feature either quilted or stitched or as you like it best. Here is an attractive type (below to the left). It is developed of black grosgrain. The trim is black lacquered ribbon.

As important as is the beret, and it is tremendously so, it is not without rivals in the field. Versatile types abound in the field chief among which are flattering tricorne and devastating little shepherdess shapes delightfully feminine with fussy ribbons and flowers and feathers. There are the soft felt derbies with their Alpine feathers. Brims also flourish in the mode and they are very versatile.

The brim which turns up at one side to reveal the hair is a new note. Your attention is called to one of the new brim types, shown at the top to the right. In the early fall models crepe is a factor and it is stitched crepe which fashions this dashing model. Note the gay feather follows the line of the brim, a gesture which is oft repeated in the newer modes.

An ultra chic woman's hat of black velvet concludes this group. It is of the beret family. At one side it rolls up with studied grace, dipping low at the other. The brush of simulated aigrette adds great elegance.

© Western Newspaper Union.

SUBDUED GLITTER ENHANCES FROCKS

An avalanche of cellophane fabrics has appeared on the market for fall, adding to the brilliance of the modern age.

Wools, silks, synthetics and velvets—all will be seen this fall highlighted with interwoven glints of the popular cellophane.

Nothing escapes, not even that good old sports standby, wool jersey. This year it, too, has its subdued glitter achieved by flocks of silver cellophane.

There's even a cellophane lace, which is as ethereal as anything you'll be likely to see this side of the pearl gates. It looks like frosted cobwebs or something.

A new material called anthracite is as shiny as that hard black substance you shoveled into the furnace, but the analogy stops there. It's sleek, soft and slippery, yet with that high-polished finish, thanks again to cellophane.

What looks like diminutive copper or steel beads appearing here and there in the new woollens is merely interwoven cellophane.

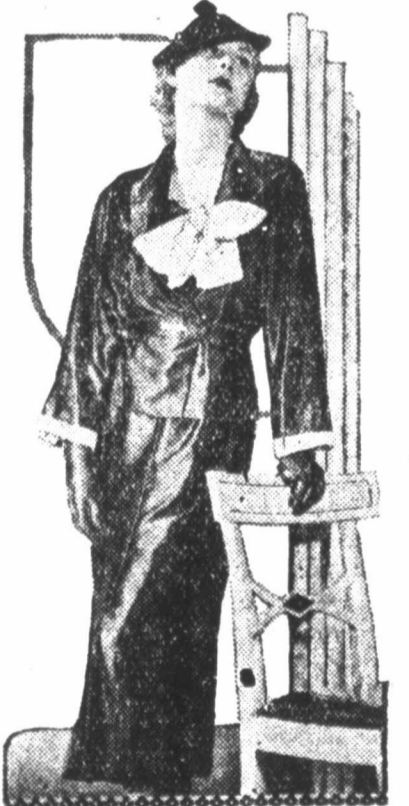
And, as a matter of fact, practically any new fabric you see this fall that baffles you is pretty sure to be partly cellophane.

Blond Fur Collars
Black coats with blond fur collars are especially flattering to junior girls. Badger and natural lynx promise to be two favorite trimmings of the coming season.

Fruity Earrings
They're wearing cherries and straw berries in their ears now, artificial ones of course, with boutonnières to match for the lapels.

SATIN VOGUE

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



For a "first" frock to initiate the new season and at the same time finish the midseason fashionably, choose satin. The new satin arrivals are irresistible. They are so sleek, suave and comely, and they lend themselves so smartly to chic lingerie neckwear accompaniment. Top your jacketed satin costume with a cushion-brim black felt beret as the young lady in the picture has done as a final touch and you will take on a high style look that cannot be outdone.

LONG LIST OF LEGEND VICTIMS

Beliefs Have Done, and Still Do, Much Harm.

Legends, it would seem, are of the very warp and woof of human life. Earth's children are governed by what they believe, and the romances they conjure up in their minds dictate their conduct. For example, a man, awakened by a tapping noise in the night and seeing his bedroom door opening, seized a convenient revolver, fired and narrowly missed killing his little son. Each thought that he had heard a burglar, and the child had sought the protection of his parent. Actually, the sound was caused by a small branch of a tree being blown against a first-floor window. The housebreaker legend, universally entertained by nervous citizens, very nearly added another innocent victim to a roster already tragically lengthy.

Social legends, more or less naturally, are not only legion in number, but enjoy exorbitant credit in the public mind. For generations Europeans entertained the conviction that if a ship were to sail westward over the Atlantic far enough, it would fall off the edge of the world. The witchcraft legend worked real havoc, and scores of harmless old women were sacrificed to the superstition. Even today there are survival remnants of heathen doctrine which popular education has been unable to eliminate—the baleful capacity of a broken mirror to injure human life being an obvious citation.

The Scots have been pilloried as penurious, the French as greedy, the Germans are egotistic, the Turks as cruel, the Chinese as untruthful. Yet Edmund Burke knew that it is impracticable to attempt to indict an entire nation. The difficulty is that millions do not reason such matters to their logical conclusions as Burke did. It is so much easier to follow the line of least resistance, to remember and to repeat the sophistries current at the moment.

In America there has been a tedious procession of negative legends. Thousands hold that ministers' sons and daughters are bound to go astray, that actors are improvident and unreliable, that writers are intemperate, that sailors have sweet hearts in every port, and that cowboys invariably are addicted to sentimental songs. The facts are quite

otherwise, but it is utterly vain to argue in the circumstances. However, it certainly would be desirable if there were at least a few legends of a constructive and helpful character. Hope, for instance, would be such an aid. And, as a wise philosopher once declared, it should be possible even on the saddest occasions to hope for hope.—Washington Star.

Jazz Admitted to Have Definite Place in Music

"Jazz age is definitely over," remarked the president of the convention of American dancers; but enough has been retained to mark the dent it made in American music. We are not among those who wholly condemn jazz. It has its place in music, and the music of the future will not ignore it. Carried to the extreme that it was for a few years, it became in many instances a mere burlesque of syncopation, and in those instances degenerated into rhythmic noise. But properly employed, it is a pleasing variation. We think even opera might utilize it a bit. Jazz is essentially modern. When the morning stars sang together, there was no jazz—or we might have had a syncopated universe, with the moon and Saturn et al dancing a hornpipe as it some of the Mickey Mouse pictures. Music has always been dignified, at least until "Yankee Doodle" was written; and we are glad it is going back to its considered department—putting jazz in its place. We cheerfully admit it has one.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mercolized Wax



Keeps Skin Young

Alsoch blemishes and discolorations using Mercolized Wax daily as directed. Invisible particles of aged skin are freed and all defects such as blackheads, tan, freckles and large pores disappear. Skin is then beautifully clear, velvety and so soft—face looks years younger. Mercolized Wax brings out your hidden beauty. At all leading druggists.

Powdered Saxolite

Reduces wrinkles and other age-marks. Simply dissolve one ounce Saxolite in half-pint witch hazel and use daily as face lotion.

WNU—L 34—34

NOW IT COMES OUT
Probably the secret is, the Jag of ficial who hid out in the Nanking cemetery was trying to get away from the next door neighbor's loud speaker with a Chinese hillbilly tuned in.—Macon Journal.

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

HOTEL PRESIDENT
Where Living is an Inexpensive Luxury
Here are all the comforts of the face hotel... wonderful food in the Coffee Shop and Walnut Room... opposite entrance.
PERCY TYRRELL, Managing Director
JUST OUT OF THE MOSE ZONE
BALTIMORE AT 14th STREET
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Removes Dandruff, Scalp Itching, Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. Oil and E. O. of Tropics. 2 Boxes Chem. Wks., Paterson, N. J.
FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hecox Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J.

Mr. COFFEE - NERVES... he gets bounced from the store

Comic strip panels illustrating a man's struggles with coffee and nerves. The man, Mr. Simpson, is repeatedly told to stop drinking coffee because it is bad for his nerves. He tries to argue, but eventually gives up and switches to Postum. The final panel shows him looking healthy and satisfied with Postum.

WHILE MANY PEOPLE can safely drink coffee, there are a great many others who cannot. Perhaps... without realizing it... you are one of these.

The caffeine in coffee may be robbing you of sleep, upsetting your digestion, or undermining your nervous system.

If you have any reason to suspect that coffee is disagreeing with you... why don't you switch to Postum for 30 days? You'll find it a delicious drink... and it may be a real help. Postum contains nothing that can possibly harm you. It is economical, easy to prepare. 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. 8-23-34
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 July 1, 1935

AUG 23 1934

LOCALS

One used electric refrigerator at a bargain. Can give terms. Hutchins and Hall, Drugs.

Flowers for any occasion ordered from 83.—Mrs. Zora Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Norman of Abernathy were Loraine visitors the first of the week. Mrs. Norman remained here for a few days visit with her mother Mrs. W. A. Jarratt.

W. M. Richards and Frank Crownover returned Wednesday from a fishing trip on the Colorado River near Lometa.

Wander Tea, 1/4 lb for 15c at J. B. Mahon Grocery & Market.

Mrs. Will Reichburg of Inadale is visiting relatives and friends in Loraine this week.

I want to thank the people for their support in the primary election. I have been unable to see all personally on account of duties at the office, but I want to solicit your support in Saturday's election. J. H. Ballard.

3 bars Camay 16c this week. Win a big prize. J. B. Mahon Grocery & Market.

J. H. Preston received a message Tuesday morning that his brother J. C. Preston had died early that morning at his home near O'Donnell Mr. Preston was also a brother to Mrs. E. Wilson.

Fresh tomatoes, fresh prunes, peas, okra, cabbage, carrots and green pepper at J. B. Mahon Grocery & Market.

Mrs. J. J. Moore of Weatherford is visiting in the N. J. Brians home this week.

LONE STAR TWINKLINGS

Rev. Naylor filled his regular appointment at Pleasant Valley Sunday morning and Sunday night. There was one admission to the church as a candidate for baptism.

The election of Sunday School and church officers will be held Saturday, September 1. All members of the church are urged to attend.

Next Sunday will be regular singing day at Pleasant Valley. Singing will start at 2:30. Every one is invited to attend.

Miss Bertha Fay Witherspoon spent Saturday night with her aunt, Mrs. J. M. Counton.

W. H. Nix is leading singing for a revival meeting at Herculleigh. Rev. Jenkins of Mesquite is conducting the revival.

Aldia Gibson is spending a few days visiting her sister Mrs. R. V. Martin.

John Croslin and daughters Sylvia and Norma visited at Jasing Star last week.

Charlie Martin and son Elbert of Snyder and C. R. Martin of Floydada visited Claud Martin and family last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Latham of Colorado visited Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Blair Sunday afternoon.

Reporter

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Davis are visiting at Fredell this week.

HILLTOPS CLEAR

By EMILIE LORING



WNU SERVICE
Copyright by The Penn Publishing Co.

A story of love and of adventure, breath-taking and thrilling, with the crisp and fragrant Maine woods for a setting. This delightful tale of a girl who finally found happiness in a world from which she had run away is to be published serially in these columns. You will enjoy it from beginning to end.

will start at 8:15 instead of 8:30 as formerly. Lets not forget this and be on time.

THE W. M. S.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist Church met at the church Monday afternoon at four o'clock with 9 members present in Bible study. The lesson was Ezekiel the man in the major prophets, with Mrs. Jim Manly as leader in the absence of our regular teacher Mrs. W. L. Hester. The opening song was "Near the Cross". Mrs. C. B. Meador offered an interesting prayer. After the lesson was discussed we sang "Sweet Hour of Prayer". Closing prayer was offered by Mrs. Ed Williams.

Next Monday will be circle meeting day. Each circle will meet separately in a business meeting.

PAY YOUR SUBSCRIPTION!

CARD OF THANKS

We feel that we are under everlasting obligation to the good people who helped us. We know this card will seem cold and formal. If it were possible we would love to thank each of you personally, but since we cannot do that we take this method of saying to each of you that from the depth of our hearts we appreciate everything done and every word of sympathy. We want to ever live that we too may be a blessing and help to our fellowman.

J. M., Isla, Oscar and Duane Bruce.

I appreciated the support given me in the first primary and will appreciate your support at the polls again next Saturday at the office of County Clerk.

Sincerely,
FLOYD QUINNEY

NOTICE

I have moved my stock of dry goods to the building formerly occupied by the Neill Hardware and invite all of my friends to visit me at this location. We have more room and the stock is better displayed than it was in the old location.

We have many bargains to offer you, so if you are in need of dry goods see us before you buy. We are listing a few prices below:

- Work Pants, \$1.50 value, at \$1.35
- Straw Hats HALF PRICE
- Wash Dresses, \$1.50 values Closeout at \$1.00
- Shorts and Shirts, 39c value at 35c
- Dress Pants, \$1.50 value at \$1.35, \$1.15 value at... 95c

Clyde Wilson

THANKS

I am grateful to the voters of Loraine and Mitchell County for your kind consideration of me in the primary July 28th. Due to your expression I was honored in leading the ticket in the county clerk's race. Since that was true; and, since I received this consideration by honest, clean campaigning in the race, I would appreciate very much the same support again next Saturday.

I will state again that I am fully aware of the responsibility of the office. But I feel that I am well qualified to handle the duties pertaining to it. If you see fit to elect me for this place, I promise to give you the best I have in me.

Respectfully,

James Herrington

CONVENIENCE

SAVES TIME, MONEY AND WORRY. All of these things are accomplished with a checking account. And in addition you have at all times a permanent record of your expenditures. All accounts are insured against loss.

THE FIRST STATE BANK

TO THE VOTERS OF LORAIN AND MITCHELL COUNTY

I wish to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the kind consideration shown me in this campaign. I have made an effort to see every voter, and if I have failed it was not intentionally.

I have lived here for over 20 years, am a graduate of Loraine High School, of John Tarleton and of the University of Texas. I have taught seven years in Mitchell County, three at Landers and four at Lone Star.

I shall appreciate your consideration in this race for County Superintendent, and if I am elected I promise to give my undivided interest to the schools.

Sincerely,

Chas. Brazil

CAR REPAIRING

We do all kinds of Car Repairing.

Prices are Always Right.

Manly Motor Company

Jim Manly, Mechanic

METHODIST CHURCH NOTES

There were 269 present at Sunday School Sunday with 13 visitors. We welcome visitors and hope they were welcomed enough that they will want to come back and worship with us again.

Rev. Meador brought two very interesting services Sunday. Those of you who did not come missed a real blessing.

Lets not forget our prayer meeting on Wednesday night and have a large crowd present. Night services next Sunday

More For Your Money



MADE BETTER 4 WAYS

1. Design. 2. Materials. 3. Workmanship. 4. Comfort.

CARL POOL Shirts and Pants are made for maximum comfort—they won't bind or cramp.

Genuine Carl Pool test shrunk, fast color Suits, \$4 value Now \$3.65. Pants \$2.25. Shirts \$1.75.

Carl Pool Mineral Dyed Suits, \$3.15 value now.... \$2.75 Pants \$1.65. Shirt \$1.50.

Fred B. Ison Dry Goods

ICE! ICE!

Come to Loraine to do your trading where you will find Plenty of Clear FREE Ice Water at the Ice House. SERVICE IS OUR MOTTO

J. C. MEEK

ICE AND FUEL

THE RED & WHITE STORES

Friday and Saturday Specials

Salmon Alaska 2 Chums Cans 25c

Crystal Pack, No. 2 cans SPINACH 3 for 25c

No. 1 Tall Cans Hominy 3 for 25c

No. 1 Tall Cans Kraut 3 for 25c

Flour Queen of the Plains 48 lbs Guaranteed to Please lbs \$1.75

No. 1 Whites SPUDS 10 lbs 21c

Large Firm Heads LETTUCE EACH 5c

Flat Cans, sliced or crushed PINEAPPLE 3 For 25c

GEORGE AND NARRELL AND HUBERT THOMAS